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    Editorial office $\quad 01712736099$
0171273579
Managing Editor Janet Dougharty
Editior
Eanet Doughanty
Barry Mortimer

| assistanitor |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| News Editor | Andrew Opinds |

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { News Editor } & \text { Andrew Opie } \\ \text { Design } & \text { Zeta Image to Print }\end{array}$
Ofice Manager

|  | Geoff Francis |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Jicce Manager | Genny Forbes |  |

$\begin{array}{lll}\text { 2enr Market Data } & \text { Genny Forbes } \\ \text { Robert Locke }\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 1Fs. Help-Line } & \text { Sarah Lewis } \\ \text { istics enquiries } & \text { See page } \mathrm{S84}\end{array}$
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## ONS news



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## LFS publication to remain quarterly

PUB IC CONSULTATION
options for publishing
unemployment figures from the
LFS ach month was announced
by Dr Tim Holt, Director of the
Offic for National Statistics, in the
March 1996 issue of Labour Market
Tren Is.
This Chancellor of the
Exciequer, Kenneth Clarke, in the
follc wing Parliamentary answer on
Thu sday 24 October, announced
how the Director will be
resp ponding to the consultation.
Tie full text of the Parliamentary ques ion and of Mr Clarke's reply is give below.

Task the Chancellor of the Lac quer what changes to labour
mar e tstatistics the Director of the transtics the Director of the ill introduce following the Steel spo tand ifhe will make a
state nent.
6 he Director of ONS has
concicted wide-ranging consultation on the Steel Report both inside and
outsise Government This showed
CNS to monitor inpact of JSA

LAS MONTH'S introduction of the Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) for unemployed people is likely to uneriployed people is ikely to
have an impact on the monthly have an impact on the monthly by the Office for National Statistics by ine Office for National Statist
through the Claimant through the Claimant Count.
JS is a single benefit that re JSA is a single benefit that replaced
contributory Unemployment Benefit and unemployment-related Income Support on 7 October 1996. Among oherc changes, the new Allowance
alters ligibility for alers eligibility for contributionbased benefit to six months rather
than the under the previous system. Statisticians' most rece is that the eligibility change may ${ }^{12 d u c e}$ the Claimant Count by around 3,000 over the first six months
following JSA's introduction.

Unemployment figures published in December and based on the Claimant Count date of 7 November
will be the first where the effect of will be the first where the effect of JSA is likely to be seen. ONS
statisticians will provid a statisticians will provide a broad
assessment each month of how of the change in the count can be attributed to the new rules. Depending on the size of the effect detected, ONS will decide whether re-cast the Claimant Count series
back to produce an unemployment back to produce an unemployns
time series on a consistent basis. JSA is also likely to have an impact, as yet undefined, on the number of people classified as ILO unemployed in the ONS's Labour Force Survey For further information, contact
Claire Robinson, ONS, LMSD1, tel 01712735529.
some support for monthly publicatio
of employmen of employment and unemployment
estimates from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), but also doubts about whether the additional $£ 7-8$ million annual cost of a re-designed and enlarged survey represented value for
money. An alternative option, costing an additional sum of or apound $£ 200,000$ a year, was also considere based on monthly publication of
three month rolling average esti three month rolling average estima
from the existing quarterly survey. The benefits of this in terms of informing macro-economic debate could, however, be diminished by potential problems of
misunderstanding es misunderstanding estimates which
related not to individual months but to rolling three month periods. Accordingly, ONS will retain the
current cuarterly frequency of current quarterly frequency of
publication for the LFS. The publication for the LFS. The
Government has however the recommendation, in the Employment Select Committee Report on Unemployment and Employment, that greater prominenc should be given to the results from the existing quarterly LFS. ONS will be
developing proposals for enhancing
the dissemination strategy used for
the survey in order to achieve this aim.
Further details are set out in the Government's response to the Enployment Committee's Report
sent earlier today to its successor the Education and Employment Committee. 99

- See the special report on pp463466 for both a full account of the Government's response to the Employment Select Committee report and a summary of responses to the public consultation on
options for monthly LFS options for m.

New employment data
NEW GB-WIDE data on employment by local area and detailed industrial category are published in this issue of Labour Market Trends (see p487-495) The Annual Employment Sur (AES), conducted by the Office for National Statistics for the first time in 1995, gives information on the
number of employee jobs by sex fit number of employee jobs by sex, full-
time and part-time status, industrial activity and the location of individual workplaces in Great Britain. The survey is used to benchmark the ONS's Short Term Employmen.
Series (STES), and revised STES Series (J) STS , and ree selos TES
estimates are included alongside the AES results.
AES replaces the periodic Census of Employment, which was last conducted in 1993. One million individual
workplaces and 130 , 00 separ workplaces and co, 000 separate
businesses are covered by the Surve

## - The AES results have led to revisio

 to the employee estimates in the monthly and quarterly Workforce inEmployment series from October 1993 onwards. These revisions announced on 16 October 1996, and the revised series are published in 'Labour Market Data', ,tables 1.1 to $1.5,1.9$ and 1.11 in this publication. An article describing the effect
the series and the methodology the series and the methodology
used will appear in next month's Labour Market Trends.

For further information on any aspect of the AES contact James Partington, Office for National Statistics, Room 249 East Lane House,
Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 Runcorn, Cheshire
tel: 01928792545 .

Firms win 'survey holiday' SMALL FIRMS which take part in any survey conducted by the Office for National Statistics are to be exempted from any further ONS surveys for a period of at least three years.
The 'survey holiday' guarantee from the ONS will apply to all firms with fewer than ten staff and will take
effect from 1997 It will be ficct from 1997. It will be in response to an independent review of statistical forms and surveys conducted earlier this year as part of the Government's Deregulation Initiative. Other Government departments are
currently reviewing their surve procedures to give similar guarantees wherever possible. Government departments will also be encouraged to make wider use of Register, taking advantage of its accuracy to help ensure that samples for surveys are constructed more accurately, so reducing the number of forms issued to a particular business.
group is also to be set up to advise on group is also to be set up to advise on'
the extent to which 'survey holiday' guarantees can be made to larger firms.
The review of government surveys was commissioned by the Government following a
recommendation made in the first annual report of the Deregulation Task Force in 1995

- Copies of the review, Statistical Surveys: Easing the Burden on Business and of the Government's Response are available from the Deregulation Unit, Room 131/3,
Cabinet Office Horsegurds Cabinet Office, Horseguard
Road, London SWIP 3AL, tel 01712706017 . They are also on the Internet at http. Ilwww.open. gov.uk. .coldulduhome. htm.



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A selection of recent papers and reports from non-governmental agencies

NATIONAL TRAINING TARGETS PROGRESS TOWARDS attainment of Kis six National Targets for Euuctaion and Training by the year " rise to serious concern, says a repor F Foundation Targets $\backslash$ and 3 (see box), the rate of progress was much since 1991. For Lifetime Targets 1 and under 1 percent in attainment was performance age port, while rget 2 were also "very low" Despite this the report, by the Education and Training Targets, says provided that appropriate action is taken urgently
Priorities for action include:
set their own targets for improving
the attainmentlevels of their pupis and students, and
increase the - the Government, TECs and others should promote the benefits of the make NVO jargon-ridden and costly to assess jargon-ridden and costly
they mustalso facilitate
Accreditation of Prior Lea - employers, supported by the trade People and invest in "ever more

Skill for 2000: Report on progress

orkflexibly. Of these, 75 per cent said cretarial lyrades; 49 per centu cesed them managerial and professional posts; 46 38 per cent for data in inputting; 32 per cent for catering; 23 per cent for speci 9 echnical and computer skills; and

The sectors most commonly using rancements were consultancy and ducation ( 53 per cent), heath $(50$ per tent, and construction and engineering (32 . orkf fexibly were most commonly found in ublic administration, government and an, but very rarely in manufacturing (5 per cent.). exibly were flexibility for the organisation self (cited by 62 per cent), followed by esssing speciic skilis when they are se part-timerc to reduce 27 percer mployment costs.
Nearly 80 per cent of respondents using Iexible working aranggements recognised e need to train all their flexible peed for more intensive munications to inte According to the survey, 84 per cent of e as roductive and motivated as their
Conventional full-timers. Fiexible working patterns used by ercentl: sub-cont: part-time working ( 75 . xed-term contracts (43 per cent); ;iexible hours contracts ( 36 per cent) and job haring 26 per cent).
The survey was undertaken jointly by
rades Union Congreses. It was iews of 569 managers obtained from sample of 3,000 I M members.
Flexibility and Fairness: $A$ survey of
managers' attitudes to managers atiudes to parr-time
employment and arr-time employee
Institute of Management Research Re

UNION MEMBERSHIP Working Lives in the 1999s: The provisional findings of
Attitudes to Work Surve RADE UNION membership is marginal to the attitudes and experience of the British work survey.
Only 24 per cent of those aged professional association, compared cent al respondents felt that membe of a union had become more importar over the previous five years, compar mportant. Futures, looked a t the atititudes to wo sample of 1,000 employees drawn fry
towns and cities in Great Britain and iterviewed at home A Aurther 100 mplovees were interviewed in the Of all tho said that they were "very likey perto be repared to go on strike in certain overtime ten, ising to 24 per centio an deterent to industrial action (cited by per cent,), falling to 23 pes
to promotion prospects. verwhesearchers conclude: "The responses is that trade uion membe general and the traditional role of ttitusdes and pactar is marginal to the in the mid-1990s. What union membership thertivis is forma and ongage." According to the survey, employe
education and training as the best w advance their careeer ( 66 per cent ol other options such as a change ofion per cent) and commitmen
present job ( 41 per cent). Other topics covered in the surves include reasons for working, quality, equal
opportunities and responsibility a twork. Working Lives in the 1990s: The
rovisional finding of the Attitit Work Survey. Global Futures,


## Employment and unemployment statistics:

Response to the Employment Select Committee's report; and consultation
on monthly publication of results from the Labour Force Survey
The compilation and publication of statistics relating to employment, unemployment and other labour market opics has been the subject of two major reports during the past year: by the Royal Statistical Society and by he Employment Select Committee of the House of Commons. In both reports a recommendation was made that more prominence should be given to the Labour Force Survey (LFS) estimates of unemployment and mployment produced on internationally standard definitions. At the same time, both reports recognised the value and statistical integrity of the monthly Claimant Count measure of unemployment, and recommended that it should be continued. The Government has now published its response to the recommendations
of the Select Committee. This is reproduced in full below.

Also included below is a summary of the responses received to the public consultation carried out by the Director of the Office for National Statistics on the options for monthly LFS publication set out in the Steel Report. A contact number for requesting full copies of the responses is given.

## Response to Employment Select Committee Report

its summary of conclusions and commendations in relation to employment and employment (see box below), the e main points. In responding to these this document, we have taken the portunity to add further clarification some of the statistical issues cussed in the Committee's report.

Sum nary
We welcome the Committee's view that the monthly Claimant Count of unemployment provides a "valuable
measure" and we support the commitment of the Director of the

Office for National Statistics (ONS)
(b) For making international parisons of unemployment and of employment, we accept that the most appropriate basis wirl usually be esployment drawn from thent and Force Survey (LFS) based on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions (para 5). The Committee should, however, be aware that even this method of comparison is not entirely free of difficulties

Summary of conclusions and recommendations of the

## Employment Select Committee's report

We note the RSS's view: 'the CC (Claimant Count) is not trusted, is not based on the claimant system and cannot be used for international comparisons' While we believe that there are strong arguments for giving geater pro o the LFS than it receives at present, we agree with the RSS that the Claiman ount is a valuable measure and should continue to be published.
We recommend that the CSO (now the Office for National Statistics) publish easures of unemployment drawn from the LFS, but based on a range different definitions. As we have said above, the Claimant Count should continue o be published beside these figures
We recommend that the figures which the CSO publishes should show clearly e numbers of people not measured either under the Claimant Count or the LFS be unemployed. anpowind that the Government review the options for developing a series of manpower accounts and consider the introduction of a similar system in the UK.
should be given greater prominence than at present. In order to achieve his, although the development of a estimates for individual months cannot, at present, be a priority for additional public expenditure, we have asked ONS to develop an the existing LFS data (para 10).
(d) In order to assist government and non-government analysts to form a
broad assessment of the labour broad assessment of the labour
market using all the data available, ONS will continue to publish information from the LFS, together with the Claimant Count and other labour market statistics, on a common date each month (para 11). We do not accept the case for the publication of alternative measures ONS decision to continue to publish only the two existing measures of unemployment for the present whilst keeping under review the need for more informative methods of presenting labour market information (para 13).
(f) We draw the Committee's attention to the wide range of information already published from the LFS about people excluded from the ILO definition of unemployment. we presentation to see whether statistics
from the LFS and other sources about the groups of people
highlighted by the Committee can highlighted by the Committee can
be shown more clearly (para 15). ge shown more clearly (para 15). ) We draw the Committee's attention
to the labour market accounting information already provided by the LFS and to the published
LFS information comparing LFS estimates of employment and unemployment with data from other sources. Nevertheless we accept the committee's recommendation that
there should be a review of the there should be a review of the
options for developing a series of manpower accounts. ONS will carry out the review (para 18).

## The Claimant Count

The fact, reported by the Committee, are Claimant Count is not trusted by is, commentators is to be regretted. It either the Royal Statistical Society nor he Committee have doubted that the Claimant Count provides accurate figures for the numbers of people fits, nor have they called into question the professional integrity of the statisticians responsible for compiling it. Both measures of unemployment are valid, although they
measure different things.
Against this background, we welcome the Committee's conclusion that the
Claimant Count is "a valuable measure and should continue to be published" The Claimant Count is a valuable statistic, in particular for: (a) providing imely warnings of short-term changes in unemployment trends; and (b) for providing information about the labour market conditions in local areas. As an administrative statistic, the Claimant Count is necessarily dependent upon the rules in force at any particular time for eligibility for the receipt of benefits. However, by calculating an benefits. However, by calculating an with the current benefit rules, government statisticians have, to date, been able to provide information which allows the Claimant Count to be used for making comparisons over time. Although it can provide valuable information, we agree with the Committee's observation that the Claimant Count cannot be used reliably 0 make international comparisons of for international comparisons employment also, measures, obtained from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) based on the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definitions are more appropriate, although this too is not entirely free of difficulties
6 However, it is important that the ILO
f the social and institutional ontext of the social and institutional example:-
xample:
ople on job-related government programmes are classified as ILO employed so that a country such as
Sweden with large numbers on programmes may appear to have a lower unemployment rate and a higher employment in comparison with countries such as he UK where fewer people are on programmes individual must not only be out of work but have also actively looked for work in the last 4 weeks. In countries such as the UK where the benefit regime requires active
jobsearch there are likely to be jobsearch there are likely to be relatively few inactive claimants in comparison to countries such as Germany where LLO unemployment of unemployed people in receipt of benefit. Moreover, in the UK, although the levels of ILO and claimant unemployment are currently close in total, the impact of he benefit rules is that the level of LLO unemployment is consistently lower than the level of claimant unemployment for men but consistently higher for women.

## Giving g the LFS

Lince the switch of the LFS, in 1992 from an annual to a quarterly basis the prominence given to its results in the media has risen considerably. We have helped commentators to focus more on the LFS data both by enhancing and expanding the range of regularly published LFS statistics, and by considerably reducing the delay in the publication of key results from the survey from: 9 months after the survey survey period from 1992 to 1994; and to 6 weeks after the survey period from 1994 to date.
One way of giving greater prominence to the LFS would be to re-design the survey so that it could be used to produce estimates each month. The public consultation held by ONS on the Steel report showed support for the monthly publication of employment and FF. However doubts were expressed by several respondents that the expenditure of an additional $£ 7$ to $£ 8$ million per year for a re-designed monthly LFS would represent value for money. Whatever the statistical merits of such a development, it cannot, at present, be a priority for additional public expenditure.

Iternative, low cost, option for mo FS publication recommended in xeel report: that estimates from the existing LFS should be published
nonth based on the averages of previous three month period. balance, our view is that such would not sufficiently enhance the background information available, informing either macro-economic abour market policy, to warrant the misunderstandings which could caused by the monthly publicatio
LFS estimates which related, individual months, but to rolling nonth periods. In particular, becaus month periods. In particular, becau
sampling error we could only be 9 cent certain that monthly changes employment were correct to $\pm 64$ and in unemployment to $\pm 38,000$. range is much wider than underlying monthly change like cccur at any stage of the econ cycle. In any one month theref was due to a genuine change in market activity or to sampling erro Our view is, therefore, that a prefe way of giving greater prominence LFS would be for the ONS to de an improved dissemination strateg he existing quarterly LFS. To this proposals will be developed to he full LFS data (including e databases) to the faster tim of LFS data included in the LFS of LFS data included in the LFS LFS data presented, a wider ran seasonally adjusted LFS series w developed so that the tables publ show more clearly than now the cha from quarter to quarter in a numb groups with differing degree ttachment to the labour market. will develop these proposals, ext year, with a view to impleme ext year, with a view to impl
them in the second half of 1997. the quarterly information from the will not necessarily be identical to of the Claimant Count, we conside be advantageous to publish the stimates, together with the Cl Count and other labour market stati quarterly LFS results become wo Auarterly LFS results become ava Analysts, both in government
outside, have commented that arrangement is helpful and allows o form a broad assessment of market conditions each month basis of all the latest labour statistics available at that point.

## Alternative mea

12 As the Committee's report, and Royal Statistical Society's report, mak clear, no obvious and unambiguou
efinition exists of what is unemployment and what is not
anemployment. We therefore underunemployment. We therefore under-
stand the arguments put forward by the tand the arguments put forward by the
Committee for the introduction of Committee for the introduction of a range of alternative unemploymen we feel that there would be substantial isadvantages in doing this, unless it wa one, after careful preparation, ideally a art of an internationally agreed stension to the current Le guidelines the measurement of unemploymenus , to a great extent, arbitrary and it is to a great extent, arbitrary and it is
ly by making such a choice in the ontext of discussion within the ternational statistical community that ide degree of public confidence for the easures could be secured.
owever, we welcome the fact that the mmittee's report recognises that the dic dissemination, via publication sults of the LFS, means that analysts an compile statistics of unemployment a range of different bases. We pport the ONS decision to continue to ublish only the two existing measures unemployment for the present whilst eping under review the need for more formative reporting of unemploymen easures
People not included as unemployed either in the Claimant Count or
either in
the L.FS
e feel that the Co
ifficiently distingui afficiently distinguished between th
they encountered identifying: (a) people excluded from he Claimant Count; and (b) peopl xcluded from the ILO measure of nemployment provided by the LFS.
first case, although the LFS doe
provide some information, there are difficulties in estimating the exact numbers involved because: (i) by
definition, if people are not eligible for definition, if people are not eligible for
unemployment-related benefits, the unemployment-related benefits, the
Claimant Count provides no information at all about them; and (ii) household surveys are known to experience difficulties in identifying the particular benefits which individua respondents are receiving. In the second
case the LFS provides a wealth of information about people with differen information about people with different degrees of labour market attachment,
both those classified as ILO unemployed and those not classified as ILO unemployed. All of this
information is regularly published and information is regularly published and copies of key an

## the Committee

The LFS can be used also to analyse both people classified as ILO unemployed, and those classified as no or not they are claiming unemploymentor not they are claiming unemployment-
related benefits. In the first case, for the ILO unemployed, such analyses are already published regularly. The LFS cannot at present reliably be used to show groups excluded from the ILO definition of unemployment according to whether or not they are claiming unemployment-related benefits. Never theless it may be feasible to meet some oping the improved LFS dissemination strategy described in para. 10 .

## Manpower accounts

16 In our view, there has been insufficien clarity, in both the Royal Statistical Society's report and in the Select Committee's report, about what actually constitutes a set of "manpowe
itelf already provides such a set of information, accounting as it does in an integrated set of analyses, for the labour market status of every person aged 16 carried out to develop the longitudinal element of the LFS proves successful, his would add an additional time dimension to these accounts, showing ransitions from one labour market status to another over a period of up to one year.
In addition to publishing these statistics regularly, there is an ongoing
programme of work to reconcile other programme of work to reconcile other
sources of labour market statistics with the LFS estimates for employment and unemployment. The results of this work are published in Labour Market Trends, and compare well in quality with such work done anywhere else in the world, including that done in the Netherlands which is mentioned by the Committee. designed to link together data from household surveys, including the LFS and from the National Accounts. 18 The development of a full set of manpower accounts, in the sense in which the ILO use it, requires the bringing together of all the relevan information about the labour marke demand from employers (including a with all the relevant information about labour market supply from households and persons (including a comprehensive measure of under-employment). A present, such a system exists as a theoretical framework rather than as a fully implemented system. We accep the Committee's recommendation that there should be a review of the options for developing a series of manpowe
accounts ONS will carry out the review.

## Consultation on monthly LFS publication

One of the issues considered in respond-
Committee's report was whether or not
Committee's report was whether or not estimates of employment and unemploy-
ment obtained from the LFS should be ment obtained from the LFS should be
published monthly. pubished monthly.
Framework Document, the Director of ONS is responsible for deciding the form coverage and timing of release of statistics issued by the Office, taking into account the views of customers. The Director to consult the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and relevant colleagues, on proposals which impinge on Government policy, which the proposal for monthly LFS publication clearly did.
The Director of ONS therefore
conducted wide-ranging consultation on
the issue both inside and outside government. The view of Ministers was that, on balance, the potential advantages of monthly LFS publication would be out weighed by the disadvantages, either in
terms of the cost of a full monthly LFS, or in terms of the potential problems of misunderstanding of a 3 -month rolling average from the existing quarterly survey. The public consultation showed a bal ance in favour of monthly LFS publication, but with doubts expressed about
the value for money of a full monthly LFS. the value for money of a full monthly LFS
Relatively few comments were received Relatively few comments were received
on the option of publishing estimates each month based on a 3 -month rolling average from the existing quarterly survey.

The Director of ONS has now decided, on the basis of all the views expressed that there is insufficient demand to justify
in the current pudication of LFS data with in the current budget of the Office. This was announced by the Chancellor of th the Parliamentary Question reproduced on page 459 of this publication.

Summary of views expressed in public consultation
The Central Statistical Office (now ONS) launched a public consulta tion exercise in February on options fo
the monthly publication unemployment estimates from the LFS This was based on a digest of a report prepared by Dr David Steel, which se out options for the monthly publication of estimates of unemployment on the ILO definition; copies of the full report wer made available on request. The Director
of the CSO's letter inviting comments was published in a special report included in the March issue of Labour Market Trends (pp 83-90). The consultation was closed on 31 May and, in total, 37
responses were submitted to the ONS

## Arguments in

 publicationwere:
位.
Bank of England - "Internationally consistent, monthly estimates of unemployment, employment and economic the overall state of the labour market that is not currently available at this frequency. Such estimates could usefully feed into the monthly cycle of meetings with the Chancellor";
Institute of Directors - "the IOD is in favour of more weight being put on the measure of unemployment derived from the LFS as opposed to the claimant measure of unemployment in public discus-
sion of what is or has been happening to unemployment";
Trades Union Congress - "Given their importance as social, economic and
labour market indicators, the TUC would clearly welcome an increase in the amount of unemployment data published each month. For regular users and commentators alike, a monthly ILO unemployment estimate would provide an important source of additional labour market information",
Royal Statistical Society - "the options set out in the Steel report span the range of feasible ways in which the quarterly LFS could be re-designed to provide
monthly estimates of total employment and ILO unemployment. Should the proposed change be rejected, the RSS would feel that ONS has missed a seminal opportunity to improve the measurement of unemployment and the formulation in the longer term of a com-
prehensive system of labour accounts".

Concerns about option C
recommended in report
Option C for a re-designed and enlarged monthly LFS, recommended in Dr Steel's report, envisaged the introduc-
tion of a short survey questionnaire for tion of a short survey questionnaire for
two thirds of respondents and a full questionnaire (equivalent to that used in the existing survey) for the remainder. The following potential problems with
option C were identified by respondents who generally favoured monthly LFS (a) the longitudinal element of the survey (b) over 12 months would be lost;
(b) the sampling errors of changes from quarter to quarter in detailed LFS (c) the continuity of time series (c) the continuity of time series from the The concern about the potential the longitudinal element of the survey with option C was referred to by respondents most frequently, including by Paul Gregg (London School of Economics), whose views were directly endorsed by Professor Layard (LSE) and by Michael Meacher
M.P. Some commentators observed that all of these problems would be overcome without additional cost, if Option D put forward in the report (which retained the existing quarterly LFS and added monthly element to this) was adopted rather than the recommended Option C
Concerns about the value for money of a re-designed LFS
Twelve respondents, ten of whom supported monthly publication in principle expressed the view that to spend an adaritional $£ 7-£ 8$ million per year on a redesigned and enlarged monthly LFS would not provide value for money. Six respondents advocated the adoption o the much lower cost option for monthly report: that is to publish monthly estimates based on 3 month rolling averages from the existing LFS
The Royal Statistical Society did not criticise the value for money of a re designed and enlarged LFS, but did express the view that further considera tion should be given to reducing the cost of such a survey by using a small
ple size than that recommended.

## Arguments against the publication of

 monthly LFS estimatesThree respondents put forward th view that monthly LFS publication was not needed or would be undesirable. Some of the points made were: Professor Congdon (Lombard Street Research Ltd.) - "the UK has ample data and the state of the labour market more generally. The problem is not the lack of data, but the lack of analytical time to process it all";

## Further information:

Copies of a booklet containing copies of all the responses to the consultation are

Office for National Statistics
Government Buildings
Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP9 1XG tel: 01633813436 .

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

## Labour market overview

Confederation of British Industy your News Release dated 15 February it
is stated that the favoured is stated that the favoured option w
normally produce estimates of changes in the level of ILO unemp ment within 55,000 of the actual chan We would not find this degree of pros sion acceptable .... We would, on balquarterly frequency....
Employment Service Agency introduction of a second monthly estimate of unemployment in addition to the among the media and general pubil

## Other points raised

The need for estimates for local areas was emphasised by some commenta-
tors. In particular, the Royal Statist tors. In particular, the Royal Statistical
Society commented that the report not address the need for ILO unempio ment figures for local areas that adc to the national total. Their view is that the claimant count could be used for designed monthly LFS. The early availability of LFS-b
results was thought to be important results was thought to be important, delay in the timing of the claimant in order for the two measures to be lished together, was held to be und
able. One respondent advoc publishing monthly rolling average publishing from the LFS on a separate da the monthly claimant count. Ano respondent advocated advancing the reference period in order to redu delay in the availability of the LFS res In addition to enhancing the qualit
rolling average estimates from the rolling average estimates from the
ing LFS, by controlling the monthly ple to known population totals investigation of more sophisticated trend measures was advocated.
The need for monthly data relatin full and part-time employment an long term unemployment, as well as
basic economic position data, expressed.
The Unemployment Unit, stating they were commenting from the poi view of a "regular and extensive us the LFS", put forward a view as scope and coverage of LFS data should be made available month economically inactive people, particu
those who have not sought work in those who have not sought work
past four weeks but are available to within two weeks; and (b) analyses by age, ethnicity and standard region.

The pace of the labour market
imp ovement seems to be accelerating. -
The latest statistics for September
inclide the 'rapid release' figures fro inclide the 'rapid release' figures from
the summer (June to August) Labour the summer (Jt
Fo a Survey.
Ac rding to the summer LFS, the level of se sonally adjusted GB International La ur Organisation (ILO) unemployme tel y 50,000 , compared with a decrease of 50.00 in GB claimant unemployment ove he same period. This took the level
to 263 million, down 154,000 on the re ious year. The ILO unemployment rate by 0.2 percentage points over the ter to 8.1 - a decrease of 0.6 points on the year.
a seasonally adjusted basis, the UK nant unemployment fell by 35,60 h sptember, taking the level o
in mployment to 2.073 million - the lowest on by 113,600 over the last six month ar by 190,900 over the year. This month's (the seventh in a row) was spread across Oin sexes in all regions. The UK claimant mployment rate fell by 0.1 percentage est rate for five and a half years, and 0.7 entage points less than a year ago.
summer LFS showed that total
er . Ioyment (seasonally adjusted) rose by
70.000 over the quarter, to a level of 25.175 7. 500 over the quarter, to a level of 25.175 m . ion. This was due to an increase of
92. 000 in the self-employed (the number 92. 000 in the self-employed (the number of fefiod, the UK workforce in employment neasure rose by 35,000 . The total in folloyment on the LFS measure has hcreased by 210,000 from summer 1995.

Figure 1 Changes in economic activity between summer 1994 and summer 1996; Great Britain;
seasonally adiusted


The workforce in employment estimates The worktorce in employment estimate
were re-benchmarked in September were re-benchmarked in September
following the publication of the 1995 Annual Employment Survey. The net effec
of the revisions has been to how a higher of the revisions has been to show a higher level of employment over the past two years. The revised estimate for the
workforce in employment at June is worktorce in employment a dune is
$25,819,000$ - a rise of 35,000 over the quarter (previously published as a rise of
90,000 to $25,810,000$ ) This sollows a fall of 90,000 to $25,810,000$ ). This follows a fall of
41,000 in March and a rise of 62,000 in 41,000 in March and a rise of 62,000 in
December. The increase over the quarter June was made up of a rise of 72,000 in employees and falls of 21,000 in selfemployed, 1,000 in armed forces and 15,000 in participants in work-related
supported training schemes.
supported training schemes

The seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies at UK Jobcentres rose by
16,600 in September, taking the total to 16,600 in September, taking the total to
253,600 . This is 60,500 higher than at the same time last year and the highest recorded level for over eight years. The number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres over the month rose by 3,600
to 222,000 , but the number of people to 222,000 , but the number of people
placed into jobs by the UK Employment plared ite ( fell by 2,100 to 145,100 .
Sevice

- Estimates placed the number of working days lost to labour disputes in August at 442,000 - higher than July's figure and over 20 times higher than for the same month las year. This was the result of 29 stoppages
of work. In the 12 months to August the number of working days lost is provisionally set at $1,146,000$, from 234 stoppages almost four times the figure for the corresponding period one year ago.


## UNEMPLOYMENT

## JOBCENTRE VAGANCIES

## 

New results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Great Britain, carried out in summer
(Jun to Aug) 1996, showed that total (Jun to Aug) 1996, showed that total
employment (seasonally adiusted) employment (seasonally adjusted) stod
$25,715,000$; a rise of 70,000 since (Mar to May) 1996 and a rise of 210,000 since summer 1995. Both male and fem employment increased; the number of me in employment was up over the quarte
37,000 , and over the year by 91,000 37,000 , and over the year by 91,000 , to
$14,183,000$ and the number of women employment has risen by 32,000 over quarter, and 119,000 over the year to 11,532,000.
As a result of revisions to the employed series the Workforce in Employment has
now been revised back to September now been revised back to September
(see figure 2). The revisions were due (i) updating of the workplace sample information from the 1993 Census of Employment, (ii) re-benchmarking on
1995 Annual Employment Survey and 1995 Annual Employment Su
(iii) new seasonal factors.

- As a result of the revisions, the Workt As a resul or he revisus, the Wo
Employment tas been revised up 9,0
June 1996 to $25,819,000$ (althounh Employment has been revised up 9,0
June 1996 to $25,819,000$ (although th were larger revisions to earlier quarter
Full-time employees have been revise Full-time employees have been revise
167,000 with part-time employees rev 167,000 with part-time employees rev
down 158,000. In addition, refinemen the seasonal adjustment have made $r$ quarterly changes smaller than those previously published
The Workforce in Employment has increased by 35,000 over the quarter, a rise of 72,000 in employees. The nu
in the armed forces, participants in wo in the armed forces, participants in wo
related government-supported training related government-suppored fell by 1 15,000 and 21,000 respectively. (Table
According to the LFS, the number of employees in GB had risen by 210,00 22,084,000 (seasonally adjusted) fron summer 1995 to summer 1996, while number of the self-employed has risen
41,000 to $3,290,000$ over the same per Since spring 1996 the numbers of employees have fallen by 18,000 and number of self-employed has risen 92,000 in summer 1996. (Tables 0.3
The LFS also showed that the numbe both full-time and part-time employment
rose over the quarter ( 15,000 and 54,000 rose over the quarter ( 15,000 ano) to
and the year ( 15,000 and 199,000 ) and the year (1.
summer 1996.
From the Workforce in Employment From the Workforce in Employment
estimates, jobs in manufacturing ind estimates, jobs in manutacturing ind on the previous published level for Ju stood at $3,934,000$ in August, there v little movement over the month but up 31,000 ( 0.8 per cent) over the year. Jobs
in mining, energy and water supply were in mining, energy and water supply
revised down 17,000 in July, falling 3 August and 32,000 ( 14.3 per cent) or year. (Table 1.2 )

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to July were 0.3 per cent
up on the previous three months and 7.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
The increase over the 12 months to September in the 'all items' Retail Price Index (RPI) was 2.1 per cent unchanged
from the 12-month increase to August. Food prices falls caused the largest downward effect on the 12 -month rate, though there were also downward effects
from housing costs and household goods' prices. The major upward effects on the 12 month rate came from motoring costs, clothing and footwear prices and from household services' prices.

- Between August and September the 'all items' RPI rose by 0.5 per cent, the same as
the monthly rise experienced a year earlier.

Excluding mortgage interest payments, the 12-month rate of price increases was 2.9 per August.

The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes showed an increase over the latest 12 monhns 2.5

The 12 -month rate of increase in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 2 per
cent for August, compared with a 2.2 per cent (provisional) increase for July. The input price index for materials and fuels purchased by the manufacturing industry provisionally decreased by 2.1 per cent over the year to decrease of 2.3 per cent for July.

Figure 2 Emplopeas in employment in the United Kingdom; September 1993- June 1996;


## Productivity and unit wace costs

| Figure 6. |
| :---: |
| Tables 1.8, |

 cent in the thriee months ending August 1996, compared with a year earilier (Table 1.8)

- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head fell by 0.1 per cent in the three months ending August 1996, compared with a year earier. (Trable 1.8 )
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 4.5 per cent in the three months ending August 1996, compared with a year earier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 2 per cent higher in the second duater of 1996 ,

Whole economy unit wage costs were 1 per Whole economy unit wage costs were 1 per
cent tigher in the second uuater of 1996 , cent higher in the esecond quarter of 1996,
compared with a y year earlier. (Table 5.8 .


## Figure 6 Manuracturn unit wage essis and <br> 

NTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Among the European Union (EU) the internationally yomparable 1.0 figures) is ower than in spain, ininand.

-The UK ILO rate, however, is still higher than in the Netherlands and Portual While OECD figures tor Denmark, Greacial
Luxembourg a Austria are not avaliab (Table 2.18)
-The UK rate is below the EU average
 10.8 per cent for the EU as a wholee).

The UK unemployment rate is The UK unemployment rate is aso be onn
the EU average using the latest avai the EU average using the latest avaient
figures too the OECD 8 per cent tor ing HKin in August 1996 compared with 11 cent in July 1996 for the EU average excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxemb and Austria). (Table 2. 18)
-The manulacturing average earnings increase was highertor OECD countries. (Table 5.9)

- In EU, countries there was an average in consumer prices of 2.3 per cent (provisional) over the 12 month sto A compared with an increase of 2.1 pel
in the Uk. Over the same period cons inthe UK. Over he same eperiod dons
prices roses in France by 1.1 per cen West Germany by 1.4 per cent. Outs EU, consumer prices rose by 2.9 per USA, by 1.4 per cent in Canada and per cent in Japan. (It should be noted
these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices compiled. In particular, the treatment housing costs differs between countr


## LABOUR DISPUTES

## Tigures Table

- It was provisionally estimated that 442,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in August 1996. This is the highest monthly figure since February 1990 $(515,000)$. It is almost three times higher han the revised figure for July 1996 ( 148 ,

0) and almost five times higher than the August average over the ten year period 1986-1995 (90,000).

- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to August 1996 was provisionally months to August 1996 was provisionally
estimated to be $1,146,000$ - equivalent to 52 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is almost four times higher than th
corresponding period a year ago $(296,000)$ It compares with an annual average over the
ten year period 1986 to 1995 of 1.8 million days lost.
89 per cent of the $1,146,000$ days were lost 89 per cent of the $1,146,000$ days were lost
in the transport, storage and communication group.
A provisional total of 29 stoppages was recorded as being in progress in August recorded as being in progress in August

1996. The 12 month to August total (234) 1996. Tine 12 month to August toal (2as corresponding period last year, which was 222.

LABOUR FORCESURVEY

## = HELP-LINE <br> Prepared by the Gorenment Satisisial Serice

[^1]
## Contents for November 1996 - Presenting Results from Spring (March to May) 1996 LFS

## 1 Weekend working

- Young people are more

3 Economic activity of ethnic minority groups

- Women have a lower economic activity rate than men irrespective of their ethnic origin.

Economic activity of ethnic minorities by region
4 Ethnic minorities by occupation and industry - Ethnic minorities are more likely to be employed in the professional occupations and as plant and machine operatives than as being managers and administrators.

5 Economic status now and one year ago

- 350,000 women who were looking after the family or home 12 months prior to interview were in employment at the time of interview.
- The economic activity rate for ethnic minorities of working
age is lower than that for white people in all regions.


If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please ring Steve Hickman at the Office for National Statistics. Tel: 017127355

## FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION

## Wexkend working

The LFS asks people in time education (FTE) and not in on a Saturday, and less than a fifth
loyment peoplo in ployment whecher they usually ain jobs. Figure 1 gives the oportions of young men and men (aged 16 to 24) in full-
on a Saturday, and less than a fifth of the women not in FTE usually work on a Sunday.
The figure shows that young The figure shows that young
people are more likely to work at people are more likely to work at
the weekend if they are in full-time
ducation, and that more young people usually work on a Saturday than a Sunday. The proportions male and feme workers ar

Figure I Young people (16-24 years) in employment who usually work weekends in their main jobs (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)


## 4 ETHNIC MINORITIES BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

Organisations involved in the to establish the extent to which achieve senior or skilled positions. these data in the form of promotion of racial equality members of ethnic minorities can The LFS asks employees for the percentages of all employees in suggest that a measure of how far obtain employment in various occupation and industry in which each occupation/industry who
racial equality has been achieved is industries and subsequently
they work; figures 3 and 4 show

Figure 3 Percentage of employees of working age in certain occupations who belong to an ethnic minority group (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)


Percentage of employees

Figure 4 Percentage of employess of working age in certain industries who belong to an ethnic minority group (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)


## ocial Focus on <br> Ethnic Minorities

Social Focus on Ethnic Minonties


Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities is available from
Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities is a
the ONS Salesdesk on 01712706081
the ONS Salesdesk on 01712706081
or The Stationery Office (formerly HMSO),
price $f 25$, ISBN 0116207930.

Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities is compiled by the Office for National Statistics and is the most wide ranging, official study on ethnic minority groups in Britain today. Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities shows that..

- In Spring, 19953.2 million people in Great Britain belonged to an ethnic minority group - just under 6 per cent of the total population.
- Almost half of the ethnic minority population of Great Britain was born in this country.
- Around 45 per cent of the ethnic minority population lived in Greater London in 1991.
- One in eight Black households in England and Wales was burgled in 1993 which was twice the proportion in both the Pakistani/Bangladeshi and White groups.
- Unemployment rates for both the Black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups were around 25 per cent in spring 1995 - double the rate for the Indian group and three times the rate for the White group.
- Indians are more likely to be owner-occupiers than any other ethnic group. Around 83 per cent of Indian households were either buying their own homes or owned the outright in 1994-95 compared with only 36 per cent of Bangladeshi households.
- South Asian ethnic groups have the largest household. In particular, Bangladeshi households contained an average of more than five people in 1991 - twice the size of households contained an average of more than

Research Programme Quarterly Update provides a report on the progress of projects in the labour market research programmes of the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE), the Employment Service (ES) and the Industrial Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Industry.

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For further information on any of these projects: Nitya Banerji, tel 01712152692

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS. THE NEW DISABILITY DISERIMINATION


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The new Act provides new rights for disabled employees and job applicants. It affects you if you employ 20 or more people. And it also covers everyone who provides a service to the public. For information fill in the
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What impact has the
Investors in People standard had to date on the training and development of employees in Britain? This article summarises the findings of the third stage of a study commissioned by the Department for Education and

Employment.

By Jim Hillage and Janet Moralee Institute for Employment

## The return on Investors in People

INCREASING ATTENTION is being given to the training and development of employees in the workplace. The importance of raising the skills of the nation's workforce is exemplified by the
priority attached by the Govern priority attached by the Government to
encouraging employers to meet the encouraging employers to meet the
Investors in People standard. Launch investors in People standard. Launched
in October 1991 Investors provides a framework for employers to align the development of employees with business goals.
In 1993 the Department for Education and Employment commissioned the
Institute for Employment Studies to
Institute for Employment Studies to
research the way employers were
developing their training and development practices and, in particular, to evaluate the impact of Investors in People. The study
has been carried out in thre Stages has been carried out in three stages, based
largely around a longitudinal survey of largely around a longitudinal survey
1,800 workplaces, supplemented by surveys of employees and in-depth interviews with employers
This summary presents the main findings of the latest report from the study It compares the latest findings with those
from previous surveys and includes analyses of the responses from the employers who took part in all three surveys.

Perceived benefits
Employers see a wide range of potentia benefits from participation in the Investor initiative. The most commonly cited

- better train
- better training systems - including improved identification of training
- improved workforce outcomes - in
terms of a more highly skilled
workforce, improved staff motivation
and morale or more employee
involvement.
The next most frequently reported areas where employers felt that Investors could
- improved business performance either generally, in terms of a better external image, or more directly in tern of improved financial performance, higher quality products and higher level
- better management syst
of workplace procedures and
communication systems.
Other benefits cited include acting as a catalyst for change and providing an
external benchmark.

Reasons for non-involvement Around 15 per cent of non-involved
employers said they were very likely to become involved in the future and a further 35 to 40 per cent were undecided. Noninvolved employers mostly fall into one of
five camps; five camps:

- the unaware - who do not know about Investors, a third of all not-involved
- the uninterested - aware but not influenced by Investors, nor interested in participation, again about one-third of all not-involved employers; - the unprepared-employers who are possibly interested in taking part in
Investors and who have not been influenced by what they know so far, influenced by what they know so far
under 20 per cent;
- the emulators -

Investors and what it consists of, and who seek to take on board some of the key elements of the initiative without getting involved, around 5 per cent of

- the primed - some 10 per cent of th not-involved who want to get the
house in order before becoming involved, perhaps to minimise the time it takes to reach the Standard. Looking particularly at small employers
(i.e. those with fewer than 50 employees (1.e. ind comparing them with larger ones it and comparing found that:
i. they were less likely to expect benefits from Investors in the area of training; ii. involvement with the BS5750 quality standard among smaller employers was more likely to lead to involvement in Investors than with larger ones. less likely to take part in Investors. They tended to be less concerned about the bureaucracy or resource implications, but generally felt that Investors did not apply to them

Difficulties encountered It currently takes employers an average of two years from start to finish to meet the Investors in People standard. The time since the first batch of employs up to the process. Employers committed to becomin Investors in People in recent years have
generally found it harder than expected to generally found it harder than expected to
achieve the Standard for the following achieve the Standard for the following
reasons.
a) The distance they have to trave either in terms of the culture of the organisation or the extent to which appropriate syst
already in place.
b) Lack of effective external support some found difficulty with the help they received from the TEC, with the quality of the Investors assessor, or in assembling the
evidence.
c) Lack of internal commitment the length of time it takes to achieve the award appears to be influenced by the degree of
commitment within the organisation to the commitment within the organisation to the
process.
d) Organisational change -
ownership or major internal reorganisations meant that in some cases
Investors was put onto a 'back burner' until the new structures had bedded down Despite the difficulties some had encountered, employers involved in Investors were nevertheless keen to carry on trying to meet the Standard. Similarly, nearly all ( 95 per cent) of the employers who had reached the Standard intended to
maintain it. Looking at small employers, was found that, in comparison with larger employers, they:

- were more concerned about the amount
of paperwork involved;
found it more difficult
- found it more difficult to find someone
- were more vulnerable to internal
- were more vulnerable to internal
reorganisation and changes in circumstances which took attention away from Investors;
- encountered less internal resistance


## Overall benefits

A consistent overall picture has emerged over the three surveys, with employers
believing that their involvement with believing that their involvement with
Investors has had a significant, positiv Investors has had a significant, positive
influence on their approach to training. influence on their approach to training.
Three-quarters of the employers who anticipated training benefits from Investors said that they had achieved the improvements they had expected. However, two-thirds also said that they could have achieved the same result by other means. Investors is therefore no
unique vehicle for bringing about unique vehicle for bringing about
improvements to training systems and outcomes. That said, relatively few employers ( 15 per cent) would have made the same changes at the same time in the absence of Investors.
Generally, Investors has influenced employers to make changes they would not otherwise have made ( 29 per cent of cases)
or to make the changes earlier (another 29 per cent) or on a larger scale ( 25 per cent). As a result of Investors:

- employers have become more
systematic in their approach to training;
- training is concentrated more on
employees who require it and therefore
more directly related to business needs. more directly related to business need
By and large, Investors appears to have more of an impact on the quality rather than the quantity of training. While some evidence of a switch from off-the-job to on-the-job
training among Investors employers was found, it was not overwhelming. More
convincing evidence of a greater amount of induction training being undertaken as a resu of Investors was found.


## Training costs

Four in ten involved in Investors saw training costs rise as a result. There were

- start-up costs - such
- start-up costs - such as consultancy
and assessment fees and investment in new training systems;
- ongoing costs - such as more employee down-time and higher training spend (as a wider range of employees engage in
training) and higher management costs training) and higher managemen
(through time spent in appraisals, (through iome mper.).
One in seven saw their training costs fall as they adopted a more targeted approach, used their training resources more efficiently, and altered the balance between in-house and external training.
A clear Investors effect on the approach
adopted to business planning was found. As employers move through the Investors process they increasingly adopt more formal practices, such as written mission statements and human resource (HR) strategies.
Impact on small employers The impact of Investors on training and small employers in that:
i. the effect is bigger - there is a much larger difference between the practices used by small employers involved in Investors and those not involved in the Standard; for example, only a third of
non-involved employers with under 10 non-involved employers with under 10
employees regularly plan and review empioyees regularly plared with nearly all such employers involved in Investors;
ii. the effect is quicker - there is generally a much greater difference between those at an early stage in the Investors process and those not involved at all, compared with larger
iii. there is less dead-weight - only 10 per cent of small employers would have made the changes anyway, compared with 20 per cent of employers with over 200 employees;
there is less formality - smaller employers who reach the Investors
standard are less likely to adopt some of the more formal business management practices such as training budgets.


## Areas of improvement

Employers are interested in Investors a a means of improving the skills and motivation of their workforce and workplace relationships. Two-thirds of
employers involved in Investors said that employers involved in Investors said that
these benefits had been achieved. The main improvements were in the
areas of: - employees' understanding of the business ( 58 per cent of cases);

- employees
per cent);
- employee commitment ( 51 per cent); Employers communications ( 47 per cent) reported fers involved in Investors also reported fewer skill shortages year-on-year,
while the level of shortages rose among while the level of shortages rose among non-participants. The differential pattern is
statistically significant.

Financial performance
Improved financial performance is not a primary motivation for employers who seek to be an Investor in People. Fewer employers identified improved financial
performance as a benefit they were performance as a benefit they were looking
to gain from Investors than those who wor to gain from Investors than those who wer
looking for training or workforce benefits. Of those who did, only 43 per cent said that their anticipated benefits had been achieved, and 80 per cent of those said tha they could have'been achieved by other means. However, 40 per cent of employe who said that the training or workforce
objectives they had sought from Inves had been realised felt that there was a flow through to improved financial performance.
Nearly 40 per cent of employers said that Investors had made a direct contribution to improved business
performance and a further third said performance and a further third said thi
had had an indirect effect. Of the rest almost 70 per cent said that Investors would have an effect in the future.

## Business improvements <br> The main areas of business

- increveased wred
- increased productivity (46 per cent
those identifying an improvement)
- improved quality of service/product
(46 per cent);
- increased awareness of business nee and goals ( 45 per cent). Further evidence that the smaller employers see the impact of Investors a: earlier stage than larger ones was founc
Almost two-thirds of committed emplo Almost two-thirds of committed emplo
with under 50 employees told us that involvement with Investors had led to workforce improvements, compared w: less than half of those with 200 or more employees. The key area of improven for small employers was in their employees' understanding of the business
Smaller employers were also more likely to:
likely to:
- report that Investors made a direct
- contribution to financial performan
- expect to see an effect in the future
- expect any future effect to materialise sooner (generally in under a year; larger employers felt th
least 18 months).

A feature article reporting the findings of A feature aricle reporting the findings of
eariier stage of the research appeared in Market Trends in November 1995, pp 415-418 'The Return on Investors', IES Report 314 , ISEN
$1-85184-240-3, ~ £ 35$. Available from: BEBC L-td 1-85184-240-3, £35. Available from: BEBC LId,
PO Box 1496, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12
3YD te 0120275555 .

Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, July 1996

| Region | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | Men and Women |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manual | Nonmanual | All | Manual | Nonmanual | All | Manual | Nonmanual | All |
| South East | 323.4 | 534.9 | 462.4 | 220.1 | 347.5 | 330.9 | 303.3 | 449.7 | 411.4 |
| East Anglia | 299.8 | 422.7 | 360.7 | 188.6 | 288.3 | 268.4 | 280.3 | 360.4 | 328.5 |
| South West | 284.9 | 435.4 | 368.0 | 187.0 | 279.8 | 263.7 | 266.7 | 362.8 | 329.5 |
| West Midlands | 299.3 | 429.0 | 363.3 | 193.0 | 279.2 | 259.5 | 278.7 | 360.9 | 327.3 |
| East Midlands | 296.3 | 417.0 | 356.0 | 183.3 | 273.7 | 251.2 | 273.7 | 354.7 | 320.7 |
| Yorkshire \& Humberside | 295.0 | 413.8 | 353.8 | 184.1 | 273.1 | 255.0 | 275.3 | 348.5 | 319.3 |
| North West | 302.3 | 434.0 | 371.1 | 192.8 | 283.9 | 267.9 | 282.9 | 362.0 | 333.0 |
| North | 304.2 | 412.1 | 353.8 | 186.3 | 273.4 | 254.4 | 282.7 | 345.0 | 318.5 |
| England | 305.1 | 473.9 | 400.1 | 198.1 | 308.6 | 289.5 | 284.9 | 397.9 | 359.4 |
| Scotland | 293.1 | 438.0 | 366.8 | 191.2 | 285.6 | 264.6 | 270.9 | 364.1 | 327.9 |
| Wales | 297.1 | 410.2 | 349.1 | 187.0 | 272.6 | 252.7 | 276.9 | 345.8 | 315.9 |
| Great Britain | 303.6 | 468.8 | 395.1 | 196.8 | 305.4 | 285.8 | 283.1 | 393.2 | 354.9 |

projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from box 1 to the NES estimates for April 1996.

Box 1 Multipliers used for ratio projection

|  | Men | Women | All |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Manual | 1.0076 | 1.0080 |
| Non-manual | 1.0093 | 1.0100 | 1.0095 |
| All | $\mathbf{1 . 0 0 8 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 0 1 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 . 0 0 9 1}$ |

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent $3 \times 3$ table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1995 and 1996 New Earnings Surveys so that the overall increase (which was 4.2 per cent) equals the 0.9 per cent increase in the Average

Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1996 and July 1996. The AEI used is an unpublished series which excludes arrears of pay.

Accuracy of quarterly projections for July 1995 to April 1996
The April 1996 results provide a means to check the accuracy of the quarterly projections of the 1995 NES (see table 4). Using the projected April 1995 average earnings published in the August 1996
Labour Market Trends similar percentage differences can be calculated from the categories of tables 1,2 and 3 . With the exception of manual men, projected results were very generally similar to the actual NES 1996 results.
Manual men's earnings increased more
and 1996 ( 3.5 per cent compared with 4 per cent). This is a reversal of the result which showed manual earnings per cent) rising faster than all earnings per cent). Earnings in other categorie meanwhile have risen at a rate similar to the average in both the past two years,
The higher than expected rise in average earnings (NES showed a 02 percen earnings (NES showed a 0.2 percentage
point larger increase than the AEI) mea point larger increase than the AEI) mean
that projections were generally too small. this is more obvious for women than for
Thione men with NES showing women's earnings increasing half a percentage point more quickly than men's.

- Statistical updates in this series appear ctiar terly in the November, February, May and
August issues of Labour Market Trend

Table 4 Projected April 1996 results compared with actual results

|  | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | All |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Projected | Actual | Percentage difference | Projected | Actual | Percentage difference | Projected | Actual | Percentage difference |
| Manuals | 306.4 | 301.3 | 1.7 | 196.4 | 195.2 | 0.6 | 285.2 | 281.0 | 1.5 |
| Non-manuals | 461.2 | 464.5 | -0.7 | 300.5 | 302.4 | -0.6 | 386.6 | 389.5 | -0.7 |
| All | 390.2 | 391.6 | -0.4 | 280.7 | 283.0 | -0.8 | 349.8 | 351.7 | -0.5 |

349.8
ure Statistical feature Statistical feature Statistical featul Siatistical alfeature Statistica fpow o Shtigiol foture Statist cal feature Statisticalfeature Statistical feature Statisturiffeatures

The Office for National Statistics New Earnings Survey is the most mprehensive source of earnings information in Great Britain. This icle compares the results of this year's findings with last year's.

By Kenny Osborne and Claire Nichol Exings and Employment Division Office for National Statistics

Key findings

- In April 1996 the average gross weekly pay of all full-time employees in Great Britain was $£ 352$ - an increase of 4.2 per cent on April 1995
- Full-time employees worked on average 40.2 hours a week, slightly less than in 1995; average part-time small rise from 1995
- Earnings of the highest paid employees increased faster than those of the lowest paid over the year from 1995; earnings of both groups increased in real terms.
The proportion of payments additional to basic pay was the relevant information was recorded
- The industrial sector with the highest average earnings was mining and quarrying ( $£ 475$ per week); this sector also had the largest increase in the year to April 1996 (7 per cent).



## Patterns of pay: results of the 1996 New Earnings Survey

- Both manual and non-manual earnings rose faster in the private sector than the public sector but of manual employment in the public sector, average public sector public sector, average public sector private sector earnings.
- Managers and administrators were the occupational group with the highest average weekly earnings (£518); personal and protective service occupations had the highest increase in the year to Apri 1996 (6.4 per cent) far the highest average earnings (£408 per week in April 1996), while Wales has the lowest average earnings ( $£ 313$ per week in April 1996); Greater London experienced the smallest increase in average earnings ( 3.2 per cent), with the largest increase occurring in Eas Anglia ( 5.4 per cent).

Introduction
THE NEW Earnings Survey (NES) has been conducted during April every year since 1970, and is the most detailed and comprehensive source of national information on.
a) the ervals earnings - separately for for men and women (the NES als for men and women (the NES also earnings, which can be compared with be compared with
b) the make-up of total earnings - split between basic pay and other compo nents;
the distribution of the earnings of indi vidual employees - the extent to which they are dispersed around the average; and
d) averages and distributions of hours worked - in total and on overtime. The first few sections of this article pre-
sent summary results of the 1996 Surve sent summary results of the 1996 Surve
which look at overall averages, make-u and distribution of earnings. While these figures are of interest, they can hide wide variations between different industries

## Employees on adult rates,

 whose pay for the survey, periodwas unaffected by absence

Average gross weekly earnings ( $\mathbf{\Sigma}$ ) increase since Aprill 1995 (per cent)
Average gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and hours (£)
increase since April 1995 (per cent)

Average gross hourly earnings
excluding overtime pay and hours (£)
increase since April 1995 (per cent)
Average total weekly hours change since April 1995 (hours)

Average weekly overtime hours
occupations, regions and age-groups and the concluding sections of the article give summary analyses of each of these factors.

## Full-time employees

Average gross weekly earnings (includAverage gross weekly earnings (includadult rates working a full week in April 1996 were $£ 352$. The average working week, for those full-time employees for 40.2 hours, of which 2.3 consisted of paid overtime (see table 1)
The gap between earnings in manual and non-manual occupations continues to grow. Average manual earnings ( $£ 281$ per
week) are now about 72 per cent of
non-manual (£390). Manual employees worked on average 44 hours per week compared with 38 hours for non-manual employees although over 60 per cent of this difference was due to overtime (see figure 1).
Averag
Average weekly earnings of full-time
women were $£ 283$ nearly $£ 110$ less women were $£ 283$, nearly $£ 110$ less than for men. Women worked on average 37.6
hours per week compared with almost 42 hours for men; 54 per cent of this difference can be accounted for by overtime. A more detailed discussion of the relationship between men's and women's earnings is given in the technical note
Average gross hourly earnings, exclud-
ing overtime, of all full-time employes ing overtime, of all full-time employees

## Figure 1 Average gross weekly earnings, full-time employees on adult rates



19791980198119821983198419851986198719881989199019919921993199419951996
..... Non-manual - Manual - All
were $£ 8.72$. Non-manual employees aver aged $£ 10.17$ per hour, manuals $£$ excluding overtime. Average hourly earnings for women were $£ 7.50$ around $8($ per cent that of men ( $£ 9.39$. This represe is slight narrowing of the differential
hourly earnings between the sexes hourly earnings between the sexes and
continues the recent trend. Overall ave age continues the recent trend. Overall ave age
hourly earnings rose by 4.3 per cent including or excluding overtime. This increase and the increase in are age gross weekly earnings of 4.2 per in the year to April 1996 are close to the 4.1 per cent measured by the mon thy Average Earnings Index (AEI) (see tec cal note) and significantly greater thar the increase in the Retail Prices Index (R)

Women's earnings increased by
cent, half a percentage point more cent, half a percentage point more
men's. Non-manual earnings increase by men's. Non-manual earnings increase by
almost a full percentage point more manual earnings ( 4.4 per cent and 3.5 pror cent respectively).
The average full-time working w. (including overtime) was fraction shorter in April 1996 than in April

## Part-time employees

Average hourly earnings, excludin Avertime hourly earnings, exclucting overtime, of part-time employees wer
$£ 5.60$ in April 1996 , up 1.1 per cent on the E5. 60 in April 1996, up 1.1 per cent on the
1995 figure. This represents a much small 1995 figure. This represents a much small
er percentage rise on the 1995 figure comer percentage rise on the
pared with full-timers. Earnings o part-time men actually fell by 3.6 per cent over the year. This is not necessarily result of lower pay but may be a compositional effect with more men working in lower paid industries or occupations. Part time men's earnings are more likely to pro duce such compositional effects due to the relatively small number of part-time mei in the NES sample. were just under two-thirds those of
'basic pay'. The first three elements vary by type of worker. For manual men, they make up over 22 per cent of the total gross
earnings, whereas for non-manual women workers the proportion is only around about 5 per cent (see table 2).
Half of all manual employees worked paid overtime compared with one-fifth of non-manual workers. A little over a quarter of manual workers received incentive payments compared with just under one sixth in five manual workers received shift premia - three times the proportion of nonmanual workers.
Among the 29
worked overtime, , the average weekly overovertime hours wase 7 - average weekly received some form 7.8. A fifth of workers averaging $£ 62$ per week More workers receive bonus payments in. More workers receive bonus payments in each pay period
although a small proportion receive both regular and irregular bonus payments. There was little difference in the levels of such payments. Just over a tenth of workers received some form of shift premium averaging $£ 44$ per week
Overall, total additional payments fell to their lowest level since NES collected this information for the first time in 1973. Most of this fall seems to be attributable to a fall in overtime payments although it is possi-
ble that an increase in other methods of payment not currently identifiable in the NES may be responsible. For example, performance pay consolidated into basic
full-ime workers. The gap was bigger fo women ( 64 per cent) than for men ( 70 per
ni. The average number of hours worked
by part-timers increased slightly from 1995
1019.3 hours. This was the result of a
change in the working patterns of part-time
cianged at 18.9 hours. Average gross
weelly earnings for part-time employees
ver $£ 107$. Although average part-time
$£ 123$, this was still around $£ 20$ higher than $£ 123$, this was still around $£ 20$ higher than pat-lime women.

## Make-up of pay

The NES divides total gross earning into four components: overtime, paymen payments for shift work, and the residual which can be referred to in shorthand as

## Table 2 Make-up of average weekly pay in April 1996

| Full-time employees on adult rates, <br> whose pay for the survey period <br> was unaffected by absence | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | Men and Women |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manual | Nonmanual | All | Manual | Nonmanual | All | Manual | Nonmanual | All |
| Average gross weekly earnings ( $£$ ) of which: | 301 | 464 | 392 | 195 | 302 | 283 | 281 | 390 | 352 |
| overtime payments ( $($ ) | 43 | 13 | 26 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 37 | 10 | 19 |
| incentive etc. payments ( $\mathcal{\Sigma}$ ) | 14 | 17 | 16 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| shift etc. premium payments (£) | 11 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 3 | 5 |
| all additions (£) | 68 | 33 | 48 | 25 | 15 | 17 | 60 | 25 | 36 |
| basic and all other payments (£) | 233 | 431 | 344 | 170 | 287 | 266 | 221 | 365 | 316 |

## As percentage of average gross earnings

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { overtime payments } \\
& \text { incentive etc. payments }
\end{aligned}
$$

centive etc. payments
ift etc. premium payments
basic and all other payments

## Percentage of employees who received

overtime payments
incentive etc. payments
incentive etc. paymen
in each pay period
less often than each pay period
shift etc. premium payments

## Average weekly payment ( $£$ ) of tho

overtime payments
incentive etc. payments
in each pay period
in each pay period
less often than eac
shift etc. premium payments

## Figure 3 Components of average gross weekly earnings; full-time employees

 on adult rates
pay, rather than awarded in the form of a bonus, cannot presently be identified from the NES questionnaire (see figure 3)

## Distribution of earnings

Figure 4 displays the overall distribution of gross weekly earnings among employ ees in the NES sample grossed up to the
estimated numbers of full-time adult employees in Great Britain. This is skewed to the right: because of the relatively small number of very high earners, the
distribution extends much further at the top end than at the bottom. The median level of earnings (the level above and below which 50 per cent of the sample fell) was $£ 301$ per week. This is lower than the average (or mean), since the latter is people at the top end of the distribution with people at the top end of the distribution with
extremely high earnings. At the bottom of the extremely high earnings. At the bottom of the
distribution, a tenth of employees earned less than $£ 167$ per week; at the top, a tenth earned more than $£ 572$ (see table 3 )

The ratio between these two just over 3.4 in April 1996 sure of the spread or dispersion a mea earnings. The spread was greatest for manual men (the top decile was 3.6 no the bottom decile), and smallest for manual emales ( 2.4 times). For hourly earnings, the pattern is similar. The ratio of the hig est to the lowest decile for all employees is .6 including overtime, again with no manual men showing the greatest spre .8 per cent)
In the year to April 1996 the dispersio fearnings widened, as weekly earning ber cent at the botto decile and by 5.4 per cent at the top Nonetheless, earnings at both ends of distribution increased in real terms sinc he Retail Prices Index rose by just 2.4 per ent over the same period. A fairly similar pattern has been observed in all years 986, although earnings growth among the ow paid dipped below inflation in 90 and 1995 (see figure S).
The NES can also be used to estimate pecific amounts. Certain amounts interest because of their relationship overall mean or median earnings. Such ures can be used, among other thing useful indicators of the effect of the in duction of a minimum wage.
The level most frequently cited in this context is half of male median hourly ean ings, or some derivative of this am considered at the 1996 Trades U Congress, of $£ 3.80^{1}$ and $£ 4.26^{2}$ w equate to $£ 3.96$ and $£ 4.41$ respecti using the results from the latest NES these earnings levels 7.5 per cent and

## Figure 4 Distribution of gross weekly earnings; full-time employees on adulit rates



| Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | Men and Women |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Manual | Nonmanual | All | Manual | Nonmanual | All | Manual | Nonmanual | All |
| Gross weekly earnings including overtime pay and hours: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 per cent earned less than ( $£$ ) | 174 | 211 | 189 | 119 | 162 | 147 | 151 | 179 | 167 |
| 25 per cent earned less than (£) | 218 | 288 | 245 | 143 | 203 | 187 | 196 | 233 | 218 |
| 50 per cent earned less than ( $£$ ) | 280 | 400 | 335 | 179 | 269 | 248 | 260 | 335 | 301 |
| 25 per cent earned more than (£) | 359 | 546 | 461 | 231 | 372 | 347 | 340 | 464 | 421 |
| 10 per cent earned more than ( $\mathcal{)}$ ) | 453 | 755 | 633 | 291 | 471 | 450 | 434 | 637 | 572 |
| Percentage earning less than: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| £168 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | 8.5 | 3.9 | 6.0 | 43.0 | 11.9 | 17.5 | 15.1 | 7.6 | 10.2 |
| £201 ${ }^{\text {b }}$ | 18.8 | 8.4 | 13.0 | 62.6 | 24.0 | 31.0 | 27.2 | 15.6 | 19.6 |
| Gross hourly earnings including overtime pay and hours: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 per cent earned less than (£) | 4.11 | 5.28 | 4.50 | 3.15 | 4.31 | 3.83 | 3.75 | 4.66 | 4.20 |
| 25 per cent earned less than ( $\Sigma$ ) | 5.01 | 7.28 | 5.75 | 3.68 | 5.44 | 4.87 | 4.64 | 6.09 | 5.39 |
| 50 per cent earned less than ( $£$ | 6.32 | 10.29 | 7.91 | 4.49 | 7.16 | 6.55 | 5.95 | 8.69 | 7.37 |
| 25 per cent earned more than ( $\mathcal{\Sigma}$ ) | 7.99 | 14.42 | 11.41 | 5.61 | 10.08 | 9.31 | 7.62 | 12.50 | 10.61 |
| 10 per cent earned more than ( $£$ ) | 9.83 | 19.90 | 16.36 | 6.85 | 13.76 | 12.98 | 9.53 | 17.21 | 15.12 |
| Percentage earning less than: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| £3.96 ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 8.0 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 33.4 | 6.6 | 11.5 | 12.8 | 4.6 | 7.5 |
| £4.41 ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 14.3 | 4.9 | 9.1 | 47.8 | 11.3 | 17.9 | 20.6 | 7.9 | 12.4 |
| Gross hourly earnings excluding overtime pay and hours: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 10 per cent earned less than (£) | 4.00 | 5.19 | 4.38 | 3.12 | 4.28 | 3.80 | 3.70 | 4.62 | 4.13 |
| 25 per cent earned less than (£) | 4.87 | 7.20 | 5.62 | 3.64 | 5.41 | 4.83 | 4.50 | 6.04 | 5.30 |
| 5) per cent earned less than (£) | 6.16 | 10.24 | 7.77 | 4.41 | 7.12 | 6.50 | 5.81 | 8.64 | 7.26 |
| 25 per cent earned more than ( $£$ ) | 7.80 | 14.40 | 11.32 | 5.53 | 10.03 | 9.27 | 7.46 | 12.43 | 10.54 |
| 10 per cent earned more than (£) | 9.66 | 19.90 | 16.34 | 6.79 | 13.75 | 12.97 | 9.35 | 17.19 | 15.10 |

maie median earnings.
if male median tourly earnings


per cent of employees earn below these respective estimates. Almost half of all manual women would fall under the second figure

Results by industry highest in mining and quarrying

## Figure 5 Earnings growth in top and bottom deciles 1986-1996

## ar on year percentage change

(includes oil and gas extraction) at $£ 475$ and financial intermediation ( $£ 453$ ). Average hourly earnings in the latter sector $£ 12.38$ ) were greater, however, than in the
former ( $£ 10.91$ ), the larger weekly earnings in mining being explained by significantly longer hours. Employees in mining and quarrying worked on average 44.9
ours per week including 55 hours over time compared with 36.6 hours ( 1.1 hours overtime) in the financial intermediation Weekly earnings were lowest in hotels and restaurants ( $£ 226$ ) and in agriculture (£255). The figure for agriculture, as with mining, is considerably raised on account of the larger number of hours worked 45.8 as against 40.8 in the hotel sector. Average hourly earnings were lower in the agricultural sector ( $£ 5.38$ ) than in the hotel that the number of hours worked in each ndustry will be affected by the April survey date and may not be indicative of the annual average.
Mining and quarrying experienced the largest increase in earnings between April 1995 and April 1996 ( 7 per cent) with elecricity, gas and water supply ( 5.6 per cent) and financial intermediation ( 5.5 per cent) not far behind. Agriculture, hunting and mallest increase ( 2.7 per cent). As is 1995 here was little difference in average manufacturing ( $£ 349.3$ ) and service sector ( $£ 351.7$ ) earnings although the earnings ise in services (4.1 per cent) was slightly ower than in manufacturing ( 4.3 per cent). Similarly, there was little difference in public ( $£ 355.6$ ) and private sector ( $£ 351.6$ ) earnings levels. These levels represent verall rises of 4.2 per cent and 4.1 per

| Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence | Average gross weekly pay (£) | Percentage increase April 1995April 1996 | Average hourly pay excluding overtime (£) | Average total weekly hours | Average weekly overtim hours |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Industry sector |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agriculture, hunting and forestry | 255 | 2.7 | 5.38 | 45.8 | 5.4 |
| Mining and quarrying | 475 | 7.0 | 10.91 | 44.9 | 5.5 |
| Manufacturing | 349 | 4.3 | 8.22 | 41.9 | 3.5 |
| Electricity, gas and water supply | 441 | 5.6 | 10.78 | 40.4 | 3.2 |
| Construction | 347 | 5.1 | 7.94 | 43.5 | 3.7 |
| Wholesale and retail trade; |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hotels and restaurants | 226 | 4.2 | 5.45 | 40.8 | 1.0 |
| Transport, storage and communication | 354 | 2.9 | 7.91 | 44.5 | 4.8 |
| Financial intermediation | 453 | 5.5 | 12.38 | 36.6 | 1.1 |
| Real estate, renting and business activities | 388 | 3.5 | 9.80 | 39.9 | 1.5 |
| Public administration and defence; | 356 | 5.4 | 9.23 | 38.3 | 1.3 |
| Education | 384 | 2.8 | 11.28 | 33.8 | 0.3 |
| Health and social work | 313 | 5.1 | 8.08 | 38.5 | 1.1 |
| Other community, social and personal service activities | 320 | 3.1 | 7.92 | 40.4 | 1.8 |
| All industries | 352 | 4.2 | 8.72 | 40.2 | 2.3 |

considered separately however, earnings of manual and non-manual employees rose more slowly in the public sector than in the private sector. The larger increase in public sector earnings is thus a compositional rather than a real effect, probably a by-product of the transfer of manual work to the private sector.
The broad industrial groupings described above can hide substantial variahowever, allows more detailed industrial however, allows more detailed industrial analyses. For example, it is possible to
identify the highest and lowest paid industry groups (3 digit SIC 92). Such analyses reveals that in addition to those employees
in specific industries within mining and quarrying and financial intermediation arkers involved in radio \& television (E527 per week), air transport ( $£ 485$ ) and ighest consultancy ( $£ 480$ ) are among the highest paid (see table 5 )
As expected, various arms of the hote and restaurant sector make up much of the botolved in clothing manufacture wowev er, are the lowest paid, earning on average £207 per week.

Results by occupation
The occupational group with the highest average weekly earnings was managers
and administrators ( $£ 518$ per week) foll lowed by professional occupations ( $£ 48$ per week). Average hourly earnings
slightly higher in the latter groun slighared with $£ 13.31$ (see table
compler The lowest levels of average w hourly earnings were recorded amo 'other' occupations, which are generaly includes all non-managerial occupations along with sim paid occupations in industries paid occupations in industries
construction, transport and co labourers. Within the service se ant occupations are messengers, porte cleaners etc.

## Table 5 Highest and lowest paid industry groups, April $1996^{a}$

Full-time employees whose pay for the
survey period was unaffected by absence

## Highest paid

Financial intermediation, exc. banks, building societies, insurance
2 Radio and television activities
3 Scheduled air transpor
4 Software consultancy and supp
5 Production and distribution of electricity
Processing of nuclear fuel
Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels
Research \& development on natural science and engineering
0 Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding

## Lowest paid

Manufacture of other wearing apparel; dressing \& dyeing of fur
2 Restaurants
${ }_{3}$ Restals
4 Retail sale of automotive fuel
5 Bars
Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores
Manufacture of knitted and crocheted articles
8 Canteens and catering
9 Retail sale in non-specialised stores
Production, processing and preserving of meat
Some industries are not considered due to smal sample size and/or large statistical variation.


| SIC 92 | Average <br> gross <br> weekly <br> pay $(£)$ |
| :--- | :--- |

Average earnings were generally higher in the non-manual occupational groups although the average for craft and related occupations (manual) at $£ 319$ per week was well above the $£ 250$ earned by group. The largest increase in weekly pay 6.4 per cent) since 1995 was observed for those in the personal and protective occupations; the smallest increase ( 1.3 per cent)

Table 6 Average gross weekly earnings by occupational major group, April 1996
Full-time employees on adult rates
whose pay for the survey period
was unafificted by abvey per
Occupational group
Managers and adminis
Managers and administrators
Managers and
Professional
Associate professional
Clerical and secretaria
Craft and related
Personal and protective
Sales
Plant and machine
Other occupations

All occupations
'other' occupations Plant and machine verage 44.9 he operatives worked on highest of hours per week, the 5.4 hours overtime. Those this sional occupations worked the shortes hours (35.7). This group does, however, include the teaching profession which, according to the NES definition work
shorter paid hours. The low number of average hours worked by teachers (31.5) also goes some way to explaining the high level of hourly pay within the professional occupations as whole. As with the for particular occupations may be affected by the choice of survey date. Also, some occupations, particularly managerial occupations, do not get paid overtime and

| Average gross weekly pay (£) | Percentage increase April 1995April 1996 | Average hourly pay excluding overtime (£) | Average total weekly hours | Average weekly overtime hours |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 518 | 4.7 | 13.31 | 39.0 | 0.6 |
| 481 | 3.3 | 13.55 | 35.7 | 0.7 |
| 415 | 4.7 | 10.73 | 38.3 | 1.1 |
| 250 | 4.0 | 6.46 | 38.4 | 1.3 |
| 319 | 4.1 | 7.08 | 43.6 | 4.6 |
| 270 | 6.4 | 6.46 | 41.2 | 2.2 |
| 272 | 4.1 | 6.84 | 39.2 | 1.0 |
| 287 | 3.9 | 6.19 | 44.9 | 5.4 |
| 237 | 1.4 | 5.27 | 43.7 | 4.6 |
| 352 | 4.2 | 8.72 | 40.2 | 2.3 |

Highest paid
1 General managers; large companies and organisations
2 Treasurers and company financial managers
3 Medical practitioners
4 Management consultants, business analysts
5 Underwriters, claims assessors, brokers, investment analysts
6 Organisation and methods and work st
7 Education officers, school inspectors
8 Computer systems and data processing managers
9 Advertising and public relations managers
10 Solicitors
Lowest paid
1 Kitchen porters, hands
2 Hairdressers, barbers
3 Retail cash desk and check-out operators
4 Counterhands, catering assistants
6 Bar staff
6 Bar staft
7 Waiters, waitresses
8 Petrol pump forecourt attendant
9 Care assistants and attendants
10 Sewing machinists, menders, darners and embroiderers

| soc | Average gross weekly pay (£) |
| :---: | :---: |
| 101 | 1,654.8 |
| 120 | 862.1 |
| 220 | 814.6 |
| 253 | 706.0 |
| 361 | 703.8 |
| 125 | 665.3 |
| 232 | 647.7 |
| 126 | 628.8 |
| 123 | 628.5 |
| 242 | 623.0 |
| 952 | 153.7 |
| 660 | 156.2 |
| 721 | 165.7 |
| 953 | 166.5 |
| 673 | 170.3 |
| 622 | 171.2 |
| 621 | 172.5 |
| 722 | 173.1 |
| 644 | 181.8 |
| 553 | 182.4 |

a Some industries are not considered due to smal sample size andor rarge statistical variation.

Fgure 8 Average gross weekly earnings by age group, April 1996; full-time employees


Weekly earnings 1996 Per cent increase 1995/96
increases in average earnings were observed, however, in East Anglia $(5$ per cent). Greater London, on the (5 per cent). Greater London, on the
other hand, experienced the smallest rise other hand, e
(3.2 per cent).
It should be noted here that earnings comparisons take no account of differing
price levels between regions and therefore
do not indicate differences in the standard of living. Neither do they take account of fore cannot be used to claim that pay for like work is different. A region could have a lower level of average earnings than another if it has a higher proportion of employees in industries or occupations with relatively lower earnings.

## Results by age group

As in previous years average weekl arnings were observed to climb steadily week for 40 to 49 -year-olds and decline thereafter. A similar pattern was observed for hourly earnings. By far the largest increas between April 1995 and April 1996 wa recorded among the under 18 s who saw their weekly earnings increase by almost 11 pe ent. Earnings in this group fluctuate due to newcomers to the survey. The smalles increase was 3.1 per cent, which occurred in he 21-24 age group (see figure 8)
There was little difference in the hourly working patterns of the various age groups
with the exception of the $60-64$ age group. This group is, however, primarily made up of men who generally work longer hours than women. The gender distribution in the other age groups are rather more similar.
It should be noted here that the number of young people in the NES has fallen over recent years, representing demographic decline, increasing proportions in education and non-inclusion of employees who do not appear in the tax records from less than the threshold.

Footnotes
Half male median hourly earnings.
Half male median weekly earnings divided by average number of hours worked by men and
women (excluding overtime). women (excluding overtime).
to take account of focal government re-organisation analyses by unitary authority will be available
in Part E of NES.

## Further information

The full results are being published in six parts, A to F , by HMSO in New Earnings Survey 1996. mployees on rall retate to foll-tí for the survey pay-period was not

## Results by region

As might be expected, the highest aver1996 were recorded in London. There are two main reasons for this. Firstly, a large proportion of London's labour force is employed in higher-paying industries and occupations and secondly, many employ ees are entitled to London weighting and similar allowances. Outside the South East, ill regions have very similar levels of ave


The New Earnings Survey is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain, information
on whose earnings and hours is obtained on whose earnings and hours is obtained
in confidence from employers. Two broadly equivalent mpethods are used to identify the employees in the survey sample and their current employers. Around 90 per cent of the sample is
identified from lists supplied by the Inland Revenue containing selected National Insurance numbers. Details of the remaining 10 per cent are obtained directly from the large organisations who employ
them. A similar survey is carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development. Coverage of full-time employees is virtually complete but coverage of parttime employees is not comprenensiv.
Many of those with earnings below the income tax threshold (equivalent to $£ 72.40$ per week in April 1996) are excluded which includes mainly women with part-time jobs and a small proportion of young people. Details of the achieved sampling fractions, Employment at March 1996 are shown Emplow.

| 1996 NES | Number | Per cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Men |  |  |
| Part-time | 7,254 | 0.59 |
| Full-time | 77,340 | 0.81 |
| Women |  |  |
| Part-time | 33,047 | 0.67 |
| Full-time | 45,513 | 0.81 |

The survey does not cover the selfThe survey does not cover the self-
employed. In 1996 the information related to the pay period which included 17 April. The earnings information collected relates o gross pay before tax, National Insurance or other deductions, and generally excludes payments in kind. It is restricted to earnings
relating to the survey pay period, and so excludes payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded. Most of the NES analyses relate to for the survey pay period were not affected by absence. Thus they do not include the earnings of those who did not work a full week, and those whose earnings were working, etc. Nor do they include the earnings of young people (not on adult rates of pay).
Factors contributing to earnings growth The increase in average earnings from The increase in average earnings from
one year to the next reflects several factors: a) pay settlements implemented between the April survey dates; b) changes in the amount of overtime and other payments relative to basic pay; composition of the employed labour force.
It is possible to estimate the last effect by applying the 1995 NES sample distribution othe average earnings in the 1996 survey.
Analysis of results by gender, age group and full/part-time status show that changes in
the composition of the sample inc average full-time earnings by around 0.3 percentage points.

## Average Earnings Index

The difference in the earnings increase recorded by the NES and that recc the Average Earnings Index (AEI) for the same period is not altogether sur whole economy, there are differences their coverage. Furthermore, the A relates to a different week in April. result some increases paid in April weekly staff may be missed by the NE but collected by the AEI survey later in the month.

Earnings of women relative to mes Although average hourly earning provide a useful comparison betwe men's and women's earnings, they indicate differences in rates of pay comparable jobs. This is becauses
averages reflect the different emple averages retiect the different emplo
characteristics of women and men as the proportions in different occu and their length of time in jobs. The that women are more concentrated men in non-manual occupations $r$ a the average hourly earnings excluc overtime of non-manual women is than that of manual men. Among b manual and non-manual workers, however, women are concentrated
lower paid occupations which red their relative pay.

Results of the 1995 Annual Employment Survey
This article examines the first annual employment survey, which gives a breakdown of jobs in terms of their industrial activity and location down to electoral ward level.

By Marcus Roberts
Norma McGee and Mike Payne Earrings and Employment Division, Office for National Statistics


## Key findings

- The estimate of employees in September 1995 is $21,438,300$. This is 0.3 per cent above the published figure for September 1995 based on monthly and quarterly enquiries. - Since September 1993, the date of the last Census of Employment, the results show that the number of employees has risen by 1.6 per both manufacturing ( 3.5 pares and services ( 2.2 per (3.5 per cent) in energy and water 19.2 per cent). There has been an increas in jobs for both full-time men ( 0.9 per cent) and part-time men ( 6.6 per cent) and full-time women 1.8 per cent) and part-time women ( 1.6 per cent).
- In September 199550.7 per cent of total employees in employment, were men - slightly less than in South West census. In the North South West and Scotland, there
were more employed women than men. In September 1993 this was seen only in the South West. The local authority county East Susse had the highest proportion of femal employees ( 53.6 per cent); Shropshire had the highest proportion of male employees ( 54.6 per cent). Twentyseven counties or Scottish regions had more female employees than men (up from 25 in 1993 and 1 in 1991).
- Seventy-five per cent of total employees were employed in the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification) and 18 per cent of employees in manufacturing - the same as in September 1993.
- Service sector employment was highest in Greater London (88.1 pe cent) and lowest in the Borders region (58.1 per cent).
- Manufacturing sector employmen was highest in the West Midlands
(26.9 per cent) and lowest in Greater London (8.4 per cent).
- In 24 counties or Scottish regions, over 75 per cent of employees were in the services sector; and in 12 25 per or Scottish regions, ove the manufacturing secto
- Greater London had the lowest proportion of female part-time workers (16.7 per cent) and Scotland had the lowest proportion of male parttime employment ( 4.3 per cent). - 27.5 per cent of employees were total employes, 232 per female and 5.3 per cent male part time workers. This represents an increase of male part-time employees compared with September 1993. The South West region had the highest proportion of female part-time workers (24.1 per cent) and male part-time workers ( 5.9 per cent). begun in 1990 by the former Employment Department to develop and improve the quality of its profucts and orfice for National Statistics (ONS) is now responsible for conducting the AES. The AES was conducted for the first time in 1995 and replaces the biennial Censuses of Employment, which had been conducted since 1987. The AES was introduced in response to demands for faster and more frequent employment data.
In future provisional results of the AES will be available within 12 months of the the first of its kind, greater emphasis has the first of its kind, greater emphasis has than strict adherence to the 12 month target. A key contribution to the programme has been the introduction of the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR). The register holds employer details and is used for all ONS surveys of businesses Results of the 1995 AES will update register details of the location of individual workplaces and the nature of their businesses. sources enabled the AES to be produced at less than half the cost to taxpayers and businesses than the Census of Employment. Employment figures for pared with the Pay As You Earn (PAYE) counts of their employees held on the IDBR. The results of this comparison are used to interpret PAYE figures for those not covered in the AES and so provide esti-
mates for all employees (see technical mates for all employees (see technical
note). Improvements in the accuracy of the note). Improvements in the accuracy
IDBR, through continuous feedback from ans business survey, en 1996 AES down from 130,000 to 120,000 .
In line with government policy on the control of statistical survey, the AES was subject to a review during 1995. The purpose of the review was to confirm that the AES data are of value to customers and that the survey is conducted in a cost effec live and efficient manner. Customers, data providers and an independent observer all played a part in the review process.
Although the findings have yet to be pubAlthough the findings have yet to be published, the overall conclusion is that the AES should continue in broadly the same


## Purpose of the AES

The survey is the main source of infor mation about the numbers employed in ocal areas, by detailed industrial cateare provided on numbers in employment by sex, full-time and part-time status, industri al activity and location. It is the only source of employment data available at such level covering all sections of the economy


Results of the AES are used to benchmark the smaller monthly and quarterly employment surveys, thus improving the quality of data across other surveys.

Coverage of the AES
The AES is a sample survey, which with 130,000 businesses covering some one million individual workplaces, is less than half the size of earlier sample surveys. All businesses with 25 or more employees that have more than one workplace are fully
covered each year by the AES. Other covered cach year by the AES. Othr 25 employees are surveyed once every


Fable 1 Employees in employment in Great Britain: by region and by industry: September 1995


Table 2 Employees in employment in Great Britain: Employees in employment in Great Britain:
September 1993 and September 1995: by sex: full and part-time

| Industries and services | Census 1993 | AES 1995 | Change | Per cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All (SIC 01-93) |  |  |  |  |
| Men and women | 21,105,300 | 21,438,300 | 333,000 | 1.6 |
| Full-time | 15,347,600 | 15,536,500 | 188,900 | 1.2 |
| Part-time | 5,757,700 | 5,901,800 | 144,100 | 2.5 |
| Men | 10,715,000 | 10,870,600 | 155,600 | 1.5 |
| Full-time | 9,650,300 | 9,735,300 | 85,000 | 0.9 |
| Part-time | 1,064,700 | 1,135,300 | 70,600 | 6.6 |
| Women | 10,390,300 | 10,567,700 | 177,400 | 1.7 |
| Full-time | 5,697,300 | 5,801,200 | 103,900 | 1.8 |
| Part-time | 4,693,000 | 4,766,500 | 73,500 | 1.6 |
| Manufacturing (SIC 15-37) |  |  |  |  |
| Men and women | 3,818,100 | 3,944,700 | 126,600 | 3.3 |
| Full-time | 3,536,600 | 3,676,100 | 139,500 | 3.9 |
| Part-time | 281,500 | 268,500 | $(13,000)$ | -4.6 |
| Men | 2,668,200 | 2,800,200 | 132,000 | 4.9 |
| Full-time | 2,618,500 | 2,750,200 | 131,700 | 5.0 |
| Part-time | 49,700 | 50,000 | 300 | 0.6 |
| Women | 1,149,900 | 1,144,500 | $(5,400)$ | -0.5 |
| Full-time | 918,100 | 925,900 | 7,800 | 0.8 |
| Part-time | 231,800 | 218,500 | $(13,300)$ | -5.7 |
| Services (SIC 50-93) |  |  |  |  |
| Men and women | 15,834,300 | 16,176,100 | 341,800 | 2.2 |
| Full-time | 10,499,800 | 10,676,000 | 176,200 | 1.7 |
| Part-time | 5,334,500 | 5,500,300 | 165,800 | 3.1 |
| Men | 6,871,800 | 6,989,600 | 117,800 | 1.7 |
| Full-time | 5,903,400 | 5,958,700 | 55,300 | 0.9 |
| Part-time | 968,400 | 1,031,000 | 62,600 | 6.5 |
| Women | 8,962,500 | 9,186,500 | 224,000 | 2.5 |
| Full-time | 4,596,400 | 4,717,300 | 120,900 | 2.6 2.4 |
| Part-time | 4,366,100 | 4,469,300 | 103,200 | 2.4 |

households, the self-employed, peopl inder 16-years-old, trainees on gove not have a contract of employmen dira ors, partners and working proprietors no in receipt of a salary. Details for the agricultural secior obtained directly from the Censuses Agriculture Fisheries and Food England and Wales and the Scottish Off for Scotland

## Conduct of the AES

The AES is a postal survey drawn from EmpBR. Unike the earrer Cod shely PAYE records, the AES also includes buit hesses known only through their VA returns. This means that the sample taks better account of 'start ups' and of changes in ownership. Where possible a contar name was included in all correspondence. To ensure that the burden on business kept to a minimum only essential infor ion is gathered.
Surveyed businesses were classified in
hree groups:

- single site businesses that have not pre
viously been contacted (form Lit)
businesses identified as operaung be contacted (form L6);
businesses operatin
sites that have previously been contacied (form L8).


| Table 4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men |  |  | Women |  |  | Total <br> All industries | of which: | Thousands |
|  | Full-time | Part-time | All | Fulltime | Part-time | All |  | Manutacturing | Serices |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| East Anglia Cambridgeshire Norfolk Norfolk Suffolk Suffolk | 133.9 $\left.\begin{array}{c}120.8 \\ 118.3 \\ 18.3\end{array}\right)$ 118.3 373.0 |  | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 150.2 \\ 13,67.6 \\ \hline 319.6 \\ 419.4 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 74.3 \\ \hline 6.9 .5 \\ \hline 99.5 \\ 197.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 59.0 \\ \hline 6.7 \\ \hline 6.78 \\ 177.5 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 283.6 \\ & 26.5 \\ & \hline 2659 \\ & 79946 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 59.3 \\ & \hline 4.3 \\ & \text { ang } \\ & 157.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2076 \\ & \begin{array}{c} \text { an2 } \\ \text { S27. } \\ 5737 \end{array} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| South West <br> Cornwall Devon Dorset Gloucestershire Somerset Wiltshire All |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 .5 \\ & 10.2 \\ & 0.7 .7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.3 \\ & 010.6 \\ & 10.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | 111.5 3.5 39.3 55.7 54.4 4.8 48.1 45.6 45.4 | 89.7 <br> 89.2 <br> 98.7 <br> 96.5 <br> ant. <br> an. <br> 40.9 <br> 40.7 <br> 19.7 |  |  |  |  |
| West Midlands <br> Hereford and Worcester Shropshire Warwickshire All | $\begin{aligned} & 525.2 \\ & \hline 18.4 \\ & \hline 17.2 \\ & \hline 6.85 .8 \\ & 997.3 \\ & 977.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 84.0 \\ \hline 4.5 \\ 76.1 \\ 0.6 .6 \\ 95.8 \\ \hline 9.8 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | 491.4 <br> $\begin{array}{l}124.5 \\ 7701 \\ 177.9 \\ \text { 806.8 } \\ 950.8\end{array}$ |  |  |  |
| East Midlands Derbyshire Leicestershire Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire All $\qquad$ | 153.9 178.4 181.8 171.3 7704.5 7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Yorkshire and Humbersid South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Humberside North Yorkshir All |  116.0 864.7 | $\begin{aligned} & 19,2,5 \\ & \hline 16.5 \\ & \hline 15.5 \\ & 939.0 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 99.7 \\ \hline 9.951 .7 \\ \hline 68.5 \\ 445.3 \end{gathered}$ | 208.4 <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { 415.7 } \\ 15.0 \\ 133.7\end{array}$ 133.7916.8 |  | 93.2 198. T7.7.0 404.1 40.1 |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 44.5 \\ & .1 .4 .5 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 10.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nort <br> Tyne and Wear <br> Cleveland <br> Cumbria <br> Northumberland <br> All | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{l} 180.6 \\ 8.5 .5 \\ 88.4 .4 \\ 83.4 \\ \hline 39.1 \\ 471.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 20.2 \\ 8.6 \\ 9.7 \\ 7.9 \\ 51.0 \\ 51.4 \end{array}$ | 200.8 9.1 9.1 9.2 9.3 52.1 52.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 113.84 .8 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 4.0 \\ & 4.9 .9 \\ & 274.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.3,3 \\ & \hline 4.8 \\ & 44.5 \\ & 47.0 \\ & 27.1 \\ & 232,8 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| Wales <br> Wales Clwyd Dyfed Gwent Gwent Gwynedd Mid Glamorgan Powys South Glamorgan West Glamorgan |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.3 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 4.7 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 2.2 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 43.9 \end{aligned}$ |  | 3.7 $\begin{aligned} & 3.7 \\ & 5.5 \\ & 38.1 \\ & 18.6 \\ & 11.6 \\ & 51.9 \\ & 53.3 \\ & 25.4 \\ & 25.4\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| cotland <br> Highland <br> Tayside Fife <br> Lothian <br> Borders Central <br> Strathclyde Dumfries and Galloway Orkney Shetland Shetland Western Isl <br> All |  |  |  | 20.6 6.4 4.4 4.5 10.0 10.2 10.2 2.26 23.7 13.3 1.6 2.6 2.1 550.9 50.9 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Eritain | 9,735.3 | 1,135.3 | 10,870.6 | 5,801.2 | 4,766.5 | 10,567.7 | 21,438.3 | 3,944.7 |  |

492 NOVEMBER 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

Businesses that have been included in revious censuses (those to which forms L6 and L8 are despatched) were given detalis, which saves them having to refer to phied, wrevious returns unnecessarily.
Survey forms were sent to the address of the Reporting Unit (RU). The definition of an RU is the address where an employer holds pay details for a particular part of their business. Many businesses will only have one PAYE scheme, but employers can op toekly and monthly paid staff. Each unit weekly and monarar which a separate return is made is for which a socal Unit (LU). In the majority
called a Locel of cases, the LU will represent an entire factory, office or shop and will include all employees working there. In other cases,
however, there will be two or more LUs at lowever, there will be two or more LUs at PAYE arrangements for that site or that more than one distinct business activity is carried out at that single address.
All returns (including those from employers who have opted to provide data
in a fermat other than the usual form e.g. in a format other than the usual form e.g. Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and Data I nage Processing (DIP) technology. The OCR/DIP system was developed for the 1993 Census of Employment that surveyed over one million businesse
(Further information on the system can be btained from Employment Gazette 'New Technology for census analysis:
the OCR/DIP system', January 1995,

Pp $35-37$.
The system is specifically designed to ead large quantities of forms at speed and
dentify basic errors prior to computer processing. Reductions in paper handling and a quick turnaround in error correction have resulted in staff savings and ensured the earlier availability of results. The system also allows quality checks to be handled in a more efficient manner as employer information is readily available. Approximately One third of all forms are error free and are
processed through the system without clerical assistance
A free employer helpline was in operalion during the AES 1995. In addition to survey, approximately one in five forms returned required calls to employers to verify or clarify the information provided. Local government reorganisations were not taken into account for the AES 1995.
The reorganisation resulted in a number The reorganisation resulted in a number of counties and their districts being replaced
by unitary authorities Survey foms were despatched in September 1995, prior to the
der majority of unitary authorities being established; the exceptions being the Isle of
( Wight, Scotland and Wales. Results are therefore based on boundaries as at September 1995 and 'frozen' wards using the boundaries as at April 1991.
The provisions of the Employment and


Training Act 1973 permit the disclosure (for restricted purposes) of information on individual census business units to local planning authorities within the meaning of
the Town and Country Planning (now superseded by the 1990 Act). As with previous censuses of employment, details of the larger units, including employers who had not responded, were sent to consenting Local Authorities (LA) planning departments requesting that they check the data for omissions and inaccuracies. Only ees were checked in this manner
Comments from participating
tified a number of potential errors which were considered during survey results preparation. These included SIC and postcode errors and, of particular importance, omissions from the surve
Results of the AES are classified as provisional for 12 months. In surveys of this size, it is likely that there will be some errors in the industry classification or mapping to electoral wards. The shorter timescale for the AES has reduced the hefore publication. Even if this level had not been reduced experience with the censuses of employment show that some errors only come to light after publication, usually as a result of detailed work by users of the National On-line Manpower

Information Service (NOMIS) data set Criticism of the 1995 AES results will be investigated. Final results will be placed on NOMIS when provisional AES 1996 results are released in September 1997.

## Response rate

The final response rate for the AES 1995 was 90.5 per cent. This takes account of bsinesses which the IDBR confirmed as whom the Post Office were unable to a delivery eg the business may have closed or moved. The Statistics of Trade Act 1947 places a statutory obligation on employers to complete and return survey forms. This reduces the non-response bias.
Employment data are estimated for employers which did not respond or were not surveyed. This amounted to approximately 5.7 million (27 per cent) jobs for September 1995. Estimation is based on AAYE details, IDBR information and mployment information obtained from

## Industry coding

Business descriptions in the AES 1995 have been coded to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC92) using a computer assisted coding package. The package compares the textual business description (provided by the employer) with key words

in SIC92. Approximately 70 per cent of all business description codes are allocated automatically by the package. The remainities suggested by the package or by the use of coding manuals.
The quality of SIC coding has been improved for the 1995 AES. The variety of activities for some businesses, particularly those with production and distribution activities, introduces a judgmental element 1993 Census of Employment, from the revealed a very small number of gross errors. Three measures were used to improve accuracy. First, all specific complaints were investigated. Second, results were checked against information held on the IDBR from independent sources. Third, and most significant, the coding package was changed so that it could not automatically assign an industry code if there was ambiguity about the business activity (e.g. manufacturing). Movement of employees between industry groups is in some part as described above An example of this is a movement of employment from wholesale and retail to manufacturing between the Census in September 1993 and the AES in September 1995.

AES results
The results are widely used within government, local authorities and the private
sector. The AES data are published in booklet form and can be purchased from The Office for National Statistics, Room: 249, East Lane House, Runcorn, Cheshire, results are also available electronically via NOMIS.
Tables of names and addresses (ERi) and tables of aggregated but potentially disclosive data (ERii) are provided to the under Section 4 (3) (e) of the Employment and Training Act 1973 , for use in carrying out their planning functions. These data can only be provided in respect of the planning authority's area of competence i.e. the area for which it has planning responsibility
It is appreciated that planning authorities may have a legitimate interest in areas for which neighbouring authorities have planning responsibility. Also that some authorities may wish to access their own ERii data on the NOMIS database - which would whole of Great Britain Access in either of these circumstances, can only be granted under circumstances specified in Section 4 (3)(f) of the 1973 Acts and requires a Chancellor of the Exchequer's Notice to be issued to the authority. Applications for a Notice should be made to the above address.

Eor the 1993 Census and for future Annual Employment Surveys, those Local

Authorities which have ree the conio trative boundaries, or have reqminis trative boundaries, or have requested
access to the confidential data-sets NOMIS, will be issued with a Notic allowing them such access. The admini trative charge for processing the Notic will be waived when the authority is pur chasing its own ERi and ERii data Planning authorities are not entitled to receive ERi data for any area other than hat for which they have a planning func. Country Planning Act. Increasingly
Increasingly, organisations which do no described under the Town and Country Planning Acts, but support plannin departments, are seeking access to ER and ERii data on behalf of one or mor local authorities. Chancellor Exchequer's Notices, allowing ac ERii data, will be issued in such case Access to ERi data, however, cannot circumstances. $\quad$

## Acknowledgements

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is 9 the assistance of the local authorties
part in checking the collected data. bution to improving the quality of the AES
much appreciated. much appreciated.

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## Notes to tables

Totals may differ from the sums of the components because the figures have
been rounded independently Part-tim been rounded independently. Part-time
employees are defined as those workin employesore def ned as those working fornot more than 30 hours a week (less than 40 hours a week for agriculture and horticulture). The industrial classificatic
pased on the business description as based on the business description as
notified by the employer on the AES form notifiec
and in some cases with additional and inmation as supplied by the IDBR. National and local government employees engaged in, for example, building, education or health, are classified to the Exclusions from the AES are:

- for self-employed;
- HM Armed Forces;
- pri ate domestic servants;
- manual homeworkers on piecework rates
- domestic staff in private households;
- proilees on government-supported
al
coritact of employment;
- dircotors, partners and working
provietors not in receipt of a salary;
- est inates for agriculture and
horiciculture are based on figures
pov ded by the Ministry of Agriculture,


## Fisheries and Food and the Scottis

 Office Agriculture and Fisheries of agriculture.Some AES returns, however cover
descriptions which also fall in the
agricultural sector as defined by SIC 92 codes 01110 to 01420 . A number of these are for activities such as stud farming and dog clipping which are not covered by agricultural censuses and should correctl/
be added to the census of agriculture be added to the census of agriculture 1993 and September 1995 in agriculture be attributed to the duplication in this secto for the 1993 census (as explained in the fechnical note of October 1995 Employment Gazette p377).
The broad industry groups (BIGs) are delassification 1992 (SIC 92) as:

## Agriculture, fishing

and forestry
Energy and water
Manufacturing
Construction
stribution, hotels
and restaurants
and restaurants

Transport and communication
Banking, finance and insurance Public administration, education and heal ther services

## 65110 to 78840

enterprises had employees estimated means of linear regression equations means of inear regression equations
based on PAYE data held on IDBR. The linear regression equation for a particular enterprise was based on information from responding enterprises with a similar
structure. Large non-responding structure. Large non-responding
enterprises also had census 1993 da taken into account when estimating employees. The employee estimates were then 'spread' down to local unit level using existing information held on IDBR. Male/female/full-time/part-time employee otals were estimated for each nonapplying the actual proportions of apple/female/full-time/part-time
mell employees in responding local units with similar characteristics. The variables used to determine similar characteristics were unit, (ii) industry of local unit, and (iii) location of local unit.

## Further information:

The results of the AES have led to revision to the employee estimates in the monthly and quarterly Workforce in Employme series from October 1993 onwards. tables 11 to 111 in the 'Labour Market Data section. An article describing the effects on the series and the methodology used will appear in next months'

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## The Labour Force Survey in Northern Ireland

This article describes how the Labour Force Survey，introduced to Northern Ireland in December 1994 differs from the previous annual survey and from Great Britain＇s Survey．It explores some uses of the Survey＇s data within the region．

By Fiona Hepper，Paul Brush and Martin Monaghan， Department of Economic Development，Northern Ireland．


## Key findings

－Between 1984 and 1994 the female labour force in Northern Ireland increased by approximately 22,000 During the same period the number of economically active men declined by 3,000 ．
－The gap in activity rates for men and Women is greater in Northern the UK
－Since 1984 the number of employed women in Northern Ireland has risen by 21 per cent－an increase of 10 per cent in full－time jobs and 44 per cent in part－time jobs．
－In Northern Ireland，full－time self－ employed people work on average 10 hours more per week than full－
－time employees．
－The overall unemployment rate in Northern Ireland has declined by approximately 7 per cent since 1984.

No male unemployment rate in Northern Ireland（at 12.6 per cent） remains higher than those of in all other regions of the UK．
－Fifty－six per cent of people unem－ ployed according to the International Labour Organisation definition have been out of work for one year or
more，compared with 39 per cent of more，compared people in Great Britain．
－Forty－six per cent of unemployed
Forty－six per cent of unemployed
people in Northern Ireland have no formal qualifications，compared with 29 per cent in Great Britain．
－Roman Catholics persistently have higher unemployment rates and lower economic activity rates than Protestants in Northern Ireland．
－A higher proportion of Roman Catholics（ 31 per cent）than of Protestants（ 24 per cent）have been looking for work for four years or more．

Introduction
THE NORTHERN Ireland Labour Force Survey（NILFS） was first carried out in 1973 following the UK＇s accession to the European Community（EC）．From 1973 to 1983 it was conducted biennially under the terms of an EC Regulation，however，following a change in the EC requirements，an annu－ al survey was introduced in 1984．In March 1992 the GB portion of the survey moved ofto a quares iy cycle as part of rang quality of official tocomic statistics． It was not until December 1994 that a quarterly survey was launched in quarterly
Northern Ireland Table 1 shows th
in Northern Ireland has remained relatively constant over time．Response rates to the annual survey were typically well above 80 per cent and after a temporary（and not unexpected）decline at the point of transi－ tion to the quarterly design，response has been maintained at this high level．

Due to the small size of non-white ethnic groups in Northern Ireland and subsequently in the achieved sample in the Nades, no
meaningful statement can be made on the ethnicity figures derived from this source. single quarter's LFS is clearly not the appropriate means of collecting information on small minority groups of this kind.

## Religion

A question seeking the religious affiliation of respondents has been a regular fe ture of the NILFS since the mid-1980s and was introduced to the survey as a means o
providing more up-to-date information on the main religious groups and their economic status during the inter-censal periods. The religious categories coded are as follows:

- Roman Catholic
- Presbyterian
- Church of Ireland
- Methodist
- Other Protestan
- Other Religion
- No Denomination
- No Denomination
-'Other Protestant': refers to Baptist, Free Presbyterian, Unitarian, Congregational, Plymouth Brethren, Church of Nazerene Church of England, Pentecostal, Mormon and Society of Friends. 'Other religion include Jewish, Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist and Muslim.
Those classified as 'Presbyterian' 'Church of Ireland', 'Methodist' and - Protestant' for the purposes of the survey The 'Protestant' label was therefore a com posite of a number of different religious posite of a number of different religious
denominations and traditions with possibly differing labour market characteristics.

A report on religion presenting econom information separately for the Protestanntand
Roman Catholic communities in Ireland is published by the Northerm Iren Statistics and Research Agency.

## The regional dimension

 NILFS data are a particularly important source when making comparisons w GB, GB regions and other European(EU) member states. Northurn (EU) member states. Northern Ireland is EU 'objective 1' region and standardi
LFS statistics have played a LF statistics have played a valuable
in attaining this status and in assisting the allocation of structural fund res In recent years, LFS data hata used to explore the differences in action rates and labour force size between the ious UK regions. Also, concern ove prevalence of unemployment and larly long-term unemployment in Ireland has led to investigations area in some detail. Self-employm mates are now primarily compiled
LFS (incorporating figures Agricultural sector obtained from Census) and income data for Ireland are asked of all fifth wave dents as in GB.

## The follow

these areas and, where appropriate light Northern Ireland's position within regional context

## Estimates and projections

## Figure 1 shows that between

 1994 the overall labour force in Northem Ireland grew by approximately 19,per cent). This is lower than the per cent). This is lower than the
cent increase in the labour force Britain over the same period. All of the growth in Northern Ireland was due to an

Figure 1 Northern Ireland labour force, estimates and projections, 1984-2006

\section*{| Figure 1 Northern Ireland la |
| :--- |
| Labour force projections (000s) |
| 800 |}


$\begin{array}{llllllllllll}1984 & 1986 & 1988 & 1990 & 1992 & 1994 & 1996 & 1998 & 2000 & 2002 & 2004 & 2006\end{array}$

increase in female participation by 22,000 .
The male labour force actually declined The male labour force actually declined
slightiy during this period by 3,000 . The labour force in Northern Ireland is projected to continue to grow by 7.6 per cent $(52,000)$ between 1994 and the year 2006.

## Figure 2 Projected growth in the labour force, by age group, 1994-2006



The expected decline in the number of young people aged under 35 in the labour arket continues to command considerable attention. This decline is primarily a aged under 35 the fall in the population aged under 35 years due to the fall in birth
ates after the baby boom years of the 1960s. Figure 2 illustrates the projected and 2006 for the under 35 and over 35 age groups in both Northern Ireland and Great Britain. This shows that the expected decline in the number of under 35 s in Northern Ireland is not as marked as that in Great Britain, and is in fact less than half the UK average.
A UK regional comparison also shows that the projected decline in the number of young people in the NI labour force is sigregions, with the exception of East Anglia Activity rates in Northern Ireland the proportion of the population in any age group working or seeking work [economically active]) are projected to continue the trend of recent years: activity rates for men decreasing slightly and those for women continuing to rise (see figure 3 )
Northern Ireland, however, remains the region with the greatest differential for men and women in this respect and while the gap is projected to narrow, it remains considerably larger than elsewhere in the KK. By the year 2006 it is expected that centage points below the rate for men While this compares with a gap of 27 percentage points in 1984 and 20 percentage points in 1994, it will still be wider than in any other region of the UK.


Labour force and activity rate projections are an attempt to give a picture of morrow's labour market. Of course they the supply side; the demand side is a much more difficult area to predict. Despite this, however, they are of interest and value to a large number of users. Employers are interested to know that there is an increasing labour supply and that most of the increase will be among women, indeed this knowledge may have an impact on the recruit ment practices they use. Economic policy ployment is likely to rise unless there is substantial increase in employment opportunities.

Employment
One of the main features of the NI labou market is the increasing contribution which part-ime jobs make to women's employ-
ment. As figure $4 a$ shows, the LFS now estimates there to be almost as many employed women as men in the NI labour market considerable change from the situation ten years earlier. Since 1984 the total number of employed women has increased by 21 per in full-time employment (see figure 4 b) and 44 per cent in part-time (see figure 4c). Th total number of male employees, on the other hand, only increased by 6 per cen over the same period and the majority o this was in full-time jobs.

Employees in Northern Ireland

## Figure 4a Men and women, total

## Thousands

Figure 4b Men and women, fullime


- 198819901992


Figure 5 Average actual weekly hours, Northern Ireland and Great Britain spring 1996


Hours worked
In brth Northern Ireland and Great保此 the average actual hours worke emp oyees and self-employed people ure 5). In Northern Ireland, s for spring 1996 indicate that self-employed people work on wurs more than the average for full-tim mplopes (37.4). The difference in ave ge hours worked by GB employees and hose self-employed was slightly less at nost seven hours per week.

Unemploymen The International Labour Office (ILO) definition of unemployment that is used in the LFS refers to people without a job who were available to start work in the two weeks following their LFS interview and had either looked for work in the fou weeks prior to interview or were waiting to In Nob hey had alrady other countries unemployment in most significantly since the 1950 s and '60s. In GB unemployment rates have risen from around $2-3$ per cent in the early 1970s to

Figure 6 ILO unemployment rates, Northern Ireland, spring 1984-spring 1996

around 9-10 per cent in the early 1990s and in Northern Ireland from 5-6 per cen o around 12-14 per cent over the same period
In more recent years, however, the gen eral trend in unemployment throughout the UK has been downward and this has also been so in Northern Ireland. Figure 6 shows that both male and female unem ployment rates in NI have declined by approximately 7 percentage points since 1984.

Despite this downward trend in NI unemployment for men remains consider ably higher than that for women and above the rate for men in all other regions of the UK (see table 2). The relatively high level of unemployment for men in NI largely reflects a proportionately greater number who are long-term unemployed. In spring 199656 per cent of those ILO unemployed in Northern Ireland had been so for 1 yea or more - this compares with 39 per cent in GB.
Table 2 Unemployment rates for regions of the UK

| Spring 1996 |  |  | Per cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Region | All | Men | Women |
| South East | 8.0 | 9.3 | 6.4 |
| East Anglia | 6.5 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| South West | 6.3 | 7.5 | 4.8 |
| West Midlands | 9.2 | 10.8 | 7.2 |
| East Midlands | 7.4 | 8.5 | 6.1 |
| Yorks \& Humberside | 8.1 | 9.7 | 6.1 |
| North West | 8.5 | 10.5 | 6.0 |
| North | 10.2 | 12.1 | 7.7 |
| Wales | 8.3 | 10.1 | 6.0 |
| Scotland | 8.7 | 10.8 | 6.2 |
| Great Britain | 8.1 | 9.6 | 6.3 |
| England | 8.1 | 9.4 | 6.3 |
| Northern Ireland | 9.7 | 12.6 | 5.7 |
| United Kingdom | 8.2 | 9.7 | 6.3 |

The difference between NI and GB in terms of unemployment duration is even more stark when considering the propor tion who have been unemployed for five years or more. In N1, at spring 1996, 21 p only 8 per cent did so.

## Qualifications of unemployed

people
In Northern Ireland, 46 per cent o unemployed people had no formal qualifications at spring 1996; for those in the long-term category the proportion was even higher ( 52 per cent). Table 3 shows that not only are unemployed people less likely to have any formal qualifications, but those who do are less likely to be qualified to a higher level.
Table 4 shows that a considerably smaller proportion of the GB workforce are particularly marked for long-term

| Table 3 Qualification of people in employment, unemployment, short- and long-term unemployment Northern Ireland, spring 1996 |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Type of qualification | People in |  |  |  |
|  | Employment | ILO unemployed | ILO unemployed, less than 1 year | ILO unemployed, more than 1 year |
| Higher qualifications | 21 | 7 | 19 | 6 |
| GCE A-level or equivalent | 29 | 25 | 25 | 26 |
| GCE O-level or equivalent | 18 | 13 | 19 | 19 |
| Other qualifications | 9 | 9 | 11 |  |
| No qualifications | 23 | 46 | 37 | 52 |

Tere 1


Table 5 Unemployment rates and activity rates by religion, 1990 to 1994

| Northern Ireland, spring |  |  | Per cent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Unemployment rate |  | Activity rate |  |
|  | Protestant | Roman Catholic | Protestant | Roman Catholic |
| 1990 | 9 | 16 | 76 | 67 |
| 1991 | 8 | 18 | 76 | 68 |
| 1992 | 9 | 18 | 77 | 66 |
| 1993 | 9 | 18 | 74 | 67 |
| 1994 | 9 | 16 | 73 | 64 |

Note The activity rates quted are for people of working age

nemployed people: in Norther over half have no qualifications a in GB just over one third fall into this ategor

Methods used to seek work For both unemployed men ar ployed women in NI, the most method used to look for work is dvertisements/studying 'situation vacal' method used is visiting Jobc Training \& Employment Agency Offices. Over the longer term it able that the use of personal co direct approaches to employ declined considerably: in 1984, 2 of unemployed people used the main method of seeking work, werer latest figures indicate that only per ceit do so (see figure 7)

## Religion

In the area of religion, successive Labour Force Surveys have reco-ded a sis nificant difference in the labour markel experience of Protestants and Roma shows, Roman Catholics persistently have higher unemployment rates and lower economic activity rates.
Figure 8 shows unemployment rates for men and women at spring 1994 (he lai year for which statistics are aviable highlights how the difference betwer Protestants and Roman Catholics is pati ularly marked for men
The length of time unemployed people had been seeking work also varies consid crably by relig on (see Protestants 30 per ent) than Roman Catholics ( 18 pu

The sample
The sample for the annual Labour Forc
Survey (LFS) conducted until 1994 consisted of approximately one per cent domestic properties ( 5,200 addresses), drawn from the Rating Valuation Lists for Northern Ireland. The sample was stratified by broad geographic areas to
provide proportional representation across Northern Ireland. The geographic strata used were Belfast (District Council area), other areas in the east of Northern Ireland and areas in the west of Northern Ireland. Within these three strata a simple rand
sample of addresses was chosen. sample of addresses was chosen.
Interviews were conducted during March April and May and results published for spring of each year. The use of a relatively large sample permitted the analysis of Ni results at levels of detail not possible for
other UK regions, where such attempts were frustrated by small cell sizes. The NI Labour Force Survey (NILFS), introduced in winter 1994/5, is identical in design to the corresponding GB surve
and the sample is drawn from the and the sample is drawn from the private addresses. The aim of both is to provide reliable estimates of the level of various economic indicators e.g. employment, unemployment, etc. in each quarter while also giving a good indication
of how these change between successive of how these change between successive This is achieved by using an unclustered sample with an element o overlap between quarters.
The theoretical sample in NI consists of around 3,250 addresses per quarter, made up of five 'waves', each containing Every sampled address is interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any one quarter one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second
and so on, with one wave receiving their and so on, with one wave receiving their
fitth and final interview. As with the GBLFS, fitth and final interview. As with the GBL
this results in an 80 per cent sample overlap between quarters. While the allocated sample in the first
NII FS comprised 350 addresses NILFS comprised 3,250 addresses, since
then, although 650 addresses are replaced then, although 650 addresses are replaced
each successive quarter with 650 newly effect of outright refusals and ineligible addresses, the number of 'active' address has fallen to around 2,700 each quarter. Re-contact is attempted at every active
sampled address sampled ack cess ead where anssib creation of the database for each quarter, circumstantial refusals and non-contacts have their interview data, if available, imputed from the information collected
three months previously three months previously.
While Department of
Development (DED) is responsible for ensuring that the NILFS is conducted, the day-to-day responsibility for the conduct of the survey, data collection and database creation rests with the Central Survey Unit
(CSU) of the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency (NISRA).
CSU are responsible for the creation of the Computer Assisted Interviewing (CAI) questionnaire (designed to mirror that used in GB); the sampling of addresses and the carying out of fieldwork
specialist interviewers.
Initial data validation, quality assurance and Industry/Occupation coding is conducted by CSU prior to the creation and delivery of a primary database to the Social Survey Division (SSD) of the Office for
National Statistics. SSD produce the Northern Ireland dataset (in line with that for GB) containing the full range of basic and derived variables.
Computer assisted interviewing (CAI) using BLAISE was introduced to the Northern Ireland LFS in spring 1992 (at the
same time as in GB). In this respect, when the Nl quarterly survey was launched in winter 1994/5, the benefits of having CAI procedures already in place, particularly speed of processing, were considerable.
was possible to publish each quarter's results just over three months from the end of the relevant field-period, coinciding with the release of the GB Quarterly Bulletin. With the introduction of the quarterly survey, an element of telephone interviewing was used for the first time. This meant a
considerable financial saving since, while
all first wave interviews were face-to-face, subsequent contact was by telephone, where possible. There are, however, situations where personal contact is required in the follow-up stage,
for example, where the responden for example, where the respondent does
not wish to disclose their telophon not wish to disclose their telephone
number or where the household do possess a telephone. In Northern Ireland (NI), an estimated 16 per cent (Sourc 'Regional Trends 31 ') of households ial into this second category. Telephone
ownership is lower than in all ownership is iow therefore not surpris that 30 per cent of wave $2-5$ interviews a still carried out face-to-face compar with 20 per cent in GB. Telephone interviewing is conducted by a dedicated their own homes.

## Seasonal adjustment

 The move to a quarterly cycle in 5 has proved a valuable because estimates previously only available once a year are now prod on a quarterly basis. From the five quarters' data, however, it is clear seasonal factors have heavily influesome of the changes observed. example, youth unemployment is the summer, average duration of unemployment considerably shorts unemployed people qualified to an higher level. These factors will be la due to the timing of the summer su
coming as it does when large numb of recently qualified individuals lea full-time education and typically experience a short period of unemployment before obtaining ajc returning to further study.
Once a sufficient volume of quart data is available (the standard seas adjustment package requires a min of three years' data, i.e. twelve quar is intended to produce seasonally adjusted estimates fo
line with GB practice.

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Background economic indicators

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mployees in employment: industry time series
mployees in employment: administrative technical nd clerical in manufacturing
Employees in employment by region and sector jutput, employment and productivity ternational comparisons vertime and short-time manufacturing ourism-related industries in Great Britain

## OYMENT

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### 2.4 2.9

## EARNings

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\begin{tabular}{ll} 
\\
ARN \\
.1 & Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors \\
.3 & Average Earnings Index: industries \\
.4 & Manual employees \\
.5 & Non manual employees \\
.6 & All employees \\
.8 & Unit wage costs \\
\hline & International comparisons
\end{tabular}
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5.3 Average Erres
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G All employees
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6.1 Recent index movements
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6.5 Changes on: a year eariesier. time series
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7.2 Economic activity: $\begin{aligned} & \text { noat senally } \text { adjustly } \\ & 7.3\end{aligned}$
7.3 Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 7.4 } & \text { Full-time and part-time workers } \\ \text { 7.5 } & \text { Alternative measures of unemployment }\end{array}$
Alterative measures of
(seasonally adjusted)
7.6 Alternative measures of unemployment
(not seasonally adjusted)
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 7.7 } & \text { Job-relateta draining received by employees } \\ \text { 7.8 Average actual weekly hours by industry sector }\end{array}$
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 8.1 } & \text { Number of people participating in the } p \\ \text { 8.2 } & \text { Number of starts on the programmes }\end{array}$
8.3 Destinations and qualifications of TFW/E$\begin{array}{ll}\text { 8.4 } & \text { Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers } \\ \text { 8.5 Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET leaver }\end{array}$8.6 Destinations and qualification training of YT leavers who$\mathrm{S74}$
$\mathrm{S74}$
S 76
8.6 Who completed their agreed training ..... 578
OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES
A1 Disabled jobseekers: GBA4 Development Grants by regionent Grants by region and company

> Results of the new 1995 Annual Employment Survey have led to revisions to the employee estimates in the monthly and quarterly Workforce in Employment series from October 1993 onwards. The reved sed series are epublished in tables 1.1 to 1.11 . An article describing the effect of the series and the methodology will appear in this publication

Publication dates of main economic indicators November-January 1997


| ${ }^{\text {In employment }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Employees | Self <br> employed | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Government- } \\ & \text { supronted } \\ & \text { pranden } \\ & \text { programme } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Unpaid } \\ \text { tamer } \\ \text { workers } \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\underbrace{\text { Lemployed }}_{\text {Leor }}$ | Total <br> active | $\underset{\substack{\text { Econ. } \\ \text { inactive } \\ \text { ind }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { aled } 16 \\ \text { sovere } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 22,0825 \\ & 21,875 \\ & 21,970 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,12164 \\ & 3,174 \\ & 3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 376 \\ 335 \\ 336 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181 \\ & 151 \\ & 146 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,855 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 25,54 \\ 25,540 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,892 \\ 2,989 \\ 2,799 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,687 \\ & 28,587 \\ & 28.559 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,622 \\ & 16,647 \\ & 16,926 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45,30 \\ & 4.540 \\ & 45,465 \\ & 45,56 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,250 \\ & \substack { 3,350 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{32 \\ 3255 \\ 3,301 \\ 3,279{ 3 , 3 5 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 3 2 \\ 3 2 5 5 \\ 3 , 3 0 1 \\ 3 , 2 7 9 } } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 140 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 135 \\ 335 \\ 132 \end{array} \\ & \hline 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 26,030 \\ & 26.1 .18 \\ & 268 \\ & 26.189 \\ & 26,238 \\ & 26,289 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 377 | $-71$ | ${ }^{34}$ | -13 | 259 | -128 | 130 | 20 | 151 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 111,670 \\ & 111,470 \\ & 11,477 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,436 \\ 0.38 \\ i, 478 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 245 \\ & 24 \\ & 24 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 55 \\ & 49 \\ & 49 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.374 \\ & 14,487 \\ & 1,2224 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,891 \\ \hline, 891 \\ 1,851 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 5,689 \\ 5,886 \\ 5,976 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 11,476 \\ & 11,60 \\ & 11,79 \\ & 11,722 \\ & 11,82 \\ & 11,842 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,410 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2.545 \\ 2.518 \\ 2.530 \\ 2,490 \\ 2,463 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1828 \\ & \hline 179 \\ & 169 \\ & 155 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 43 \\ & 43 \\ & 43 \\ & 36 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,429 \\ & 14.447 \\ & 14.464 \\ & 14,4509 \\ & 14,503 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,632 \\ & 1,627 \\ & 1,686 \\ & 1,566 \\ & 1,566 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 16,061 \\ & 16.074 \\ & 16.076 \\ & 16.076 \\ & 16,066 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 6.071 \\ & 6.087 \\ & 6.0107 \\ & 6,170 \\ & 6,163 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| 182 | -82 | -27 | -2 | 74 | -66 | 8 | 92 | 100 |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10.445 \\ & 10 ; 495 \\ & 10,493 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 792 \\ 892 \\ 811 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 132 \\ & 130 \\ & 115 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 126 \\ 108 \\ 97 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111,481 \\ & \substack{1,67 \\ 11,516} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 941 \\ & 948 \\ & 948 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,422 \\ & 12,453 \\ & 1 ;, 64 \\ & 1,464 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10,963 \\ 10 ; 961 \\ 10 ; 951 \end{gathered}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 10,490 \\ & 10,60 \\ & 10,696 \\ & 10,766 \\ & 10,862 \\ & 10,794 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 806 \\ & 800 \\ & 880 \\ & 881 \\ & 8816 \\ & 886 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ 104 \\ 94 \\ 904 \\ 90 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 97 \\ & 84 \\ & 87 \\ & 86 \\ & 85 \\ & 85 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,601 \\ & \substack{11,601 \\ 11,726 \\ 1118 \\ 11,786 \\ 11,786} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |

SUMMARY TABLE
The Workforce in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

|  | Worktorce in employment |  |  |  |  | Claimant unemployed$\qquad$ | Workforce |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employees ${ }_{\text {in }}^{\text {in }}$ mployment | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { emploged }}}_{\text {Selfiloyed }}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Work-related } \\ & \text { Goueroment- } \\ & \text { supported } \\ & \text { training } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\text { Himes }}{\text { firces }}$ | Total |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{3,210 \\ 3,24} \\ & 3,34 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 311 \\ & 302 \\ & 202 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2750 \\ 230 \\ 230 \end{gathered}$ | 25,351 255 25,751 251 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.919 \\ & \hline 2.644 \\ & 2,313 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,5,041 \\ & 2,0.04 \\ & 22,116 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.330 \\ & 3,302 \\ & 3,202 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 228 \\ & 206 \\ & 200 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 226 \\ \begin{array}{c} 222 \\ 221 \end{array} \\ \hline 226 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,852 \\ & 25,54 \\ & 25,819 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,236 \\ & 2,1,187 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 28,0919 \\ & 27,981 \\ & 27,869 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Changes }}^{\text {Mar }}$ St.Jun 96 | 72 | ${ }^{21}$ | 15 | -1 | 35 | -36 -163 | 95 |
| Jun 95 - Jun 96 | 165 | -62 | 26 | -9 | 68 |  |  |
| Males <br> 1993 Jun <br> 1995 Jun | $\begin{aligned} & 10.991 \\ & 10,924 \\ & 10,1,083 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.386 \\ & \substack{2.54 \\ 2.54} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 195 \\ 195 \\ 148 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5252 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 214 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,784 \\ & 13,885 \\ & 3,986 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,242 \\ & \hline 1.044 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 11,1,190 \\ & 11,142 \\ & 11,142 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,525 \\ & \substack{4 \\ 4 \\ 24} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146 \\ & 136 \\ & 136 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 210 \\ & 207 \\ & 206 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14,099 \\ & 1 ; 995 \\ & 1,935 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,64 \\ & 1, i, 666 \\ & 1,6 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Maranges }}^{\text {Cobe }}$ Jun 96 | ${ }^{31}$ | $-28$ | -13 | -8 | -11 -51 | -35 -132 | .46 -183 |
| Jun 95 - Jun 96 | 59 | -76 | -25 | -8 | -51 | 132 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Females } \\ & \text { 1993 Jun } \\ & \text { 1994 Jun } \\ & 1995 \text { Jun } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,662 \\ & 10,782 \\ & 10,868 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7892 \\ & 802 \\ & 802 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r}117 \\ 111 \\ 78 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,567 \\ & 111,68 \\ & 11,766 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 677 \\ & 6720 \\ & 549 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 19996 Dear } \\ & 1996 y^{2} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,919 \\ & 10,934 \\ & 10,974 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 805 \\ & 805 \\ & 817 \end{aligned}$ | 82 89 77 | $\begin{aligned} & 16 \\ & 16 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111,868 \\ & 11,889 \\ & 11,884 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5291 \\ 5150 \\ 519 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2595959 \\ & 12,590 \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {Changes }}^{\text {Mar } 96}$ Jun 96 | 41 | 7 | -2 | ${ }_{-1}$ | 46 119 | -31 |  |



The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted


## ESSENTIAL READING

Social Trends is essential reading for those involved in social policy work both inside and outside government. It has also become an essential book for market researchers, journalists and other commentators as well as students and the business community.


Social Trends draws together statistics from a wide range of government departments and other organisations to paint a broad picture of British society today.

13 chapters each focus on a different social policy area, described in tables, charts and explanatory text.

Available from the ONS Sales Desk on 0171-270 6081 or from The Stationery Office (formerly HMSO).

## Social Trends

|  | Emploges in employment |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male |  | Female |  | ${ }^{\text {Al }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Al | Pan－time + | Al | Partitime＋ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Uner |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 边 | 10，965 | 120 | ${ }_{10}^{10.5995}$ | 4.806 | ${ }^{21,5590}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a } \\ 3,1,182}}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{280}^{288}$ |  | ${ }_{3}^{3176}$ | ${ }_{\text {25，}}^{25,415}$ |  |
| 1993 Mar | $\begin{aligned} & 1096 \\ & 10: 95296 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{1,083 \\ i, 1,045}}{1,104}$ |  | 4.768 <br> $\substack{4.820 \\ 4,888}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 275 \\ \substack{207 \\ 205 \\ \hline 28} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| Doc R |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,106 \\ & 1,1248 \\ & 1,14585 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{10.66 \\ 10.755 \\ 10,55}}{1.50}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 328 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 328 \\ 296 \end{array}\right\} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{28,236 \\ 28,200}}{ }$ |
|  | 10.987 | 1，1，46 | 10，791 | 4.906 | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{217778}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,341}}^{3}$ | ${ }_{230}^{238}$ | ${ }_{227}^{227}$ | ${ }_{\substack{25,522 \\ 25779}}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{1110,196} 1$ | ifiter 1.24 | come | citios | cole |  |  | 哏2088 |  | ${ }_{28}^{28}$ |
| 1996 Mar Jun | ${ }^{111,099} 1$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,2,26}$ | ${ }^{10,888} 10.105$ | ${ }_{5}^{4,067}$ |  |  | ${ }_{221}^{222}$ | ${ }_{20}^{216}$ | ${ }^{255,685}$ | － 27.878 |
| Unitep kramon |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ader | （1aty | 1，100 | ${ }^{10.559}$ | 4．754 | ${ }_{2}^{21,590}$ |  | ${ }_{280}^{288}$ | ${ }_{356}^{317}$ | ${ }_{25,527}^{25,427}$ | ${ }_{\substack{28.2588 \\ 28,50}}$ |
|  |  | （1．089 |  | 4780 <br> $\substack{4.864 \\ 4 \\ 4.84}$ |  | 3.167 <br> and <br> 3,193 <br> 3,23 <br> 102 | $\begin{gathered} 275 \\ \text { anc } \\ 2010 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| See | 10，980 | ${ }^{1,1,122}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1994 Mar | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{10,927}$ | ¢， | （10．70 |  |  | coize | $\begin{gathered} 2545 \\ \text { 250 } \\ \text { 25 } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | ${ }_{20,192}^{208}$ |
|  | ${ }^{111,008}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }} 1,1,162$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{11,0.048}$ | ， 1.157 | $\begin{gathered} 10,8289 \\ 10,088 \\ 10,887 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.929 \\ 4,960 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,822 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 21,964 \\ & 2.964 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{233}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2020 \\ \text { 2020 } \\ \text { 2 } 28 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{1996}$ Mar R ${ }_{\text {Man }}$ | 111，1102 | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,220}$ | ${ }^{10,934}$ | ${ }_{\text {c，}}^{5.095}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 22，} \\ \text { 22，} 1,46}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3,202 \\ 3,28}}^{2}$ | ${ }_{221}^{222}$ | 200 | 25，319 | ${ }_{27,96}$ |
| GREAT BRITAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1993 Mar | 10.642 | 1.046 | 10.280 | ${ }_{4}^{4.653}$ | － 20.929 | 越3．058 | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{275}$ | ${ }^{396}$ | ${ }_{\substack{24.591 \\ 24740}}$ | 2748： |
|  | （10．776 |  | coside |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{24,774 \\ 24,405}}^{\text {a }}$ |  |
| 1994 Mar Mar | ${ }^{10.597}$ | ${ }^{1.066}$ | － 10.390 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{1,1003}$ | （i0，46 | ${ }_{4}^{4,7835}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{248}$ | ${ }^{278}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{27,4 / 4}$ |
| 1995 Mar Man |  | 1，1，04 |  |  | cin |  | 233 <br> 228 <br> 228 | $\substack{\text { 252 } \\ \text { 205 } \\ 205}$ |  |  |
|  | ciofeifo | 1，1，175 | ${ }^{10,687} 10,685$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{4,7866}$ | ${ }_{\text {lit }}^{21,5657}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3.247 \\ 3.265}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }^{228}$ | ${ }^{211}$ | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{5}$ |  |
| 1996 | ${ }_{\substack{10.765 \\ 00866}}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{1,1,265}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4,989}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{21,557}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3.188 \\ 3,205}}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{222}$ | ${ }_{189}^{198}$ | ${ }_{2}^{24,1,963}$ | ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{27,2,2}$ |
| GREAT BRITAIN |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| cole | （10， | ${ }^{1,0468}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4,646}$ | ${ }^{210.95}$ | ${ }_{\text {3，}}^{3.1478}$ | 2888 | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{297}$ | ${ }^{24.6817}$ | ${ }_{27}^{27}$ |
| 1993 Mar | come | （058 | （10．318 |  | coin |  | $\begin{gathered} 275 \\ 2751 \\ 2015 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | （080 | ciotere | ${ }_{4}^{4,754}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1994 Mar |  | （1075 |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.198 \\ & 3.204 \\ & 3,264 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2505 \\ \text { 250 } \\ 236 \end{gathered}$ | 305 $\left.\begin{array}{c}326 \\ 278 \\ 278 \\ \hline\end{array}\right)$ |  |  |
|  | 10，722 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $1995 \text { Mar R }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10,79 \\ & \hline 0.797 \\ & \hline 0.897 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\substack { 3,260 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{3.240 \\ 3,247{ 3 , 2 6 0 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 3 . 2 4 0 \\ 3 , 2 4 7 } } \\{\hline, 24} \\{\hline} \end{subarray}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 235 \\ & 22828 \\ & 228 \end{aligned}$ | $\substack{\begin{subarray}{c}{2010 \\ 2011} }} \\{210} \end{subarray}$ |  |  |
| 1996 Mar ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | － 10.855 | ${ }^{1} 1.1775$ | ${ }^{10.686}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4,8878}$ | ${ }_{2}^{21,568}$ | cis．3， 219 <br> 3,199 | ${ }_{221}^{222}$ | ${ }_{194}^{198}$ | ${ }_{\text {cher }}^{25,198}$ |  |





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*** PLEASE NOTE
Figures do not include revisions to the latest Northern Ireland
employees in employment estimates (December 1993-June
1996).These will be incorporated in the December 1996 issue
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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
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products,
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26-28 \&  \& \begin{tabular}{l}
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Wholesale and retail trade and repairs \\
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\end{tabular} \&  \\
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un \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \& \&  \&  \&  \&  \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1994} \& Mar B \& 192 \& 684 \& \({ }^{373}\) \& 428 \& 322 \& \& 204 \& 846 \& 3.569 \& 1,140 \\
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\begin{aligned}
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\& 429 \\
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\& 3220 \\
\& 325 \\
\& 325
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\& 204 \\
\& 204 \\
\& 207
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\] \& 844 \& \({ }^{3.583}\) \& 1,145 \\
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\& 4295 \\
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\& 322 \\
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\& 2051 \\
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210 \\
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\end{aligned}
\] \& 847 \& 3,612 \& 1,170 \\
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\begin{aligned}
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\begin{gathered}
6885 \\
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\begin{gathered}
389 \\
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\begin{aligned}
\& 439 \\
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\& 3223 \\
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\begin{aligned}
\& 214 \\
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\end{array}
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\] \& 834 \& 3,618 \& 1,176 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1995} \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 214 \\
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\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
695 \\
694 \\
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\begin{aligned}
\& 384 \\
\& 386 \\
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\& 453 \\
\& 465 \\
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\begin{gathered}
333 \\
337 \\
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\begin{aligned}
\& 21818 \\
\& 218 \\
\& 219
\end{aligned}
\] \& 813 \& 3,623 \& 1,204 \\
\hline \&  \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 213 \\
\& 2121 \\
\& 216
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
692 \\
6990 \\
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\begin{gathered}
387 \\
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\& 456 \\
\& 477 \\
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\end{array} \\
\& \hline 20
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\] \& 818 \& \({ }^{3.630}\) \& 1,208 \\
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\end{aligned}
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\begin{gathered}
689 \\
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\begin{gathered}
389 \\
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\begin{aligned}
\& 464 \\
\& 447 \\
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\& 344 \\
\& 344 \\
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\end{array}\right) .
\end{aligned}
\] \& 802 \& 3,621 \& 1,202 \\
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\begin{aligned}
\& 475 \\
\& 478 \\
\& 478
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\begin{aligned}
\& 217 \\
\& 217 \\
\& 211 \\
\& 211
\end{aligned}
\] \& 804 \& 3,652 \& 1,195 \\
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{1996} \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Jan } \\
\& \substack{\text { eaf }} \\
\& \text { Mar }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 22020 \\
\& 2222
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
693 \\
6959 \\
698
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 405 \\
\& 405 \\
\& 408
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4790 \\
\& 483 \\
\& 483
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
355 \\
355 \\
353
\end{gathered}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 209 \\
\& \begin{array}{c}
2098 \\
208
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
\] \& 801 \& 3,645 \& 1,208 \\
\hline \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Apr } \\
\& \text { Jan R }
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 22626 \\
\& 2224
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
698 \\
699 \\
698
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 409 \\
\& 409 \\
\& 409
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 4868 \\
\& 483
\end{aligned}
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& 353 \\
\& \\
\& 355
\end{aligned}
\] \& \& \[
\begin{gathered}
1995 \\
\begin{array}{c}
199 \\
198
\end{array}
\end{gathered}
\] \& 805 \& \({ }^{3,668}\) \& 1,230 \\
\hline \& Jul
Aug
der \& \({ }_{229}^{229}\) \& \({ }_{709}^{69}\) \& \({ }_{411}^{410}\) \& \({ }_{491}^{499}\) \& \({ }_{360}^{358}\) \& \& \begin{tabular}{l}
197 \\
\hline 194 \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& \& \& \\
\hline GREA
SIC
Sectio
subse \& \begin{tabular}{l}
AT BRITAIN \\
992 ection, group
\end{tabular} \& Transport \&
storage

1

$60-63$ \& | Post and telecomm- unication |
| :--- |
| 64 | \&  \& estate $\begin{gathered}\text { R } \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0\end{gathered}$ \& | Renting, research, other business activities |
| :--- |
| 71-74 | \&  \&  \&  \& $\substack{\text { Soctal Work } \\ \text { activies }}$

${ }_{8} 853$ \&  <br>

\hline | 1982 |
| :--- |
| 1984 |
| 1988 |
| 1986 |
| 1988 |
| 1988 |
| 1989 |
| 1989 |
| 1990 |
| 1992 |
| 1993 | \& Jun

jun
Jun
Jun
Jun
Jun
Jun
Jun
uun \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  \&  <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1994} \& Mar R \& 863 \& 420 \& 964 \& 246 \& 2,210 \& 1,390 \& 1,756 \& 1.489 \& 904 \& ${ }^{\text {938. }}$ <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Ary } \\
\substack{\text { joy } \\
\text { Juñ }}
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 867 \& 420 \& 965 \& 250 \& 2,205 \& 1,384 \& 1,772 \& 1,481 \& 900 \& ${ }^{913}$ <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Jull } \\
& \text { Suep }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 862 \& 423 \& 974 \& 253 \& 2,284 \& 1,377 \& 1,776 \& 1.484 \& 916 \& 904 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Oot ot } \\
\text { Not } \\
\text { Doc }
\end{gathered}
$$ \& 860 \& 419 \& 972 \& 258 \& 2,305 \& 1,370 \& 1,776 \& 1,493 \& 904 \& 915 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{1995} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Jan } \\
& \text { Herar } \\
& \text { Nar }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 860 \& 417 \& 974 \& 259 \& 2,326 \& 1,362 \& 1,766 \& 1,501 \& 903 \& 914 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Apr } \\
& \text { Jay } \\
& \text { Sun }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 857 \& 420 \& 979 \& 260 \& 2,340 \& 1,347 \& 1,781 \& 1,519 \& 902 \& 917 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Jull } \\
& \text { Sug }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 850 \& 424 \& 983 \& 268 \& 2,391 \& 1,345 \& 1,774 \& 1,534 \& 906 \& 919 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Oot } \\
& \text { Nov } \\
& \text { Doc R }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 846 \& 424 \& 990 \& ${ }^{263}$ \& 2,414 \& 1,339 \& 1,773 \& 1,534 \& 919 \& 901 <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{1996} \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Jan } \\
& \text { Mear } \\
& \text { Mar }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 845 \& 428 \& 976 \& 268 \& 2.441 \& 1,337 \& 1,769 \& 1,538 \& 928 \& 882 <br>

\hline \& $$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Apr } \\
& \text { Noun } \\
& \text { Jun } \\
& \text { Aul }
\end{aligned}
$$ \& 854 \& 433 \& 974 \& 270 \& 2,483 \& 1,334 \& 1,764 \& 1,539 \& ${ }^{933}$ \& 87 <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

|  |  | Aug 1995 R |  |  | Jun 1996 R |  |  | Jul 1996 RP |  |  | Aug 1996 P |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All |
| Prouction INDUSTRIES | C-E | 2,953.3 | 1,185.7 | 4,139.0 | 2,944.5 | 1,188.9 | 4,113.4 | 2,951.0 | 1,180.2 | 4,131.2 | 2,954.3 | 1,181.8 | 4,136.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Ming and quarying of energy <br> Prone | CA (10-12) | ${ }^{32.7} 10.2$ | 0.4.6 | ${ }_{10.8}^{37.2}$ | ${ }_{9}^{27.9}$ | ${ }_{0.5}^{3.8}$ | ${ }_{10.3}^{31.7}$ | ${ }_{10.2}^{26.6}$ | ${ }_{0}^{3.7}$ | ${ }_{10.7}^{30.4}$ | ${ }_{10.2}^{27.0}$ | ${ }^{3.5}$ | 30.9 10.7 |
| Cil | 11 | 22.6 | 3.8 | 26.4 | 18.1 | ${ }^{3} 3$ | 21.4 | 16.4 | 3.2 | 19.7 | 16.9 | ${ }^{3} 3$ | 20.2 |
| Mining and quarrying except of <br> energy producing material | CB (13/14) | 24.5 | 2.8 | 27.3 | 24.9 | 2.4 | 27.3 | 24.6 | 2.7 | 27.3 | 24.0 | 2.5 | 26.6 |
| unNuFACTURING | D | 2,771.0 | 1,140.5 | 3,911.5 | 2,781.2 | 1,131.4 | 3,912.6 | 2,792.5 | 1,142.8 | 3,935.3 | 2,796.6 | 1,144.4 | 3,941.1 |
| Manviacture of food products. beverage of beverages \& tobacco | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{DA} .1-15.8 \\ & 15.19 .8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 16.8 .8 \\ & \hline 14.8 \\ & \hline 17.0 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { an3.9.9.5 } \\ & 24141 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 160.4 \\ & 14464 \\ & \hline 14.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 14.4 .3 \\ 55.5 \\ 55.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2n0.40.4 } \\ & 2420 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 164.6 \\ & 14.6 \\ & 14.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 165.6 \\ & 144.9 \\ & \hline 15.7 \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  <br> textile products of texums <br> of made-up textile articles, excep apparel <br> of tex ies, excluding made-up textiles <br> of wearing apparel; <br> dressing \& dyeing of fur | D8 17 | ${ }^{135.9} 9$ | ${ }^{189.8}$ | ${ }_{177.2}^{32.7}$ | ${ }_{972.4}^{132.4}$ | ${ }_{7}^{176.3} 7$ | 308.7 170.0 | 132.8 <br> 97.8 <br> 1828 | ${ }_{7}^{181.6}$ | 314.4 174.4 | ${ }^{1337.7}$ | $\underset{\substack{181.7 \\ 76.6}}{ }$ | ${ }_{174.3}^{314.8}$ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {17.4. }}^{17.4}$ | ${ }_{8}^{15.2}$ | ${ }_{58.1}^{20.1}$ | 35.3 141.9 | ${ }_{82.3}^{15.1}$ | ${ }_{5}^{18.4} 5$ | $\begin{array}{r}33.5 \\ 136.5 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | ${ }_{825}^{15.2}$ | ${ }^{22.5} 5$ | 37.7 136.7 | 15.2 82.6 | ${ }_{54.2}^{22.4}$ | 37.5 136.8 |
|  | 18 | 37.2 | 111.3 | 148.5 | 35.0 | 103.7 | 138.7 | 35.0 | 105.0 | 140.0 | 35.4 | 105.1 | 140.5 |
| Manufacture of leather \& leather prducts including footwear <br> of leather and leather goods <br> of foo $\theta a r$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{DC} \\ & \text { i9.1/19.2 } \\ & 19.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21.7 \\ & 13.3 \\ & 13.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 18.7 \\ 15.7 \\ 13.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40.4 \\ & \text { a6: } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9,75 \\ & 12.5 \\ & 12.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.6 .6 \\ & 10.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 34.2 \\ 24.2 \\ 22.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.3 \\ & 19.5 \\ & 11.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 15.0 \\ 10.4 \\ 10.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,3: 8 \\ & 20.5 \\ & 22.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19.4 \\ & 19.4 \\ & 12.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.7 \\ & 10.7 \\ & 10.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.1 \\ & 21.4 \\ & 2.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Manufaciure of wood \& wood products | DD (20) | 64.2 | 14.0 | 78.3 | 69.0 | 13.8 | 82.8 | 67.7 | 14.0 | 81.7 | 68.0 | 13.9 | 81.9 |
| Manufacture of pulp, paper \& paper <br> products; publishing \& printing <br> of puto, paper \& paper products of cor gated paper \& paperboard, <br> achs \& bags, cartons, boxes, <br> of pule, paper, sanitary goods, <br> paser products nec | ${ }_{21}^{\text {DE }}$ | ${ }^{291.9} 8$ | ${ }_{35}^{166.9}$ | ${ }_{123.6}^{458.8}$ | ${ }_{76.5}^{277.1}$ | ${ }_{31}^{159.1}$ | ${ }_{1}^{4367 .}$ | ${ }^{279.1}$ | (161.7 ${ }_{31.6}$ | ${ }^{400.8}$ | ${ }^{277.4} 7$ | ${ }_{31}^{161.4}$ | ${ }^{438.7} 108.0$ |
|  | 21.21 |  |  |  | 22.5 | 8.7 | 31.2 | 22.5 | 8.5 | 30.9 | 22.6 | 8.4 | 31.0 |
|  | Rest of 21 |  |  |  | 54.0 | 22.4 | 76.4 | 54.0 | 23.1 | 77.1 | 53.7 | 23.3 | 77.0 |
|  | 22 | 203.9 | 131.3 | 335.1 | 200.7 | 127.9 | 328.6 | 202.7 | 130.1 | 332.8 | 201.1 | 129.7 | 330.8 |
|  | 22.2 |  |  |  | 137.5 | 56.5 | 194.0 | 138.6 | 57.5 | 196.2 | 137.0 | 57.4 | 194.3 |
|  | Rest of 22 |  |  |  | 63.2 | 71.4 | 134.6 | 64.0 | 72.6 | 136.6 | 64.1 | 72.3 | 136.4 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Manufaculure of coke, refined } \\ & \text { petroleuri products \& nuclear fuel } \\ & \text { of refined petroleum products } \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{23.2}^{\text {DF }}$ (23) | ${ }_{14.7}^{250}$ | ${ }_{3.3}^{5.3}$ | ${ }^{30} 17.9$ | ${ }_{12.3}^{22.3}$ | ${ }_{2.8}^{4.7}$ | ${ }_{15}^{27.1}$ | ${ }_{122.3}^{22.2}$ | ${ }_{2.6}^{4.5}$ | ${ }_{15}^{26.0}$ | ${ }_{\substack{22.2 \\ 12.4}}$ | ${ }_{2.6}^{4.5}$ | ${ }_{\substack{26.7 \\ 15.0}}$ |
|  | DG (24) | 172.0 | 78.4 | 250.4 | 181.8 | 84.5 | 266.3 | 181.3 | 83.7 | 265.0 | 180.9 | 83.2 | 264.1 |
|  | DH(25) | 159.0 | 53.4 | 212.4 | 167.1 | 58.7 | 225.8 | 165.8 | 58.3 | 224.1 | 168.1 | 59.5 | 227.6 |
| Mentacure of other non-metallic | D1 (26) | 112.6 | 30.7 | 143.2 | 106.5 | 34.0 | 140.4 | 107.4 | 34.0 | 141.5 | 106.8 | 34.2 | 140.9 |
|  | ¢ ${ }_{27}$ | ${ }_{\substack{461.4 \\ 118.2}}$ | ${ }_{14.5}^{86}$ | ${ }_{\substack{548.1 \\ 132.7}}^{4}$ | ${ }_{1}^{464.9}$ | ${ }_{15}^{89.7}$ | ${ }_{1}^{553.8}$ | ${ }_{123.1}^{469.6}$ | ${ }_{159}^{89.7}$ | ${ }_{1}^{559.6}$ | 471.7 122.9 | ${ }_{15.5}^{90.5}$ | ${ }_{\text {ckis }}^{568.2}$ |
|  | 28 | 343.2 | 72.2 | 415.4 | 341.3 | 73.8 | 415.1 | 346.5 | 74.2 | 420.7 | 348.8 | 75.0 | 423.8 |
| Manusacure of machinen \& eqpt. nec | DK (29) | 315.4 | 75.0 | 390.4 | 335.9 | 75.3 | 411.2 | 334.9 | 74.7 | 409.7 | 335.7 | 74.9 | 410.6 |
| Manufacture of electrical <br> of offics machinery \& computers <br> of electrical machinery <br> of electric motors, etc; control <br> apparatus \& insulated cable <br> batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps <br> \& electrical eqpt. nec <br> of radio, television <br> communication eqpt. <br> of radio \& TV and telephone apparatus <br> of meund \& video recorders etc. <br> watches | ${ }_{30}^{8}$ | 307.0 33.1 | ${ }_{15,1}^{157.6}$ | ${ }_{4}^{464.6} 48.2$ | ${ }_{3}^{321.8} 3$ | $\underset{161.9}{14.2}$ | ${ }_{4}^{483.6} 4$ | ${ }_{3}^{325.6}$ | 161.8 <br> 14.0 | ${ }_{48.4}^{487.3}$ | ${ }_{3}^{326.4} 3$ | $\underset{\substack{161.8 \\ 13.9}}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }_{488.2}^{488}$ |
|  | 31 | 107.5 | 53.7 | 161.2 | 105.5 | 54.1 | 159.6 | 106.9 | 53.4 | 160.4 | 107.2 | 53.2 | 160.4 |
|  | ${ }^{31.1-31.3}$ | 65.3 | 31.2 | 96.5 | 55.3 | 33.9 | 89.1 | 56.4 | 33.8 | 90.2 | 56.7 | 33.6 | 90.3 |
|  | 31.4.31.6 | 42.3 | 22.5 | 64.8 | 50.2 | 20.3 | 70.5 | 50.5 | 19.6 | 70.2 | 50.5 | 19.6 | 70.1 |
|  | ${ }_{32}^{32.1}$ | ${ }_{32}^{75.9}$ | 43.2 20.4 | 119.1 53.2 | ${ }_{8}^{81.1}$ | ${ }_{17}^{45.5}$ | 126.3 54.0 | 82.1 36.9 | ${ }_{15} 47.7$ | 128.0 54.6 | ${ }_{36.3}^{81.8}$ | ${ }^{46.0} 17.8$ | ${ }^{127.8} 54.1$ |
|  | 352.232.3 | 43.0 | 22.9 | 65.9 | 44.6 | 27.7 | 72.3 | 45.2 | 28.2 | 73.4 | 45.5 | 28.3 | 73.8 |
|  | 33 | 90.5 | 45.5 | 136.0 | 101.6 | 48.3 | 149.9 | 102.1 | 48.3 | 150.5 | 103.1 | 48.6 | 151.7 |
| Manufacture of transpor equipment <br> other vehicles, trailers of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport other transport equipment except aircraft \& spacecraft | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{DM} \\ & \hline \text { M4 } \\ & 35 \\ & 35.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 995.1 \\ & 139.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.3 .3 \\ \text { a6. } \\ 16.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 338.4 } 19.4 \\ & 1948 . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 310.3 \\ 172.6 \\ 1377 \\ 877.3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 48.2 \\ \begin{array}{c} 9.6 \\ 19.6 \\ 1118 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 353.6 \\ & \hline 203,3 \\ & \hline 50.3 \\ & 96.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 306.3 \\ & \hline 17.31 .3 \\ & \text { a } 35.1 \\ & 85.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 28.5 \\ \hline 8.5 \\ 18.5 \\ 111.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 353.8 \\ & 20.2 \\ & \hline 50.6 \\ & 97.6 \\ & 97.1 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | Rest of 35 |  |  |  | 50.4 | 6.8 | 57.2 | 47.4 | 6.6 | 54.1 | 49.8 | 6.7 | 56.5 |
| Mentracturing nec of furniture |  | ${ }_{81}^{135.7}$ | ${ }_{23.3}^{53.9}$ | ${ }_{1}^{1859.4}$ | $\underset{90.1}{19.4}$ | 50.4 26.9 | ${ }^{169.8}$ | ${ }_{991.7}^{120.5}$ | ${ }^{51.4}$ | ${ }_{1}^{171.9} 1$ | ${ }^{118.8} 9$ | ${ }_{21.1}^{57.3}$ | ${ }_{1}^{169.9}$ |
| ELECTRICTT, GAS ANO WATER SUPPLY | E | 125.1 | 38.0 | 163.0 | 110.5 | 31.3 | 141.8 | 107.3 | 31.0 | 138.3 | 106.6 | 30.9 | 137.5 |
| Electricity, gas, steam <br> and hot water supply <br> water, purification and distribution of |  | 93.5 | 26.9 | 120.5 | 76.1 | 19.2 | 95.2 | 73.2 | 19.1 | 92.3 | 72.8 | 18.9 | 91.7 |
|  | ${ }_{41}$ | 31.6 | 11.0 | 42.6 | 34.5 | 12.2 | 46.6 | 34.1 | 11.9 | 46.0 | 33.8 | 12.0 | 45.8 |




[^2]|  | Unadusted |  |  |  |  | Sasonaly a ajusted |  |  | Unadusted |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Male |  | Female |  | Total | ${ }_{\text {Mile }}^{\text {Male }}$ | $\stackrel{\text { female }}{\text { Af }}$ | Total |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { full } \\ \text { fime }}}{\text { col }}$ | $\substack{\text { Parte } \\ \text { fime }}$ | $\substack{\text { full } \\ \text { fime }}_{\text {cut }}$ | $\substack{\text { Part. } \\ \text { Uime }}_{\text {und }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 417 $\substack{415 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ 452}$ 452 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4208 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 4075 \\ & \hline 05 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,162 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 3080 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 368 <br> $\substack{368 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ 367}$ <br> 369 <br> . | $\begin{aligned} & 46 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \\ & 47 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ |  | 209 $\substack{2015 \\ 2014 \\ 2014 \\ 2210}$ 221 |  |  | 4in <br> $\begin{array}{l}411 \\ 415 \\ 415 \\ 415\end{array}$ <br> 17 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 175 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 178 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 788 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 887 \\ .896 \\ \text { abid } \\ \text { gob } \\ \hline 07 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 367 \\ & \text { ant } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 3n7 } \\ & 373 \end{aligned}$ | 305 $\substack{3051 \\ 3 \\ \text { 3n } \\ \text { 3n } \\ 322}$ 322 |  |  |  |
|  | gas <br> ag <br> ant <br> 938 <br> 938 | $\begin{aligned} & 1007 \\ & 907 \\ & 102 \\ & 108 \\ & 108 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.968 \\ & .968 \\ & .960 \\ & 9.976 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 700 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 83 $\begin{aligned} & 88 \\ & 8 . \\ & 90 \\ & 90\end{aligned}$ 90 |  | 368 <br> $\substack{386 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ 376}$ <br> 786 |  | $\begin{gathered} 7808 \\ 7898 \\ 7989 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3907 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \hline 380 \\ & 3889 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 936 \\ & 102 \\ & 102 \\ & 102 \\ & 102 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{926 \\ \text { ge3 }}}{\substack{926 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 920 \\ & 9.920 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \hline 9.17 \\ & 9.20 \end{aligned}$ |  | 483 $\substack{488 \\ 485 \\ 485 \\ 4987}$ 497 | $\begin{aligned} & 4172 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 42020 } \\ & 2420 \end{aligned}$ | 395 <br> $\substack{339 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { 399 }}$ |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1114 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 114 \\ 120 \\ 120 \\ 1118 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 2,282 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } 2,275 \\ 2,286 \end{gathered}$ | lifi,62 |  |  | 591 <br> $\substack{596 \\ \text { sid } \\ 578 \\ 578}$ <br> 5 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 475 \\ & 470 \\ & 470 \\ & 470 \\ & 463 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2n3 } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 223 \\ & 232 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2nt } \\ & \text { 2n2 } \\ & 2020 \\ & 2203 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 775 \\ \substack{775 \\ \text { a } \\ \hline 89 \\ 884 \\ 8812} \end{gathered}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 223 \\ \text { anc } \\ \text { 2235 } \\ \text { 235 } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 975 \\ & 9.78 \\ & 988 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4020 \\ & \text { and } \\ & 500 \\ & 500 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 488 \\ & \hline 848 \\ & \text { a84 } \\ & 4855 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | 226 $\substack{226 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ 2268}$ 226 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { arian } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and } \\ 8820 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 95 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 98 \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.994 \\ & 1.954 \\ & 1,954 \\ & 1,927 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 989 \\ & 9898 \\ & 9888 \\ & 988 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 466 \\ & \substack{467 \\ 470 \\ 4778 \\ 4888 \\ 488} \end{aligned}$ |  | 312 sid sid 3.2 318 316 |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21,277 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { and } \\ & 21,45 \\ & 21,535 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\substack{42 \\ 44 \\ 44 \\ 48 \\ 45 \\ 45 \\ 45}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 159 \\ \text { an } \\ \hline 157 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 57575 \\ & 57454 \\ & 574 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2888 } \\ & \text { 2280 } \\ & \text { 280 } \\ & \hline 889 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 108 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 110 \\ 110 \\ 1109 \\ 109 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 103 \\ & \text { job } \\ & \text { job } \\ & \text { 102 } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{415 \\ 420 \\ 420 \\ 423}}{\substack{42 \\ 4}}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| See toomocos to abie |  |  |  |  |  |  | The figures are the same as those published in the October 1996 edition of Labour Market Trends. Updated figures will be published next monit |  |  |  |  |  |  |




\# industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992

Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100




|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { United } \\ & \text { Kingdom } \\ & \text { R } \\ & (1,2,3) \end{aligned}$ | Australia <br> (4) | Austria <br> $(2,5)$ | Belgium <br> (3) | Canada <br> (12) | Denmark | Finland | $\begin{aligned} & \text { France } \\ & (7,11) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | Germany | Greece <br> (13) | $\begin{array}{\|l} \text { lisish } \\ \text { Republic } \end{array}$ <br> (8) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adiusted unless stated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Thousend |
| Civilian <br> 1993 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { labour force } \\ & \text { ot } \\ & \mathrm{o}_{2} \\ & \mathrm{o}_{4} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 28,024 \\ & \hline 27.99 \\ & 28.998 \\ & 27,980 \\ & 27,980 \end{aligned}$ | $88.8523778 .8 .5977$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.683 \\ & \hline 3.725 \\ & 3,7454 \\ & 3,753 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,568 \\ & 14,61 \\ & 14,71 \\ & 14,723 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,477 \\ & \hline, 497 \\ & 2,479 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ |  | 39,017 39,025 39.22 39,261 3,26 |  |  |
| 1994 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O}_{1} \\ & \mathrm{O}_{2}^{3} \\ & \mathrm{O}_{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6982,698 \\ & 8.77450 \\ & 8,807 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,870 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3,8701 \\ 3,867 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14,745 \\ & 14,86 \\ & 14,860 \\ & 14,897 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,476 \\ & 2,467 \\ & \text { 2, } 47 \\ & 2,471 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 | $\begin{aligned} & Q_{1} \\ & Q_{2} \\ & Q_{3} \\ & Q_{4} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 27,875 \\ & 27.84 \\ & 27,89 \\ & 27,835 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.914 \\ & \hline 8.960 \\ & 9.0060 \\ & 9.085 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 14.97 \\ & 14.99 \\ & 149.97 \\ & 14,960 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2.468 \\ & \text { 2.457 } \\ & 2.592 \\ & 2,490 \\ & 2,490 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 39,028 \\ 39.029 \\ 39.12 \\ 39,163 \\ 39,163 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| 1996 | Q1 |  | 27,748 27,748 | 8,914 |  |  | 14.917 |  | 2,468 |  | 39,028 |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Civilian } \\ \text { 1993 } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7,569 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 7,660 \\ 7,652 \\ 7,738 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.534 \\ & 3.563 \\ & 3.572 \\ & 3,595 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,065 \\ & \hline, 069 \\ & 2,029 \\ & 2,010 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,793 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 21,73 \\ 21,764 \\ 21,644 \\ 21,654 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1994 | $\begin{aligned} & Q_{1} \\ & Q_{2} \\ & Q_{3} \\ & Q_{4} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25, .234 \\ & 25.38 \\ & 25.38 \\ & 25,482 \\ & 25,482 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,783 \\ & 7,7848 \\ & 7,990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3,694 \\ 3.708 \\ 3,721 \\ 3,692 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 13,1,125 \\ & .3,239 \\ & .3,363 \\ & 13,442 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1,999 \\ \substack{2,001 \\ 2,019 \\ 2,040 \\ \hline} \\ \hline 19 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,671 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 21,77 \\ 21,786 \\ 21,866 \end{array} \\ & 21,866 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1995 | $\begin{aligned} & Q_{1} \\ & Q_{2}^{2} \\ & Q_{4} \\ & Q_{2} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 25,523 \\ & 25,521 \\ & 25,55 \\ & 25,599 \\ & \hline 25 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8,122 \\ & 8,198 \\ & 8,251 \\ & 8,297 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 21,928 \\ & 20,1017 \\ & \text { 22, } 0.56 \\ & 22,076 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| 1996 | Q1 |  | ${ }_{\text {25, }}^{25,598}$ | 8,122 |  |  | 13,476 |  | 2,043 | 21,928 | 35,815 |  |  |
| Latest AnNual figures: 1993 unless stated |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Civilian | labur force: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Male } \\ & \text { Famale } \\ & \text { All } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,722 \\ & 1,72,25 \\ & 27,997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{3,695 \\ 8,692 \\ 8.619} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.147 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1.152 \\ 3,679 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,370 \\ & \hline 1,790 \\ & 4,160 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 7.583 \\ \text { a., } \\ 13,879 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{1.515 \\ \text { ans } \\ 2,858} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,296 \\ & \text { 1, } 1,47 \\ & 2,473 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,555 \\ & \text { ant } 1,1,697 \\ & \hline 292 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 21,605 } \\ & 16,6,65 \\ & 3,821 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Civilian | employment: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Male } \\ & \text { Female } \\ & \text { All } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13,530 \\ & 1,5508 \\ & 25,577 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,421,49 \\ & \hline, 2689 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,189 \\ & 3, ~ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.687 \\ \text { ant } \\ \hline 12,302 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,097 \\ & 2,933 \\ & 2,030 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12,171 \\ & \text { ain } \\ & 21,781 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 19,914 \\ & 14,788 \\ & 37,802 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{36 \\ 137}}$ |
| CIvillan employment: proporions by sector |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Male: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agriculture } \\ & \text { Industry } \\ & \text { Services } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \\ & 342.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 32.4.4. } \\ & 60.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 3.1 \\ \begin{array}{c} 38.3 \\ 58 \cdot 6 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.8 \\ \text { si.4 } \\ 63.0 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 18.3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 88.6 \\ 50.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3.0 \\ & 49.9 \\ & 49.9 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Female: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agriculturer } \\ & \text { Sodesitrice } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1.1 \\ \hline 8.7 \\ 86.3 \end{gathered}$ | + $\begin{array}{r}3.7 \\ \text { 1.2 } \\ 83.7\end{array}$ |  | 1.7 <br> 1.7 <br> 85.6 | 21.8. 11.2. 86.0 |  | $\begin{gathered} 5.7 \\ \hline \\ \hline 9.4 \end{gathered}$ |  | 3.0 <br> 22.4 <br> 74.6 <br>  <br> 1.6 |  |  |
| All: | Agriculture Indesustry Senvices |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \cdot 2 \cdot \\ & { }_{23}^{4.4} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.3 \\ & 70.5 \\ & 70.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7.1 \\ & 57.4 \\ & 57.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.6 \\ 27.7 \\ 69.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{4.4}{4.4} \\ & 73.4 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 8.6 \\ \begin{array}{c} 87.6 \\ 67.4 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 5 \cdot 1 \\ \hline 27.7 \\ 67.2 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3.0 \\ \begin{array}{c} 37.1 \\ 59.9 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ |  | cise $\substack{38.8 \\ 77.3}$ |


| lay | Japan | Luxembourg |  | Norway | Porugal | Spain | Sweden | Swizzer- | $\begin{gathered} \text { United } \\ \text { Snates } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (9) | (5) |  | (10) |  |  |  | (5) | (2)(5) |  |  |  |  |
| Trousand |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | QUARTERLY FIGURES: seasonally adjusted unless stated |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 65,989 \\ & .666 .095 \\ & 66.108 \\ & 66,410 \end{aligned}$ | $\because$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4,491 \\ & 4,481 \\ & 4,451 \\ & 4,462 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15,217 \\ & 15: 2.29 \\ & \text { 15: } 50 \\ & 15,396 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,296 \\ & 4,338 \\ & 4,388 \\ & 4,248 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,900 \\ & \hline 3.943 \\ & \hline, 948 \\ & 3,948 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128,4856 \\ & \substack{129.086 \\ 129.488 \\ 129,742} \end{aligned}$ | 1993 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O}_{1} \\ & \mathrm{O}_{2} \\ & \mathrm{Q}_{4} \\ & \mathrm{a}_{2} \end{aligned}$ | lian labour force |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 66,528 \\ \hline 66.58 \\ \hline 6.54 \\ 66,295 \\ 66,293 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,101 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,120 \\ 2,123 \\ 2,132 \end{array} \\ & 2,132 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.51616 \\ & \hline 4.526 \\ & 4.545 \\ & 4,538 \end{aligned}$ | 15,441 15,543 15,452 15,493 15 | $\begin{aligned} & 4,187 \\ & 4,266 \\ & 4,371 \\ & 4,242 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.915 \\ & \hline 3.888 \\ & 3.928 \\ & 3,947 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1994 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O}_{1} \\ & \mathrm{O}_{2} \\ & \mathrm{Q}_{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,154 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,153 \\ 2,153 \\ 2,152 \\ 2,160 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,550 \\ & 4.524 \\ & 4.488 \\ & 4.517 \end{aligned}$ | 15.571 <br> $\substack{15,52 \\ 15.62 \\ 15,727 \\ 1 \\ \hline \\ \hline}$ |  | 3,937 |  | 1995 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{O} 1 \\ & \mathrm{O}_{2} \\ & \mathrm{O} 3 \\ & \mathrm{Q} \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  | 66,688 |  |  | 2,154 | 4.550 | 15,571 | 4.231 |  | 132,213 | 1996 | Q1 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 64,456 \\ & 6.450 \\ & \text { o.s.50 } \\ & 64,590 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 1.963 \\ 1,967 \\ 1,971 \\ 1,981 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4,294 \\ & 4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,953 \\ & 11,584 \\ & 11,782 \\ & 11,713 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3,761 \\ & 3.790 \\ & 3,786 \\ & 3,798 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }^{1993}$ |  | lian employment |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 64,647 \\ & 64.648 \\ & 64.48 \\ & 64,986 \\ & 64,386 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,985 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,988 \\ 2.010 \\ 2.016 \end{array} \\ & \hline, 016 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.229 \\ & 4.209 \\ & 4.222 \\ & 4,210 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,681 \\ & 11,79 \\ & 11,79 \\ & 11,791 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3, \end{aligned},$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,769 \\ & 3,730 \\ & 3,780 \\ & 3,810 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1994 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Q}_{1} \\ & \mathrm{Q}_{3} \\ & \mathrm{Q}_{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 19,766 \\ & 19.977 \\ & 1,9777 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 64,738 \\ & 64.480 \\ & 64.75 \\ & 64,339 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 2,035 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2,041 \\ 2.051 \\ 2.050 \\ 2,061 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 432 \\ & 4.193 \\ & 4,169 \\ & 4,183 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11,958 \\ & \text { 12,024 } \\ & \text { 12:020 } \\ & 12,445 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,901 \\ & \hline \end{aligned} \mathbf{4}, \mathbf{1 9} 9$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.805 \\ & 3.757 \\ & 3.771,719 \\ & 3,799 \end{aligned}$ |  | 1995 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{Q}_{1} 1 \\ & \mathrm{Q}_{2} \\ & \mathrm{Q}_{4} \end{aligned}$ |  |
| ${ }^{19,726}$ | 64,738 |  |  | 2,035 | 4,232 | 11,958 | 3,901 | 3,805 | 124,886 | 1996 | Q1 |  |
| Thousard |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 1993 unless stated |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 39,350 \\ & 26.80 \\ & 66.150 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 105.3 .0 \\ & \text { 159.0 } \\ & 164 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \substack{4,182 \\ 2,887 \\ 7,089} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.129 \\ & 2,068 \\ & 2,097 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2.648 \\ 2.049 \\ 4.737 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 9.617 \\ 15.901 \\ 15030 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,244 \\ 2.026 \\ 4,320 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,192 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 2,360 \\ 3,552 \end{array}\right) . \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 69,633 \\ \text { s.487 } \\ \text { 518,070 } \end{gathered}$ | Civilan Ia | labour force | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mala } \\ \text { Aalmale } \\ \text { All } \end{gathered}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & 13057 \\ & \text { 20, } \end{aligned}$ | 38,400 $26,1,00$ 64,500 | $\begin{aligned} & 104.1 \\ & 5.8 \\ & 16.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,095 \\ 6,951 \\ 6,57 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,052 \\ & 1,978 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.95180 \\ & 4.468 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,026 \\ & 1,028 \\ & 1,068 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,2954 \\ & 3,299 \\ & 3,389 \end{aligned}$ |  | Civilian | employment: | $\begin{gathered} \text { Male } \\ \text { Malmale } \\ \text { All } \end{gathered}$ |
| Percenc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | villan empl | loyment: prop | orions by sector |
| $\begin{aligned} & 787 \\ & 587 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.4 .5 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 35.1 \\ 55.1 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 7.8 \\ \text { st.4 } \\ 57.9 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 11 \cdot 2 \\ 390 \\ 49.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.9 .9 \\ 58.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.4 \\ \begin{array}{c} 62.2 \\ 51.4 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.0 \\ \text { 33.0 } \\ 63.0 \end{gathered}$ | Male: | Agriculture Industry Services |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & 7,6 \\ & 69.6 \\ & 69.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6.7 \\ \hline 6.6 \\ 66.7 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 3 \cdot 2 \\ \hline 8 \cdot 3 \\ 80.7 \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8.1 \\ & 147.7 \\ & 77.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1.19 \\ 86.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.4 \\ \begin{array}{c} 48.6 \\ 77.0 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 1,2 \\ \text { 85, } \\ 85.3 \end{gathered}$ | Female: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agriculture } \\ & \text { Industry } \\ & \text { Services } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 7.5 .50 \\ 59.6 \\ 59.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.9 \\ & 59.9 \\ & 59.8 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 2.0. } \\ & 71.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.51 \\ & 23.1 \\ & 71.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.10 \\ & 35.6 \\ & 55.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.1 \\ 30.7 \\ 59.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.4 \\ & 75 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5.6 \\ 64.2 \\ 61.2 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.7 \\ & { }_{2}^{2.7} \\ & 73.2 \end{aligned}$ | All: | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Agriculture } \\ & \text { Indusulty } \\ & \text { Services } \end{aligned}$ |  |




Please note the annual figures for Austria and Belgium refer to 1992, Ireland's and Luxembourg's refer to 1991



21 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
UK Summary


22 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT


CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2,1

| \%uE |  |  |  | Female |  |  |  |  |  | Housano |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | SEASONALLY ADUUTTED* |  | Unewploveo |  | SEASONALI Y Adusteo * |  | $-\frac{\text { MARRIED }}{\text { Number }}$ |  |  |
| vimee |  | Number | $\substack{\text { Per coent } \\ \text { Worforcee }}$ | Number | $\substack{\text { Per cent } \\ \text { wortorece }}$ | Number |  |  |  |  |
| \% | ${ }_{1}^{13.1}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2,118,6 \\ 2,2257}}$ | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{13.1}$ | ${ }_{\substack{652.6 \\ 68.1}}^{\text {cid }}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.6}$ | $\stackrel{\text { 846.4 }}{674.9}$ | ${ }_{5.5}^{5.3}$ |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {a }}^{20.10 .4}$ |  |  | (12.7. |  | ¢ ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{5.1}$ | (intia |  |  |  |  |
| 7.3 | ${ }^{12.3}$ | ${ }^{1.952 .3}$ | ${ }^{12.4}$ | 633.1 | 5.1 | 602. 8 | 4.9 | 169.6 | 1994 Sep 8 |  |
|  | +11.8. |  | - ${ }_{\text {l }}^{12.1}$ | $\underbrace{\text { 56. }}_{\substack{586.9 \\ 562.7}}$ | 48 4. 4.8 |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.8} 4$ | (158, |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{12.2 \\ 12.0 \\ 1.7}}{1.7}$ | ${ }_{\text {d, }}^{1,8,84.0}$ | $\xrightarrow{11,7}$ | ¢ | ${ }_{4}^{47} 4$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{46}{ }_{4}^{4} 5$ | (157.4. |  |  |
|  | +11.6 | ${ }_{\text {c }}$ | 11,3 |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.5}$ | ${ }_{\substack{55.5 \\ 50.9}}^{\substack{\text { ci. }}}$ | 4.5 | ${ }_{150.9}^{154.1}$ | ${ }_{\text {Aray }}^{\text {Anay }}$ |  |
| 127, |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (1, | +11.2. |  | (11.2 |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.8}$ |  | ${ }_{4.4}^{4.5}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 10.7 10.6 10.9 |  | 11.0 10.9 10.9 |  | + ${ }_{4}^{4.3}$ |  | 4.4 4.3 4.3 | $\xrightarrow{133.4}$ | cot |  |
|  | ${ }_{11,1,}^{11,5}$ | , 1.6889 | ${ }_{10}^{10,7}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4.4}$ | ${ }_{5}^{525.9}$ | ${ }_{4}^{43}$ | $\underset{\substack{138.2 \\ 18.6}}{ }$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | mar I4 |  |
|  | ${ }^{10.5} 10.2$ |  | +10.5 | ${ }_{\substack{50.5 \\ 496.8}}^{520.5}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.0}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ | ceis. |  |  |
| $\underbrace{1,065}$ | 10.3 <br> 10.3 <br> 10.0 |  | 10.3 10.0 10.0 |  | ${ }_{4.3}^{4.6}$ |  | 4. ${ }_{4}^{4.1}$ |  |  |  |

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| － | cos |  | \％ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{10.0}$ | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{2005}$ |  | \％ | \％ | cois |  |
|  |  | 浐 | \％ | \％ | 4 |  |  | \％ | \％ | \％ |  |
| Otick | 羽 |  | 翟 | \％ | \％ | \％ |  | \％ | 昆碞 |  | 嘘 |
|  | cime | \％ | 翞 | \％ | \％ | 践 | ${ }^{23}$ | 㬽 | \％ | \％it | ＋19 |
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|  |  | 12 | （108 | \％ | \％ |  | \％ |  |  |  |  |
| \％ |  | ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{\substack{1088 \\ 108}}$ | $\because$ | ${ }^{26}$ | \％ | cos | \％ |  | 2 | ${ }^{3274}$ |  |
|  |  |  | \％ | 㗁 | \％ |  | \％ | 逦 |  |  | 发 |
| Nomb |  | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {\％}}$ | \％ | 鹤 | \％ |  | \％ |  | ${ }^{\text {en }}$ |  | 路 |
|  |  | \％${ }_{\text {gix }}$ | \％ |  | \％ | cix | \％ | ${ }^{36}$ | ${ }^{3}$ | cid | ， |
|  |  |  | ：\％ | \＃1：${ }^{\text {d }}$ | \％ |  | \％ | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 䖯 | 既 | \％ | 4 | \％ | \％ |  |  |  |  |
| \％ |  |  |  |  |  | \％o |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{4}^{4}$ |  | \％ | ${ }^{7}$ | \％ | \％：\％ | ： | \％ | \％ | \％ |  |
|  | 䞨 | \％ | ： | \％ | ${ }^{3}$ | \％ | ！ | 2i | ${ }^{07}$ | ${ }^{488}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{4} 8$ | （188 | \％ | \％ | 虽 | \％if | \％ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | \％ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{4}$ |  |
|  | ${ }^{4} 8$ | ${ }_{188}^{188}$ | 8 | ${ }^{3}$ | \％ | \％ | ¢ \％ | ${ }^{08}$ | \％ | \％ |  |
|  |  |  | 咢 |  | \％ |  | 既 |  |  |  |  |
| 105 80014 | cos | 20 | \％ | \％ | \％ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}$ | \％ | 15 |  |  |  |
| （ata | ${ }^{1.12^{2}}$ | 旡 | \％ | \％ | \％ |  | \％ | \％ | 12 | ${ }^{180}$ | \％ |
|  |  | \％ | ！ | \％ | \％ | ${ }^{1 / 4.64}$ | \％ | ${ }^{26}$ | 年 | ${ }^{124}$ |  |
|  |  |  | 8 | 8 | ${ }^{\frac{8}{3} / 2}$ |  | \％ | \％ | \％ | ${ }^{174}$ | 迷 |
|  | （1028 | \％${ }^{3}$ |  | ： |  | ${ }^{1489}$ | \％ | 䃀 |  |  |  |


| NUMBER UNEMPLOYED |  |  | PER CENT WORKFORCE ${ }^{\text {－}}$ |  |  | SEASONALI Y AdJusted \＃ |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All | Male | Female | AII | Male | Female | Number | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Per cent } \\ \text { worktorce }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Change } \\ & \text { sinese } \\ & \text { previous } \\ & \text { month } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Average } \\ \text { Averge } \\ \text { overts } \\ \text { mended } \end{gathered}$ | Male | Female |


|  |  |  |  |  | \％ | cicid |  | ${ }^{27}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 10\％ | \％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | \％ | \％${ }^{10} 8$ | 4 |  | \％ | \％ | 18 |  | \％ |
|  | ${ }_{\text {la }}^{\text {la }}$ | ${ }^{\text {an }}$ | \％${ }^{\circ}$ | \％ | 4 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \％8 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\stackrel{3}{18}$ | ${ }^{1 \times 19}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{4}$ |
|  | ${ }^{196}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {潞 }}$ | ${ }^{10.5}$ | 4 | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | \％ | \％ | 㫛 | 178 | \％ |
|  | ${ }^{1380}$ | \％${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {¢ }}$ |  | ${ }^{10 \%}$ | ${ }^{\text {¢ }}$ |  | \％ | ${ }_{\text {a }}$ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{3}$ | ， | ${ }_{\text {ckis }}^{\substack{\text { cis } \\ 6}}$ |



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| NORTH |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1992 \\ & \hline 1993 \\ & 19964 \\ & 19995 \end{aligned}$ | \｛ Annual | $\begin{aligned} & 157.8 \\ & 169.3 \\ & 160.4 \\ & 148.2 \end{aligned}$ $148.2$ | $\begin{array}{r} 123.9 .9 \\ 12349.9 \\ 1288.0 \\ 118.1 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.94 .0 \\ & 30.0 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11.1 .1 \\ & \text { 12.0. } \\ & 10.6 \\ & 10.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { c. } 5.2 .2 \\ \hline 16.7 \\ \text { 16.5 } \\ \hline 150 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.6 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.7 \\ & 5.4 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | 157.1 16.1 159.3 147.0 14.0 | $\begin{aligned} & 11: 1 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 11.9 \\ 11.6 \\ 10.6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 123.5 \\ & 13.4 \\ & 122.4 \\ & 177.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 33,6 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 3,9 \\ 339 \\ 29.6 \end{array} \\ & \hline 29 . \end{aligned}$ |
| 1995 | Sep 14 | 145.8 | 114.9 | 30.9 | 10.5 | 14.6 | 5.2 | 144.5 | 10.4 | 2.4 | －0．8 | 115.5 | 29.0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Oct } 12 \\ & \text { Not } \\ & \text { Doc } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141.7 \\ & 142.2 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 29.28 .8 \\ & 288.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10 \cdot 2 \\ \begin{array}{c} 10.2 \\ 10.3 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14: 3 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 14.4 \\ 14: 6 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 4.8 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 144.7 \\ & 143,3 \\ & 1425 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.4 \\ \text { jo. } \\ \text { io. } \\ \hline 10.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.2 \\ & -1.4 \\ & -0.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.8 \\ -1.8 \\ -0.7 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 115.3 \\ & 114.2 \\ & 113.8 \end{aligned}$ | 29.4 29.9 28.7 |
| 1996 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } 11 \\ & \text { Fan } \\ & \text { Mar } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 149.0 \\ & 14727 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 19.1 \\ \hline 119.5 \\ 113.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.0 \\ & 30.2 \\ & 39.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.7 \\ 10.6 \\ 10.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15.1 \\ & \hline 14.9 \\ & \hline 4.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 5.0 \\ & 4.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 141 \cdot 1 \\ & 140.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 10.2 \\ 10.2 \\ 10.1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -1.4 \\ -1.4 \\ -1.4 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.5 \\ & -0.5 \\ & -0.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 112.5 \\ & 112.0 \\ & 119.7 \end{aligned}$ | 28.6 <br> $\begin{array}{l}28.8 \\ 28.8\end{array}$ <br> 8.8 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 11 \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jan } 13 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 133.6 \\ & 109.7 \\ & 105.9 \end{aligned}$ | 29.9 28.1 27.4 | $\begin{gathered} 10.3 \\ 9.9 \\ 9.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 14.4 \\ & \text { is.4. } \\ & 13.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.0 \\ & 4.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 140.5 \\ & 1336.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.1 \\ & 10.1 \\ & 90.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.0 \\ & -10 \\ & -20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.1 \\ & -1.1 \\ & -1.3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 111.2 \\ & 109.7 \\ & 108.0 \end{aligned}$ | 293 $\begin{aligned} & 28.3 \\ & 28.6\end{aligned}$ |
|  | Jul 11 Sep 12 P | $\begin{aligned} & 135.8 \\ & 1355: \\ & 135 \cdot \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 106.3 \\ \text { 10. } \\ \text { 102. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.6 \\ & \text { an:4 } \\ & 29.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.8 \\ & 9.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 13.5 \\ 13.0 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.9 \\ & 5.1 \\ & 4.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 34.7.7 } \\ & \text { 132.9 } \\ & 130.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.7 \\ & 9.6 \\ & 9.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1.9 \\ { }_{-1}^{2.8} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -1.9 \\ & { }^{-1.9} \\ & -2.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 106.6 \\ & \text { 105 } \\ & 102: 8 \end{aligned}$ | 28.1 27， 27.2 |


|  |  |  | \％ | ${ }^{\text {㗊 }}$ | \％ |  | \％ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 旡 |  | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | \％ | ${ }^{3}$ | ${ }^{1085}$ | ： | \％ | \％ |  |  |
|  |  |  | \％ | 路 | 4 | ${ }^{198}$ | \％ | 4 | 8 | \％if |  |
|  | 鹤 |  | \％ | \＃18 | ！ | \％ | \％ | \％ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | \％ |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\substack{40 \\ 4 \\ 0}}$ |  | \＆ | \％ | 4 | \％ | \％ | \％ | $\xrightarrow{\circ}$ |  | 4 |
|  |  |  | 旡 |  | \％ |  | \％ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | cis | 8 | ${ }_{170} 1$. | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | $\bigcirc$ | 18 |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }^{\text {140 }}$ | ${ }^{43}$ | ${ }^{78}$ | （108 | \％${ }^{\text {i }}$ |  | \％88 | ${ }^{8}$ | \％ |  | \％ |
|  | cise | \％ | \％ | \＃18 | 4 | 1988 | 8\％ | ${ }^{20}$ | \％ | cies | 4 |
|  | \％ |  | \％ | \％${ }^{10}$ | 4 | ${ }^{19}$ | \％ |  | $\stackrel{3}{8}$ | 緘8 | 8 |
|  | 198 | ${ }_{\text {gis }}^{81}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | \％is | ${ }^{\text {t }}$ | ${ }^{104}$ | \％ | ${ }^{18}$ | 郘 |  | 8 |
|  | 彦 |  | \％ |  | \％ | ${ }_{\text {a }}^{\text {a }}$ |  |  |  |  | \％ |
|  |  | ${ }^{20.8}$ | ＂．17 | ${ }_{\text {cos }}$ | \％ | ${ }_{\text {cos }}$ | ． | $\cdots$ | － | ${ }^{\circ}$ | ＂ |
|  | ¢ |  | ： 18.8 | 488 | \％ | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | Wi | $\%$ | \％ | 慮 | 涪 |
|  |  |  | \％is | \％ | \％ | ${ }^{\text {\％ig }}$ | \＃ | 8 | ${ }^{\circ}$ | 焉 | \％ |
|  |  | ${ }^{18}$ | \％ | \％id | ${ }^{88}$ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {\％}}$ | Hi | \％ | \％ | \％ix | 㗊 |
|  | \％ | $\xrightarrow{2,2}$ | \％ | 4i8 | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{6}$ | ${ }^{\text {diz }}$ | 将 | ： | \％ |  |  |

Sep $12 \mathrm{P} \quad 89.7$
See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2

| Aberdare <br> Aberystwyth Caernarfor <br> Blaenau,Gwent \& Abergaven Brecon <br> Brecon | $\begin{aligned} & 1,955 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 1,963 \\ 2,953 \\ 2,970 \\ 344 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 537 \\ & \hline 338 \\ & 939 \\ & 9997 \\ & 117 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,422 \\ & \hline, .931 \\ & 3.792 \\ & 3.897 \\ & \hline 521 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.3 \\ & 8.8 .8 \\ & \text { B2.8. } \\ & 5.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 14.6 \\ 7.1 \\ \hline 10.9 \\ 10.7 \\ 4.3 \end{array}$ | Peterhead $\qquad$ Skye and Wester Ross Stirling | $\begin{aligned} & 594 \\ & 395 \\ & 4902 \\ & 1,945 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 239 \\ & \hline 129 \\ & \hline 149 \\ & \hline 672 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 833 \\ 465 \\ 689 \\ \hline 689 \\ 2.617 \end{array}$ | 5.7 4.4 9.2 9.7 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bridgend Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy \& Colwyn |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1,144 \\ & 4.536 \\ & \hline \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 4.373 18,765 1.769 1.069 <br>  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.9 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 6.0 \\ 8.0 \\ 5.8 \\ 8.5 \end{array}, ~ \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Stranearer } \\ & \text { Sturfiland } \\ & \text { Western } \\ & \text { Whices } \\ & \text { Wises } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10.1 \\ & 4.0 .1 \\ & 44.6 \\ & 142.6 \end{aligned}$ |
| Denbigh Dolgellau \& Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwe Holyhead | $\begin{array}{r} 6926 \\ 3.81 \\ 1,811 \\ 2,859 \\ 2,059 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 283 \\ & 134 \\ & 549 \\ & 542 \\ & 642 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 975 \\ \begin{array}{c} 498 \\ 2.88 \\ 2.360 \\ 2,701 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 10.6 \\ & \text { a3, } \\ & 12.9 \\ & 17.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 6.8 \\ 7.8 \\ .8 .8 \\ 10.3 \\ \hline 3 \end{array}$ | Northern Ireland |  |  |  |  |
| Lampeter \& Aberaeron <br> landeilo <br> Llandrindod Wells <br> Machynilet | $\begin{array}{r} 497 \\ \begin{array}{c} 430 \\ \hline 489 \\ 2.676 \\ 302 \end{array} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 214 \\ & 2127 \\ & 288 \\ & .888 \\ & 127 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 711 \\ 357 \\ 3770 \\ 3.664 \\ \hline 429 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.5 \\ & 10.5 \\ & \hline 8.5 \\ & 12.0 \\ & 12.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 8.3 \\ 6.5 \\ .5 .7 \\ 10.3 \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 760 \\ & 11,1,54 \\ & 1,367 \\ & 1,993 \\ & 1,935 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 9.8 \\ & 11,8 \\ & 20.5 \\ & 10.5 \\ & 11.8 \end{aligned}$ |
| Merthy \& Rhymney Neath \& Port Tabot Newport Nemown | $\begin{aligned} & 4,929 \\ & 2.286 \\ & 5.7503 \\ & 5060 \\ & 300 \end{aligned}$ | 1,394 107 1,962 1.962 121 | $\begin{aligned} & 6,323 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 387 \\ 3.517 \\ 7.565 \\ \hline 421 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 13.9 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 12.3 \\ & 6.6 \\ & \hline 7.8 \\ & 8.1 \\ & 3.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pr } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 753 \\ & 1,978 \\ & 1,938 \\ & 1.339 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,981,98 \\ & 3,286 \\ & 9,4,96 \\ & 5,990 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 17.9 .4 \\ & 16.6 \\ & 16.6 \\ & 20.7 \end{aligned}$ |
| Pontypool \& Cwmbran Pontypriad \& Rhondda Porthmadoc \& Ffestiniog Pwllheli Shotton, Flint \& Rhyl | $\begin{aligned} & 2.521 \\ & 4.711 \\ & 529 \\ & 4.51 \\ & 4.743 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 833 \\ & 1.347 \\ & 186 \\ & 1,52 \\ & 1,659 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3,344 \\ & 6.058 \\ & 7.051 \\ & 6.903 \\ & 6,402 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 9.6 \\ & 9.9 \\ & 8.8 \\ & 7.6 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {Omagh }}^{\text {Strabane }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,151}$ | ${ }_{435}^{726}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2,877}$ | ${ }_{22.6}^{16.5}$ |

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CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
Area statistics 2.10
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|  | EC average | Major 7 nations (G7) | United Kingdom. | Australa \#\# | Austria \# | Belgium ++ | Canada \#\# | Denmark ++ | Finland ++ | France ++ | $\frac{\text { THOUSAND }}{\text { (Germany \# }}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 10.7 \\ 10.8 \\ 9.7 \\ 8.5 \end{gathered}$ | \# | $\begin{aligned} & 8.0 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 9.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 11 \cdot 2 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 11.2 \\ 10.3 \\ 9.5 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 13.0 \\ \begin{array}{c} 17.7 \\ \hline 18.2 \\ 17.0 \end{array} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 10.4 \\ & \text { 11.7 } \\ & 12.3 \\ & 11.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 4.6 \\ & 7.9 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 8.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 6.8 \\ & .68 \\ & .6 .7 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.9 \\ & 6.8 \\ & 6.8 \\ & .8 .8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.7 .7 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 88.5 \\ & 88.3 \\ & 88.3 \\ & 8.2 \\ & 8.2 .2 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 8.0 \end{aligned}$ | 8.3 <br> 8.4 <br> 88.6 <br> 88.4 <br> 8.5 <br> 8.4 <br> 8.5 <br> 8.8 <br> 8.4 <br> 8.4 |  | 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.6 9.6 9.5 9.5 9.4 9.4 9.2 9.2 | 9.5 9.2 9.4 9.4 9.5 9.5 9.3 9.4 9.4 9.8 |  |  | 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 12.0 12.0 12.2 12.2 12.3 12.3 12.4 12.5 12.5 12.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 8,2, \\ & 8.3 \\ & 8.5 \\ & 8.6 \\ & 8.7 \\ & 8.0 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 8.9 \\ & 8.9 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 193 \\ & 223 \\ & 225 \\ & 216 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 473 \\ & \hline 50 \\ & 595 \\ & 5997 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1,640 \\ & 1 \\ & 1,549 \\ & 1,4242 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 315 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 340 } \\ & 2885 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 328 \\ & 446 \\ & 456 \\ & 430 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2,21 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2993 \\ \text { ang } \\ 3,263 \\ 3,6252 \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 763 780 7768 7786 7707 770 885 774 7773 789 799 | 216 216 2283 2238 223 223 237 233 232 232 230 |  |  | 275 <br> $\begin{array}{l}276 \\ 266 \\ 266 \\ 256 \\ 256 \\ 254 \\ 249\end{array}$ <br> 24 | 465 464 468 456 455 455 453 453 453 453 450 447 445 | 2.943 2.944 2.974 3.076 3.0016 3.010 3.027 3.027 3.023 3.066 3.046 3.046 |  |
| r rate:latest month Latest 3 months:changeon previous 3 months |  |  | 7.4 | 8.7 | 7.0 | 13.7 | 9.4 | 8.9 | 17.9 | 12.5 | 104 |
|  |  |  | -0.3 | 0.1 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.3 | -0.2 | -0.1 | 0.2 | NO |
| NuMBERS UNEMPLOY Num Sol Oou Nou Noo Jan Jab Har Aar May Jar Jul All Sep | , National | DEFINITIONS (1) |  | NALLY ADJUS 7739 737 749 832 857 811 793 758 731 732 771 800 |  |  |  |  | 452 448 449 478 478 463 452 448 432 459 448 440 |  |  |
| \% rate:latest monthLatest month:changeon a year ago |  |  | 7.5 | 8.7 | 5.6 | 14.5 | 9.3 | 9.1 | 17.2 | NA | 10.1 |
|  |  |  | -0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -0.4 | -0.1 | $-1.5$ | -1.3 | NA | ${ }^{18}$ |

NC Nochance

2．19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

| UNITED KINGDOM <br> Month ending |  | INFLOW＋ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Male and Female |  | Male |  | Female |  |  |
|  |  | All | Change since previous yea | All | Change since <br> previous yea | All | Change since previous year | Married |
| 1995 | Sep 14 | 319.1 | －8．9 | 215.8 | －6．2 | 103.3 | $-2.7$ | 27.0 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ot } 12 \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Noc } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 320.8 \\ 29819 \\ 288.3 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -19.1 \\ & \hline-14.9 \\ & -12.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2,23.8 \\ 29.8 \\ 212,8 \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{-9.8}^{-11.8}$ | $\begin{gathered} 96.9 \\ 95.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -7.2 \\ & -5.1 \\ & -5.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 25,5 \\ & 27.4 \\ & 21.4 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1996 | Jan 11 Feb 8 <br> Mar 14 | $\begin{aligned} & \begin{array}{c} 329.2 \\ \hline 20959 \end{array} \\ & \hline 292 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 0.0 \\ \left.\begin{array}{c} 0.0 \\ -0.8 \end{array}\right) \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 223.6 \\ & 219.7 \\ & 199.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -1.4 \\ -30.4 \\ -30.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 98.7 \\ & 89.5 \\ & 79.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & +1.4 \\ & -2.4 \\ & -2.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 30.4 \\ & 24.2 \\ & 24.2 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Apr } 11 \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jan } 13 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29.9 .4 .4 .1 \\ & 255.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -14.2 \\ \text {-1.1. } \\ -9.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 200.6 \\ & 179.6 \\ & 177.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -13,7 \\ & -0.5 \\ & -0.6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.9 \\ & 78.0 \\ & 78.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -0.6 \\ \substack{0.6 \\ -0.1} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.7 \\ & \text { an, } \\ & 22.0 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aull } 11 \\ & \text { Aus } \\ & \text { Sep } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 364.4 \\ & 380.7 \\ & 280.7 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -14.4 \\ -2,5.4 \\ -38.4 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 2329 \\ \hline 1989.9 \\ \hline 198 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} -140.0 \\ -19.9 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 181.4 \\ & 10.9 \\ & \hline 9.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} -0.4 \\ -8.4 \\ -81.5 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 30.6 \\ \substack{33.6} \\ 23.5 \end{gathered}$ |
| UNITED KINGDOM <br> Month ending |  | $\xrightarrow[\text { OUTFLOW＋}]{\text { Male and Female }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Female |  |  |
|  |  | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | Married |
| 1995 | Sep 14 |  |  |  |  | 369.3 | －21．3 | 241.6 | －14．8 | 127.7 | －6．5 | 38.2 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { oot 12 } \\ & \text { Not } \\ & \text { Noce } 14 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 007.3 \\ & 320.4 \\ & 2065 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -4,2 \\ \hline 3 \\ -464 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 275.4 \\ & \hline 20.1 \\ & 181.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1319.9 .2 \\ & \text { 10.49.4 } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -12.2,6 \\ & -13.4 \\ & -13.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 31.6 \\ & 20.6 \\ & 21.2 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1996 | $\underset{\substack{\text { Ja } 11 \\ \text { Feb } 8 \\ 8}}{ }$ Mar 14 |  | $\begin{gathered} -14.3 \\ -9.9 .2 \\ -9.7 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 159.5 \\ & \hline 2595 \\ & 256.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -10.1 \\ & .0 .1 \\ & -0.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 7,7 \\ & 99.7 \\ & 955 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -9.21 \\ & -9.5 \\ & -5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 23,2 \\ 26.5 \\ 28.5 \end{gathered}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Aproy } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jan } 13 \end{aligned}$ | 2988.8 <br> 330．0 <br> 299.8 | $\begin{aligned} & -26.7 \\ & -47.9 \\ & -47,3 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 213,3 \\ & 20.3 \\ & 26 i 0.0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -2.1 .1 \\ & -x_{118}^{16} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 850.50 .8 \\ 10.8 \\ 88.8 \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} -5.6 \\ -5.8 \\ -5.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 24.5 \\ & { }_{24}^{25.0} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jull } 11 \\ & \text { Aut } \\ & \text { Sop } 12 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 29758 \\ & 388: 8 \\ & 343.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} -10.5 \\ -25.5 \\ -25.5 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 214.5 \\ & \text { 205 } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 82.96 .3 \\ 118.6 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & -y_{-0.92}^{-9.9} \\ & -9.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 21,8 \\ & 36.10 \\ & 36.0 \end{aligned}$ |



Flows by age（GB）：standardised：＊not seasonally adjusted：computerised
2.20


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ＂${ }^{\text {mix }}$ | \％ |  | ${ }^{\text {繁 }}$ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}$ | 第慮 | \％ |  | 哏 | \％ |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{\text {und }}$ | ${ }^{\text {4 }}$ | 边 |  | 䋾 |  | 呺品 | 48 |  |
| 5 |  | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |  | 吅 | \％ | ${ }^{118}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{\circ}$ | ${ }^{\text {\％}}$ |
|  |  | \％ |  |  | \％ | \％ | ${ }^{17} \%$ | \％${ }_{6}^{6}$ | \％${ }^{2}$ |  |
|  | \％ | 雚 | 4 |  | 嗗 | ${ }_{28} 8$ |  | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{6}$ | \％ |  |
| \％ | \％ |  | ${ }_{6}$ | ${ }^{2}$ | \％ | 硡 | \％ | \％ | \％ | $\underbrace{\text { \％}}$ |
| \％ | \％ | 骂 |  | \％ | \％ | \％ | 咢 | \％ | 8 | ${ }^{3}$ |
|  | \％ | \％ | Ha | ${ }_{18}$ | \％ | ${ }_{\text {g\％}}$ | \％ | $\%$ | \％ | 㫛 |


2.22 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Claim history: number of previous claims

|  | NUMEER OF PREVIOUS CLAMS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\bigcirc$ | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $\stackrel{5+}{ }$ | Total |
| THousand |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| REGion |  |  |  | ${ }^{23.7}$ | 17.3 | ${ }_{8.3}^{43.5}$ |  |
| cemem | ${ }^{1525}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4.7 \\ \substack{42.8} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.24 \\ & 8.2 .2 \\ & 10.1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.8 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{l} 8.8 \\ 8 . \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.9 \\ & 5.6 \\ & 5.6 \end{aligned}$ | 195 <br> 14.5 <br> 14.5 |  |
| West Moinds | (14.4 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.88 \\ & 1.8 \\ & 1.8 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 104 \\ & 0.4 \\ & 10.4 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 9.4 \\ & 4.6 \\ & \hline 6 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{1.7}$ | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{58.9}$ |
| Yerss |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1076 \\ & 10.6 \\ & 6.2 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{10.4}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.6 \\ & 8.8 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{24,}^{202}$ |  |
| Noter Matem | $\begin{aligned} & 121 \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 .8 \\ & \hline 16.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 114 \\ 1868 \\ 188 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50.2 \\ & \text { 50, } \end{aligned}$ |
| Stiol | ${ }^{208.7}$ | 14.4 | 109.5 | ${ }_{84} 4$ |  |  |  |
| $\substack{\text { Sux } \\ \text { Memente } \\ \text { female }}$ | $\underset{\substack{116.3 \\ 92.4}}{ }$ | ${ }_{56.8}^{88.6}$ | ${ }_{35.4}^{7.4}$ | ${ }_{622.5}^{62.5}$ | ${ }_{74.9}^{49.9}$ | ${ }_{32,8}^{156}$ | ${ }_{264,3}^{567.1}$ |
| percent |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 188 | 14 | $1{ }_{10}$ |  | ${ }_{20}^{25}$ | 100 100 100 |
| West Milands | ${ }^{28}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 18 \\ & 18 \\ & 18 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{14}^{14}$ | 10 |  | ${ }_{26}^{22}$ | 1,100 <br> 100 <br> 100 |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \left.\begin{array}{l} 24 \\ 24 \\ 24 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{8}^{17}$ | ${ }_{12}^{14}$ | $1{ }_{10}^{10}$ |  | ${ }_{28}^{28}$ |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Great Brain |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{36}^{21}$ | ${ }_{22}^{16}$ | ${ }_{14}^{14}$ | ${ }_{9}^{11}$ | \% | ${ }_{3}^{29}$ | ${ }_{100}^{100}$ |

224 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT
$2.24 \begin{aligned} & \text { CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT }\end{aligned}$ United Kingdom as at September 121996

| UNITED KINGDOM <br> Description | $\underset{\substack{\text { soch } \\ \text { simion } \\ \text { ghoups }}}{ }$ | Usual occupation |  |  |  |  |  | Sought ocuupation |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Men |  | Women |  | Al |  | Men |  | Women |  | Al |  |
|  |  | Thousand | Percent | Thousand | Percent | Thusand | Percent | Thousand | Percent | Thousand | Percent | Thousand | Perem |
| Corporate managess and admis | 10, 0.15819 | 52.1 | ${ }^{3.3}$ | 13.9 | 2.6 | 65.9 | 3.2 | ${ }_{5}^{55.1}$ | ${ }^{3.5}$ | 15.8 | ${ }^{3}$ | 71.0 | ${ }^{3.4}$ |
|  | 16-17, | 25.9 | 17 | ${ }^{8.2}$ | 1.6 | ${ }_{3}^{34.4}$ | 1.6 | ${ }_{23,}^{24.3}$ | 1.5 | 8.8 | ${ }^{1.5}$ | ${ }_{\text {227, }}^{327}$ |  |
| Stiole | 込 | , | 1.9 | $\begin{aligned} & 2.5 \\ & \begin{array}{l} 2.5 \\ 5.01 \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | 3.4 8.9 | ${ }_{\substack{35.7 \\ 18.4}}$ | ${ }^{1.7}$ | 0.9 19.5 18.9 | 1.15 | - 20.6 | $\stackrel{3}{1.4}$ | ${ }^{34.5}$ | 1.2 |
| Scienemeand oninesinal |  |  |  |  | 0.5 | 20.8 |  | ${ }_{21}$ | 1. 1 | 5.1 | 1 | ${ }^{27.1}$ | 3 |
| Hesisiole |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{497.9}}^{137}$ | ${ }_{8}^{3.8}$ | ${ }_{\substack{23.2 \\ 95 \\ \hline 58}}$ | ${ }^{4} 8.4$ |  | (11.5 | ${ }_{\substack{1825 \\ 1825}}$ |  |  |  | 31.0 | ${ }^{145}$ |
|  |  | 57 | ${ }_{\text {cos }}^{\substack{6 . \\ 3.7}}$ |  |  |  | 2.8 | , |  |  |  | , |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 130 \\ & \hline 102 \\ & \hline 102 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{2.5}$ |  | li. ${ }_{\text {7 }}^{1.8}$ |  |  | 78.2 | ${ }_{\text {di }}^{0.8}$ | (120 |  |
| Pessona sente orcuruat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {coin }}^{\substack{70.73879}}$ | ${ }_{62}^{20.2}$ | $\stackrel{1.3}{4}$ | ${ }_{7}^{3.6}$ | ${ }^{0.7}{ }_{18}$ | ${ }_{\text {coser }}^{\substack{23.9 \\ 13.9}}$ | ${ }_{6}^{1.4}$ | ${ }_{13,1}^{21.1}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.7}$ | ${ }^{33.6}$ |  |  |  |
|  |  | ${ }^{113,9}$ | ${ }_{7}^{4.5}$ | ${ }_{3,1}^{21.6}$ | 8.6 | ${ }^{1916.4}$ | ${ }_{5.6}^{4.4}$ | ( $\begin{gathered}64.3 \\ 143.3\end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{9.2}^{4.1}$ | ${ }_{4}^{19.1}$ | ${ }^{3.6}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {90 }}^{90} 9$ | 4170.7 | ${ }_{26.1}^{1.1}$ | ${ }^{3} 1.12$ | ${ }^{10.6}$ | - 20.2 | 22.6 | 17.4 4317 | ${ }^{27.6}$ | ${ }_{62.0}^{4.0}$ | ${ }^{0.8}$ | ${ }_{\substack{29 \\ 483 \\ 4.7 \\ \hline}}$ | ${ }^{236}$ |
| No previous occupation/ sought occupation unknown |  | ${ }^{1364}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{7 \\ 527.1}}{\text { crin }}$ | 14.4 | ${ }_{2.09}^{212.0}$ | 10.1 | 1.564.4. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | 5027.1 |  | 2,091.6 |  |



|  |  |  |  |  |  | 行 | $\xrightarrow{1994}$ | $\stackrel{1994}{\text { winer }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1995 \\ \text { sprng }}}^{\text {cher }}$ |  | ${ }^{1995}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { ligang }}$ spring |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nowninmoument |  | 45 | 5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ,vain enmoyment | Al | 163 | 167 | 156 |  | 145 | 129 | 66 | 133 |  | ${ }^{130}$ |  | ${ }^{131}$ |  | 148 |  | ${ }^{133}$ |
| 4 tmpople | - Aln | coidy |  | ${ }_{\substack{205 \\ 60}}^{20}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{19 \\ 198 \\ 88}}$ | ¢ | cidi |  |  | cin ${ }_{\substack{210 \\ 138 \\ 78}}$ |  | cilis |  |  |  | ( 207 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | REDUNDANCIES BY REGION |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.33 |  |  |
|  | Girat | ala | $\begin{gathered} \text { nemem } \\ \text { Yord } \\ \text { hedf } \end{gathered}$ | sire |  | ${ }_{\text {East }}^{\text {Angla }}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Soust } \\ \text { East }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { South East } \\ & \text { excluding } \\ & \text { Greater } \\ & \text { London } \end{aligned}$ |  | Weut | ${ }_{\text {w }}$ | Weat | tands | Noert |  | was | scoluand |
|  | ${ }_{2}^{2257}$ | 205 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 61 \\ \frac{61}{60} \\ 70 \\ \hline 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & \left.\begin{array}{c} 36 \\ 46 \\ 49 \\ 39 \end{array}\right) \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{17 \\ 1 / 4 \\ 17}}{\substack{1 \\ \hline}}$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 26 \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { 232 } \\ & 26 \\ & 26 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }^{18}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 13,7 \\ \stackrel{1}{15,1} \\ 1 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 8.8 \\ & .8 .5 \\ & .9 .8 \\ & 8.5 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r}9.2 \\ \begin{array}{r}9.0 \\ 10.0 \\ 10.6 \\ \hline\end{array} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |

redundancies by age 2.34


REDUNDANCIES BYINDUSTRY 2.35


REDUNDANCIESBYOCCUPATION 2.36

| soc | Managess and | Protessional |  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Cleatioal and } \\ \text { secietaral }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { crafand } \\ \text { friaiec }}}$ | $\substack{\text { Persionaland } \\ \text { soriverices }}$ | Sales |  | Other |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 33 <br> $\begin{array}{c}38 \\ 38 \\ 32 \\ 37 \\ 27\end{array}$ |  | 16 $\substack{18 \\ 18 \\ 12 \\ 10}$ 10 | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & \begin{array}{c} 38 \\ 38 \\ 38 \\ 38 \end{array} \\ & \hline 3 \end{aligned}$ | 35 <br> $\begin{array}{c}35 \\ 3 \\ 36 \\ 30 \\ 30\end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 15 \\ & 10 \\ & 10 \\ & 14 \\ & 16 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 23 \\ & 23 \\ & { }_{20}^{24} \\ & 20 \\ & 20 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { cis } \\ & 38 \\ & 315 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ | 19 <br> $\begin{array}{l}10 \\ 20 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 23\end{array}$ |
|  |  |  | 8.1 <br> $\begin{array}{l}8.1 \\ 8.0 \\ 5.1 \\ 5.1\end{array}$ | 10.6 on 10.4 9.2 9.2 |  |  |  |  |  |







542

| United Kingdom <br> SIC 1992 | 12 monts to August 1995 |  |  | 1996 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Slop } \\ \text { Soges }}}$ | Workers | Working |  | Workers | Working |
| Agriculture, hunting,forestry and fishing |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 800 | 1.200 |  |  |  |
| products; leather and leather <br> products |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| comer |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| basicmenalis and fabicied |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| mathoinand |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| electrical andoptical equipment;transport equipment; |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Whoreaie ind ital |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{array}{crrrrr} \text { Transport, storage and } & & & & & \\ \text { communication } & 60 & 55,200 & 100,600 & 64 & 150,500 \\ \text { Financial intermediation } & 4 & 10,700 & 10,200 & 1 & 100 \end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Real estate, renting andbusiness activities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 18 | 10,600 | 24,600 | 12 | 1.200 | 2,100 |
| Allindustres | 222. | 146,300 | 296,300 | 234. | 254,400 | 1,145,900 |







See 'Defintions' page at the end of 'Labour Market Data' section for notes of coverage. The figures for 1996 are provisional.


|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mining } \\ \text { andarys } \\ \text { quarys } \\ (10,-14) \end{gathered}$ |  | Textios (17) |  |  |  | $\substack{\text { Chemicals } \\ \text { andential } \\ \text { hroducts }}$ <br> (24) | $\underset{\substack{\text { Rubber } \\ \text { phastict } \\ \text { products }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ $\qquad$ |  | Basia mealis (2) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\left.\begin{array}{c}19933^{2} \text { annual } \\ 19995 \\ 199)^{2}\end{array}\right\}$ | $\underset{\substack{117.7 \\ 1226.4 \\ 12.4 \\ \hline}}{1.2}$ | $\underset{\substack{126.1 \\ 1820 \\ 1890}}{\substack{20}}$ | $\underset{\substack{1250.0 \\ 13320}}{1320}$ | $\underset{\substack{1232 \\ 12827 \\ 1327}}{1.2}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{1145 \\ 1220.5}}{\substack{12.5}}$ | $\substack{1189 \\ 128.5 \\ 128.5}$ | (int | $\underset{\substack{1226 \\ 1238 \\ 123}}{\substack{20 \\ \hline}}$ | $\underset{\substack{1153 \\ 1248 \\ 1248}}{\substack{1 \\ \hline}}$ |  |  |
| $1993 \begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1097 \\ & 1095 \\ & 1095 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{1225 \\ 1225 \\ 125.9}}{\substack{12 \\ \hline}}$ | $\underset{\substack{120.4 \\ 12292 \\ 1292}}{\substack{2 \\ 120}}$ | , 119.0 | $\underset{\substack{1152 \\ 117.2 \\ 1,20}}{ }$ |  | 为 114.5 | $\begin{aligned} & 1194 \\ & 19204 \\ & 1024 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| And | 114.4 <br> $\substack{118.6 \\ 18.6}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{1173 \\ 1195}}{19,5}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Sep }}}{\text { Sep }}$ | $\underset{\substack{124.4 \\ 126.0 \\ 126.0}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack { 123.2 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{125.3{ 1 2 3 . 2 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 2 5 . 3 } } \\{125}\end{subarray}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack { 1239 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{123 \\ 123{ 1 2 3 9 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 2 3 \\ 1 2 3 } }\end{subarray}}$ |  |  |  |  |  | (tay |  |  |  |
| $\substack { \text { Oct } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { Oco } \\ \text { doc }{ \text { Oct } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { Oco } \\ \text { doc } } } \end{subarray}$ | 1212 <br> $\substack{11,8 \\ 10,7}$ | , |  | $\underset{\substack{125.4 \\ 1255.4 \\ 125}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{1180 \\ 117.5 \\ 17.1 \\ 1.1}}{ }$ | $\begin{aligned} & 146 \\ & 116,3 \\ & 1183 \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{120.6 \\ 122.1 \\ 12.1}}{\substack{10 \\ \hline}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\underset{\substack{126 \\ 12126 \\ 121.6}}{ }$ |  |  |  |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\substack{123.2 \\ 134.4}}$ |  | , 118.9 |  | $\substack { 12.4 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{12.4 \\ 125{ 1 2 . 4 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 2 . 4 \\ 1 2 5 } } \\{1.85} \end{subarray}$ |
| (tary |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{127.7 \\ 180.8 \\ 180.7}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1238 \\ & 1235 \\ & 42545 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\text {coin }}^{\substack{123.1 \\ 123.4}}$ |  | (tan | $\underset{\substack{20.8 \\ 19.4}}{ }$ | 240, |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { July } \\ \text { Sep }}}{\text { sep }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{129.9 \\ 1209 \\ 129}}^{1}$ | 1309 <br> $\substack{128 \\ 1282 \\ 18.2 \\ \hline}$ | $\underset{\substack{21,8 \\ 122.2 \\ 122.3}}{\substack{2 \\ \hline}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\substack { \text { Oct } \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{\text { Now } \\ \text { Dec }{ \text { Oct } \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { \text { Now } \\ \text { Dec } } } \end{subarray}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\xrightarrow{119.9}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1995 Jan | ¢ 1181 |  | ${ }_{\substack{1327 \\ 1324 \\ 1827}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{1303 \\ 1352 \\ 1350}}{ }$ | $\underset{\substack{1215 \\ 12505 \\ 1250}}{ }$ |  | ${ }^{2824}$ |
| coin |  |  |  |  |  |  | , | $\begin{aligned} & 12,9.4 \\ & 123.0 \\ & 130.5 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{1324 \\ \text { 13868 }}}$ |
| $\pm \substack{\text { July } \\ \text { dep } \\ \text { sep }}$ | 123.0 <br> $\substack{129.5 \\ 14.5}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{1278 \\ 128.6}}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1289 \\ & 129595 \\ & 1295 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | (188, |  |
| $\substack{\text { oct } \\ \text { Oow } \\ \text { doco }}$ | $\underset{\substack{1351 \\ 1229 \\ 1212}}{ }$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1340 \\ & 1420 \\ & 1247 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{1292 \\ 1228 \\ 1298}}{\substack{10 \\ \hline}}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{1335 \\ 1325 \\ 1368}}{\substack{2 \\ \hline}}$ | $\underset{\substack{124 \\ 127 \\ 1275}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} 1990 \mathrm{Janan} \\ \substack{\text { fand } \\ \text { Marar }} \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1260 \\ & 120.1 \\ & 13,1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 19655 \\ & 185959 \\ & 1459 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{129.8 \\ 1353 \\ 13.9}}{\substack{2 \\ \hline}}$ |  | $\xrightarrow[\substack{1335 \\ 139.1}]{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |  |  |  |
| coid |  |  | $\underset{\substack{138.0 \\ 139.9 \\ 13.0}}{\substack{10 \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1257 \\ & 1359 \\ & 124.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1229 \\ & 1329 \\ & 13,59 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 128.9 \\ & 13515 \\ & 13.1 \end{aligned}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{1358 \\ 1354 \\ 13.7}}{\substack{\text { and } \\ \hline}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1369 \\ & \\ & \text { 3397 } \end{aligned}$ | $\underset{\substack{12988 \\ 1228.6}}{\substack{12 \\ 1.2}}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} 1378 \\ 1386 \\ 138.6 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| ${ }_{\text {dug }}$ | ${ }_{184}^{134.1}$ | ${ }_{1394.1}^{139.3}$ | ${ }_{1}^{140.4}$ | ${ }_{\substack{148.1 \\ 183.1}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1336 \\ 1326}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1317 \\ 182 \\ \hline}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1332 \\ 132.7}}$ | 133.8 <br> 133.0 | $\underset{\substack{313.4 \\ 136.8}}{ }$ | ${ }_{127}^{127.6}$ | $\xrightarrow{1518} 1$ | ${ }_{\substack{1386 \\ 188.3}}^{\substack{\text { che }}}$ |



[^5]5.4 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Energy and } \\ & \text { water supply } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}$ |  | Mechanica <br> 32 |  | Metal goods, electronic and vehicles industries | ( Food, dink |  |  | con <br> frat <br> 50 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{380}^{380}$ | ${ }_{3}^{302.9} 3$ | ${ }_{209.5}^{298.4}$ | ${ }_{28}^{276.9}$ | ${ }_{20}^{299.6}$ | ${ }_{20}^{299.6}$ | ${ }_{3}^{319.9}$ | ${ }^{2788.9}$ | ${ }^{2774.4} 2$ | ${ }_{2 \times 15}^{23.0}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{1866 \\ 1885}}$ |
|  | ${ }_{43.2}^{43.0}$ | ${ }_{44.4}^{44.2}$ | ${ }_{4}^{44.8}$ | ${ }_{43,}^{43.0}$ | ${ }_{43.8}^{43.8}$ | ${ }_{45.6}^{4.6}$ | ${ }_{43.1}^{42}$ | ${ }_{444}^{44}$ | ${ }_{45.1}^{4.7}$ | ${ }_{44.1}^{43.8}$ | ${ }_{4}^{419} 4$ |
|  | ${ }_{88.54}^{8.54}$ | ${ }_{7}^{6.81}$ | 6.6.57 | ${ }_{\text {ef }}^{\text {e. } 50}$ | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{\text {¢ }}$ ¢ 8.85 | ${ }_{6}^{6.40}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7.89}$ | ¢ ${ }_{\text {6. }}^{6.29}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.12}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.47}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.48}$ |
|  |  | ${ }^{1980} \begin{aligned} & \text { 206. }\end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{185}^{189.5}$ | ${ }_{180.3}^{180.5}$ | ${ }^{1894.4}$ | ${ }_{2017.6}^{201.6}$ | ${ }_{\substack{210.7 \\ 2169}}$ | ${ }_{178.8}^{177.3}$ |  | ${ }^{1696.3} 1$ | ${ }^{3988} 8$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{41.0}^{40.4}$ | ${ }_{40}^{40.6}$ | ${ }_{4}^{40.4}$ | ${ }_{40.9}^{40.4}$ | 41.9 | ${ }_{40}^{40.5}$ | ${ }_{40,5}^{40.5}$ |  | ${ }_{40.4}$ | ${ }^{398} 3$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{5.04}^{4.90}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.70}$ | ${ }_{4.68}^{4.48}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.764}$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.838}$ | ${ }_{\substack{5.36 \\ 5.36}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{4.42}^{4.4}$ |  | ${ }_{4}^{4} 218$ | 3681 |
|  | ${ }_{3}^{368.7}$ | ${ }_{2089}^{289.7}$ | ${ }_{292.0}^{283.4}$ | ${ }_{255}^{250.0}$ | ${ }_{2685}^{27.1}$ | ${ }_{269.1}^{267.3}$ | ${ }_{\substack{301.3 \\ 300.0}}$ | ${ }_{2550.8}^{250}$ | ${ }^{277.7} \mathbf{2 7}$ | ${ }_{226.5}^{226}$ | ${ }_{69.1}^{69.5}$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Hours } \\ 1994}}{\substack{\text { worked } \\ \text { at. } \\ 46.6}}$ | ${ }_{43,1}^{42}$ | ${ }_{43,}^{43,}$ | ${ }_{494}^{44.4}$ | ${ }_{42,5}^{42}$ | ${ }_{43.4}^{42}$ | ${ }_{44.6}^{44.6}$ | ${ }_{42.7}^{42.7}$ | ${ }_{43,3}^{43.3}$ | ${ }_{45.0}^{4.7}$ | ${ }_{43.6}^{43.4}$ | ${ }_{40,}^{403}$ |
|  | ${ }_{8}^{8.59}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.58} 8$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.58}$ | ${ }_{\substack{5.88 \\ 6.04}}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.43}$ | ${ }_{\text {6 }}^{6.02}$ | $\begin{array}{r}7.51 \\ \hline 102\end{array}$ | ${ }_{\substack{5.77 \\ 589}}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.11}$ | ( ${ }_{\substack{524 \\ 582}}$ | ${ }_{4}^{408}$ |

## 54 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

5.4 Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry group +


## 







NEW EARNINGS SURVEY
Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry * 5.4

|  | Ansport | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Postal } \\ & \text { services } \\ & \text { telecommuni } \\ & \text { cations } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\xrightarrow{\text { Eankinge }}$ Indenee | Esesiness |  |  |  | Other | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Manatuact } \\ & \text { Uncurn } \end{aligned}$ | Senter |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 71.77 | 79 | 7 | 81 | 83 | 8 | 91 | ${ }_{9} 9,95$ | $\stackrel{9}{9}$ | 23.4 | 6,7,8,9 | 0.9 |
| ${ }_{\substack{2047 \\ 202}}$ | ${ }_{2929}^{2929}$ | ${ }_{2065}^{2027}$ | ${ }_{20}^{2907}$ | ${ }_{\substack{336 \\ 362}}$ | ${ }_{256.9}^{256 .}$ | ${ }_{2656.1}^{256}$ | ${ }_{255.9}^{256}$ | $\underbrace{2323}_{2358}$ | ${ }_{2723.8}^{237}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{254.2}$ | ${ }_{2}^{284.7}$ |
| ${ }_{6}^{434} 8$ | ${ }_{49.1}^{49.1}$ | ${ }_{44.3}^{42.7}$ | ${ }_{47,4}^{46.4}$ | ${ }_{42.0}^{40.5}$ | ${ }_{49,1}^{48.1}$ | ${ }_{47,7}^{47.7}$ | ${ }_{41}^{41,9}$ | ${ }_{42,5}^{427}$ | ${ }_{42.9}^{42.6}$ | ${ }_{44.1}^{43.8}$ | ${ }_{45}^{44}$ | ${ }_{44.7}^{44 .}$ |
| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { che }}}_{\substack{52 \\ 582}}$ | ${ }_{6.09}^{6.00}$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{8.31}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.85}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.40}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.68}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.11}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.54}$ | ${ }_{5.688}^{5.68}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.75}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.82}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6} 8.21$ |
| ${ }_{1685}^{1655}$ | ${ }_{28618}^{286}$ | ${ }_{20}^{246.4}$ | 272:8 | $\because$ | ${ }_{1}^{199.15}$ | ${ }_{195.2}^{197}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2019.8}$ | ${ }_{1}^{159.4}$ | ${ }_{1700}^{160}$ | ${ }_{\substack{182.4 \\ 186.4}}$ | ${ }^{1777.6}$ | ${ }_{181.9}^{177.1}$ |
| ${ }^{398}$ | ${ }_{4}^{42.8} 4$ | ${ }_{41,1}^{41,0}$ | ${ }_{42}^{41,2}$ |  | 40.7 | ${ }_{40.1}^{40.1}$ | ${ }_{38}^{389}$ | ${ }_{38.5}^{38.7}$ | 38.8. | ${ }_{40.4}^{40.4}$ | ${ }_{39}^{39.5}$ | ${ }^{30.1} 4$ |
|  | ${ }_{5.56}^{5.56}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.11}$ | ${ }_{\substack{5.74 \\ 5.80}}$ |  | 4.86 | ${ }_{5}^{5.09}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5}$ | ${ }^{4.19} 4$ | ${ }_{4}^{4.45}$ | ${ }_{4.59}^{4.59}$ | ${ }_{4.46}^{4.32}$ | ${ }_{4.53}^{4.45}$ |
| ${ }_{20}^{20} 8$ | ${ }_{\substack{292.4 \\ 293.7}}$ | ${ }_{2}^{288.5}$ | ${ }_{298.4}^{298.5}$ | 3.318.8 | ${ }_{2}^{245.7}$ | ${ }_{2551.8}^{258.4}$ | ${ }_{20}^{24.4}{ }_{26.4}$ | ${ }^{20372}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2115.3}$ | ${ }_{2757.4}^{267.4}$ | ${ }_{2}^{236.5}$ | ${ }_{268.7}^{256}$ |
| ${ }^{205}$ | ${ }_{48.9}^{48.8}$ | ${ }_{4}^{42.5}$ | ${ }_{47.1}^{46.5}$ | ${ }_{4}^{40.3} 4$ | ${ }_{48.3}^{47}$ | ${ }_{47.1}^{46.1}$ | ${ }_{41.4}^{41.4}$ | ${ }_{41.1}^{41}$ | ${ }_{4}^{41} 1.5$ | ${ }_{\text {43, }}^{43.4}$ | ${ }_{44.1}^{43.6}$ | ${ }_{43,9}^{43.9}$ |
| ${ }_{6}^{4986}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.08}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.668}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.21}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.307}$ | ${ }_{\substack{5.36 \\ 5.37}}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.56}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.98}$ | 4.98 5.09 | ¢,5.18 <br> 5.27 | ¢,6.19 <br> 6.33 | ${ }_{5}^{5.46} 5$ | ${ }_{6}^{5.92}$ |

Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry group ${ }^{+} 5.4$










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## 5.5

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY Average earnings and hours of full-time non manual employees by industry grup.


|  | Transport | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Postal } \\ & \text { Seflices } \\ & \text { feficmmuni- } \\ & \text { cations } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Transport } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { communi- } \\ & \text { cation } \end{aligned}$ |  | 隹 $\begin{aligned} & \text { Business } \\ & \text { services }\end{aligned}$ | Banking, finane, insurnce, busines, selvics, leasings | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Pubilic } \\ & \text { Puininistra- } \\ & \text { tion } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Education } \\ & \text { heaertices } \\ & \text { services } \end{aligned}$ | Other sevices | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Manulact- } \\ & \text { Mring } \\ & \text { industries } \end{aligned}$ | Service | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { industries } \\ & \text { and services } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 71.77 | 79 | 7 | 81 | 83 | 8 | 91 | $\underline{93,95}$ | 9 | 2,3,4 | 6,7,8,9 | 0.9 |
| ${ }_{\substack{39.6 \\ 386.2}}^{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 423.0 426.2 | ${ }_{4}^{440.9}$ | ${ }_{4}^{429.3}$ | 517.2 531.8 | ${ }_{5}^{494.6}$ | 485.4 500.2 | ${ }_{391.3}^{390.5}$ | ${ }_{4}^{434.7}$ | ${ }_{4}^{406.0} 41.1$ | ${ }_{4}^{425.9}$ | ${ }_{4}^{413.8} 423.0$ | ${ }_{4}^{418.2} 4$ |
| ${ }_{40.5}^{40.5}$ | ${ }_{40.9}^{40.8}$ | ${ }_{41.4}^{39.2}$ | ${ }_{4}^{40.2}$ | ${ }_{36.3}^{36.3}$ | 38.0 38.1 | ${ }_{3}^{37.4}$ | ${ }_{38.2}^{38.4}$ | ${ }_{35.4}^{35.2}$ | 37.3 37.4 | ${ }_{39.7}^{39.4}$ | ${ }_{38.5}^{38.3}$ | ${ }_{38.9}^{38.6}$ |
| 7.87 8.00 | ${ }^{9} 9.92{ }^{\text {10, }}$ | 11.04 ${ }_{12.03}^{12.4}$ | 10.35 10.81 | ${ }_{1}^{14.0158}$ | 12.88 13.21 | 12.97 <br> 13.39 | 10.18 10.24 | 12.08 12.18 | 10.76 10.83 | ${ }_{10}^{10.56} 1$ | ¢0.68 | ${ }^{10} 10.68$ |
| ${ }_{\substack{2057 \\ 20.3 \\ \hline 1.2}}$ | ${ }_{2}^{247.3}$ | 301.5 337.8 | 266.0 285.0 | 278.4 287.5 | ${ }_{280.5}^{287.2}$ | ${ }_{28}^{275.2}$ | ${ }_{269.2}^{259}$ | 307.4 318.8 | ${ }^{2909} 29$ | ${ }_{268.2}^{253.4}$ | ${ }_{280.7}^{271.2}$ | 268.7 278.4 |
| ${ }_{38}^{385}$ | ${ }_{38.2}^{38.3}$ | 38.4 41.6 | ${ }_{39.4}^{38.3}$ | ${ }_{36.3}^{36.3}$ | ${ }_{3}^{37.9}$ | ${ }_{36.7}^{36.6}$ | ${ }^{37.3}$ | ${ }_{35.3}^{35.1}$ | ${ }_{36.2}^{36.1}$ | ${ }_{37.7}^{37}$ | ${ }_{36.9}^{36.7}$ | 36.9 37.0 |
| ${ }_{5}^{5} 5.48$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.37} \mathbf{6 . 6 7}$ | 7.75 8.09 | ${ }_{7.20}^{6.86}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7.85}$ | 7.61 7.81 | ${ }^{7.753}$ | ${ }_{7}^{6.294}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.58}$ | ${ }_{8.13}^{7.92}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.68}$ | 7.32 7.51 | ${ }_{7}^{7.44}$ |
| ${ }_{2}^{274.9} 8$ | ${ }_{3}^{359.5}$ | 393.8 443.5 | ${ }_{3}^{371.9} 3$ | ${ }_{3}^{388.6}$ | ${ }^{395.4} 4$ | ${ }^{384.4} 3$ | ${ }_{336.6}^{330.9}$ | ${ }_{3}^{348.2} 3$ | ${ }_{347.1}^{337}$ | ${ }_{384.4}^{375}$ | ${ }_{3}^{340.7}$ | ${ }_{359.5}^{349.5}$ |
| ${ }^{39.9}$ | 39.9 39.8 | ${ }_{41.5}^{38.9}$ | ${ }_{40.4}^{39.5}$ | ${ }_{36.3}^{36.3}$ | ${ }_{3}^{37.5}$ | 36.9 37.0 | 37.9 37.8 | ${ }_{35.3}^{35.1}$ | ${ }_{36.7}^{36.6}$ | 38.9 39.1 | ${ }_{3}^{37.7}$ | 37.8 38.0 |
| ${ }_{6}^{6.788}$ | ${ }_{8.77}^{8.63}$ | -9.96 | ${ }_{9.50}^{9.12}$ | ${ }^{10.55}$ | 10.41 10.70 | 10.27 10.61 | ${ }_{8}^{8.97}$ | 9.61 | ${ }_{9}^{9.28}$ | 9.42 | ${ }_{9}^{8.94}$ | ${ }_{9}^{9.38}$ |

## EARNINGS AND HOURS


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1995, pp
denoies intormation not avaliable.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 50 | ${ }_{61,62,6,4,5,}$ | Hex |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { moedry } \\ & \text { ig993 } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 23:2 | ${ }_{4593}^{430.7}$ | ${ }_{368.6}^{357}$ | ${ }_{\substack{355.0 \\ 343}}$ | ${ }_{35655}^{345.4}$ | ${ }_{\substack{345.2 \\ 353.7}}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3479.9}$ | ${ }_{\substack{381.6 \\ 38.1}}$ | ${ }^{3333} 38.5$ | ${ }^{32005}$ | ${ }_{\substack{2957 \\ 3097}}$ | ${ }^{23,9}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{410}^{40} 9$ | ${ }_{42.4}^{42.4}$ | ${ }_{48,7}^{42.7}$ | ${ }_{41}^{41.5}$ | ${ }_{42,2.8}^{41}$ | ${ }_{43.9}^{43.5}$ | ${ }_{41,1}^{40.8}$ | ${ }_{42.9}^{42 .}$ | ${ }_{43.4}^{43.4}$ | 42.7 | ${ }_{423}^{420}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Houry } \\ & \hline 1090 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{10}^{10.44} 1$ | ${ }_{8.54}^{8.34}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7.78}$ | ${ }_{8 .}^{8.25}$ | ${ }_{8.83}^{8.14}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7.87}$ | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{8.54}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7} 76$ | ${ }_{7}^{727}$ | $\underset{\text { f.020 }}{\substack{\text { ¢ }}}$ | $\underbrace{5.58}_{5}$ |
|  |  | ${ }_{\substack{291.7 \\ 303,7}}$ | ${ }^{2454.2}$ |  | ${ }_{2}^{2090} 20$ | 哏20.2.1 | ${ }^{2277.1}$ | ${ }^{2655} 8.5$ | ${ }_{2}^{213.4}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2159} 8$ | ${ }_{2007}^{2082}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1609 \\ 174}}$ |
| $\underset{\substack{\text { Hours } \\ \text { H994 }}}{\substack{\text { and }}}$ |  | ${ }^{3} 87.7$ | ${ }_{38,5}^{38.7}$ | ${ }_{38.8}^{38.4}$ | ${ }_{39.7}^{39.4}$ | ${ }_{39,3}$ | ${ }_{40.1}^{39.1}$ | ${ }_{37}^{37.6}$ | ${ }_{39,0}^{39}$ | ${ }_{37}^{37}$ | ${ }_{\substack{38.6 \\ 38.8}}$ | ${ }_{3}^{390}$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hourly } \\ & 1993 \\ & 1994 \end{aligned}$ |  | ${ }_{8.72}^{7.70}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.33}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.450}$ | ${ }_{5}^{5.2} \mathbf{5}$ | ${ }_{5.84}^{5.62}$ | ${ }_{5.65}^{5.64}$ | ${ }_{7}^{\text {f.50 }}$. 95 | ${ }_{5}^{5.54}$ | ${ }_{6}^{5.75}$ | ${ }_{\substack{5.18 \\ 5.34}}$ | ${ }_{4}^{432}$ |
| Weekly $1994$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { amingas } \\ \substack{206 \\ 236.2} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{334.8 \\ 343.8}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{318.9 \\ 326.5}}$ | ${ }_{3020.7}^{302.7}$ | ${ }_{\substack{322.4 \\ 322.1}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{313.2 \\ 310: 2}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{347.1 \\ 884.9}}$ | ${ }^{295.1}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3102 \\ 318.6}}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2027} 20.4$ | ${ }_{\substack{200.1 \\ 2021}}$ |
| 1994 | $\begin{aligned} & 45.2 \\ & 45.7 \end{aligned}$ | ${ }_{40.4}^{40.3}$ | ${ }_{41,5}^{41.5}$ | ${ }_{42.4}^{42.4}$ | ${ }^{40.8} 41.0$ | ${ }_{41}^{41,7}$ | ${ }_{4}^{42.4} 4$ | ${ }_{40.9}^{39.9}$ | ${ }_{41}^{41.7}$ | ${ }_{42.9}^{42.8}$ | ${ }_{40}^{40.8}$ | ${ }_{409}^{405}$ |
|  | $\underset{\substack{\text { mings } \\ \text { g.1 } \\ 5.11}}{\text { a }}$ | ${ }^{\text {90, }} 10.52$ | ${ }_{8.95}^{8.95}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7.44}$ | 7.75 | 7.7.92 | $7{ }_{7}^{7,22}$ | ${ }_{8}^{8.97}$ | ${ }_{\text {f, }}^{\text {f.93 }}$ | ${ }_{7}^{7126}$ | ${ }_{6}^{6.31}$ | ${ }^{179}$ |

## 5.6

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY
Average earnings and hours of all full-time employees by industry group

> waty aminge






| UNITED KINGDOM <br> SIC 1992 $1990=100$ |  | Manutaturing |  |  | ${ }_{\text {Preme }}^{\substack{\text { Production } \\ \text { industios }}}$ | Construction | Whole economy |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { change from } \\ & \text { a year earlier } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\because$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | \% |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | - | $\because$ |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | .. |  |  | .. |
| TThee monts ending: |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 1.0 \\ & .0 .0 \\ & 0.14 \\ & 114 \\ & 1.4 \\ & 0.3 \\ & 0.3 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1995 Jan $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jeb } \\ & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { Apr } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Jun } \\ & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aug } \\ & \text { Sep } \\ & \text { Oct } \\ & \text { Nov } \\ & \text { Dec }\end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |



### 6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for September 10 1996

| - |  | Percentage change over |  |  |  | Percentage change over |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }_{153,8}$ |  | 12 months |  |  | 1 month | 12 mont |
| Food and catering | 1993 | -0.7 |  |  | $\underset{\substack{1925 \\ 1789}}{\substack{195 \\ \hline}}$ | 0.2 |  |
|  |  | - | ${ }^{4.1}$ | Housing | 1692 | -0.1 |  |
| Persona expenditure |  | ${ }_{80}^{3.8}$ | ${ }_{3,5}^{1,3}$ | Pent Norage intest paymens | ${ }^{1558}$ |  |  |
| Consumer durables | 118.5 | 2.5 | 0.9 | come | ${ }^{14.4}$ |  |  |
| Seasonat food |  | 58, | 9, 9 |  |  |  |  |
| (e) | ${ }_{\substack{1567 \\ 156.2}}^{19 .}$ | ${ }_{0.7}^{0.7}$ |  | 隹 |  |  |  |
| Other indices |  |  |  | Fuel and Light Coan ansolid tees | ${ }_{123,0}^{123,5}$ | ${ }^{0.0}$ |  |
| Alt | ${ }_{\substack{153.6 \\ 150.5}}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.5}$ | ${ }_{26}^{29}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  | 150.5 1996.6 1 | 0.5 0.6 | 25 |  |  | 0.5 |  |
|  | 199.6 153,7 1 | 0.6 0.5 | 2.5 2.7 |  |  |  |  |
| moruand the |  | 0.5 | ${ }_{28} 27$ | demememe |  |  |  |
| ood |  | -1.0 | 1.7 | Heterento conumabe | ${ }_{1}^{15893} 1$ |  |  |
| s |  |  |  | Housenold semices |  | 0.6 |  |
|  | ${ }_{1815}^{1515}$ |  | ${ }_{6}^{4}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{1526 \\ 1027 \\ 1020}}$ |  |  |
| Lano mother, homexeklied damb | $\underset{\substack{1476 \\ 1983}}{ }$ |  | ${ }_{13}^{20}$ | Oomesins senioes | ${ }_{\text {coit }}^{1760}$ |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\underset{5}{15}$ | Clothing and formear | ${ }_{122}^{1223}$ | 5. |  |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{-1}^{5}$ | Moneme | ${ }_{\text {l }}^{10.99}$ |  |  |
| Suter |  |  |  | Coteremer | ${ }_{151508}^{1508}$ |  |  |
| Oilandias |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{6}$ | Personal goods and sevices | 1658 | 0.5 |  |
| ceas kituen | ${ }_{4}$ |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |
| Tentee and one |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5 |  |
| Cotife and oneer hod dins | ${ }_{1}^{11796}$ |  |  |  |  | 1.5 |  |
| Sticte |  |  | . 11 |  |  |  |  |
| Vegotububes unporoesesed poataes |  |  |  | Fares and othertravel costs |  | 0.2 |  |
| Fuit mion oner tresw veselables | (less |  |  | cheme |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | $\stackrel{4}{4}$ |  |  | 0 |  |
|  |  | 0.3 |  | Stick |  | 0.0 |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Restaurant meals } \\ & \text { Canteen meals } \\ & \text { Take-aways and snacks } \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alcotoicic drink |  | 0.1 | ${ }_{4}^{28}$ |  |  | 0.5 |  |
| On | ${ }_{\substack{1895 \\ 1802}}^{198}$ |  |  | Mole | ${ }_{\substack{123,0 \\ 214.6}}$ |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{\text {cki }}^{\substack{1891 \\ 184.4}}$ |  |  |  | ${ }_{102}^{111}$ |  |  |

Average retail prices of selected items
Average retail prices on September 10 for a number of It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price
important items derived from prices collected by the Office for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not important items iertive from prices co ected General Index for Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United kingdom are given below.
Average prices on September 101996


- Crveorits nequivalintit in ince estimate prices of delivered milk and shop-bought milk. However, 80 per cent price range incuudes only shop-bought milk


## General Notes - Retail Prices

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Office for National Statistics (formerly Central Statistical Office). The RPI is
now being published in full in the ONS' Business Monitor MM23. Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published
components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct
Comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The
Employmetween the old and the new index structure is shown
in Employment Gazette, p 379, September 1986 .


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 26 $\frac{26}{26}$ 24 20 20 20 20 20 20 22 22 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 1009 \\ \stackrel{1007}{106} \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 1000 } \\ & \text { 1020 } \\ & 10.2 \\ & \vdots \\ & = \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1994 Sep 13 | 145.0 | 1476 | ${ }^{1457}$ | 1423 | 14.4 .7 | － | ${ }^{116,3}$ | ${ }^{1316}$ | ${ }^{116.4}$ | ${ }^{1342}$ | 1634 |
| cot | ${ }_{\substack{145.5 .5 \\ 146.0}}^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{147888}{ }_{148}$ | $\underset{\substack{1459.0 \\ 146.6}}{ }$ | ${ }_{\substack{1421 \\ 1428 \\ 182}}$ |  | ＝ | ${ }^{116.1}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{131 \\ 132.8 \\ 1327}}$ |  | （1388 | $\underset{\substack{1646.2 \\ 165.1}}{10}$ |
|  |  |  | ${ }_{\substack { 1465 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{168.8 \\ 18.0{ 1 4 6 5 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 6 8 . 8 \\ 1 8 . 0 } }\end{subarray}}$ |  |  | 三 |  | $\underset{\substack{134 \\ \text { ista } \\ 135}}{\text { a }}$ | （126．3 | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{135.3 \\ 136.7}}$ | 165 |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{144588}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{1474 \\ 148.5}}$ | ＝ | ${ }^{116.5}$ |  | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{1305 \\ 1852}}$ | （1364 |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1454.9}$ | $\underset{\substack{1477 \\ 14962 \\ 1492}}{ }$ | $=$ | ${ }^{11374} 17.5$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{1359 \\ 139.7}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{139.9 \\ 140.1}}$ | 190？ |
| colt |  | $\underset{\substack{152.2 \\ 152.2}}{1.8}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{1462}$ |  | 三 |  |  | $\underbrace{\substack{122}}_{\substack{1220 \\ 1262}}$ | $\underset{\substack{1402 \\ 140.5}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{7}^{771.9}$ |
|  | （5020 |  | （1507 |  | $\underset{\substack{1493 \\ 150.9 \\ 150.9}}{ }$ | $=$ | ${ }^{113,8}$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ${ }^{1449.0}$ |  | ＝ |  | $\underset{\substack{1423 \\ 1432}}{\substack{462}}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{1323 \\ 1824}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{\substack{14.3 \\ 14.5}}$ | $\underset{\substack{1740 \\ 175.5}}{17}$ |
|  |  |  | ¢ |  | $\underset{\substack{5151 \\ 1535 \\ 15.6}}{ }$ | 三 |  | $\underset{\substack{1413 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { and }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | $\underset{\substack{120.5 \\ 120.5}}{\substack{19.2}}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{1763 \\ 177.5}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ |



| ${ }_{1985} 100$ | $\underset{\substack{\text { Europenn } \\ \text { Comm (1) }}}{\text { cole }}$ | $\xrightarrow{\text { European }}$ |  | Belgium | Denmark | Geaman | Greece | Spain | France | $\xrightarrow{\text { liss }}$ Repubic | r |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 148.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\qquad$ |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{1576 \\ 1592}}{159}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{1332 \\ \text { cis } \\ \text { 134 }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{125.5 \\ 125.5}}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{1760 . \\ 1777 \\ 17.2}}{ }$ | (1206 | 133.8 |  |
|  |  |  | $\underset{\substack { 1585 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{159.3{ 1 5 8 5 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 5 9 . 3 } }\end{subarray}}{\substack{\text { che }}}$ |  |  | $\underbrace{125}_{\substack{125.3 \\ 125}}$ | ${ }_{\substack{4397 \\ 4452 \\ 405}}$ |  |  | 133.9 |  |
| $1996 \begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Feb } \\ & \text { Mar }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | ${ }_{\substack{158.8 \\ 180.1}}^{1.1}$ | (inci | $\substack { 135 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{135 \\ 1358{ 1 3 5 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 3 5 \\ 1 3 5 8 } } \end{subarray}$ | $\underbrace{}_{\substack { 126 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{1265{ 1 2 6 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 2 6 5 } } \\{1265}\end{subarray}}$ |  | $\underset{\substack{178.1 \\ 180.7}}{\substack{18 .}}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack { 1312 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{1325{ 1 3 1 2 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 3 2 5 } }\end{subarray}}$ | 134.4 |  |
| $\substack{\text { Apay } \\ \text { jur } \\ \text { car }}$ |  |  | $\underset{\substack{166.1 \\ 161.7}}{\substack{19}}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack { 1361 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{136.5{ 1 3 6 1 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 3 6 . 5 } } \\{136.5}\end{subarray}}$ | $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack { 126.6 \\ \begin{subarray}{c}{126.9{ 1 2 6 . 6 \\ \begin{subarray} { c } { 1 2 6 . 9 } }\end{subarray}}$ | ( 464 |  | (13888 | 1350 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Aug }}^{\text {Jul }}$ |  |  | ${ }_{6}^{1661.1}$ | ${ }^{128.4}$ | ${ }^{13685}$ | ${ }^{12774}$ | ${ }_{4}^{45880}$ | ${ }_{1883.0}^{18.0}$ | ${ }^{1322.3}$ | ${ }^{1357}$ |  |
| Incrasas on y year |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percemm |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.1 \\ & 4.5 \\ & 2.5 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.15 \\ & 2.1 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Monthy } \\ \text { Hes } \\ \text { Aut } \\ \text { sep } \\ \text { sep } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\substack{3 \\ 3.1 \\ 3.2}}$ |  |  | $\frac{1: 2}{1: 2}$ | $\stackrel{1.8}{1.6}$ | 1.8 <br> 1.8 <br> 1.8 <br> 18 |  |  | 1.5 20 20 18 | 2.5 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { oot } \\ \text { Dot } \\ \text { Dot } \end{gathered}$ | coin3.0 <br> 3.0 <br> .0 |  | -3.2 <br> 3.2 <br> 3.2 | ${ }_{1}^{1.5}$ | 1.9 | 1.8 <br> 1.8 <br> 1.8 | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{8.3}$ | $\underset{4.3}{4.4}$ |  | 24 | (en |
| $\begin{gathered} 1998 \\ \substack{\text { dand } \\ \text { Ean } \\ \text { Mar }} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |  |  | $\underset{\substack{2.7 \\ 2.7}}{\substack{2 \\ \hline}}$ |  | 1.7 <br> 2.1 <br> .8 | $\stackrel{1.5}{1.7}$ | ${ }_{\text {¢ }}^{8.8}$ | cis ${ }_{\substack{39 \\ 3.7}}$ |  | 2.0 | (ex |
| And |  |  |  | 20 1.8 1.8 18 |  | 1.5 1.4 14 |  |  |  | 1.4 |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Jul }}^{\text {dug }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{25 p}$ |  | $2{ }_{21}^{22}$ | 1.9 | ${ }_{2.4}^{2.3}$ | 1.4 | ${ }_{8.5}^{8.6}$ | ${ }_{3}^{3.7}$ | ${ }_{1}^{2.6}$ | 1.4 | ${ }_{\substack{368 \\ 388}}$ |




|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | ${ }^{1981}$ | 17\％ | ， 120 | ${ }^{190}$ | ${ }^{1.1}$ | ${ }^{11}$ |  |  | \％ |  | ${ }^{\text {部 }}$ |
| \％ |  |  | 㗊哏 | ， | （108 | ${ }^{14888}$ | 路？${ }^{\text {a }}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Her }}$ | ${ }^{1 \times 0}$ | ${ }^{\text {dex }}$ |
| \％ | 㓎哏 | 趗哏䀶 |  |  |  | ${ }^{\text {Waxas }}$ |  | ， | 剈 | ${ }^{142}$ |  |
| \％os |  | 120 |  | ， 1 | ！ | 1129 |  |  | 哏高 | ${ }^{149}$ | \％ |
|  |  |  | ， | 埐 | 1108 |  |  |  | Hat | ${ }^{158}$ | 蠋 |
| \％ | 198 |  | ${ }_{\text {1288 }}^{128}$ | ${ }^{124} 8$ | ${ }^{1196}$ | ＂， | ${ }^{2 \times 20} 9$ | ${ }^{\text {93988 }}$ | （138 |  | 器乐 |
|  | ${ }^{3 \%}$ |  | 既 | 誰 | \％ | 边 | \％ | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{\text {\％}}^{\text {\％}}$ |  |  |
| \％ |  |  |  | ： | ${ }_{4}^{19}$ | 哏 |  | 48 | 嗅 |  |  |
| \％ |  |  |  | \％ | 1暑 | 10．${ }^{10}$ | ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ． | ${ }^{19}$ |  |  |
|  |  | 208 | ${ }_{\text {䃄 }}$ | ${ }^{1 / \mathrm{id}}$ | 1 | 9\％${ }^{\text {a }}$ | ${ }^{89}$ | ${ }^{4}$ | ${ }_{28}^{19}$ |  |  |
| \％ | 筑哏品 |  | ${ }^{\frac{2}{2}}$ | \％ | 管 |  | \％${ }^{\text {\％}}$ | 3 |  |  |  |
| \％ | \％ 2.8 |  | 288 | ： | ${ }_{28}^{28}$ | 188 | \％\％ |  | 28 |  |  |


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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{11065}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {d }}^{11096}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{1108}$ | ${ }_{\text {cose }}^{\substack{1085}}$ |  |  |
|  | cin |  | ${ }^{1188}$ | ${ }^{11} 10.6$ | ${ }^{111688}$ | ${ }^{112}$ | 116\％ |  | ${ }^{1188}$ | cose |
|  | ＋111：0 |  | ${ }^{11680} 18$ | ${ }^{1174.8}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{12 \\ 124 \\ 123}}$ | ${ }^{1168}$ | ${ }_{\substack{1085 \\ 1085 \\ 1085}}$ |  | com |
|  |  |  | ${ }^{11686}$ | ${ }^{115688}$ | ${ }^{114585}$ | ${ }_{1119}^{111}$ |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { a }}}^{1085}$ |  | 1998 |
| ，1248 |  |  | ${ }_{\text {c }}^{118888}$ | ${ }^{11688}$ | ${ }^{116168}$ | ${ }^{12268}$ |  | （102 | － 11.468 | ciay |
| 11／24 | ${ }^{1120}$ | ${ }^{14685}$ | 1186 | ${ }^{11168}$ | 11550 | 11.5 | ${ }^{11929}$ | ${ }^{10585}$ | ${ }^{11458.0}$ | ${ }_{\text {ung }}$ |
| ${ }^{2}$ | 2．1．${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{4}^{64}$ |  | ${ }^{3} 8.4$ |  | ${ }_{20}^{214}$ |  | ． 0.8 | ${ }_{\substack{20 \\ 20 \\ 20}}^{\substack{2}}$ |  |
| ＋ | 0．8 | 4id | 埌 | ${ }^{0.7}$ |  |  | $\underset{23}{\substack{26 \\ 28}}$ | －08 |  | ${ }_{\text {cosem }}^{1985}$ |
|  | \％\％ | ${ }_{34}^{40}$ |  | ${ }^{0.3}$ |  |  |  |  |  | $\underset{\substack{\text { oom } \\ \text { jow }}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ |
| 9 | \％，9\％ | $\underset{\substack{26 \\ 24}}{\substack{25 \\ \hline}}$ | \％ 4 | \％\％ | － 8 | \％ 0 | － | －08 | － | 1998 |
| ， | 9，8 | $\underset{\substack{29 \\ 3.7}}{\substack{\text { a }}}$ | 埌 | io | \％${ }^{8}$ | \％ 08 | － | － |  |  |
|  | 18 P | ${ }_{38}{ }^{\circ}$ | 1.4 | ${ }_{0}^{8.7}$ | $0 \%$ | 1.2 | ${ }_{27}^{28}$ | 0.8 |  | ${ }_{\text {ation }}$ |



| $\overline{\text { Great britaln }}$ | In employment \# |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ILO } \\ & \text { unemployed } \end{aligned}$ | Total econo active | $\underbrace{}_{\substack{\text { Economically } \\ \text { Inactive }}}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All aged } 16 \text { and } \\ & \text { over } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employees | Sell-employed | Govt-supported training and programmes § | ${ }_{\text {Unoreald family }}^{\text {Wers }}$ | All ++ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Changes } \\ & \text { Sor } \begin{array}{l} \text { Sobs Sum } \\ \text { Per cent } \end{array} \end{aligned}$ | - -1.1 | 9.9 2.9 | 2.5 | -7.9 | ${ }_{0} 70$ | - -2.2 | ${ }_{0}^{19} 1$ | 0.1 | ${ }^{37}$ |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 54 \\ & 54 \\ & 46 \\ & 41 \\ & 47 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 49 \\ & 44 \\ & 41 \\ & 40 \\ & 44 \\ & 45 \\ & 30 \\ & 37 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {Changes }}^{\text {Spr }}$ 96-Sum 96 Spr 96 Ser Pent | - -3.3 | 72 3.0 | 1.9 | 9.4 | ${ }_{0}^{37}$ | -3.4 | 0. ${ }^{1}$ | ${ }_{0}^{23}$ | ${ }^{25}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 122 <br> 121 <br> 121 <br> 105 <br> 104 <br> 104 <br> 198 <br> 98 <br> 93 <br> 89 <br> 98 <br> 88 <br> 93 <br> 88 <br> 88 <br> 82 <br> 87 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Changes Spr 96-St Per cent | 0.1 | 2.0 2.5 | 2.6 | - 6.1 | ${ }_{0}^{32}$ | -1.8 | 18 <br> 0.1 | 0.0 |  |


| $\widehat{\text { GEEAT BRITAIN }}$ | In employment \# |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Toconvicaly } \\ & \text { active } \end{aligned}$ | $\underbrace{\text { a }}_{\substack{\text { Economically } \\ \text { inative }}}$ | All aged 16 andover |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Employees | Self-employed | Govt-supported training and programmes § | Unpaid family | All + |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{1}^{21.0}$ | ${ }^{2.8}$ | $-2.3$ | 7.9 | ${ }_{1.1}^{275}$ | ${ }_{2}^{62}$ | ${ }_{1}^{33}$ | -300 1.8 | 0.1 |
|  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 54 \\ & 54 \\ & 54 \\ & 46 \\ & 47 \\ & 42 \\ & 37 \\ & 47 \\ & 49 \\ & 44 \\ & 41 \\ & 40 \\ & 44 \\ & 45 \\ & 30 \\ & 30 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{17}^{138}$ | ${ }_{3} 7.2$ | -7.00 | 9.4 | ${ }_{1.4}^{201}$ | 2.4 1.4 | $\underset{\substack{222 \\ 1.4}}{ }$ | -198 -3.3 | ${ }_{0.1}^{25}$ |
|  |  |  |  | 122 122 121 105 104 198 98 93 89 98 98 98 81 88 83 87 77 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.7 0.7 | 1.7 | -13.2 | -6. ${ }^{-1}$ | 7.4 0.6 | ${ }_{5.3}^{4 .}$ | ${ }_{0}^{115}$ | -1020 | ${ }_{0}^{13} 1$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |




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| $\overline{\text { great britaln }}$ | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  | NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All aged 16 and over |  |  | All | Age groups |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | All | Men | Women |  | 16-17 | 16-19 | 20.24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50-64 (Men) 65 \& over (M50-59 (Women) 60 \& over (M |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| great bitain | All Full-tim |  |  | All Part-tim | main job + |  | All persons | second job \# |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men | Women |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| ENGLAND and WALES |  | Percentage of survey respondents who were: |  |  | Percentage of survey respondents who: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Month of survey |  | in a Job+ | (tate | Unemployed § | Completed their agreed cours of training ** | Studied for a qualificatio | Gained a qualificaone one |
|  |  | 39 34 31 35 36 38 | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 41 \\ & 43 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 52 \\ & 55 \\ & 55 \\ & 52 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 49 \\ & 55 \\ & 60 \\ & 61 \\ & 66 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 40 \\ & 47 \\ & 51 \\ & 55 \\ & 58 \\ & 61 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 22 \\ & 29 \\ & 34 \\ & 39 \\ & 41 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ |
| 1994 Jan Fob Mar Ary May Jaul Jull Alug Sod Oof Nou Dec |  | $\begin{aligned} & 34 \\ & 36 \\ & 35 \\ & 37 \\ & 36 \\ & 30 \\ & 37 \\ & 38 \\ & 36 \\ & 37 \\ & 36 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 43 \\ & 46 \\ & 42 \\ & 39 \\ & 44 \\ & 42 \\ & 44 \\ & 43 \\ & 43 \\ & 43 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 49 \\ & 48 \\ & 51 \\ & 52 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \\ & 46 \\ & 47 \\ & 47 \\ & 48 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 61 \\ & 56 \\ & 54 \\ & 54 \\ & 55 \\ & \hline 54 \\ & 50 \\ & 60 \\ & 64 \\ & 64 \\ & 68 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 66 \\ & 58 \\ & 56 \\ & 56 \\ & 49 \\ & 56 \\ & 50 \\ & 53 \\ & 55 \\ & 56 \\ & 56 \\ & 62 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 50 \\ & 41 \\ & 39 \\ & 31 \\ & 37 \\ & 34 \\ & 34 \\ & 38 \\ & 44 \\ & 41 \\ & 41 \\ & 47 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 36 \\ & 37 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 37 \\ & 41 \\ & 38 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 43 \\ & 44 \\ & 43 \\ & 41 \\ & 43 \\ & 40 \\ & 40 \\ & 44 \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | 45 48 46 48 48 48 51 50 49 46 46 45 | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \\ & 66 \\ & 65 \\ & 61 \\ & 62 \\ & 69 \\ & 63 \\ & 65 \\ & 708 \\ & 68 \\ & 72 \end{aligned}$ | 65 69 51 61 58 59 59 63 63 64 65 66 71 | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 44 \\ & 44 \\ & 40 \\ & 42 \\ & 43 \\ & 45 \\ & 46 \\ & 59 \\ & 50 \\ & 57 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Jul 95) } \\ & \text { (Aug 95) } \\ & \text { (Sep 95) } \\ & \text { (Oct 95) } \\ & \text { (Nov 95) } \\ & \text { (Dec 95) } \\ & \text { (Jan 96) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 37 \\ & 39 \\ & 39 \\ & 39 \\ & 41 \\ & 41 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 44 \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \\ & 44 \\ & 42 \\ & 42 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 46 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \\ & 48 \\ & 50 \end{aligned}$ | 72 79 68 67 67 73 66 | $\begin{aligned} & 67 \\ & 66 \\ & 60 \\ & 66 \\ & 59 \\ & 59 \\ & 69 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 53 \\ & 48 \\ & 58 \\ & 40 \\ & 44 \\ & 44 \end{aligned}$ |
| Current and previous Oct 94-Jul95 Oct 95-Jul96 | ear to date <br> Apr 94-Jan 95 (Apr 95-Jan 96 | ${ }_{39}^{38}$ | 43 44 | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 47 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 65 69 | 60 64 | ${ }_{49}^{45}$ |




Non



| ENGLAND |  | Month of leaving <br> TFW/ET\#\# | Percentage of survey respondents who were |  |  | ndents who: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | In a job+ | (in a positive | Unemployed § | Studied for a qualification | Gained a qualification <br> dit towards one |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 41 \\ & 41 \\ & 44 \\ & 47 \\ & 45 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 51 \\ & 51 \\ & 48 \\ & 45 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 48 \\ & 55 \\ & 56 \\ & 60 \\ & 64 \\ & 64 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 35 \\ & 44 \\ & 48 \\ & 53 \\ & 57 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { May } \\ & \text { Juu } \\ & \text { Jul } \\ & \text { Aup } \\ & \text { Oof } \\ & \text { Noor } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 42 \\ & 43 \\ & 43 \\ & 42 \\ & 39 \\ & 39 \\ & 37 \\ & 39 \end{aligned}$ | 45 46 48 48 45 45 45 45 | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 46 \\ & 43 \\ & 42 \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | 62 53 57 59 64 60 60 67 | $\begin{aligned} & 56 \\ & 47 \\ & 51 \\ & 53 \\ & 53 \\ & 58 \\ & 54 \\ & 54 \\ & 60 \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 38 \\ & 40 \\ & 40 \\ & 43 \\ & 42 \\ & 44 \\ & 40 \\ & 40 \\ & 39 \\ & 42 \\ & 48 \\ & 38 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 47 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \\ & 47 \\ & 45 \\ & 46 \\ & 43 \\ & 43 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \\ & 46 \end{aligned}$ | 43 45 45 45 47 46 49 48 48 45 45 44 | $\begin{aligned} & 70 \\ & 63 \\ & 65 \\ & 61 \\ & 60 \\ & 60 \\ & 66 \\ & 66 \\ & 66 \\ & 68 \\ & 68 \\ & 75 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 57 \\ & 59 \\ & 59 \\ & 57 \\ & 54 \\ & 60 \\ & 60 \\ & 61 \\ & 61 \\ & 69 \\ & 69 \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Jan } \\ & \text { Far } \\ & \text { Mar } \\ & \text { May } \\ & \text { Juan } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Jul 95) } \\ & \text { (Aug 95) } \\ & \text { (Sep 95) } \\ & \text { (Oct 95) } \\ & \text { (Nov 95) } \\ & \text { (Dec 95) } \\ & \text { (Jan 96) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 39 \\ & 42 \\ & 42 \\ & 44 \\ & 43 \\ & 43 \\ & 41 \end{aligned}$ | 46 47 47 46 46 44 | $\begin{aligned} & 45 \\ & 45 \\ & 45 \\ & 47 \\ & 46 \\ & 48 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 71 \\ & 71 \\ & 71 \\ & 64 \\ & 58 \\ & 61 \\ & 68 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 65 \\ & 60 \\ & 64 \\ & 56 \\ & 52 \\ & 52 \\ & 58 \\ & 58 \end{aligned}$ |
| urrent and previous year to date Oct 94 -Jul 95Oct 95 -Jul 96 - |  |  | ${ }_{41}^{40}$ | ${ }_{46}^{46}$ | ${ }_{45}^{45}$ | 64 <br> 67 | 58 <br> 61 |


$\stackrel{\text { According tor respondents own crassitication. }}{ }+$



## 86 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING <br> Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who completed**



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## Social Focus on Women

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OTHER FACTS AND FIGURE Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

People claiming benefit, i.e. Unemployment Benefit, Income Support or National Insurance credits at
Unemployment Benefit Offices on the day of the Unemployment Benefit Offices on the day of the
monthly count, who say on that day they are monthly count, who say on that day they are
unemployed and that they satisty the conditions for claiming benefit. (Students claiming benefit during a vacation and who intend to return to full-time education
are excluded) are excluded.)

## EARNINGS

Total gross remuneration which employees receive trom their employers in the form of money. Income in
kind and employers' contributions to National Insurance kind and employers' contribution
and pension funds are excluded.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE
In tables 7.1. $7.2,7.3,7.5$ and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are in
employment (as employees, self-employed, on employment (as employees, self-employed, on
government-supported employment and training programmes, or from 1992, as unpaid family workers) with those who are LLO unemploye

## ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

In tables 7.1, $7.2,7.3,7.5$ and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are neither in
employment nor 1 LO unemployed; this group includes people who are, for example, retired or looking atter their homeffamily.
EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT
A count of civilian jobs of employees paid by employers who run a PAYE scheme. Participants in Government employment and training schemes are included if they
have a contract of employment. HM Forces, homeworkers and private domestic servants are excluded. As the estimates of employees in employment are derived from employers' reports of
the number of people they employ, individuals holding the number of peopie they employ, individuals holoung
two jobs with different employers will be counted twice.
FULL-TIME WORKERS
People normally working for more than 30 hours a
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES
The general index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the household is in the top 4
per cent and those one and two person pensioner per cent and those one and two person pensioner
households (covered by separate indices) who depend mainly on state benefits, i.e. more than three-quarters of their income is from state benefits.
HM FORCES
All UK service personnel of HM Regular Forces, wherever serving, including those on release leave. ILO UNEMPLOYED
In tables $7.1,7.2,7.3,7.5$ and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey) people without a paid job in the reference week who were available to start work in the next fortnight
and who either looked for work at some time in the last and who either looked for work at some time in the last
four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.
LABOUR DISPUTES
Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes
connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting

The terms used in the tables are defined more fully in the periodic articles in Labour Market Trends which relate to particular statistical series

## ess than one day are excluded except

 aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100 .Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown
out of work although not parties to the disputes at the out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the
establishments where the disputes occurred. People estabishments where the disputes occurred. People
laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not incluced. There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the
defintionss for example short disputes asting only a definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a
day or so. Any under-recording would particularly beaa on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES) Employees other than those in administrative,
professional, technical and clerical occupations.

## MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

 SIC 1992 Section D.NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
The time which the employee is expected to work in a normal week, excluding all overtime and main meal breaks. This may be specified in national collective
agreements and statutory wages orders for manual agreements and statutory wages orders for manual
workers.

## OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours for which a premium rate is paid.

## CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used: not available
nil or negligible (less than half the
final digit shown) final digit shown
provisional

- break in serie

R revised
series revised from indicated entry onwards
nes not elsewhere specified
SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification
EC European Community
Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy total as shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change etc by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must
be recognised that they may be the subject of be recognised that they may be the subject of
sampling and other errors.

PART-TIME WORKERS People normally working for not more than 30 hours

## 

 SIC 1992 Sections C-E.SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

## SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

 Those who in their main employment work on their account, whether or not they have any employesSecond occupations classified as seff-employed not included.
SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Sections $G$-O SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for
than regular hours. Therefore time lost $t$ hess, holidays, absenteeism and the dire industrial disputes is not counted as short-tim

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFIC TION (SIC)
The classification system used to provide a
industrial breakdown for UK official statist ndustrial breakdown for UK official sta

## TAX AND PRICE INDEX

 Measures the increase in gross taxable incoto compensate taxpayers for any increa prices, taking account of changes to di including employees' National Insurance con Andices.
TEMPORARILY STOPPED People who at the date of the unemployme
suspended by their employers on the un suspended by their employers on the u
that they will shortly resume work and benefit. These people are not include in the unemployment figures.

## vacancy

A job opportunity notified by an emple
Jobcentre or Careers office (including self opportunities created by employers) which remaned unfilled on the day of the count.
WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the reference week and haureements.

## WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the clain
unemployed as defined above.
WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment, self-employed, HM Fores
and participants on work-related Governn and paricipants on work-
supported training programmes.
WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMIIES Those participants on Government progranmes and schemes who in the course of a workplace but
feceive training in the context of a not employeses, self-employed or HM Forces.

LABOUR costs
Suneyresuts 1992 Quacrennial
Annual update
$\underset{\substack{\text { RETALI PRICES } \\ \text { General index (RPI) }}}{ }$
REAALPRIICES
Generalilidex (RP)
Latest figures:
detalied indices
Recent tovements and the index
excludining seasonan trods
Main components: time series and $w$ excluding seasonat foods
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Changes on a year earier: time series Changes on a year eart
Food picies
International comparisons
All items excluduing hou

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Attermative measurs of onploy Job-related training receiver by employees
Average actual weekly hours of work by ind

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Average actual weekly hurs of work


 Age groups numbers and rates (IL People mad redundant (ni 3 months prior to interiew)
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(by reason includin
Ethnic group (by economic a activit) Labour marketand educuctiona status of young peo
LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK Summar:: litest figures
Latest yearand annual series
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Main causes of stopppage
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Cumultive
Latest year for
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years by industry
International comparisons
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characatersticics for England and Waies | Destinations and oupalifications oft $\begin{array}{l}\text { eaverers } \\ \text { charactersitios for England and Wales }\end{array}$ |
| :--- | disabled job seekers REGIONAL AID

Selective Assista Selective Assis Selective Assistance by region Development Grants by region
Development Grants sy region *Freauency of publication, treauency of compliation shown in brackets fif differen
A Annual S Six monthy Q ouarerry. M M Monthly B B B-monthy. D Discontinued.

For the convenience of readers of Labour Market Trends who require additional statistical information or advice, a selection of enquiry telephone numbers is given below.

Trade union membership
01928792825
Trade unions (density only) 01712155999
Training (Tables 8.1-8.11)
'Training for work', 'Youth
Apprenticeships'
Workforce training
01142594027

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) composition and review of Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24) (claimant count)
Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3)
notified to Jobcentres
Youth Cohort Study
on the preceding pages)

## FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics
01712735524

FOR ACGESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION INCLUDING ON-LINE
Nomis (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database)

01913742466
Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of Labour Force Survey data) 0171625711
Skills and Enterprise Network
0114259407

| FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON: |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9) |  |
| Average Earnings Index (monthly) | 01928792442 |
| Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement | 01928792442 |
| New Earnings Survey (annual): ings and hours worked for gro (males and females, industrie part-time and full-time); distri ings; composition of earnings; | : levels of earnoups of workers s, occupations, ibution of earnhours worked 01928 792077/8 |
| Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs | 01928792442 |
| Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13) |  |
| Census of Employment | 01928792690 |
| Employment and hours | 01928792563 |
| Workforce in employment | 01928792563 |
| Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2) |  |
|  | 01928792825 |
| Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.24) |  |
| Qualifications | 01142593787 |
| Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36) |  |
| Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9) |  |
| Ansafone service | 01712174905 |
| Enquiries | 01712174310 |
| Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages 01142594308 |  |
| Small Firms (DTI) | 01142597538 |

FOR STATISTIGAL INFORMATION ON:

Average Earnings Index

Basic wage rates and hour
or manual workers with a
O1528 79242 ings and hours worked for groups of workers part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked
01928 792077/8

Unit wage costs, productivity,
earnings and labour costs
ment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)
Census of Employment 01928792690
01928 792563

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)
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## RESEARGH PUBLICATIOIS

;13 The Out of School Childcare Grant Initiative: cond evaluation
Social Survey Division of the former Office of Population Censuses and eys, together with the Institute for Employment Studies, were missioned by what was then the Department of Employment to undertake evaluation of the Out of School Childcare Grant Initititive in England and les. This followed an interim evaluation of the first pilot phase of the aative by the Policy Research Unit at Leeds Metropolitan University. The aim dcare in order to facilitate increased labour market participation, amo se who wish to combine work with family life, of parents of school-aged dren. The grant is intended to assist with the start-up costs of new emes caring for children out of school hours, or support the creation of support operating costs for a maximum of one year. During the first year he Initiative, 1993-94, 40 Training and Enterprise Councils (TECS) in land, along with five in Wales, were selected to deliver the grant on a pilot s. At the end of this period the remaining 35 English TECs, together with emanterprise Companies (LECS) began development work in 1993, and the in phase of the Initiative began there in 1994.
F14 Value added measures of school GCSE rformance
study follows on from a previous study 'The evaluation of how well a ool prepares pupils for external examinations is a key indicator of its itutional effectiveness'. However, a simple measure of pupills' outcomes
es insufficient information by which to compare schools' effectiveness is is because schools comprise differing pupil populations: some schools et cate 'very able' children, while other do not. What is required therefore, is
a easure of the 'progress' or 'value' which has been 'added' to each pupil easure of the 'progress' or 'value' which has been 'added' to each pupil virtue of the teaching and learning regime of each school
II sunderstanding is implicit in the TGAT Report (1988), which identified
af ropriate ' 'evels of periormance in core subject areas at particularke
St jes, and thereby indicated what might be called 'normal progress'
be ween these stages throughout the years of compulsory schooling. In very bri ad terms, the TGAT Report suggested that 'one level every two years' was
ab ut what should be expected.
R. 115 The return to graduation

Th s study estimates the return to graduation for a sample of recent gr duates compared with a sample of non-graduates who had opportunity to enf rithore education but chose not to. This report analyses and compares the
ef cts of higher and first degres, relative to other highest qualifications, on er ployment, occupational and earnings outtomes. Comparisons are also made be ween different types of graduates to estimate the impact of degree type.

Data are drawn from England and Wales Youth Cohort Study ( $C$ CS) which racks large nationally representative cohorts of young people over the first of compulsory schooling in 1986 and was surveyed four times through to 1994. Because the cohort entered higher education in 1980s, the results of the study can be treated as a 'benchmark' against which to judge the performance of those graduating after the explosion in graduate numbers
-
RS16 The Business Benefit of Comptence-based Management Development
The aim of this study was to evaluate the business benefits of competencebased management development (CBMD) through case studies of sixteen
selected organisations. A study group established in 1994 by the former Employment Department recommended an embedded case study design and offered guidance on the case study protocol to explore the following hypotheses: that CBMD

- leads to identifiable improvements in individual performance;
- leads to identifiable improvements in organisational performance
- leads to identifiable improvements in business performance;
- is more likely to produce improvements in performance when linked to organisational strategy
- is more likely to produce improvements in performance when HRD

RS17 Establishing Small Firms' Training Practices, Needs, Difficulties and use of Industry Training Organisations
Small businesses are now responsible for a very substantial proportion of
economic activity and jobs in the UK economy However it is widely accented economic they have problems in providing training for both owner-manaers and workers.
This study of training reports' findings on informal and formal training of owner-managers and workers from a telephone survey of 751 ownermanagers and 90 face-to-face interviews also with owner-managers. All sizes
of firms between $1-199$ wark rs and tron tho three main sectors of firms between $1-199$ workers and from the three main sectors The views of owner-manaers who had contacts with Industy Traini The views of owner-managers who had contacts with Industry Training
Organisations (TOSs) were also collected as well as those of representatives of 10 ITos, all through face-to-face interviews.
Both quantitative and qualitative analyses of the data were undertaken. Quantitative data from the telephone survey has been grossed-up to provide
national estimates national estimates on key issue.

Bi ih priced and unpriced publications are available from HMSO Publications, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel: 0171-873 9090
Four page research briefs that provide summaries of each report are available free. To be added to the mailing list for automatic receipt of all Briefs, or to request individual back copies please contact: Christine Ward, DfEE Head Office, Room W601, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ. Tel: 01142593444.

Research Briefs can also be accessed via the Internet at:
http://www.publications.hmso.gov.uk//hmso/document/DfEE/resbriefs/brief01.htm [brief02.htm etc.]

ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30 am . The number to ring is 0336416036 . Calls for the service are charged at 45 p per minute cheap rate and at 50 p per minute at all other times. Contact ONS on 01712706363 if you have any problems.

## RESEARGH PUBLICATIOIS

The Department for Education and Employment carries out a considerable programme of research Prior to April 1996 the results of this research were published in the Research Series (RES) and the Youth Cohort Series (YCS). All these publications are available free.


#### Abstract

From April 1996 the results of research projects are being published for the Department by Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO) in a new Research Series (RS). The majority of these publications will be priced.


## RS19 Does Guidance Work?

This is a study of the intermediate effects of the 'Gateways to Learning programme on short-term (up to six months) unemployed people. 'Gateways to Learning' was administered by selected Training and Enterprise Councils (TECS), and consisted of guidance services to help adults find suitable education and training and work opportunities. Target groups varied across TECs, but generally included short-term unemployed people. Arrangements for the provision of guidance also varied, but commonly this was done through established providers in both the public and private sectors - often on a voucher-redemption basis.

## RS20 Feasibility Study on Evaluation of Guidance for

 Employed AdultsThe purpose of this report is to make an assessment of the potential for an evaluation study on the economic impact of guidance for adult employees, together with recommendations on how such a study could be developed in a practical sense.
The following assumptions have been adopted in developing the assessment.
(a) The aim of the study should be to provide rigorous, quantified estimates of the impact of guidance on economic outcomes for employed adult individuals. Other kinds of outcomes, however, such as those relating to learning and self-development, should also be considered.
(b) The focus should be on guidance which is obtained by individuals on their own initiative, rather than guidance which is provided to employees through the initiative of their employer.

## RS21 Core Skills At Work

This report summarises the findings of an evaluation of the impact of pre-16 work experience on the core skills of young people, conducted in 1995-6 by
the National Foundation for Educational Research on behalf of the Depart for Education and Employment. The evaluation brought together two stra of learning - core skills and work experience - which have developed somewhat separately.

RS23 The Impact of Redundancies on Local Labo Markets and the Post Redundancy Experience The Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) and Scottish Office (SO) commissioned PACEC Ltd. to conduct a study investigating the effec large scale redundancies on local economies. The report's stated aims ar provide information on the following.
(a) The propensity of redundant workers to 'sign on' the unemploymer count in the relevant Travel To Work Area (TTWA).
(b) The re-absorption rate of redundant workers from the unemployme count into local TTWA employment, and the 'final destination' of ot redundant workers, e.g. inactivity or migration out of the TTWA.
(c) The extent to which this re-absorption into employment displaces
workers who would otherwise have been employed in the TTWA.
(d) Differential impacts in (a) to (c) caused by: age, sex, skill level and position in the economic cycle.
(e) The indirect effect of the redundancy on the local economy of the $T$ in terms of impact on local suppliers of the reduced level of activit the company making the redundancies.
(f) The induced effect from the reduction in disposable income, and $h$ consumers' expenditure of the redundant workers.
(g) Using (e) and (f) to derive the overall local employment multiplier.

## Both priced and unpriced publications are available from HMSO Publications, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel: 0171-873 9090

Four page research briefs that provide summaries of each report are available free. To be added to the mailing list for automatic receipt of all Briefs, or to request individual back copies please contact:
Christine Ward, DfEE Head Office, Room W601, Moorfoot, Sheffield, S1 4PQ. Tel: 01142593444. Research Briefs can also be accessed via the Internet at: http://www.publications.hmso.gov.uk//hmso/document/DfEE/resbriefs/brief01.htm [brief02.htm etc.]


[^0]:    ISSN 1361-4819

[^1]:    he Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey of around 60,000 households each quarter which provides a wide range of information about the labour force using internationally standard definitions. This feature presents some analyses carried out in sponse to enquiries on the Office for National Statistics' LFS Help-Line

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