

Labour Market Trends

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The Labour Force Survey in Northern Ireland

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- Labour Market Trends is available on su scription from
- **Subscriptions Department** Stationery Office Publications Centre,
- PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT.
- Tel: 0171 873 8499 0171 873 8222

Single issues are available from the address above, and from The Stationery Office Bookshops Please remember to quote the publication title. and issue details (date, ISBN).

Payment may be made by Access/Visa/Connect credit cards, via your The Stationery Office account, or by cheque (made payable to

The Stationery Office'). £57.75 Annual subscription

£5.45 Single issue £63.80 Overseas

Printed by B.R. Hubbard Printers Ltd., allywhite Lane, Dronfield, Sheffield S18 6XP.

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ONS news

LFS publication to remain quarterly

PUBLIC CONSULTATION on options for publishing unemployment figures from the LFS each month was announced by DrTim Holt, Director of the Office for National Statistics, in the March 1996 issue of Labour Market Trends.

The Chancellor of the Excliequer, Kenneth Clarke, in the following Parliamentary answer on Thursday 24 October, announced how the Director will be responding to the consultation. The full text of the Parliamentary tion and of Mr Clarke's reply is below ask the Chancellor of the

Exchequer what changes to labour et statistics the Director of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) vill introduce following the Steel Report and if he will make a nent 66 The Director of ONS has conducted wide-ranging consultation on the Steel Report both inside and outside Government. This showed

impact of JSA

AST MONTH'S introduction of the

lobseeker's Allowance (JSA) for

inemployed people is likely to

ave an impact on the monthly

hrough the Claimant Count.

inemployment total as measured

by the Office for National Statistics

JSA is a single benefit that replaced

ontributory Unemployment Benefit

nd unemployment-related Income

upport on 7 October 1996. Among

ther changes, the new Allowance

lters eligibility for contribution-

sed benefit to six months rather

nder the previous system.

an the twelve months which applied

Statisticians' most recent estimate

educe the Claimant Count by around

that the eligibility change may

5,000 over the first six months

ollowing JSA's introduction.

some support for monthly publication 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 around £200,000 a year, was also considered based on monthly publication of three month rolling average estimates 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 estimates which related not to individual months but to rolling three month periods. Accordingly, ONS will retain the current quarterly frequency of publication for the LFS. The Government has, however, accepted the recommendation in the **Employment Select Committee's** Report on Unemployment and Employment, that greater prominence should be given to the results from the existing quarterly LFS. ONS will be developing proposals for enhancing **ONS** to monitor

Unemployment figures published

Claimant Count date of 7 November

will be the first where the effect of

statisticians will provide a broad

of the change in the count can be

Depending on the size of the effect

re-cast the Claimant Count series

back to produce an unemployment

time series on a consistent basis.

JSA is also likely to have an

impact, as vet undefined, on the

number of people classified as ILO

unemployed in the ONS's Labour

· For further information, contact

Claire Robinson, ONS, LMSD1,

Force Survey.

tel 0171 273 5529

detected, ONS will decide whether to

attributed to the new rules.

assessment each month of how much

in December and based on the

JSA is likely to be seen. ONS

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 **Employment Committee's Report** sent earlier today to its successor the Education and Employment Committee. 99

· See the special report on pp463-466 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 publication.

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 Survey (AES), conducted by the Office for National Statistics for the first time in 1995, gives information on the number of employee jobs by sex, fulltime 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 Employment Series (STES), and revised STES 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 130,000 separate businesses are covered by the Survey.

• The AES results have led to revisions to the employee estimates in the monthly and quarterly Workforce in Employment series from October 1993 onwards. These revisions were 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 on 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 2DN, tel: 01928 792545

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 introduced 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 survey procedures to give similar guarantees wherever possible.

Government departments will also be encouraged to make wider use of the Inter-Departmental Business 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 husiness

An inter-departmental steering 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, Horseguards Road, London SW1P3AL. tel 0171 270 6017. They are also on the Internet at http.//www.open. gov.uk.\co\du\duhome.htm.

NOVEMBER 1996

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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Nomis online labour market data the way ahead

An upgraded version of Nomis, the Office for National Statistics' online labour market information service, is due to be launched early next year. The result should be a menu-driven system which is more user-friendly, more flexible and gives quicker access to new data series.

At a Nomis Users' Conference last month, the director of Labour Market Statistics Division at Office for National Statistics, DAVID FENWICK, outlined future plans for Nomis and addressed the main issues confronting the system. Extracts from his address are given below.

"WHEN NOMIS first started, the technological challenge was a physical one – how to store such a vast quantity of data and how to design the software? The new challenge is the user interface: how to ensure that customers can extract data as easily and quickly as possible and are getting the information they want. The Nomis team is developing the next version of the system: one which is menudriven, while still retaining command-driven options for existing skilled users to speed through the system.

"Perhaps more importantly, the re-write of Nomis will allow us to deliver the data in different and more flexible ways, and will be more efficient for the evaluation and loading of new series. This means that users will have quicker access to new data series and will have even greater geographic flexibility.

Data accuracy

"Over 50 per cent of the Nomis programming resource is devoted to inputting, validation and quality control. We believe that users benefit from having a dedicated team working on data quality. There is also a benefit to the team itself in ensuring that the data are as sound as possible, and that the user community is informed effectively of quality issues. Because Nomis takes on statistics from a number of sources within Government, it has built up an excellent understanding of the data and how it fits together. This expertise effectively adds another layer of quality control on the government statistics that it disseminates.

"Office for National Statistics (ONS) is also examining the supply-side issue: namely, how to ensure that the information obtained from other government departments – and from ONS itself – is as timely and accurate as possible. It is clear that communication is essential. ONS and Nomis keep in regular contact with suppliers through working groups and site visits. Arrangements are also currently being made to set data supply in a more formal context through service-level agreements.

Geographic issues

"When Nomis started in the early 1980s there was a fairly stable geographic base in place following the 1981 Census of Population. Over the last few years we have seen three major factors that impact on our geographic strategy.

"First, the 1991 Census of Population meant that a frozen 1981 ward basis no longer meets our customers' needs. But there are conflicting requirements between those who want current geographies and those who want to do temporal analysis. As from April this year 1991 wards became the basic geographic unit. However, to aid customers looking at comparisons over time ONS published a comparison between 1981 and 1991 wards in the July 1996 issue of *Labour Market Trends*.

"A second factor which has increased the demand for more up-to-date boundaries has been local government reorganisation. This is particularly true in Scotland following its wardlevel reorganisation. To remedy this, ONS is considering the feasibility of publishing on Nomis information for both frozen and current wards.

"Third and finally, there is the problem with new geographies, for example TEC/LECs, and (when it arrives) the ONS UK Standard Geographic Base. There is a balance to be struck between providing the current geography and increasing the risk of confusion for our customers through the provision of multiple geographic bases.

Customer expectations

"As Nomis expanded, so did the range of users spanning different sectors and many different organisations: by no means all our users will be experts in the field of labour market analysis. So how do we deliver a system that will be simple enough for the occasional user but fast and powerful enough for the advanced user?

"One aim of the merger of the CSO and OPCS on 1 April 1996 to form ONS was to create a merged organisation which will be best placed to provide greater coherence and compatibility in government statistics, to improve presentation and public access. Nomis has an important role to play, particularly in the context of the commitments set out in the Open Government White Paper published in July 1993

NOMIS



Integrated database

"ONS is also developing an integrated database which will contain key statistics from across Government. This database – produced to common classifications, definitions and standards – will be a significant step forward in achieving the aims for which ONS was set up. It is envisaged that the new database will act as a gateway to systems such as Nomis. This will benefit researchers as statistics become more clearly signposted and more coherent. Nomis will be at the forefront of developments in this area so that ONS can learn from its strengths.

Future issues

"In conclusion, there are three issues confronting Nomis if it is to retain its position as a market leader in electronic dissemination.

One: how to provide users with a database that is simple and logical to use, is user-friendly and value for money, while at the same time offering comprehensive analytical and interrogative facilities and the broadest range of geographic dissemination.

Two: how to ensure that data are accurate, reliable and timely while investigating how these can be improved. Nomis is developing and building relationships with data suppliers in pursuit of quality and the commitment to meeting timetables and standards.

Three: how best to inform users about issues of copyright and confidentiality; to improve the understanding of data, its compatibility and interpretation, and to introduce common standards."

> Further information: For more information on Nomis ring 0191-374 2468



NOMIS



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

NATIONAL TRAINING TARGETS

Progress report on National Targets

PROGRESS TOWARDS attainment of the UK's six National Targets for Education and Training by the year 2000 was "disappointing" in the 12 months to autumn 1995 and gives rise to serious concern, says a report.

For Foundation Targets 1 and 3 (see box), the rate of progress was much lower than the average annual rate since 1991. For Lifetime Targets 1 and 2, the increase in attainment was under 1 percentage point, while performance against Foundation Target 2 were also "very low".

Despite this the report, by the National Advisory Council for Education and Training Targets, says that the UK can still achieve the Targets provided that appropriate action is taken urgently. Priorities for action include:

 all schools and colleges should set their own targets for improving

National Targets for Education and Training

- Foundation Learning 1. By age 19, 85 per cent of young people to achieve 5 GCSEs at Grade C or above, an Intermediate GNVQ or an NVQ level 2.
- 2. 75 per cent of young people to achieve level 2 competence in communication, numeracy and IT by age 19 and 35 per cent to achieve level 3 competence in these core skills by age 21.
- 3. By age 21, 60 per cent of people to achieve 2 GCE A levels, an Advanced GNVQ or an NVO level 3
- Lifetime Learning

Force Survey.

- 1 60 per cent of the workforce to be qualified to NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ or 2 GCE A level standard.
- 2. 30 per cent of the workforce to have a vocational, professional, management or academic qualification at NVQ level 4 or above.
- 3. 70 per cent of all organisations employing 200 or more employees, and 35 per cent of those employing 50 or more, to be recognised as Investors in People. Per cent

Description	Target for 2000	Autumn 1995 position	Increase since autumn 1994 ^a
Foundation Target	:1		
19-year-olds with	5 GCSEs at Grade C or ab 85	ove, an Intermediate Gl 67.5	VVQ or an NVQ level 2 1.4
Foundation Target 19-year-olds qual	2 ified to Level 2 in commun 75	nication, literacy and IT	*
21-year-olds qual	ified to level 3 in the abov 35	e skills	
- oundation Target 21-year-olds with	3 2 GCE A levels, an Advan	ced GNVQ or an NVQ lev	vel 3
	60	44.4	2.5
Lifetime Target 1 Proportion of the v	vorkforce with NVQ level 3	3, Advanced GNVQ or 2	GCE A levels
	60	40.9	0.5
ifetime Target 2	vorkforce with NO level 4	or above	
reperdent of the r	30	23.9	0.8
Description	Target for 2000	March 1996 position	Increase since March 1995 ^a
Lifetime Target 3			
Organisations with	1 200 or more staff, recog 70	nised as Investors 11.4 ^b	5.4
Organisations with	1 50 or more staff, recogn	ised as Investors	Data not available

Figures are for England and Wales only. Research is underway to identify all the qualifications which meet this new Target

the attainment levels of their pupils and students, and increase the take-up and accreditation of core skills especially in IT;

• the Government, TECs and others should promote the benefits of the Investors in People standard, and make NVOs less bureaucratic jargon-ridden and costly to assess; they must also facilitate Accreditation of Prior Learning.

• employers, supported by the trade unions should embrace Investors in People and invest in "ever more ambitious" programmes of training and development.

Skills for 2000: Report on progress towards the National Targets for Education and Training. Available free from NACETT, 222 Grays Inn Road, London WC1X8HL

that flexible working will increase over the next four years, while only 6 per cent think that it will decrease. The occupations or sectors thought

NEARLY HALF of managers

most likely to see such an increase were clerical and secretarial (cited by more than 50 per cent of respondents predicting a rise); support services (34 per cent); administration (29 per cent): specialist IT (21 per cent): professional occupations (20 per cent) and management grades (12 per cent).

FLEXIBLE

WORKING

Flexibility and fairness:

A survey of managers' attitudes

to part-time employment and

part-time employees

questioned in a recent survey think

Some three-quarters of the managers said that their organisation used staff who work flexibly. Of these, 75 per cent said flexible workers were found in clerical and secretarial grades; 49 per cent used them in managerial and professional posts: 46 per cent in cleaning/maintenance work: 38 per cent for data inputting; 32 per cent for catering: 23 per cent for specialist technical and computer skills; and 19 per cent in customer care and relations

roles. The sectors most commonly using professional staff in flexible working arrangements were consultancy and education (53 per cent), health (50 per cent), and construction and engineering (32

per cent) while the lowest level occurred in manufacturing (7 per cent). Managers who work flexibly were most commonly found in public administration, government and health, but very rarely in manufacturing (5 per cent). Important reasons for employing staff flexibly were flexibility for the organisation itself (cited by 62 per cent), followed by accessing specific skills when they are needed (43 per cent). Some 27 per cent use part-timers to reduce direct employment costs Nearly 80 per cent of respondents using

flexible working arrangements recognised the need to train all their flexible. employees, while 57 per cent understood the need for more intensive communications to integrate these staff

into the organisation. According to the survey, 84 per cent of respondents believed their flexible staff to be as productive and motivated as their conventional full-timers

Flexible working patterns used by respondents were: part-time working (75 per cent); sub-contracting (51 per cent); fixed-term contracts (43 per cent); flexible hours contracts (36 per cent) and job

sharing (26 per cent). The survey was undertaken jointly by the Institute of Management (IM) and the Trades Union Congress. It was based on the views of 569 managers obtained from a postal questionnaire sent to a random sample of 3,000 IM members.

Flexibility and Fairness: A survey of managers' attitudes to part-time employment and part-time employees. Institute of Management Research Report price £50.

UNION **MEMBERSHIP**

Working Lives in the 1990s. The provisional findings of the Attitudes to Work Survey

TRADE UNION membership is marginal to the attitudes and experience of the British workforce in the mid-1990s, concludes a survey.

Only 24 per cent of those aged under 25 are members of a union or of a professional association, compared with about half of the over-34s. However, 30 per cent all respondents felt that membership of a union had become more important over the previous five years, compared with 21 per cent who considered it less

important. The survey, by the charity Global Futures, looked at the attitudes to work of a sample of 1,000 employees drawn from 15 towns and cities in Great Britain and interviewed at home. A further 100 employees were interviewed in their workplace. The overall response rate vias 75 per cent.

said that they were "very likely" to be prepared to go on strike in certain circumstances, rising to 24 per cent for an overtime ban. Loss of income was the main deterrent to industrial action (cited by 44 per cent), falling to 23 per cent for damage to promotion prospects. The researchers conclude: "The overwhelming impression given by the responses is that trade union membership in general and the traditional role of th

attitudes and experience of the workforce in the mid-1990s. What union membership there is is formal and passive rather than active and engaged. According to the survey, employees see education and training as the best way to

advance their career (66 per cent of respondents) compared with a range of other options such as a change of job (41 per cent) and commitment or motivation in present job (41 per cent).

Other topics covered in the survey include reasons for working, quality, equal opportunities and responsibility at work.

Working Lives in the 1990s: The provisional findings of the Attitudes to Work Survey, Global Futures, tel 0171 241 1764 ISBN 1 901051 00 5. Price £16.99 including p&p

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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 the 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 employment 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

Office for National Statistics (ONS)

to continue to publish it (para 3).

(b) For making international com-

its summary of conclusions and recommendations in relation to employment and employment tatistics (see box below), the Employment Select Committee set out ve main points. In responding to these this document, we have taken the portunity to add further clarification some of the statistical issues iscussed in the Committee's report.

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

Summary

parisons of unemployment and of employment, we accept that the most appropriate basis will usually

be estimates of unemployment and employment drawn from the Labour 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.

(c) We accept the Committee's recommendation that the LFS

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 any agreed concept of unemployment, is inconsistent over time due to changes n the claimant system and cannot be used for international comparisons'.
- 2 While we believe that there are strong arguments for giving greater prominence to the LFS than it receives at present, we agree with the RSS that the Claimant Count is a valuable measure and should continue to be published.
- We recommend that the CSO (now the Office for National Statistics) publish measures of unemployment drawn from the LFS, but based on a range of different definitions. As we have said above, the Claimant Count should continue to be published beside these figures.
- We recommend that the figures which the CSO publishes should show clearly the numbers of people not measured either under the Claimant Count or the LFS who might be considered to be unemployed.
- We recommend 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 this, although the development of a re-designed LFS providing estimates for individual months cannot, at present, be a priority for additional public expenditure, we have asked ONS to develop an improved dissemination strategy for the existing LFS data (para 10).

- (d) In order to assist government and non-government analysts to form a 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).
- (e) We do not accept the case for the publication of alternative measures of unemployment. We support the 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 have asked ONS to review presentation to see whether statistics

Of all those interviewed, 15 per cen unions in particular is marginal to the

from the LFS and other sources about the groups of people highlighted by the Committee can be shown more clearly (para 15).

(g) We draw the Committee's attention to the labour market accounting information already provided by the LFS and to the published 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 options for developing a series of manpower accounts. ONS will carry out the review (para 18).

The Claimant Count

- 2 The fact, reported by the Committee, that the Claimant Count is not trusted by some commentators is to be regretted. It is, however, important to be clear that neither the Royal Statistical Society nor the Committee have doubted that the Claimant Count provides accurate figures for the numbers of people claiming unemployment-related benefits, nor have they called into question the professional integrity of the statisticians responsible for compiling it. Both measures of unemployment are valid, although they do of course measure different things.
- 3 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 timely warnings of short-term changes in unemployment trends; and (b) for providing information about the labour market conditions in local areas.
- 4 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 unemployment-related social security benefits. However, by calculating an historical series of estimates, consistent 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 to make international comparisons of unemployment. For this purpose, and for international comparisons of 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 9

measure of unemployment is set in the context of the social and institutional systems in the different countries. For example:-

- people 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 the UK where fewer people are on programmes; to be counted as ILO unemployed an
- 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 relatively few inactive claimants in comparison to countries such as Germany where ILO unemployment is markedly lower than the numbers 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 the benefit rules is that the level of ILO unemployment is consistently lower than the level of claimant unemployment for men but consistently higher for women.

Giving greater prominence to the LFS

- 7 Since 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 period until 1991; to 3½ months after the 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 ILO unemployment estimates from the LFS. 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.

We have considered carefully the

12 As the Committee's report, and the Royal Statistical Society's report, make clear, no obvious and unambiguous

statistics available at that point.

Alternative measures of

unemployment

alternative, low cost, option for monthly

LFS publication recommended in the

Steel report: that estimates from the

existing LFS should be published each

month based on the averages of the

previous three month period. On

balance, our view is that such data

would not sufficiently enhance the

background information available, for

informing either macro-economic or

labour market policy, to warrant the

misunderstandings which could be

caused by the monthly publication of

LFS estimates which related, not to

individual months, but to rolling three

month periods. In particular, because of

sampling error we could only be 95 per

cent certain that monthly changes in

employment were correct to $\pm 64,000$

and in unemployment to $\pm 38,000$. This

range is much wider than any

underlying monthly change likely to

occur at any stage of the economic

cycle. In any one month therefore it

would not be clear whether a change

was due to a genuine change in labour

market activity or to sampling error.

10 Our view is, therefore, that a preferable

way of giving greater prominence to the

LFS would be for the ONS to develop

an improved dissemination strategy for

the existing quarterly LFS. To this end

proposals will be developed to release

the full LFS data (including electronic

databases) to the faster timetable

currently achieved only for the selection

of LFS data included in the LFS First

Release. To enhance the relevance of the

LFS data presented, a wider range of

seasonally adjusted LFS series will be

developed so that the tables published

show more clearly than now the changes

from quarter to quarter in a number of

groups with differing degrees of

attachment to the labour market. ONS

will develop these proposals, and

consult publicly on them, during the

next year, with a view to implementing

the quarterly information from the LFS

will not necessarily be identical to that

of the Claimant Count, we consider it to

be advantageous to publish the LFS

estimates, together with the Claimant

Count and other labour market statistics,

on the same day in each month when the

quarterly LFS results become available.

Analysts, both in government and

outside, have commented that this

arrangement is helpful and allows them

to form a broad assessment of labour

market conditions each month on the

basis of all the latest labour market

1 Although the timing of production of

them in the second half of 1997.

definition exists of what is unemployment and what is not unemployment. We therefore understand the arguments put forward by the Committee for the introduction of a range of alternative unemployment measures based on the LFS. However, we feel that there would be substantial disadvantages in doing this, unless it was done, after careful preparation, ideally as part of an internationally agreed extension to the current ILO guidelines for the measurement of unemployment. The choice of alternative measures must he, to a great extent, arbitrary and it is only by making such a choice in the context of discussion within the international statistical community that a wide degree of public confidence for the measures could be secured.

3 However, we welcome the fact that the Committee's report recognises that the ublic dissemination, via publications nd electronic databases, of the full esults of the LFS, means that analysts an compile statistics of unemployment n a range of different bases. We upport the ONS decision to continue to ublish only the two existing measures f unemployment for the present whilst eeping under review the need for more formative reporting of unemployment neasures.

People not included as unemployed either in the Claimant Count or the LFS

4 We feel that the Committee have not ufficiently distinguished between the oroblems they encountered in dentifying: (a) people excluded from the Claimant Count; and (b) people excluded from the ILO measure of unemployment provided by the LFS. In the first case, although the LFS does provide some information, there are difficulties in estimating the exact numbers involved because: (i) by definition, if people are not eligible for 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 individual respondents are receiving. In the second case, the LFS provides a wealth of 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 copies of key analyses were provided to the Committee.

15 The LFS can be used also to analyse both people classified as ILO unemployed, and those classified as not ILO unemployed, according to whether or not they are claiming unemploymentrelated 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. Nevertheless it may be feasible to meet some of the Committee's concerns by developing the improved LFS dissemination strategy described in para.10.

Manpower accounts

16 In our view, there has been insufficient clarity, in both the Royal Statistical Society's report and in the Select Committee's report, about what actually constitutes a set of "manpower accounts". In many respects, the LFS

itself 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 and over. If the current work being carried out to develop the longitudinal element of the LFS proves successful, this would add an additional time dimension to these accounts, showing transitions from one labour market status to another over a period of up to one year.

17 In addition to publishing these statistics regularly, there is an ongoing 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. A new element of this work would be 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 relevant information about the labour market demand from employers (including a comprehensive measure of vacancies) with all the relevant information about labour market *supply* from households and persons (including a comprehensive measure of under-employment). At present, such a system exists as a theoretical framework rather than as a fully implemented system. We accept the Committee's recommendation that there should be a review of the options for developing a series of manpower accounts. ONS will carry out the review.

Consultation on monthly LFS publication

One of the issues considered in responding to the Employment Select Committee's report was whether or not estimates of employment and unemployment obtained from the LFS should be published monthly.

Under the terms of the ONS 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 Framework Document requires 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 outweighed 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 balance in favour of monthly LFS publication, but with doubts expressed about the value for money of a full monthly LFS. 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

the monthly publication of LFS data within the current budget of the Office. This was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on 24 October in response to 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 consultation exercise in February on options for the monthly publication of ILO unemployment estimates from the LFS. This was based on a digest of a report, prepared by Dr David Steel, which set out options for the monthly publication of estimates of unemployment on the ILO definition; copies of the full report were 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 favour of monthly LFS publication

Some of the key points made in favour were

Bank of England - "Internationally consistent, monthly estimates of unemployment, employment and economic inactivity would provide a useful guide to 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 discussion 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 comprehensive 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 introduction 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 publication:

(a) the longitudinal element of the survey over 12 months would be lost;

(b) the sampling errors of changes from quarter to quarter in detailed LFS estimates would be increased;

(c) the continuity of time series from the existing LFS could be disrupted. The concern about the potential loss of

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 a 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 additional £7-£8 million per year on a redesigned and enlarged monthly LFS would not provide value for money. Six respondents advocated the adoption of the much lower cost option for monthly LFS publication recommended in the 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 redesigned and enlarged LFS, but did express the view that further consideration should be given to reducing the cost of such a survey by using a smaller sample size than that recommended.

Arguments against the publication of monthly LFS estimates

Three respondents put forward the 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 on unemployment, employment trends 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 available from Paul Smith, Office for National Statistics, Government Buildings, Cardiff Road, Newport, Gwent NP9 1XG, tel: 01633 813436.

Confederation of British Industry - "In your News Release dated 15 February it is stated that the favoured option would normally produce estimates of monthly changes in the level of ILO unemployment within 55,000 of the actual change. We would not find this degree of precision acceptable We would, on balance, favour the LFS retaining its quarterly frequency ".;

Employment Service Agency - "the introduction of a second monthly estimate of unemployment in addition to the existing one risks increasing confusion among the media and general public".

Other points raised

The need for estimates for local areas was emphasised by some commentators. In particular, the Royal Statistical Society commented that the report did not address the need for ILO unemployment figures for local areas that add up to the national total. Their view is that the claimant count could be used for this purpose, in conjunction with a redesigned monthly LFS.

The early availability of LFS-based results was thought to be important, but a delay in the timing of the claimant count. in order for the two measures to be published together, was held to be undesirable. One respondent advoca ed publishing monthly rolling average estimates from the LFS on a separate day to the monthly claimant count. Another respondent advocated advancing the LFS reference period in order to reduce the delay in the availability of the LFS results.

In addition to enhancing the quality of rolling average estimates from the existing LFS, by controlling the monthly semple to known population totals, the investigation of more sophisticated trend measures was advocated.

The need for monthly data relating to full and part-time employment and to long term unemployment, as well as he basic economic position data, was expressed.

The Unemployment Unit, stating that they were commenting from the point of view of a "regular and extensive user of the LFS", put forward a view as to the scope and coverage of LFS data which should be made available monthly: (a) economically inactive people, particularly those who have not sought work in the past four weeks but are available to start within two weeks; and (b) analyses by age, ethnicity and standard region.

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

The workforce in employment estimates

were re-benchmarked in September

following the publication of the 1995

Annual Employment Survey. The net effect

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

25,819,000 - a rise of 35,000 over the

41,000 in March and a rise of 62,000 in

June was made up of a rise of 72,000 in

employees and falls of 21,000 in self-

supported training schemes

quarter (previously published as a rise of

90.000 to 25, 810.000). This follows a fall of

December. The increase over the quarter to

employed, 1,000 in armed forces and 15,000

in participants in work-related government-

The seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled

vacancies at LIK Jobcentres rose by

same time last year and the highest

16,600 in September, taking the total to

253,600. This is 60,500 higher than at the

recorded level for over eight years. The

Jobcentres over the month rose by 3,600

number of new vacancies notified to

to 222,000, but the number of people

Service (ES) fell by 2,100 to 145,100.

Estimates placed the number of working

days lost to labour disputes in August at

442.000 - higher than July's figure and over

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.

20 times higher than for the same month last

placed into jobs by the UK Employment

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

- The pace of the labour market improvement seems to be accelerating.
- The latest statistics for September include the 'rapid release' figures from the summer (June to August) Labour For e Survey.
- According to the summer LFS, the level of set sonally adjusted GB International Labour Organisation (ILO) unemployment v 50.000, compared with a decrease of
- 00 in GB claimant unemployment over ame period. This took the level
- to 263 million, down 154.000 on the ious year. The ILO unemployment rate
- fel by 0.2 percentage points over the rter to 8.1 - a decrease of 0.6 points ov the year
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the UK mant unemployment fell by 35,600 eptember, taking the level of
- mployment to 2.073 million the lowest e February 1991 The level has now fa on by 113,600 over the last six months, ar by 190,900 over the year. This month's fall (the seventh in a row) was spread across both sexes in all regions. The UK claimant
- un employment rate fell by 0.1 percentage points in September to 7.4 per cent - the west rate for five and a half years, and 0.7 pe centage points less than a year ago.
- summer LFS showed that total er ployment (seasonally adjusted) rose by 70.000 over the guarter, to a level of 25.175 million. This was due to an increase of 92.000 in the self-employed (the number of employees fell by 18,000). Over the same period, the UK workforce in employment neasure rose by 35,000. The total in
- increased by 210,000 from summer 1995.



Prepared by Statistical Servic The Office for National Statistics

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overview and update of trends in the abour Market, drawn from the Labour Market Data section's detailed tables

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Figure 1 Tables 7.1-7.3, 'Labour Market Data' section

- The economic activity rate in GB from the summer 1996 LFS (seasonally adjusted) remained unchanged since spring 1996 at 62.8 per cent, but was slightly lower than in summer 1995 when it stood at 62.9 per cent. (Table 7.3)
- The summer LFS recorded 72.2 per cent of men as economically active (seasonally adjusted), compared with 53.8 per cent of women. These rates have moved slightly closer together since summer 1995 when they stood at 72.6 per cent and 53.7 per cent respectively. (Table 7.3)
- The LFS in summer 1996 shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 210,000 over the year to summer 1996 was balanced by a decrease in the unemployed of 154,000, an increase in the number economically inactive of 93,000, and an increase in the total population of 150,000 (all seasonally adjusted).

HOURS OF WORK

Figure 1. Table 1.11, 'Labour Market Data' section

- The LFS estimate of the seasonally adjusted total number of actual hours per week of work was 856 million during summer 1996, up 0.8 per cent on spring 1996. This compares with a rise over the quarter in total employment of 0.3 per cent: the difference between these two being due to a 0.5 per cent rise in the average number of hours worked per week
- The Workforce in Employment estimates showed that overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell to 8.14 million hours per week in August, while hours lost through short-time working rose to 280,000 hours per week. (Table 1.11)

employment on the LFS measure has

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5, 'Labour Market Data' section

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the second quarter of 1996 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the second guarter of 1996 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 2.1. per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes in the three months to August were 1.6 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to July was 0.1 per cent higher than in the previous three months but down 0.4 per cent compared with a year earlier.
- Construction output in the second quarter of 1996 was 0.1 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 0.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing Investment in the second guarter of 1996 was 5 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 7 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the second guarter of 1996 was 0.2 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 0.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to July was in deficit by £3.5 billion. This compares to a deficit of £3.6 billion in the previous three months and £3.1 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to July were up 2.3 per cent on the previous three months and 7.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

seasonally adjusted

0

468

S93

D93

M94

- 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 12month 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 cent in September, up from 2.8 per cent for August.
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.5 per cent, up from 2.4 per cent for August.
- 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 August, compared with a provisional decrease of 2.3 per cent for July.

--- Old series

New series

M96

D95

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 2. Tables 0.1-0.4. 1.1-1.5. 1.11 7.1-7.4 'Labour Market Data' section

- New results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Great Britain, carried out in summer (Jun to Aug) 1996, showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) stood at 25,715,000; a rise of 70,000 since spring (Mar to May) 1996 and a rise of 210,000 since summer 1995. Both male and female employment increased; the number of men in employment was up over the quarter by 37,000, and over the year by 91,000 to 14,183,000 and the number of women in employment has risen by 32,000 over the quarter, and 119,000 over the year to 11 532 000
- As a result of revisions to the employee series the Workforce in Employment has now been revised back to September 1993 (see figure 2). The revisions were due to (i) updating of the workplace sample using information from the 1993 Census of Employment, (ii) re-benchmarking on the 1995 Annual Employment Survey and (iii) new seasonal factors.
- As a result of the revisions, the Workforce in Employment has been revised up 9,000 at June 1996 to 25,819,000 (although there were larger revisions to earlier quarter Full-time employees have been revised up 167,000 with part-time employees revised down 158,000. In addition, refinements to the seasonal adjustment have made recent quarterly changes smaller than those previously published.
- The Workforce in Employment has increased by 35,000 over the quarter, die to a rise of 72,000 in employees. The number in the armed forces, participants in wor related government-supported training schemes, and self-employed fell by 1,00 15,000 and 21,000 respectively. (Tables 1.1)
- According to the LFS, the number of employees in GB had risen by 210,000 to 22,084,000 (seasonally adjusted) from summer 1995 to summer 1996, while the number of the self-employed has risen by 41,000 to 3,290,000 over the same period. Since spring 1996 the numbers of employees have fallen by 18,000 and the number of self-employed has risen by 92,000 in summer 1996. (Tables 0.3 & 7.1)
- The LES also showed that the numbers in both full-time and part-time employment rose over the quarter (15,000 and 54,000) and the year (15,000 and 199,000) to summer 1996.
- From the Workforce in Employment estimates, jobs in manufacturing industries in Great Britain were revised up by 103,000 on the previous published level for July and stood at 3,934,000 in August, there was little movement over the month but up 31,000 (0.8 per cent) over the year. Jobs in mining, energy and water supply were revised down 17,000 in July, falling 3,000 in August and 32,000 (14.3 per cent) over the vear. (Table 1.2)

UNEMPLOYMENT

1-0.4, 2.1-2.24, (except 2.18), 7.1-7.6, 'Labour Market Data' section

- unemployment fell by 35,600 in September 1996 to stand at 2,073,100 (the lowest level since February 1991). (Table 2.1)
- The unemployment level was 479,220 or 30 per cent higher than in April 1990 when mant unemployment reached its last trough, but 908,800 (30 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 7.4 per cent of the storce was down 0.1 per cent on the previous month. This was the lowest rate since March 1991. (Table 2.1)
- lower than 12 months ago and, over the ar has fallen in every region for both men female unemployment rate remained the same, and in Northern Ireland were there & 2.3)
- el of seasonally adjusted claimant employment fell in every region. The est regional percentage falls were in the oth West, the North, and Yorkshire and nberside. (Table 2.3)
- diusted unemployment fell in every region (Table 2.3)



LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

Results from the summer 1996 GB LFS. show that, on the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain stood at 2.26 million (or 8.1 per cent), which is 221,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period.

- The LFS consequently recorded that the seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate fell over both the quarter and the year to summer 1996 by 0.2 and 0.6 per cent respectively to 8.1 per cent.
- The summer 1996 unemployment rate equates to 2,263,000 people, with the quarterly and yearly falls equal to 50,000 and 154,000 people respectively.
- The LFS also shows that 1.478,000 men and 784,000 women (seasonally adjusted) were ILO unemployed in summer 1996; down 36.000 and 14.000 respectively since spring 1996, and down 94,000 and 60,000 respectively since summer 1995.

The LFS reports a fall in the number of longterm (over one year) ILO unemployed people over the year to summer 1996 both in total (by 129,000 to 871,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed people (by 2.9 per cent to 37.4 per cent).

Seasonally adjusted --- Unadjusted 2.1 .hul Oct Nov Dec Feb Mar May Jun Aug Figure 4 Variations in regional unemployment rates in the United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted Sep 86 Sep 96

Figure 3 Seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment flows; United Kingdom; September 1995-96



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Figure 4. Tables 3.1-3.3, 'Labour Market Data' section

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 16,600 to 253,600. (Tables 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres increased by 3,300 to 222,000. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the ES fell by 2,200 to 145,100, (Table 3,1)

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3, 'Labour Market Data' section

- The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to August 1996 was provisionally estimated to be 4 per cent. This was unchanged from the July figure which was revised up by 1/4 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 3.6 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4½ per cent - the same as the July figure which was revised up by ½ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- These together with the September to December 1995 and November 1993 rates are the lowest since 1967
- The production industries increase in average earnings was 4¼ per cent. This was 1/4 percent higher than the July figure which was revised up by ¼ per cent. The final rate for June was 4 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 3¾ per cent. This was unchanged from the July figure. (Table 5.1)



NOVEMBER 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

Millions 22.2 22.1 22 0 21.9 21.8 21.7 21.6

Employees in employment in the United Kingdom; September 1993- June 1996;

J94

S94

D94

M95

J95

S95

- was a slight increase over the year). (Tables
- The unemployment rate was 0.7 per cent women (apart from Scotland, where the
- Between August and September the total
- Over the month the rate of seasonally

LABOUR MARKET **UPDATE**

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6 Tables 1.8, 5.8, 'Labour Market Data' section

- Manufacturing output was down 0.4 per cent in the three months ending August 1996 compared with a year earlier (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 earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 4.5 per cent in the three months ending August 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 2 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1996, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 1 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1996. compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person; United Kingdom Figure 6



Tables 4.1-4.2, 'Labour Market Data' section

It was provisionally estimated that 442,000

work in August 1996. This is the highest

(515,000). It is almost three times higher

than the revised figure for July 1996 (148,

000) and almost five times higher than the

August average over the ten year period

The number of working days lost in the 12

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 the

monthly figure since February 1990

1986-1995 (90,000).

working days were lost due to stoppages of

TRAINING Tables 8.1-8.11, 'Labour Market Data' section

- According to the spring LFS, three million (13.9 per cent) employees of working age (seasonally adjusted) received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview a slight increase on winter 1995/6.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) decreased between June and July 1996. The number of participants was down 1 per cent from the number participating in July 1995. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW between April 1995 and January 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving, was higher than the equivalent figure for leavers between April 1994 and January 1995. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was also greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier, but the trend is currently more or less flat. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants rose between June and July 1996. The number of participants was 2 per cent lower than in July 1995. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers between April 1995 and January 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than for leavers between April 1994 and January 1995. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)
- > The proportion of YT leavers between April 1995 and January 1996 who gained a gualification while on the programme was 2 per cent higher than the corresponding figure for the same period in 1995 (Table 8.4)
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in Great Britain was 38,500 in July 1996. (Table 8.1)

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS Tables 2 18 59 68-69, 'Labour Market Da

- ◆ Among the European Union (EU) partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland. Ireland, Italy, France, Belgium, Sweden and Germany. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO rate, however, is still higher than in the Netherlands and Portugal, while OECD figures for Denmark, Greece. Luxembourg & Austria are not available (Table 2 18)
- ◆ The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.2 per cen for the UK in August 1996, compared with 10.8 per cent for the EU as a whole)
- The UK unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8 per cent for the UK in August 1996 compared with 11.2 per cent in July 1996 for the EU average excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria). (Table 2.18)
- The manufacturing average earnings increase was higher for GB than in five OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EU, countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 2.3 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to August, compared with an increase of 2.1 per ent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.6 per cent and in West Germany by 1.4 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.9 per cent in USA, by 1.4 per cent in Canada and by 0.1 per cent in Japan. (It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular, the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.)

Working days lost due to labo disputes; United Kingdom

Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug

Working days lost

Stonnages

iaure 7

200

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

OTT 273 5585 HELP-LINE



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 esponse to enquiries on the Office for National Statistics' LFS Help-Line.

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER 1996 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM SPRING (MARCH TO MAY) 1996 LFS

Weekend working

- Young people are more likely to work at the weekend if they are in full-time education.
- 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
- The economic activity rate for ethnic minorities of working age is lower than that for white people in all regions

- 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.

WEEKEND WORKING

he LFS asks people in time education (FTE) and not in on a Saturday, and less than a fifth education, and that more young FTE who usually work on a ployment whether they usually ork at weekends in their Saturday or a Sunday (whether ain jobs. Figure 1 gives the paid or not). For example, it can oportions of young men and be seen that more than half the omen (aged 16 to 24) in full- young men in FTE usually work

of the women not in FTE usually work on a Sunday.

the weekend if they are in full-time

people usually work on a Saturday than a Sunday. The proportions of The figure shows that young male and female workers are people are more likely to work at broadly similar.

Figure 1 Young people (16-24 years) in employment who usually work weekends in their main jobs Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



corresponding period a year ago (296,000).

- ◆ 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 1996. The 12 month to August total (234) was higher than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 222.

It compares with an annual average over the ten year period 1986 to 1995 of 1.8 million days lost.

If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please ring Steve Hickman at the Office for National Statistics. Tel: 0171 273 5521

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION

Figure 7.

LABOUR DISPUTES

Thousands 500

HELP-LINE

2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS

The LFS is a regular source of information about ethnic minority groups; an overview of th econo is give 79 pe worki active ethnie econo to t. Pakist each in are fe wome

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of pe eithe

Table 1 Economic activity rates by ethnic group for men and women of working age (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

nic activity of these groups in <i>table 1</i> . In spring 1996		Men	Women	All
r cent of all people of g age were economically Pakistani/Bangladeshi	All people	85.1	71.6	78.7
groups have the lowest mic activity rate due	White	85.3	72.4	79.2
e low activity of	All ethnic minority groups	75.2	54.2	64.9
dividual ethnic group there				
ver economically active	Black	77.6	69.1	73.2
than men.	Indian	80.0	59.8	70.4
onomic activity rate	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	71.0	19.5	47.1
te refers to the percentage ble of working age who are	Chinese	61.7	55.7	58.7
in employment or ILO oyed.	Other	72.5	59.4	65.9
		and the second second second	and the second sec	State of the state

3 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF ETHNIC MINORITIES BY REGION

an analysis by region of economic people.

Figure 2 shows the economic activity rates for individual ethnic ethnic minority people by region; to the small numbers of such

Wales and the North have low Anglia, East Midlands, Great activity rates of White and of minority groups is not possible due economic activity rates for both London all have higher econom whites and ethnic minorities, while activity in both groups. the South East, South West, East

Figure 2 Economic activity rates for people of working age (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)



HELP-LINE

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 regest that a measure of how far obtain employment in various occupation and industry in which each occupation/industry who acial equality has been achieved is industries and subsequently they work; figures 3 and 4 show belong to an ethnic minority.

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)



Rate for all industries (4.3%) 2 **Percentage of employees**

Figure 4 Percentage of employees of working age in

certain industries who belong to an ethnic minority

group (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

Note: The agriculture & fishing and energy & water industries have not been included as the sample sizes are too small

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Fthnic norities

Social Focus on Ethnic Minorities is available from the ONS Salesdesk on 0171 270 6081 or The Stationery Office (formerly HMSO), price £25, ISBN 0 11 620793 0.

Ethnic Minorities

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, 1995 3.2 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 them 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 in the Black and the White groups.

HELP-LINE

ECONOMIC STATUS NOW AND ONE YEAR AGO

In spring the LFS asks all people about their economic status 12 months ago, allowing an analysis of change over time. Table 2 presents this information which can be used to look, for example, at women entering the labour market after having been looking after the family or home. In spring 1996, there were 350,000 women in employment and 181,000 ILO unemployed people who were looking after the family or home one year earlier. It also shows that of the men unemployed last year 33 per cent are in employment in spring 1996, 53 per cent are ILO unemployed and 14 per cent inactive.

° Cir	cumstances 12 months ago in the	LFS
 The LFS asks what a person's situation was 12 months ago. Respondents are asked if they were doing any of the following: working in a paid job or business 	 doing unpaid work for themselves or a relative a full-time student or pupil looking after the family or home temporarily sick or injured 	These differ from the pre- economic activity, as they based on recall and respondent's assessment of t main activity rather than t activity on the ILO definitions.
 laid off, or on short time at firm unemployed, actively seeking work 	 long-term sick or disabled retired from paid work none of these 	example, a student with a job classify themselves as ei a student or in employment not both) when asked al circumstances 12 months when asked about curses a
 on a government-supported scheme 		(assuming the status has changed) they can clas themselves as both.

Table 2 Circumstances of men and women 12 months ago by present economic activity (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted, thousands)

	In employment	ILO unemployed	Inactive	All
Economic activity 12 months earlier				
Men				April Marine State
In employment ^a	12,996	485	357	13,838
Unemployed, actively seeking work	484	773	206	1,46 3
Full-time student	431	147	674	1,252
Looking after family/home	18	14	204	236
Temporary sick or injured	38	20	57	116
Long-term sick or disabled	33	23	1,119	I,175
Retired	25	*	3,377	3,410
None of these	50	19	68	137
All	14,091	I,495	6,068	21,654
Women				
In employment ^a	10,286	222	621	11,128
Unemployed, actively seeking work	281	237	172	689
Full-time student	445	98	662	1,204
Looking after family/home	350	181	3,035	3,565
Temporary sick or injured	37	*	59	104
Long-term sick or disabled	3	*	812	833
Retired		*	5,125	5,138
None of these	60	3	121	195
All	11,487	770	10,611	22,869
		Internet and the second s		

a Includes those who reponded that they were working in a paid job or business, laid off, or on short time at firm, on a government-supported scheme or doing unpaid work for themselves or a relative.



Figure 5 ILO unemployed by circumstances 12 months ago (Great Britain, spring 1996, not seasonally adjusted)

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Research Programme Quarterly Update provides a report on the progress of projects in the Jabour 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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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 Studies

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 Government to encouraging employers to meet the Investors in People standard. Launched in October 1991 Investors provides a framework for employers to align the development of employees with business goals.

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In 1993 the Department for Education and Employment commissioned the 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 three stages, based largely around a longitudinal survey of 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 potential benefits from participation in the Investors initiative. The most commonly cited reasons include:

- **better training systems** including improved identification of training needs, introduction of training audits;
- **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 contribute are:

- improved business performance either generally, in terms of a better external image, or more directly in terms of improved financial performance, higher quality products and higher levels of customer satisfaction;
- better management systems in terms 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:

- the unaware who do not know about Investors, a third of all not-involved employers:
- 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, under 20 per cent;
- the emulators employers aware of 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 non-participating employers;
- the primed some 10 per cent of the not-involved who want to get their 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) and comparing them with larger ones, it was 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.
- iii. Smaller non-involved employers were 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 taken to achieve recognition has doubled since the first batch of employers signed up to the process.

Employers committed to becoming Investors in People in recent years have generally found it harder than expected to achieve the Standard for the following reasons.

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a) The distance they have to travel either in terms of the culture of the organisation or the extent to which appropriate systems and processes are 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 process

d) Organisational change - changes in 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, it was found that, in comparison with larger employers, they:

- were more concerned about the amount of paperwork involved:
- found it more difficult to find someone to drive the process forward;
- 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 Investors has had a significant, positive 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 not a 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. 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 result of Investors was found.

Training costs

Four in ten involved in Investors saw training costs rise as a result. There were two main sets of costs:

- 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 (through time spent in appraisals, evaluation etc.).

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 management practices is different among 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 employees regularly plan and review training needs, compared 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 employers;
- 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;
- iv. 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 as a means of improving the skills and motivation of their workforce and workplace relationships. Two-thirds of 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' skills and competencies (51 per cent);

• employee commitment (51 per cent): • employee communications (47 per cent). Employers involved in Investors also reported fewer skill shortages year-on-year, 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 looking to gain from Investors than those who were 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 that they could have been achieved by other means. However, 40 per cent of employers who said that the training or workforce objectives they had sought from Investors 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 that it had had an indirect effect. Of the rest, almost 70 per cent said that Investors would have an effect in the future.

Business improvements

The main areas of business improvement were:

- increased productivity (46 per cent of those identifying an improvement);
- improved quality of service/production (46 per cent);
- increased awareness of business needs and goals (45 per cent).

Further evidence that the smaller employers see the impact of Investors at an earlier stage than larger ones was found. Almost two-thirds of committed employers with under 50 employees told us that their involvement with Investors had led to workforce improvements, compared with less than half of those with 200 or more employees. The key area of improvement for small employers was in their employees' understanding of the business. Smaller employers were also more

- likely to: • report that Investors made a direct
- contribution to financial performance; • expect to see an effect in the future;
- expect any future effect to materialise sooner (generally in under a year; larger employers felt that they had to wait at least 18 months).

A feature article reporting the findings of an earlier stage of the research appeared in Labour Market Trends in November 1995, pp 415-418. 'The Return on Investors', IES Report 314, ISBN 1-85184-240-3, £35. Available from: BEBC Ltd, PO Box 1496, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD, tel 01202 715555.

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Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey - July 1996

This article presents the results of projecting the April 1996 New Earnings Survey (NES July 1996 and compares the ac NES figures to the projected figures published in Septem

July 1996 IT IS estimated that the average g weekly earnings of full-time a employees in July 1996 was £354 Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the detailed fig for nine occupation groups (and man non manual), selected industry groups, star

rd	regions	of	Great	Britain.	
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users can construct their own July

Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, Table 1 **July 1996**

Estimated average earnings in

For categories not shown in tables

Continues on next pac

) to tual vpril ber. coss dult .90 . ures	Occupation	All employ	loyees on adult rates						
tual April		Major group	Men	Women	All				
ber.	Managers and administrators	-	574 5	303.3	500.7				
	Professional occupations	2	525.2	425.3	185.8				
	Associate professional and	-	525.2	420.0	403.0				
	technical occupations	3	467.6	353.4	418.5				
	Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	277.3	241.5	253.0				
ross	Craft and related occupations	5	334.5	202.1	322.3				
dult	Personal and protective service								
.90.	occupations	6	323.8	209.7	272.4				
ures	Sales occupations	7	324.8	210.6	274.4				
ual/	Plant and machine operatives	8	306.5	210.9	289.7				
and	Other occupations	9	255.9	176.2	238.8				
13	All non-manual occupations		468.6	305.4	392.0				
.996	All manual occupations		303.6	196.8	283.1				
	All occupations	1-9	395.1	285.8	354.9				

Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, July 1996

Industry	SIC code	Men		1	Women		<u></u>	All		
		Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	243.0	364.7	266.5	179.3	*	203.3	236.5	330.3	257.7
Mining and guarrying	C	370.6	*	500.8	*	*	*	*	579.2	179.2
Manufacturing	D	326.2	484 1	383.3	206.6	201.0	2/9 1	303 1	128 5	352 5
Manufacture of food products	DA	317.7	541.8	389 1	220.3	300.8	250.9	293.5	469.2	352.3
Manufacture of textile and textile	Dirt	011.1	011.0	000.1	220.0	000.0	200.0	200.0	400.2	002.0
products	DB	268.9	406.4	312.4	175 1	245.9	190.9	2177	338.6	250 1
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper				01211		210.0	100.0	211.1	000.0	200.1
products; publishing and printing	DE	364.5	519.8	389.1	230.0	327.3	302.5	341.2	439 1	394 7
Manufacture of electrical and optical							002.0	01112	10011	00 111
equipment	DL	308.3	470.3	408.8	209.2	288.8	243.1	276.6	423.4	346.6
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	365.7	497.5	471.3	259.6	296.4	281.6	359.1	464.4	396.4
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	402.7	543.5	361.5	*	348.1	346.6	401.6	475.5	445.3
Construction	F	310.5	450.0	343.6	*	255.6	252.5	309.4	406.6	350.6
Wholesale and retail trade	G	266.1	386.8	259.4	186.9	243.6	237.8	255.4	325.2	306.5
Hotels and restaurants	Н	204.8	361.1	371.1	158.0	243.8	192.6	183.8	301.8	228.0
Transport, storage and										
communication	1	317.3	465.4	589.6	289.0	305.9	302.2	314.8	408.3	356.8
Financial intermediation	J	376.6	598.0	451.1	*	324.1	323.4	352.3	459.5	456.9
Real estate, renting and business										
activities	К	277.7	515.5	406.1	201.2	309.2	302.5	268.2	429.5	391.8
Public administration and defence	L	277.5	428.2	431.9	216.3	299.3	295.8	266.7	369.3	358.8
Education	М	245.3	461.6	391.1	168.6	364.7	356.5	221.6	401.7	387.1
Health and social work	N	243.1	467.0	350.8	176.9	312.9	284.5	203.0	346.9	315.4
Other community, social and personal										
service activities	0	266.4	413.8	350.8	167.9	307.5	278.5	243.7	365.0	323.2
All industries and services	A-Q	303.6	468.8	395.1	196.8	305.4	285.8	283.1	393.2	354.9
'Not available.										

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

Region	Men			Women			Men and Women		
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
South East	323.4	534.9	462.4	220.1	347.5	330.9	303.3	449.7	411.4
Fast 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
Fast 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 Non-manual	1.0076 1.0093	1.0080 1.0100	1.0076 1.0095							
All	1.0089	1.0100	1.0091							

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 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).

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.

Table 4 Projected April 1996 results compared with actual results

	Men			Women	S. S. Shink		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

Using the projected April 1995 average

Manual men's earnings increased more slowly than average between April 1995

and 1996 (3.5 per cent compared with 4.2 per cent). This is a reversal of the 1995 result which showed manual earnings (4 per cent) rising faster than all earnings (3.1 per cent). Earnings in other categories, 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 0.2 percentage point larger increase than the AEI) mean that projections were generally too small. This is more obvious for women than for men with NES showing women's earnings increasing half a percentage point more quickly than men's.

• Statistical updates in this series appear quarterly in the November, February, May and August issues of Labour Market Trends.

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

The Office for National Statistics' New Earnings Survey is the most comprehensive source of earnings information in Great Britain. This article compares the results of this

year's findings with last year's.

Earnings and Employment Division,

By Kenny Osborne and

Office for National Statistics

Claire Nichol.

- Full-time employees worked on average 40.2 hours a week, slightly less than in 1995; average part-time hours were 19.3, representing a 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 lowest since 1973, the first year that 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).

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· Both manual and non-manual

earnings rose faster in the private

sector than the public sector but

due to a decrease in the proportion

of manual employment in the

public sector, average public sector

earnings increased faster than

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 April

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 East

· Regionally, the South East has by

private sector earnings.

1996 (6.4 per cent).

Anglia (5.4 per cent).

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



Photo: Laurie Sparham/Networ

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 levels of earnings separately for manual and non-manual workers and for men and women (the NES also gives information on the growth in earnings, which can be compared with other sources);
- b) the make-up of total earnings split between basic pay and other components:
- c) the distribution of the earnings of individual 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 present summary results of the 1996 Survey which look at overall averages, make-up and distribution of earnings. While these figures are of interest, they can hide wide variations between different industries,

Table 1 Levels of average pay and hours in April 1996 and increases since April 1995

Employees on adult rates,	Full-time										
whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Men			Women			Men and Women			Men and Women	
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	All	
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	301	465	392	195	302	283	281	390	352	107	
increase since April 1995 (per cent)	3.5	4.3	4.1	3.7	4.6	4.6	3.5	4.4	4.2	1.5	
Average gross hourly earnings											
including overtime pay and hours (£)	6.70	11.83	9.34	4.81	8.16	7.51	6.37	10.17	8.71	5.59	
increase since April 1995 (per cent)	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.6	4.6	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.3	1.0	
Average gross hourly earnings											
excluding overtime pay and hours (£)	6.51	11.87	9.39	4.72	8.14	7.50	6.18	10.17	8.72	5.6	
increase since April 1995 (per cent)	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.7	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.3	1.1	
Average total weekly hours	44.8	39.1	41.7	40.2	37.1	37.6	44.0	38.2	40.2	19.3	
change since April 1995 (hours)	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.2	
Average weekly overtime hours	5.3	1.3	3.1	2.0	0.6	0.9	4.7	1.0	2.3	1.1	
change since April 1995 (hours)	-0.3	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.1	

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 (including overtime) of all full-time employees on adult rates working a full week in April 1996 were £352. The average working week, for those full-time employees for whom weekly hours were reported, was 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).

Average weekly earnings of full-time 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, excluding overtime, of all full-time employees



were £8.72. Non-manual employees aver-

aged £10.17 per hour, manuals £6.18

excluding overtime. Average hourly earn-

ings for women were £7.50 around 80 per

cent that of men (£9.39). This represents a

Women's earnings increased by 4.6 per

The average full-time working week

Average hourly earnings, excluding

Hourly earnings of part-time workers

cal note) and significantly greater than the increase in the Retail Prices Index (RPI) of 2.4 per cent over the same period.



Figure 2 Average gross hourly earnings, employees on adult rates



women (64 per cent) than for men (70 per cent). The average number of hours worked by part-timers increased slightly from 1995 9.3 hours. This was the result of a change in the working patterns of part-time women as the figure for men remained unchanged at 18.9 hours. Average gross

full-time workers. The gap was bigger for | men's earnings dropped over the year to £123, this was still around £20 higher than part-time women.

Make-up of pay

The NES divides total gross earnings into four components: overtime, payment by results/incentive payments, premium weekly earnings for part-time employees | payments for shift work, and the residual – were £107. Although average part-time which can be referred to in shorthand as

'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 of non-manual workers and just over one in five manual workers received shift premia - three times the proportion of nonmanual workers.

Among the 29 per cent of workers who worked overtime, the average weekly overtime payment was £67 - average weekly overtime hours were 7.8. A fifth of workers received some form of bonus payment, averaging £62 per week. 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 possible that an increase in other methods of payment not currently identifiable in the NES may be responsible. For example, performance pay consolidated into basic

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

Full-time employees on adult rates,	Men			Women			Men and	Women	
whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	301	464	392	195	302	283	281	390	352
of which:									
overtime payments (£)	43	13	26	12	6	7	37	10	19
incentive etc. payments (£)	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 earn	ings								
overtime payments	14	3	7	6	2	2	13	3	5
incentive etc. payments	5	4	4	4	2	2	4	3	4
shift etc. premium payments	4	1	2	3	1	1	3	1	1
all additions	22	7	12	13	5	6	21	6	10
basic and all other payments	78	93	88	87	95	94	79	94	90
Percentage of employees who receiv	red								
overtime payments	53	20	35	30	16	19	49	18	29
incentive etc. payments	30	17	23	22	14	16	28	16	20
in each pay period	24	9	15	17	6	8	22	8	13
less often than each pay period	7	10	9	5	10	9	7	10	9
shift etc. premium payments	22	6	13	16	7	9	21	7	12
Average weekly payment (£) of those	who receiv	ved							
overtime payments	80	67	76	42	35	37	76	54	67
incentive etc. payments	47	100	69	36	48	45	45	78	62
in each pay period	47	98	63	38	52	47	46	81	59
less often than each pay period	36	89	69	22	39	37	34	66	57
shift etc. premium payments	47	49	48	34	33	33	45	41	44



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

500

400

600

£ per week

(in £10 intervals)

700

800

900

1000

1100

1200

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 employees 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

Number of employees (millions)

0.7

0.6

0.5

0.4

0.3

0.2

0.1

pay, rather than awarded in the form of a | 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 boosted by the relatively small number of people at the top end of the distribution with 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 numbers just over 3.4 in April 1996 - gives a measure of the spread or dispersion of weekly earnings. The spread was greatest for nonmanual men (the top decile was 3.6 times the bottom decile), and smallest for manual females (2.4 times). For hourly earnings the pattern is similar. The ratio of the high. est to the lowest decile for all employees is 3.6 including overtime, again with nonmanual men showing the greatest spread (3.8 per cent).

In the year to April 1996 the dispersion of earnings widened, as weekly earnings increased by 4.3 per cent at the bottom decile and by 5.4 per cent at the top. Nonetheless, earnings at both ends of the distribution increased in real terms since the Retail Prices Index rose by just 2.4 per cent over the same period. A fairly similar pattern has been observed in all years since 1986, although earnings growth among the low paid dipped below inflation in both 1990 and 1995 (see figure 5).

The NES can also be used to estimate the proportion of employees earning below specific amounts. Certain amounts are of interest because of their relationship to overall mean or median earnings. Such figures can be used, among other things, as useful indicators of the effect of the introduction of a minimum wage.

The level most frequently cited in this context is half of male median hourly earnings, or some derivative of this amount. For example, figures based on NES 1995 considered at the 1996 Trades Union Congress, of £3.801 and £4.26,2 would equate to £3.96 and £4.41 respectively using the results from the latest NES. For these earnings levels 7.5 per cent and 2.4



male median earnings. -thirds median earnings (European decency threshold).

If male median hourly earnings.

per cent of employees earn below these | (includes oil and gas extraction) at £475 respective estimates. Almost half of all manual women would fall under the second figure.

Average weekly earnings in April 1996

were highest in mining and quarrying

Results by industry

Average hourly earnings in the latter sector $(\pounds 12.38)$ 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 financial intermediation (£453).

igure 5 Earnings growth in top and bottom deciles 1986-1996



hours per week including 5.5 hours overtime compared with 36.6 hours (1.1 hours overtime) in the financial intermediation sector (see table 4).

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 sector (£5.45). It should be noted here that the number of hours worked in each industry 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 electricity, gas and water supply (5.6 per cent) and financial intermediation (5.5 per cent) not far behind. Agriculture, hunting and forestry, meanwhile, experienced the smallest increase (2.7 per cent). As in 1995 there was little difference in average manufacturing (£349.3) and service sector (£351.7) earnings although the earnings rise in services (4.1 per cent) was slightly lower 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 overall rises of 4.2 per cent and 4.1 per cent since 1995 respectively. When

200

100

481

and quarrying worked on average 44.9

300

Table 4 Average gross weekly earnings by industrial sector, April 1996

Full-time employees on adult rates, whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	Average gross weekly pay (£)	Percentage increase April 1995- April 1996	Average hourly pay excluding overtime (£)	Average total weekly hours	Average weekly overtime hours
Industry sector			Course to a set and		The second second
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;					
repair of motor vehicles etc.	304	4.6	7.41	40.9	1.8
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 | in specific industries within mining and 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 variation within the sectors. The scale of NES, 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 average weekly earnings was managers

quarrying and financial intermediation, workers involved in radio & television (£527 per week), air transport (£485) and software consultancy (£480) are among the highest paid (see table 5).

and administrators (£518 per week), fol-

lowed by professional occupations (£481 per week). Average hourly earnings were

slightly higher in the latter group, £13.5

'other' occupations, which are generally

acknowledged to be low-paid. This group includes all non-managerial agricultural

occupations along with similar low

paid occupations in industries such as

construction, transport and coal mine

labourers. Within the service sector rele-

vant occupations are messengers, porters,

cleaners etc.

The lowest levels of average weekly and hourly earnings were recorded among

compared with £13.31 (see table 6)

As expected, various arms of the hotel and restaurant sector make up much of the bottom ten paid industries. Those workers involved in clothing manufacture, however, are the lowest paid, earning on average £207 per week.

Results by occupation

The occupational group with the highest

Table 5 Highest and lowest paid industry groups, April 1996^a

Full-time employees whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	SIC 92	Average gross weekly pay (£)
Highest paid		
1 Financial intermediation, exc. banks, building societies, insurance	652	578.6
2 Radio and television activities	922	527.4
3 Scheduled air transport	621	485.2
4 Software consultancy and supply	722	480.2
5 Production and distribution of electricity	401	458.1
6 Processing of nuclear fuel	233	452.7
7 Manufacture of gas; distribution of gaseous fuels	402	444.4
8 Research & development on natural science and engineering	731	443.8
9 Monetary intermediation (banks and building societies)	651	442.3
10 Activities auxiliary to insurance and pension funding	672	437.6
Lowest paid		
1 Manufacture of other wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	182	207.2
2 Restaurants	553	217.3
3 Hotels	551	219.5
4 Retail sale of automotive fuel	505	221.2
5 Bars	554	224.2
6 Retail sale of food, beverages and tobacco in specialised stores	522	240.3
7 Manufacture of knitted and crocheted articles	177	246.2
8 Canteens and catering	555	247.8
9 Retail sale in non-specialised stores	521	248.6
10 Production, processing and preserving of meat	151	251.2

Figure 6 Typical occupations in each decile range of gross weekly earnings



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 employees in the clerical and related 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)

was observed for those employed in 'other' occupations.

Plant and machine operatives worked on average 44.9 hours per week, the highest of any of the groups; this included 5.4 hours overtime. Those in the professional occupations worked the shortest 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 a whole. As with the industrial analyses, average hours worked for particular occupations may be affected by the choice of survey date. Also, some occupations, particularly managerial occupations, do not get paid overtime and

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

£ per week

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 unaffected by absence	Average gross weekly pay (£)	Percentage increase April 1995- April 1996	Average hourly pay excluding overtime (£)	Average total weekly hours	Average weekly overtime hours
Occupational group					
Managers and administrators	518	4.7	13.31	39.0	0.6
Professional	481	3.3	13.55	35.7	0.7
Associate professional	415	4.7	10.73	38.3	1.1
Clerical and secretarial	250	4.0	6.46	38.4	1.3
Craft and related	319	4.1	7.08	43.6	4.6
Personal and protective	270	6.4	6.46	41.2	2.2
Sales	272	4.1	6.84	39.2	1.0
Plant and machine	287	3.9	6.19	44.9	5.4
Other occupations	237	1.4	5.27	43.7	4.6
All occupations	352	4.2	8.72	40.2	2.3

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Table 7 Highest and lowest paid occupations, April 1996^a

Full-time employees whose pay for the survey period was unaffected by absence	soc	Average gross weekly pay (£)
Highest paid		
1 General managers; large companies and organisations	101	1,654.8
2 Treasurers and company financial managers	120	862.1
3 Medical practitioners	220	814.6
4 Management consultants, business analysts	253	706.0
5 Underwriters, claims assessors, brokers, investment analysts	361	703.8
6 Organisation and methods and work study managers	125	665.3
7 Education officers, school inspectors	232	647.7
8 Computer systems and data processing managers	126	628.8
9 Advertising and public relations managers	123	628.5
10 Solicitors	242	623.0
Lowest paid		
1 Kitchen porters, hands	952	153.7
2 Hairdressers, barbers	660	156.2
3 Retail cash desk and check-out operators	721	165.7
4 Counterhands, catering assistants	953	166.5
5 Launderers, dry cleaners, pressers	673	170.3
6 Bar staff	622	171.2
7 Waiters, waitresses	621	172.5
8 Petrol pump forecourt attendants	722	173.1
9 Care assistants and attendants	644	181.8
10 Sewing machinists, menders, darners and embroiderers	553	182.4

a Some industries are not considered due to small sample size and/or large statistical variation.

hours worked are likely to be underrecorded.

The earnings league table of specific occupations shows, not surprisingly, general managers of large companies to be firmly at the top, earning almost twice as much as their nearest challengers, treasurers and company financial managers. The lowest ten paid occupations also read much as expected with respect to previous surveys with kitchen porters (£154) and hairdressers (£156) the lowest paid of all.

A useful picture of the entire occupational distribution of weekly earnings can be obtained by considering each decile range separately and selecting an occupation that has average earnings (for men and women together) which fall within that range and who can be considered representative of that tenth of the earnings distribution (see *figure 6*). *Figure 6* follows broadly the pattern of *table 6* with those in managerial positions commanding higher salaries than those in professional occupations etc.

Results by region

As might be expected, the highest average weekly earnings (£456) levels in April 1996 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 employees are entitled to London weighting and similar allowances. Outside the South East, all regions have very similar levels of average earnings (see *figure 7*). The largest

Figure 7 Average gross weekly earnings by region; April 1996





increases in average earnings were observed, however, in East Anglia (5.4 per cent) and the North of England (5 per cent). Greater London, on the other hand, experienced the smallest rise (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 the different mix of occupations and therefore 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.³

Results by age group

As in previous years average weekly earnings were observed to climb steadily with age to reach a maximum of £394 per week for 40 to 49-year-olds and decline thereafter. A similar pattern was observed for hourly earnings. By far the largest increase between April 1995 and April 1996 was recorded among the under 18s who saw their weekly earnings increase by almost 11 per cent. Earnings in this group fluctuate due to newcomers to the survey. The smallest increase was 3.1 per cent, which occurred in the 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 which the sample is drawn as they earn less than the tax threshold.

Footnotes

- 1 Half male median hourly earnings.
- 2 Half male median weekly earnings divided by average number of hours worked by men and women (excluding overtime).
- 3 To take account of local 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'. The figures generally relate to full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence (see *technical note*). Last year's results can be found in: 'Patterns of pay: results of the 1995 New Earnings Survey', *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995, pp 405-414.

Technical note

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 in confidence from employers. Two broadly equivalent methods 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 comprehensive. 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, based on estimates of Employees in Employment at March 1996 are shown below.

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 selfemployed. In 1996 the information related to the pay period which included 17 April. The earnings information collected relates to 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 employees on adult rates whose earnings 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 reduced because of sickness, short-time 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 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;c) the structural effects of changes in the composition of the employed labour force.

It is possible to estimate the last effect by applying the 1995 NES sample distribution to the 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 increased 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 recorded by the Average Earnings Index (AEI) for the same period is not altogether surprising. Although both NES and AEI relate to the whole economy, there are differences in their coverage. Furthermore, the AEI relates to a different week in April. As a result some increases paid in April to weekly staff may be missed by the NES but collected by the AEI survey later in the month.

Earnings of women relative to mer

Although average hourly earnings provide a useful comparison between men's and women's earnings, they do not indicate differences in rates of pay f comparable jobs. This is because such averages reflect the different employment characteristics of women and men, such as the proportions in different occupations and their length of time in jobs. The fact that women are more concentrated than men in non-manual occupations raises their overall average pay relative to men's: the average hourly earnings excluding overtime of non-manual women is heper than that of manual men. Among bo manual and non-manual workers, however women are concentrated lower paid occupations which reduces their relative pay.

Results of the 1995 Annual Employment Survey

ure Statistical feature St

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, Earnings and Employment Division, Office for National Statistics.



Key findings

• The estimate of employees in employment in Great Britain for 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 cent. There have been increases in both manufacturing (3.5 per cent) and services (2.2 per cent) and a fall in energy and water (19.2 per cent). There has been an increase 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 1995 50.7 per cent of total employees in employment, were men – slightly less than in 1993 and 1991 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 Sussex had the highest proportion of female 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 11 in 1991).

- Seventy-five per cent of total employees were employed in the services sector (as defined by 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 per cent) and lowest in the Borders region (58.1 per cent).
- Manufacturing sector employment 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 counties or Scottish regions, over 25 per cent of employees were in the manufacturing sector.
- 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 employed in part-time jobs. Of the total employees, 22.2 per cent were female and 5.3 per cent male parttime 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).

Introduction

THE INTRODUCTION of the Annual Employment Survey (AES) is the final stage in a programme begun in 1990 by the former Employment Department to develop and improve the quality of its products and service to customers. The Office 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 survey date. However, as the AES 1995 is the first of its kind, greater emphasis has been placed on data quality this year rather 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.

The improved use of administrative 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 employers responding to the AES are compared 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 estimates for all employees (see technical note). Improvements in the accuracy of the IDBR, through continuous feedback from all ONS business surveys, enable a reduction in sample size for the 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 effective 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 published, the overall conclusion is that the AES should continue in broadly the same manner as 1995.

Purpose of the AES

The survey is the main source of information about the numbers employed in local areas, by detailed industrial categories, throughout Great Britain. Estimates are provided on numbers in employment by sex, full-time and part-time status, industrial activity and location. It is the only source of employment data available at such a level covering all sections of the economy.



four years. For single site businesses, there

is a full survey each year of those with 50

or more employees and those with 25 to 49

are surveyed once every four years. For

those with less than 25 employees the

survey interval is about once in every

For non-surveyed businesses with a

PAYE link, total employment is calculated

by applying regression equations

applicable for responding businesses (see

The AES excludes members of the

Armed Forces, manual homeworkers on

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 multi-workplace businesses with less than 25 employees are surveyed once every



25 years.

technical note).

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

	Greater London	Rest of South East	All of South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great
- ductries and services	3.192.5	3.957.4	7.149.9	794.6	1.741.7	2 018 4	1 546 7	1 874 4	2 321 8	1 0/6 5	045.7	1 009 6	01 420 2
industries and and fishing	3.0	55.4	58.3	26.5	37.3	24.7	25.1	21.6	17.0	11.2	19.0	39.2	279.9
duction and construction	376.6	770.5	1,147.1	194.4	383.5	635.9	479.7	504.2	599.0	299.7	259.6	479.1	4,982.3
nufacturing industries	269.7	613.3	883.0	157.4	300.3	542.9	406.2	404.1	491.1	232.8	208.4	318.7	3,944.7
vice industries	2,812.9	3,131.5	5,944.4	573.7	1,320.9	1,357.8	1,041.9	1,348.6	1,705.8	735.5	667.1	1,480.3	16,176.0
riculture, forestry and fishing	3.0	55.4	58.3	26.5	37.3	24.7	25.1	21.6	17.0	11.2	19.0	39.2	279.9
riculture, hunting and related services	2.5	53.8	56.3	26.0	36.2	23.9	24.6	20.7	16.4	10.4	17.9	33.3	265.7
estry, logging and related services	0.1	1.2	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	3.4	9.3
hing, operation of fish hatcheries & farms	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.1	2.6	5.0
ergy and water supply industries	17.7	34.0	51.7	10.6	24.1	19.9	19.2	19.1	18.9	12.7	14.3	38.3	228.8
ing of coal and lignite; peat extraction						0.6	1.9	2.1	0.1	1.5	2.3	2.2	10.9
raction of order potrolocarn and national gao					0.5					0.5		14.3	25.3 0.3
er mining and quarrying	0.4	3.7	4.2	1.0	5.3	2.7	3.9	3.9	1.6	2.1	-2.3	2.6	29.6
ctricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	9.6 2.0	19.6 9.2	29.2 11.2	4.8	12.3	10.9	9.3 3.5	10.2	12.9	6.6	6.6	15.1	117.9
Bolion, particular, and					0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	7.2	2.1	0.1	4.0	44.7
nufacturing industries	269.7 23.1	613.3 44.2	883.0 67.3	30.3	300.3	542.9 37.0	406.2	404.1	491.1	232.8	208.4	318.7	3,944.7
acco products			1.5		00.5	57.0	40.0	54.7	1.5	20.9	10.0	00.3	430.0
tiles	5.0	5.4	10.4	1.4	5.0	9.2	47.0	33.8	37.4	5.6	4.4	21.0	175.3
aring apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur	15.4	8.8	24.2	1.6	6.2	11.3	29.1	16.1	20.5	14.0	6.3	13.9	143.4
ning and dressing of leather; luggage etc	3.0	1.6	4.6	1.9	5.2	2.8	11.5	2.4	5.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	38.1
od and wood based products; articles of straw	4.2	10.4	14.7	3.9	6.8	8.3	7.6	9.7	8.0	5.5	3.9	9.1	77.5
p, paper and paper products; publishing	5.2	22.2	27.4	6.7	7.7	8.3	9.7	11.6	22.1	7.4	9.1	9.9	120.0
lishing, printing and reproduction of records	86.8	66.1	152.8	16.5	25.6	20.9	23.9	30.1	26.0	9.7	8.8	19.7	334.1
e, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	2.0	4.3	6.3			1.3		2.5	6.7		2.1	2.0	29.9
micals and chemical products	16.7	52.8	69.5	8.4	12.7	13.6	22.6	25.6	50.2	25.0	10.0	14.6	252.1
ber and plastic products	9.5	32.5	42.0	10.0	19.9	39.1	23.7	17.7	28.3	13.7	12.6	13.7	220.8
er non-metallic mineral products	3.7	16.0	19.7	4.5	9.1	40.5	18.5	14.4	15.8	6.3	6.2	9.6	144.7
ic metals	3.2	8.1	11.4	1.5	3.9	34.6	10.1	26.3	5.7	11.8	22.7	4.8	132.8
ricated metal products; except machinery	20.4	56.3	76.7	11.1	25.5	104.5	35.9	48.9	44.4	22.4	19.2	27.9	416.6
shinery and equipment n.e.c.	16.2	68.2	84.4	22.7	33.2	63.8	40.6	41.5	43.9	22.1	12.1	31.2	395.6
ce machinery and computers	4.4	15.9	20.3	2.3	4.5	6.3	2.2	1.6	2.4	0.5	2.1	9.4	51.8
trical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	11.0	31.2	42.2	4.8	13.7	25.1	13.1	11.3	22.8	10.8	11.2	13.2	168.1
io, television and communication equipment	6.3	28.2	34.5	6.7	15.6	6.7	4.3	4.7	10.4	7.3	15.9	15.9	122.0
lical, precision & optical instruments; clocks	10.9	49.1	60.0	5.9	15.3	10.2	9.4	6.2	11.6	4.6	8.9	12.7	144.8
or vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	5.9	35.3	41.2	6.3	11.6	64.0	13.3	10.5	26.4	11.7	14.2	4.4	203.4
er transport equipment	2.1	25.0	27.8	2.9	27.3	13.5	16.9	8.6	19.9	9.0	5.3	19.8	151.0
irture; manutacturing n.e.c. ycling	13.1	29.5	42.6	7.4 0.3	11.0 0.6	20.7	18.8 0.5	24.8 1.2	22.3 1.1	10.0	12.7	7.1 0.8	177.5
istruction	89.2	123.2	212.4	26.4	59.2	73.1	54.3	80.9	80.1	54.2	26.0	100.0	000 0
			2.12.1	20.4	00.2	70.1	54.5	00.9	09.1	34.2	30.9	122.2	000.0
motion, notels and restuarants , maintenance and repair of motor vehicles;	698.5	950.6	1,649.0	176.7	424.1	436.8	339.8	436.6	513.7	214.0	196.2	441.4	4,828.2
ale of tuel	44.6	103.3	147.9	20.9	46.5	53.6	41.0	45.4	50.9	22.8	20.3	43.6	493.0
Diesale trade except motor venicles	144.3	200.6	344.9	34.6	69.8	99.5	76.3	83.7	102.5	28.7	28.6	61.7	930.4
al rade, except of motor venicles; repair	315.2	428.6	743.9	79.1	184.7	177.3	146.4	203.1	239.1	102.7	90.6	207.0	2,173.8
and restaurants	194.3	218.1	412.3	42.1	123.1	106.4	76.0	104.4	121.2	59.8	56.6	129.1	1,231.0
Isport and communications	266.5	253.3	519.8	55.5	84.3	97.2	77.3	105.8	136.8	51.8	42.2	109.3	1,280.0
er transport, transport via pipelines	04.0	/1.8	130.4	20.1	31.3	41.3	36.5	48.5	55.4	23.4	20.0	45.2	458.1
ransport	1.1	10.2	17.3	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.6	3.2	27.1
porting and auxiliany transport activities	20.3	10.4	41.9	14.4	17.0	1.1	1.6	0.7	2.8	0.7	0.2	3.5	54.1
t and telecommunications	90.6	90.2	143.4	18.6	33.5	36.5	22.1	23.3 32.3	36.7 40.7	12.4 14.5	7.3 14.1	24.7 32.6	315.1 425.6
king, finance and insurance, etc.	042.7	760 7	4 704 4	445.0	070.0	075.0	100.0						
Incial intermediation except insurance	180.7	01 /	201 1	10.4	270.3	215.9	182.0	253.4	347.1	115.1	99.7	293.1	3,656.7
Incial intermediation n.e.c.	3/ 3	51.6	85.0	10.7	90.7	10.0	27.0	49.0	40.0	10.0	17.4	40.8	590.5
vities auxiliary to financial intermediation	72.6	33.1	105.7	5.0	10.0	10.4	0.1	14.0	23.9	4.9	4.5	23.9	211.4
l estate activities	67.4	49.2	116.7	9.3	24.0	21.7	15.3	9.0 18.4	26.0	3.9 10.6	2.9 8.5	20.7	271.2
ing on machinery and equipment													
nulou operator	16.3	24.0	40.3	4.4	7.7	8.9	8.4	10.2	14.3	5.6	4.5	11.5	116.0
Parch and develo	48.8	73.6	122.3	7.2	15.4	16.1	10.8	9.4	17.5	4.1	3.1	8.0	214.0
er business activities	12.6	34.7	47.4	6.6	3.7	2.0	4.2	2.8	7.4	1.7	1.6	5.7	83.1
a submoss activities	501.9	403.1	905.0	57.1	136.9	159.4	103.3	140.5	197.5	68.3	57.2	165.7	1,990.9
lic administration, education and health	706.1	1,012.8	1,718.9	196.1	475.4	474.0	388.5	479.5	609.5	306.2	287.1	545.5	5,480.7
CONTRACT OF CONTRACT OF CONTRACT OF CONTRACT	227.9	222.2	450.2	43.9	117.2	107.9	80.2	111.6	143.8	79.1	74.7	135.8	1,344.2
cation	197.3	348.5 442 1	722.9	89.2	219.4	205.9	131.9	154.3 213.7	181.1 284.6	89.8 137.3	83.1 129.3	152.0 257.7	1,700.0 2,436.4
Ith and social work	200.9												
cation Ith and social work er service industries	198.1	154.2	352.3	29.7	66.9	74.0	54.4	73.3	98.7	48.4	42.0	91.0	930 5
cation ith and social work er service industries age and refuse disposal, sanitation	198.1 10.1	154.2 10.2	352.3 20.3	29.7 1.8	66.9 4.2	74.0 6.0	54.4 3.9	73.3 6.5	98.7 7.1	48.4 4 0	42.0 4.7	91.0 10.5	930.5
cation ith and social work er service industries age and refuse disposal, sanitation vities of membership organisations n.e.c.	198.1 10.1 32.9	154.2 10.2 25.5	352.3 20.3 58.4	29.7 1.8 4.9	66.9 4.2 11.1	74.0 6.0 14.2	54.4 3.9 10.7	73.3 6.5 16.3	98.7 7.1 17.6	48.4 4.0 13.0	42.0 4.7 9.6	91.0 10.5 14.5	930.5 68.8 170.4
cation ith and social work er service industries rage and refuse disposal, sanitation vities of membership organisations n.e.c. reational, cultural and sporting activity	198.1 10.1 32.9 125.9	154.2 10.2 25.5 82.6	352.3 20.3 58.4 208.4	29.7 1.8 4.9 17.2	66.9 4.2 11.1 37.6	74.0 6.0 14.2 38.7	54.4 3.9 10.7 28.3	73.3 6.5 16.3 39.5	98.7 7.1 17.6 57.5	48.4 4.0 13.0 24.5	42.0 4.7 9.6 21.7	91.0 10.5 14.5 53.0	930.5 68.8 170.4 526.4



Table 2Employees 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 Full-time Part-time	21,105,300 15,347,600 5,757,700	21,438,300 15,536,500 5,901,800	333,000 188,900 144,100	1.6 1.2 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 Full-time Part-time	7) 3,818,100 3,536,600 281,500	3,944,700 3,676,100 268,500	126,600 139,500 (13,000)	3.3 3.9 -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 Full-time Part-time	15,834,300 10,499,800 5,334,500	16,176,100 10,676,000 5,500,300	341,800 176,200 165,800	2.2 1.7 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
Part-time	4,366,100	4,469,300	103,200	2.4

Photo: Stefano Cagnon

households, the self-employed, people under 16-years-old, trainees on government-supported training schemes who do not have a contract of employment, directors, partners and working proprietors not in receipt of a salary.

Details for the agricultural sector are obtained directly from the Censuses of Agriculture Fisheries and Food for England and Wales and the Scottish Office for Scotland.

Conduct of the AES

The AES is a postal survey drawn from the IDBR. Unlike the earlier Censuses of Employment, which was based solely on PAYE records, the AES also includes businesses known only through their VAT returns. This means that the sample takes better account of 'start ups' and of changes in ownership. Where possible a contact name was included in all correspondence. To ensure that the burden on business is kept to a minimum only essential information is gathered.

Surveyed businesses were classified into three groups:

- single site businesses that have not previously been contacted (form L1);
- businesses identified as operating on a single site that have previously been contacted (form L6);
 businesses operating on a number of
- sites that have previously been contacted (form L8).

Table 3 Employees in employment in Great Britain: by industry: September 1995

						Thousand	
	Men	- De utili		Women			All
the biss and services		Part-time		Full-time	Part-time		
All industries and services	176.7	41.8	218.5	5,801.2 33.9	4,766.5 27.6	10,567.7 61.4	21,438.3 279.9
Index of production and construction industries	3,599.8	62.6	3,662.5	1,050.2	269.6	1,319.8	4,982.3
Manufacturing industries	2,750.2	50.0	2,800.2	925.9	218.5	1,144.5	3,944.7
Service industries	5,958.7	1,030.9	6,989.6	4,717.2	4,469.3	9,186.4	16,176.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	176.7	41.8	218.5	33.9	27.6	61.4	279.9
Agriculture, hunting and related services	165.9	41.6	207.4	31.7	26.5	58.2	265.7
Forestry, logging and related services	7.1	0.1	7.2	1.4	0.7	2.1	9.3
Fishing, operation of hist matchenes and farms	3.8	0.1	3.9	. 0.8	0.3	1.1	5.0
Energy and water supply industries	181.8	1.3	183.2	37.9	7.7	45.6	228.8
Mining of coal and lightle, pear extraction	10.3		10.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	10.9
Extraction of chude perfore and natural gas	0.3	0.1	21.1	3.8	0.4	4.2	25.3
Other mining and guarrying	26.4	0.1	26.5	25	0.6	31	29.6
Flectricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	91.2	0.6	91.8	21.7	4.4	26.1	117.9
Collection, purification, distribution of water	32.7	0.4	33.2	9.4	2.1	11.6	44.7
Manufacturing industries	2,750.2	50.0	2,800.2	925.9	218.5	1.144.5	3.944.7
Food products and beverages	256.2	10.2	266.3	113.0	50.7	163.7	430.0
Tobacco products	4.8		4.9	2.2	0.2	2.4	7.3
Textiles	96.9	1.7	98.6	64.4	12.3	76.7	175.3
Tenning and dressing of leather: luggage etc.	33.8 19.7	2.1	36.0	92.5	14.9	107.4	143.4
Wood and wood based products: articles of straw	62 1	19	64.0	14.7	3.0	17.7	38.1
Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	84.2	0.8	85.0	29.5	4.0 5.4	35.0	120.0
Publishing, printing and reproduction of records	192.5	9.2	201.7	101.6	30.9	132.5	334.1
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	24.6	0.1	24.7	4.5	0.7	5.2	29.9
Chemicals and chemical products	172.4	2.0	174.5	66.7	10.9	77.6	252.1
Rubber and plastic products	161.9	2.4	164.3	44.9	11.6	56.5	220.8
Rasic matals	117.2	1.4	111.9	27.5	5.3	32.8	144.7
Fabricated metal products; except machinery	339.8	4.4	344.1	57.3	15.2	72.5	132.8
Machinery and equipment n.e.c.	317.6	2.9	320.5	63.3	11.7	75.0	395.6
Office machinery and computers	35.9	0.5	36.4	13.7	1.7	15.3	51.8
Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	111.3	1.2	112.6	47.3	8.3	55.6	168.1
Medical precision and ontical instruments: clocks	76.1	1.1	//.1	39.0	5.9	44.8	122.0
Motor vehicles trailers and semi-trailers	95.9	1.0	97.0	39.4	7.8	47.2	144.8
Other transport equipment	132.4	11	133.5	15.5	2.0	20.7	203.4
Furniture: manufacturing n.e.c.	122.1	2.6	124.8	42.6	10.2	52.7	177.5
Recycling	6.5	0.1	6.6	1.0	0.3	1.3	7.9
Construction	667.8	11.3	679.1	86.3	43.4	129.7	808.8
Distribution, hotels and restaurants	1,716.4	467.4	2,183.8	1.028.4	1.616.1	2.644.5	4.828.2
Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles; sale of fuel	345.3	23.1	368.3	78.3	46.4	124.7	493.0
Wholesale trade except motor vehicles	604.8	27.3	632.1	213.2	85.1	298.3	930.4
Hotels and restaurants	494.3 271 9	229.7	124.0	4/4.1	975.7	1,449.8	2,173.8
	271.0	107.4	+00.0	202.0	500.0	111.1	1,231.0
and transport transport via pipelines	908.6	50.5	959.1	242.9	78.0	320.9	1,280.0
Water transport	3/3./	16.5	390.2	49.8	18.0	67.9	458.1
Airtransport	28.5	0.5	29.2	21.5	1.0	7.4	27.1
Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	187.8	9.7	197.4	93.0	247	117.7	315.1
Post and telecommunications	299.5	23.0	322.5	72.1	31.0	103.1	425.6
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	1.589.3	170.5	1,759.8	1,219.6	677.3	1 896 9	3 656 7
inancial intermediation, except insurance	229.9	8.2	238.1	263.7	88.7	352.4	590.5
Activities and it	101.8	5.9	107.7	86.1	17.6	103.7	211.4
Real estate potivities	92.4	2.3	94.6	71.3	13.7	85.0	179.6
Renting of machinery and aquipment without energter	100.4	14.0	114.5	97.2	59.5	156.8	271.2
Computer and related activities	14.2	5.8	80.0	25.0	11.0	36.0	116.0
Research and development	50.5	14	51 9	25 A	14.5	05.9	214.0
Uther business activities	795.0	129.8	924.8	599.6	466.5	1,066.1	1,990.9
Public adminstration, education and health	1,415.7	241.1	1.656.8	1.972.4	1 851 5	3 823 0	5 480 7
ducation and defence; social security	653.2	42.0	695.3	464.5	184.5	649.0	1,344.2
Health and social work	402.3	95.3	497.6	572.0	630.5	1,202.5	1,700.0
	360.2	103.8	464.0	935.9	1,036.6	1,972.4	2,436.4
ewage and refuse diag	328.7	101.5	430.1	254.0	246.4	500.3	930.5
Activities of membership organization	52.9	2.0	54.8	7.3	6.6	13.9	68.8
Recreational, cultural and sporting activity	42.9	20.4	255.2	43.2	57.8	101.1	170.4
other service activities	42.2	8.4	50.6	74 9	39.4	11/3	164.9
			00.0	,	00.4	114.0	104.5

Table 4 Employees in employment by standard region and county: Great Britain: September 1995

The second second	Men			Women			Total	of which:	
	Full-time	Part-time	All	Full-time	Part-time	All	All industries	Manufacturing	Services
South East Bedfordshire Berkshire Buckinghamshire East Sussex Essex Greater London Hampshire Hertfordshire Isle of Wight Kent Oxfordshire Surrey West Sussex All	93.2 159.6 119.6 87.1 210.2 1.468.5 248.4 174.0 14.9 224.7 109.7 168.0 123.0 3,200.9	10.8 17.9 15.3 16.0 31.2 177.5 35.9 26.3 2.6 35.1 14.5 24.7 18.3 426.1	103.9 177.4 134.9 103.1 241.4 1,645.9 284.3 200.3 17.5 259.8 124.2 192.7 141.3 3,627.0	52.0 91.9 73.0 61.2 126.6 1,012.4 140.4 103.2 8.7 134.9 66.4 104.7 78.0 2,053.2	44.5 65.7 59.4 58.2 123.7 534.1 135.8 100.8 10.6 123.2 58.2 90.0 65.4 1,469.7	96.5 157.6 132.3 119.4 250.3 1.546.6 276.2 204.0 19.3 258.2 124.5 194.7 143.4 3,522.9	200.4 335.0 267.2 222.5 491.7 3,192.5 560.6 404.3 36.9 518.0 248.7 387.4 284.7 7,149.9	49.5 46.2 46.4 25.1 80.9 269.7 96.2 63.1 5.5 78.9 39.7 39.9 41.9 883.0	139,6 272,7 211,2 186,4 383,4 2,812,9 436,9 320,9 29,6 400,8 195,1 327,7 227,2 5,944,4
East Anglia Cambridgeshire Norfolk Suffolk All	133.9 120.8 118.3 373.0	16.3 16.8 13.4 46.5	150.2 137.6 131.6 419.4	74.3 64.9 58.5 197.7	59.0 62.7 55.8 177.5	133.3 127.5 114.3 375.1	283.6 265.1 245.9 794.6	59.3 48.3 49.8 157.4	207.6 192.4 173.6 573.7
South West Avon Cornwall Devon Dorset Gloucestershire Somerset Wiltshire All	178.8 55.0 146.9 95.6 95.7 76.6 114.0 762.7	21.5 10.2 24.7 13.7 10.3 10.0 11.6 102.0	200.3 65.2 171.6 109.3 106.0 86.6 125.6 864.6	111.5 34.3 90.7 59.4 54.8 42.1 64.6 457.4	89.7 39.2 98.7 56.5 44.5 40.2 50.9 419.7	201.2 73.6 189.4 115.9 99.3 82.2 115.5 877.1	401.6 138.8 361.0 225.2 205.3 168.9 241.1 1,741.7	54.7 17.6 59.0 34.5 46.5 37.6 50.3 300.3	323.9 107.2 278.0 177.2 144.1 117.1 173.5 1.320.9
West Midlands West Midlands Hereford and Worcester Shropshire Staffordshire Warwickshire All	525.2 113.4 77.2 165.8 90.3 971.9	48.0 14.5 7.1 16.6 9.6 95.8	573.2 127.9 84.3 182.4 99.9 1,067.6	276.8 61.8 37.6 93.8 44.6 514.7	214.6 62.7 32.5 84.1 42.2 436.1	491.4 124.5 70.1 177.9 86.8 950.8	1,064.6 252.5 154.4 360.3 186.7 2,018.4	288.3 61.6 42.6 105.6 44.8 542.9	722.8 171.8 100.6 233.0 129.6 1,357.8
East Midlands Derbyshire Leicestershire Lincolnshire Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire All	153.9 178.4 89.6 111.3 171.2 704.5	14.8 19.8 13.3 11.7 20.6 80.2	168.7 198.2 103.0 123.0 191.9 784.8	81.0 106.6 50.2 61.9 103.5 403.2	80.5 84.3 52.6 54.4 87.0 358.7	161.5 191.0 102.8 116.2 190.4 761.9	330.2 389.1 205.8 239.3 382.3 1,546.7	99.1 113.1 39.2 64.3 90.5 406.2	211.5 255.9 144.2 163.1 267.2 041.9
Yorkshire and Humberside South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Humberside North Yorkshire All	197.3 399.2 152.1 116.0 864.7	19.2 41.5 16.5 15.8 93.0	216.5 440.7 168.6 131.8 957.6	108.7 223.9 73.5 65.4 471.5	99.7 195.8 81.5 68.4 445.3	208.4 419.7 155.0 133.7 916.8	424.8 860.4 323.6 265.6 1,874.4	93.2 196.8 77.1 37.0 404.1	305.8 619.0 221.3 202.5 1,348.6
North West Greater Manchester Merseyside Cheshire Lancashire All	447.7 184.2 187.5 235.0 1,054.4	44.5 21.3 18.4 25.5 109.6	492.1 205.5 205.9 260.4 1,164.0	271.0 119.9 95.6 139.4 625.9	219.0 113.2 84.7 115.0 531.9	490.0 233.1 180.3 254.4 1,157.7	982.1 438.6 386.2 514.8 2,321.8	205.0 73.0 83.9 129.1 491.1	728.5 347.6 272.0 357.7 1,705.8
North Tyne and Wear Cleveland Cumbria Durham Northumberland All	180.6 86.5 80.4 84.4 39.1 471.0	20.2 8.6 9.7 7.9 5.0 51.4	200.8 95.1 90.2 92.3 44.1 522.4	113.8 44.7 42.0 49.9 24.9 275.3	91.8 48.5 42.6 41.3 24.5 248.7	205.7 93.1 84.6 91.3 49.4 524.1	406.5 188.2 174.8 183.5 93.5 1,046.5	78.3 46.8 43.5 47.0 17.1 232.8	304.1 126.0 116.7 122.3 66.5 735.5
Wales Clwyd Dyfed Gwent Gwynedd Mid Glamorgan Powys South Glamorgan West Glamorgan All	66.7 43.4 73.6 29.1 68.6 17.3 81.4 52.0 432.1	6.3 5.1 5.7 4.1 5.6 2.3 9.2 5.6 43.9	73.0 48.5 79.4 33.2 74.2 19.6 90.6 57.5 476.0	35.7 25.6 36.1 18.7 41.6 11.9 51.3 30.4 251.4	28.7 22.1 32.6 19.3 34.3 8.6 44.1 28.6 218.4	64.4 47.7 68.8 38.0 75.9 20.6 95.4 58.9 469.7	137.4 96.2 148.2 71.2 150.1 40.2 186.0 116.5 945.7	42.1 12.5 45.2 8.0 45.1 9.9 22.0 23.6 208.4	85.2 71.6 94.2 56.1 96.2 25.0 152.9 85.8 667.1
Scotland Highland Grampian Tayside Fife Lothian Borders Central Strathclyde Dumfries and Galloway Orkney Shetland Western Isles All	33.4 125.7 63.3 53.0 151.7 17.3 40.9 379.2 24.5 3.2 4.8 3.3 900.2	3.9 12.7 7.2 4.8 15.3 1.6 4.3 33.5 2.2 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.4 86.9	37.3 138.4 70.5 57.7 167.0 18.9 45.2 412.7 26.7 3.6 5.3 3.7 987.1	20.6 61.4 41.5 30.0 103.7 10.2 25.2 238.7 13.3 1.6 2.6 2.1 550.9	20.6 61.5 35.8 24.0 76.0 8.4 23.3 190.0 13.9 1.8 2.5 2.7 460.6	41.2 122.9 77.3 54.0 179.7 18.7 48.5 428.7 27.3 3.4 5.1 4.8 1,011.5	78.5 261.3 147.7 111.7 346.7 37.5 93.8 841.4 54.0 7.0 10.4 8.5 1,998.6 21 438.3	8.0 34.9 20.7 25.3 45.0 10.1 16.3 147.2 8.9 0.7 0.8 0.8 318.7 3 944.7	60.7 182.3 112.3 75.9 277.3 21.8 69.7 625.0 36.0 5.0 7.6 6.6 1,480.3 16,176.0

Businesses that have been included in previous censuses (those to which forms L6 and L8 are despatched) were given details of any information previously supplied, which saves them having to refer to their previous returns unnecessarily.

Survey forms were sent to the address of he 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 ppt to have more e.g. separate schemes for weekly and monthly paid staff. Each unit for which a separate return is made is called a Local Unit (LU). In the majority 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 the same address, reflecting either split 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 format other than the usual form e.g. computer printout) are processed using Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and Data Image Processing (DIP) technology. The OCR/DIP system was developed for the 1993 Census of Employment that surveyed over one million businesses. (Further information on the system can be obtained from Employment Gazette: 'New Technology for census analysis: the OCR/DIP system', January 1995, pp 35-37.)

The system is specifically designed to read large quantities of forms at speed and identify 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 operation during the AES 1995. In addition to 32,489 calls from employers during the urvey, 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 of counties and their districts being replaced by unitary authorities. Survey forms were despatched in September 1995, prior to the majority of unitary authorities being established; the exceptions being the Isle of Wight, Scotland and Wales. Results are therefore based on boundaries as at eptember 1995 and 'frozen' wards using he boundaries as at April 1991.

The provisions of the Employment and



Photo: Martin Jenkinson

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 Act 1971 (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 those local units with 500 or more employees were checked in this manner.

Comments from participating LAs identified 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 survey.

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 level of checks made with local authorities before 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 businesses which the IDBR confirmed as closed on the survey date and those to whom the Post Office were unable to make a delivery e.g. 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 PAYE details, IDBR information and employment information obtained from previous censuses.

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

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activities, introduces a judgmental element into industry coding. Feedback, from the 1993 Census of Employment, however, 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 responsibility. 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 due to the problems with industry coding 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.

in SIC92. Approximately 70 per cent of all

business description codes are allocated

automatically by the package. The remain-

der are determined clerically using possibil-

ities suggested by the package or by the use

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

of coding manuals.

AES results

Per cent

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, WA7 2DN. Tel: 01928 79 2563. The 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 planning departments of local authorities 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

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 allow them access to census data for the 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.

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

Authorities which have requested confidential census data outside their administrative boundaries, or have requested access to the confidential data-sets on NOMIS, will be issued with a Notice allowing them such access. The administrative charge for processing the Notice will be waived when the authority is purchasing its own ERi and ERii data Planning authorities are not entitled to receive ERi data for any area other than that for which they have a planning function within the definitions of the Town and Country Planning Act.

Increasingly, organisations which do not have a strictly planning function as described under the Town and Country Planning Acts, but support planning departments, are seeking access to ERi and ERii data on behalf of one or more local authorities. Chancellor of the Exchequer's Notices, allowing access to ERii data, will be issued in such cases Access to ERi data, however, cannot be granted to these organisations under any circumstances.

Acknowledgements

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) is grateful for the assistance of the local authorities who took part in checking the collected data. Their contri bution to improving the quality of the AES is much appreciated

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Technical note

Notes to tables Totals may differ from the sums of the components because the figures have been rounded independently. Part-time employees are defined as those working for not more than 30 hours a week (less than 40 hours a week for agriculture and horticulture). The industrial classification is based on the business description as notified by the employer on the AES form and in some cases with additional information as supplied by the IDBR. National and local government employees engaged in, for example, building, education or health, are classified to the industries appropriate to those activities. Exclusions from the AES are: for self-employed; • HM Armed Forces; • private domestic servants; • manual homeworkers on piecework rates;

- domestic staff in private households; • people under sixteen years of age: • trainees on government-supported training schemes who do not have a contract of employment;
- directors, partners and working proprietors not in receipt of a salary; estimates for agriculture and horticulture are based on figures

provided by the Ministry of Agriculture,

Fisheries and Food and the Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department from the separate censuses 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 correctly be added to the census of agriculture results. Much of the fall between September 1993 and September 1995 in agriculture can be attributed to the duplication in this sector for the 1993 census (as explained in the technical note of October 1995 Employment

Gazette p377). The broad industry groups (BIGs) are defined in terms of the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC 92) as:

SIC92 codes Aariculture, fishina and forestry 01110 to 05020 Energy and water 10100 to 14500 and 40100 to 41000 Manufacturing 15110 to 37200 45110 to 45500 Construction Distribution, hotels 50100 to 55520

60100 to 64200 communications Banking, finance 65110 to 74840 and insurance Public administration. education and health 75110 to 85320 Other services 90000 to 93050 Non-surveyed and non-responding enterprises had employees estimated by means of linear regression equations based on PAYE data held on IDBR. The linear regression equation for a particular enterprise was based on information from

Transport and

responding enterprises with a similar structure Large non-responding enterprises also had census 1993 data 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 totals were estimated for each nonsurveyed and non responding local unit by applying the actual proportions of male/female/full-time/part-time employees in responding local units with similar characteristics. The variables used to determine similar characteristics were (i) number of total employees in the local unit, (ii) industry of local unit, and (iii) location of local unit

Further information:

and restaurants

The results of the AES have led to revisions to the employee estimates in the monthly and quarterly Workforce in Employment series from October 1993 onwards. The revised series are published in tables 1.1 to 1.11 in the 'Labour Market Data' section. An article describing the effects on the series and the methodology used will appear in next months' Labour Market Trends.



Figure 3 Employees in employment, broad industrial structure; by standard

region and for Great Britain at September 1995

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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.



Photo: John Sturrock/Netwo

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 annual survey was introduced in 1984. In March 1992 the GB portion of the survey moved onto a quarterly cycle as part of a range of measures designed to improve the quality of official economic statistics. It was not until December 1994 that a quarterly survey was launched in Northern Ireland.

Table 1 shows that response to the LFS 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 transition to the quarterly design, response has been maintained at this high level.

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Between 1984 and 1994 the female • The male unemployment rate in Northern Ireland (at 12.6 per cent) labour force in Northern Ireland increased by approximately 22,000. remains higher than those of in all During the same period the number other regions of the UK. of economically active men • Fifty-six per cent of people unem-

•

more.

ployed according to the International

Labour Organisation definition have

been out of work for one year or

more, compared with 39 per cent of

unemployed people in Great Britain.

Forty-six per cent of unemployed

people in Northern Ireland have no

formal qualifications, compared

with 29 per cent in Great Britain.

higher unemployment rates and

lower economic activity rates than

Protestants in Northern Ireland.

Catholics (31 per cent) than of

Protestants (24 per cent) have been

looking for work for four years or

• A higher proportion of Roman

Roman Catholics persistently have

- declined by 3,000. The gap in activity rates for men and women is greater in Northern Ireland than in any other region of 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 selfemployed people work on average 10 hours more per week than full-
- The overall unemployment rate in Northern Ireland has declined by approximately 7 per cent since 1984.

Key findings

time employees.

USE OF LFS

Archive. **For information** Tel 01206 872570

LFS data for counties and local authority

NATIONAL

STATISTICS

Table 1 Response rates to the Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey

Survey date	Response rate
Spring 1988	85.9
Spring 1989	84.8
Spring 1990	83.5
Spring 1991	84.4
Spring 1992	81.9
Spring 1993	81.8
Spring 1994	83.7
Winter 1994/5	75.7
Spring 1995	83.0
Summer 1995	81.3
Autumn 1995	83.1
Winter 1995/6	81.0
Spring 1996	80.6

Source: Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey

Content of NI survey

Over the years the question content of the NILFS has been very similar to that of the GB survey. This compatibility has been maintained in the quarterly LFS, enabling most analysis to be produced for the UK as a whole or, sample size permitting, for Northern Ireland separately. Some of the main differences that do exist between the NI and GB surveys are in the areas of ethnicity and religion, while in the area of government-supported training schemes NI specific information is also collected.

The quarterly survey offers a smaller sample size than the annual (3,250 versus 5,200 addresses). Therefore, to facilitate the level of disaggregation required for the purpose of, among other things, monitoring the religious composition of the workforce, it has been necessary to create an annual database containing unique records for four quarters. Work to produce the first annual database is underway and this will offer a dataset of approximately similar size to the old annual survey. This should also permit analysis of economic activity at a sub-Northern Ireland level which will be published as part of the LFS statistics notice series.

Ethnicity

In comparison to Great Britain, Northern Ireland has only a small number of residents from non-white ethnic backgrounds. Historically, it has been the tendency to collect little statistical information on racial issues. With the preparation of race relations legislation for Northern Ireland, however, the GB ethnicity questions were included in the winter 1995/6 NILFS as a pilot exercise. As anticipated, the number of non-white people sampled was too small to produce any reliable estimates for the population. While the LFS results indicated that the Chinese community was one of the smallest ethnic minority groups in Northern Ireland, the little information on this subject from other sources suggests that it is, in fact, the largest.

in the achieved sample in the NILFS, no meaningful statement can be made on the Per cent ethnicity figures derived from this source. A single quarter's LFS is clearly not the appropriate means of collecting information on small minority groups of this kind.

Due to the small size of non-white ethnic

groups in Northern Ireland and subsequently

Religion

A question seeking the religious affiliation of respondents has been a regular feature of the NILFS since the mid-1980s and was introduced to the survey as a means of 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 Protestant • Other Religion • No Denomination • Unwilling to answer '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 'Other Protestant' were categorised as 'Protestant' for the purposes of the survey. The 'Protestant' label was therefore a composite of a number of different religious denominations and traditions with possibly differing labour market characteristics.

1988

---- All 16+

1992 1994

1996

Labour force projections (000s)

800

600

500

300

200

A report on religion presenting economic information separately for the Protestant and Roman Catholic communities in Northern Ireland is published by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency

The regional dimension

NILFS data are a particularly important source when making comparisons with GB, GB regions and other European Union (EU) member states. Northern Ireland is an EU 'objective 1' region and standardised LFS statistics have played a valuable role in attaining this status and in assisting with the allocation of structural fund resources.

In recent years, LFS data have been used to explore the differences in activity rates and labour force size between the various UK regions. Also, concern over the prevalence of unemployment and particularly long-term unemployment in Northern Ireland has led to investigations of this area in some detail. Self-employment estimates are now primarily compiled from the LFS (incorporating figures for the Agricultural sector obtained from the Farm Census) and income data for Northern Ireland are asked of all fifth wave respondents as in GB.

The following sections explore some of these areas and, where appropriate, highlight Northern Ireland's position within a regional context.

Estimates and projections

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

Figure 1 shows that between 1984 and 1994 the overall labour force in Northern Ireland grew by approximately 19,000 (2.9 per cent). This is lower than the 4.4 per cent increase in the labour force in Great Britain over the same period. All of the growth in Northern Ireland was due to an

1998 2000 2002 2004 2006

Women 16+



increase in female participation by 22,000. The male labour force actually declined slightly 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.

The expected decline in the number of young people aged under 35 in the labour market continues to command considerable attention. This decline is primarily a reflection of the fall in the population aged under 35 years due to the fall in birth



rates after the baby boom years of the 1960s. Figure 2 illustrates the projected change in the labour force between 1994 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 35s 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 significantly lower than in all other UK regions, 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 UK. By the year 2006 it is expected that the activity rate of women will be 15 percentage 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 tomorrow's labour market. Of course they only give one side of the labour market 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 recruitment practices they use. Economic policy makers will also wish to note that unemployment is likely to rise unless there is a substantial increase in employment opportunities.

Employment One of the main features of the NI labour market is the increasing contribution which part-time jobs make to women's employment. As figure 4a shows, the LFS now estimates there to be almost as many employed women as men in the NI labour market - a considerable change from the situation ten years earlier. Since 1984 the total number of employed women has increased by 21 per cent, accounted for by a rise of 10 per cent in full-time employment (see figure 4b) and 44 per cent in part-time (see figure 4c). The total number of male employees, on the other hand, only increased by 6 per cent over the same period and the majority of this was in full-time jobs.







Figure 4b Men and women, full-time



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



Unemployment

In both Northern Ireland and Great Britain, there is a marked difference etween the average actual hours worked v employees and self-employed people see figure 5). In Northern Ireland, estimates for spring 1996 indicate that ull-time, self-employed people work on average 47.5 hours per week, over ten hours more than the average for full-time employees (37.4). The difference in averge hours worked by GB employees and hose self-employed was slightly less at most seven hours per week.

Hours vorked

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 four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

In Northern Ireland, GB and in most other countries, unemployment has risen significantly since the 1950s 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 memployment rates (per cent) Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1996 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1994 Spr 1988 ··· All 16+ Women 16+

around 9-10 per cent in the early 1990s and in Northern Ireland from 5-6 per cent to around 12-14 per cent over the same period.

In more recent years, however, the general 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 unemployment rates in NI have declined by approximately 7 percentage points since 1984

Despite this downward trend in NI. unemployment for men remains considerably 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 1996 56 per cent of those ILO unemployed in Northern Ireland had been so for 1 year or more - this compares with 39 per cent in GB.

Table 2 Unemployment rates for regions of the UK

Spring 1996 Per cer			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

Source: Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey

The difference between NI and GB in terms of unemployment duration is even more stark when considering the proportion who have been unemployed for five years or more. In NI, at spring 1996, 21 per cent fell into this category while in GB only 8 per cent did so.

Qualifications of unemployed people

In Northern Ireland, 46 per cent of 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 without qualifications. The difference is particularly marked for long-term

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Table 3 Qualification of people in employment, unemployment, short- and long-term unemployment

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	8
No qualifications	23	46	37	52

Note: ILO is the International Labour Organisation

Table 4 Qualification of people in employment, unemployment, short- and long-term unemployment

Great Britain, spring 1996		
Type of qualification	People in	States States
	Employment	ILO uner

	Employment	ILO unemployed	ILO unemployed, less than 1 year	ILO unemployed, more than 1 year
Higher qualifications	23	11	13	8
GCE A-level or equivalent	27	24	25	23
GCE O-level or equivalent	19	17	19	13
Other qualifications	14	19	19	19
No qualifications	17	29	24	37

Note: ILO is the International Labour Organisation.

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

Figure 7 Main method of seeking work for the ILO unemployed

Northern Ireland, spring

	Unemployme	ent 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 quoted are for people of working age.



unemployed people: in Northern Ireland over half have no qualifications and in GB just over one third fall into this categor

Source: Labour Force Sur

Per cent

Methods used to seek work

For both unemployed men and unemployed women in NI, the most common method used to look for work is answering advertisements/studying 'situations vacant' columns in newspapers. The other main method used is visiting Jobclubs and Training & Employment Agency (T & EA) Offices. Over the longer term it is noticeable that the use of personal contacts and direct approaches to employers have declined considerably: in 1984, 24 per cent of unemployed people used these as their main method of seeking work, whereas the latest figures indicate that only 7 per cent do so (see figure 7).

Religion

Per cent

Source: Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey

In the area of religion, successive Labour Force Surveys have recorded a significant difference in the labour market experience of Protestants and Roman Catholics in Northern Ireland. As table 5 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 (the latest year for which statistics are available) and highlights how the difference between Protestants and Roman Catholics is particularly marked for men.

The length of time unemployed people had been seeking work also varies considerably by religion (see table 6). A higher proportion of unemployed Protestants (30 per cent) than Roman Catholics (18 per



Table 6 Length of time unemployed people seek work, by religion

Northern Ireland, spring 1994		Per cen
Length of time seeking work	Protestant	Roman Catholic
Less than 6 months	30	18
6 months but less than 12 months	16	15
12 months but less than 2 years	13	15
2 years but less than 4 years	17	21
4 years or more	24	31
All stated durations ^a	100	100

Source: Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey Excludes those who did not state the length of time unemployed

Gap between the proportions of Roman Catholics who want and have Table 7 employment

Northern Ireland, spring 1994 Per cer					
Roman Catholic propor	rtion among	Gap			
Economically active	In employment				
39.8	36.7	3.1			
39.2	38.6	0.6			
39.6	37.5	2.1			
	and, spring 1994 Roman Catholic proport Economically active 39.8 39.2 39.6	and, spring 1994 Roman Catholic proportion among Economically active In employment 39.8 36.7 39.2 38.6 39.6 37.5	Economically active In employment Gap 39.8 36.7 3.1 39.2 38.6 0.6 39.6 37.5 2.1		

Source: Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey

cent) had been looking for work for less community in the economically active than six months. In contrast 31 per cent of category and its representation among Roman Catholics compared with 24 per cent of Protestants had been looking for work for four years or more. The 'employment gap' measures the difference between the representation of a

those in employment. The employment gap for the Roman Catholic community is shown in table 7. Among men, Roman Catholics made up 39.8 per cent of the economically active and 36.7 per cent of

those in employment (a shortfall or employment gap of 3.1 percentage points). Among women, the shortfall or gap was 0.6 of a percentage point.

Conclusion

The Labour Force Survey has become an increasingly important source of labour market information over the past decade or so. It is now widely used in Northern Ireland to complement other statistical series (e.g. the claimant count of unemployed people) and is also the only comprehensive source of information on some aspects of the labour market (e.g. the number of self-employed in non-agricultural sectors). Its utility will undoubtedly be increased further when current developments in the production of an annual database and linking of individual records across quarters are completed.

Further information:

Information from the Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey is issued on a quarterly basis to coincide with the release of GB results in the Office for National Statistics (ONS) Quarterly Bulletin. The results presented in the Northern Ireland publication relate to characteristics of the workforce such as economic activity, hours worked, methods used by unemployed people to obtain work and the length of time unemployed. Additional analysis can be supplied on request.

A historical supplement containing NILFS data from spring 1984 to autumn 1995 was published in June 1996 and is also available on request. A report on religion presenting economic information separately for the Protestant and Roman Catholic communities in Northern Ireland is published by the Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency. NILFS data is also available from Quantime Ltd, the Data Archive and NOMIS.

For further information on the NI Labour Force Survey or to obtain a copy of the quarterly publication (issued free of charge), please contact the LFS Section, Room 112, Department of Economic Development, Netherleigh, Massey Avenue, Belfast BT4 2JP, tel: 01232 529585 or 529383.

NOVEMBER 1996

Technical note

The sample

The sample for the annual Labour Force Survey (LFS) conducted until 1994 consisted of approximately one per cent of 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 random 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 survey and the sample is drawn from the Valuation and Lands Agency listing of 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 guarters. This is achieved by using an unclustered sample with an element of overlap between quarters.

The theoretical sample in NI consists of around 3,250 addresses per quarter, made up of five 'waves', each containing approximately 650 private households. 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 fifth and final interview. As with the GBLFS, this results in an 80 per cent sample overlap between quarters.

While the allocated sample in the first NILFS comprised 3,250 addresses, since then, although 650 addresses are replaced each successive quarter with 650 newly sampled addresses, due to the cumulative effect of outright refusals and ineligible addresses, the number of 'active' addresses has fallen to around 2,700 each quarter. Re-contact is attempted at every active sampled address each quarter and interviews conducted where possible. In the 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.

While Department of Economic 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 carrying out of fieldwork using a team of 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 NI quarterly survey was launched in winter 1994/5, the benefits of having CAI procedures already in place, particularly speed of processing, were considerable. It 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 carried out 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 respondent does not wish to disclose their telephone number or where the household does not possess a telephone. In Northern Ireland (NI), an estimated 16 per cent (Source: 'Regional Trends 31') of households fall into this second category. Telephone ownership is lower than in all other LIK regions and it is therefore not surprising that 30 per cent of wave 2-5 interviews are still carried out face-to-face compared with 20 per cent in GB. Telephone interviewing is conducted by a dedicated panel of interviewers, using telephones in their own homes.

Seasonal adjustment

line with GB practice.

The move to a quarterly cycle in winter 1994/5 has proved a valuable enhancement of the survey, not leas because estimates previously only available once a year are now produced on a quarterly basis. From the five quarters' data, however, it is clear the seasonal factors have heavily influenced some of the changes observed. For example, youth unemployment is higher in the summer, average duration of unemployment considerably shorter and unemployed people qualified to a much higher level. These factors will be largely due to the timing of the summer survey, coming as it does when large numbers of recently qualified individuals leave full-time education and typically experience a short period of unemployment before obtaining a joo or returning to further study. Once a sufficient volume of quartery data is available (the standard seasocial adjustment package requires a minimum of three years' data, i.e. twelve quarters), it is intended to produce seasonally adjusted estimates for Northern Ireland in

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Results of the new 1995 Annual Employment Survey have led to revisions to the employee estimates in the monthly and guarterly Workforce in Employment series from October 1993 onwards. The revised series are published in tables 1.1 to 1.11. An article describing the effect of the series and the methodology will appear in this publication next month

Publication dates of main economic indicators November – January 1997

abour market statistics **Retail prices index** employment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, roductivity and industrial disputes. vember 13 Wednesday November 12 Tuesday December 12 Thursday ^{anuary} 1997 15 Wednesday January 1997 16 Thursday



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NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

The Office for National Statistics publishes wo regular and complementary measures of both employment and unemployment. One series is based on results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is a sample survey of households in the Kingdom; the other uses employ-United oformation collected from employers ment ormation on unemployment from the and of people claiming unemployment count related benefits. The quarterly series of LFS data has been available for Great Britain since spring 1992; prior to this an annual LFS was conducted in the spring of each Quarterly information for the United vear. kingdom is only available from winter when the first quarterly LFS was 1994 cted in Northern Ireland; prior to cond LFS in Northern Ireland (and therethis t United Kingdom) was conducted fore annu

following summary tables' the LFS In orkforce series have been used to and far as possible, separate overall picgive, tures the labour force; the construction of pnomically active' in the LFS table the total 'workforce' in the Workforce and present different approaches to estitable mating the total number either in employment or seeking employment.

EMPLOYMENT

The two measures of employment are compiled on very different bases. The LFS classiies people according to their main job; those in employment are people who did at east one hours work in the reference week or had a job they were temporarily away rom). In contrast, the Workforce in Employment (WiE) counts jobs which conribute to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). urther, all LFS estimates come from a sinle source and are necessarily consistent. his is not the case with the WiE estimates, which depend on several sources - estimates for employees and for the Armed orces are based on data from employers; igures for the self-employed are taken from the LFS; and estimates of those on workrelated Government training schemes are obtained from administrative sources. Additionally, the LFS is based on an average over 13 weeks, while the WiE is a point-inime estimate.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED

Both the LFS and WiE series have separate components for people on Governmentsupported training. Neither of these components represent everyone on programmes. Some people on programmes do not have an element of work experience in their training so are excluded from the workforce. Others are either self-employed or have a contract of employment so are counted as self-employed or employees. For more information on Government-supported training and how they are treated see the statistical note published in the October 1994 *Employment Gazette*.

UNEMPLOYMENT

ILO (International Labour Organisation) unemployment, estimated from the LFS, is based on internationally standard definitions. It includes as unemployed all those people without a job, who were available to start work within the two weeks following their interview and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

Because interviews are conducted throughout each quarter, ILO unemployment from the LFS is based on an average over a 13 week period. The claimant unemployment figures are based on those claiming unemployment related benefits at Employment Service offices on a particular day each month who are out of work, available for, capable of and actively seeking employment. Claimant unemployment figures are published on a monthly basis (see table 2.1) but have only been shown quarterly in the table opposite to fit in with the other data. A detailed comparison of the two measures of unemployment is shown in table 7.5 and an article giving further information was published in the October 1993 Employment Gazette.

STRENGTHS

The different sources each have their have own advantages and are useful in different circumstances. The following gives a brief indication of the advantages and disadvantages of each source.

Labour Force Survey: The LFS is very useful for providing an articulated view of the labour market on the basis of internationally agreed ILO concepts and definitions - the totals of the LFS estimates of people in employment, ILO unemployed and economically inactive add to the estimated total population* aged 16 and over. The LFS also includes a wealth of demographic information so that people's economic status can be cross-referenced with such information as age, occupation, ethnic origin, gualifications

etc. Labour Force Surveys are conducted in all countries of the EU and OECD and also now in many of the new democracies of Eastern and Central Europe and so are very useful for making international comparisons. The disadvantages of the LFS are first that, being a sample survey it is subject to sampling error and is therefore very limited in what is available at local area level and second, as mentioned below, it is not ideal for industrial classifications.

Workforce in Employment: The WiE series for employees is particularly useful for analysis by industry since it is based on information supplied by employers and is consistent with other Government surveys of businesses. Additionally, the sample provides information which is consistent in industry coverage and quality from one quarter to the next. Industry classification within the LFS is based on statements by individuals who may have a different perception of the sector in which they work to that of their employer. The WiE series also feeds into National Accounts and the workforce in employment total is used in the denominator for calculating claimant unemployment rates. The disadvantages of the WiE are that, to give an overall picture of employment, a number of figures from different sources have to be added together. Although the WiE has a much higher coverage rate than the LFS, with over 50 per cent of employees explicitly covered, there is some evidence that the employment figures from the WiE are not as comprehensive in their scope, as those from the LFS

Claimant unemployment: The claimant count is a timely and regular indicator of the number claiming unemployment related benefits. It is particularly useful as an up-todate indicator of latest unemployment trends and is therefore a valuable economic indicator. Since it covers all those claiming benefits (as opposed to the LFS which is only a representative sample) it is also able to provide unemployment figures for very small areas. The disadvantages of the claimant count are that: first, being an administrative by-product the coverage of the count can change whenever there is a change to the benefit system upon which it is based and compensating adjustments are necessary whenever the change is significant and relevant; second, it is not internationally comparable.

 Population in private household, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation.

0.1

SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted	0.3

	In employmen	t							
	Employees	Self- employed	Government- supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
II 992 Spr 993 Spr 994 Spr	22,082 21,875 21,970	3,216 3,174 3,290	376 354 333	181 151 146	25,855 25,554 25,740	2,832 2,999 2,799	28,687 28,552 28,539	16,622 16,847 16,926	45,310 45,400 45,465
995 Spr 995 Sum 995 Aut 995/96 Win 996 Spr	22,260 22,405 22,458 22,648 22,637	3,350 3,326 3,335 3,301 3,279	279 278 263 261 245	140 130 135 122 127	26,030 26,138 26,189 26,333 26,289	2,511 2,491 2,477 2,371 2,383	28,541 28,629 28,666 28,704 28,671	17,033 16,977 16,980 16,981 17,053	45,574 45,606 45,645 45,685 45,725
hanges pr95-Spr96	377	-71	-34	-13	259	-128	130	20	151
lales 992 Spr 993 Spr 994 Spr	11,637 11,430 11,477	2,436 2,382 2,478	245 232 219	55 43 49	14,374 14,087 14,224	1,891 2,012 1,851	16,265 16,099 16,075	5,659 5,886 5,975	21,924 21,985 22,050
995 Spr 995 Sum 995 Aut 995/96 Win 996 Spr	11,660 11,709 11,722 11,822 11,842	2,545 2,518 2,530 2,490 2,463	182 174 169 161 155	43 47 43 36 41	14,429 14,447 14,464 14,509 14,503	1,632 1,627 1,608 1,566 1,566	16,061 16,074 16,073 16,076 16,069	6,071 6,081 6,107 6,130 6,163	22,132 22,154 22,180 22,206 22,232
Changes Spr95-Spr96	182	-82	-27	-2	74	-66	8	92	100
Females 992 Spr 993 Spr 994 Spr	10,445 10,445 10,493	780 792 811	130 123 115	126 108 97	11,481 11,467 11,516	941 986 948	12,422 12,453 12,464	10,963 10,961 10,951	23,386 23,415 23,416
995 Spr 995 Sum 995 Aut 995/96 Win 1996 Spr	10,600 10,696 10,736 10,826 10,794	806 807 805 811 816	98 104 94 100 90	97 84 91 86 85	11,601 11,691 11,726 11,823 11,786	879 865 867 805 816	12,480 12,555 12,593 12,628 12,602	10,962 10,896 10,872 10,851 10,890	23,442 23,451 22,465 23,479 23,49 3
Changes	194	10	-8	-12	185	-63	122	-72	51

	Employees	Self- employed	Government- supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All 1995 Sum Aut 1995/96 Win 1996 Spr 1996 Sum	21,874 21,939 22,106 22,102 22,084	3,249 3,247 3,219 3,199 3,290	257 245 237 222 227	125 131 118 122 114	25,505 25,562 25,680 25,646 25,715	2,416 2,396 2,302 2,313 2,263	27,921 27,959 27,982 27,959 27,959 27,978	16,489 16,489 16,503 16,564 16,582	44,410 44,447 44,485 44,522 44,560
Changes Spr 96-Sum 96	-18	92	5	-9	70	-50	19	18	37
Sum 95-Sum 96	210	41	-29	-11	210	-154	56	93	150
Males 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995/96 Win 1996 Spr 1996 Sum	11,436 11,462 11,547 11,571 11,538	2,450 2,454 2,421 2,394 2,465	163 157 147 141 144	44 42 35 40 37	14,092 14,115 14,150 14,146 14,183	1,572 1,552 1,515 1,514 1,478	15,665 15,667 15,665 15,660 15,662	5,915 5,937 5,964 5,993 6,017	21,580 21,604 21,629 21,654 21,678
Changes Spr 96-Sum 96	-33	72	3	-4	37	-36	1	23	25
Sum 95-Sum 96	102	15	-19	-7	91	-94	-3	102	99
Females 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995/96 Win 1996 Spr 1996 Sum	10,438 10,478 10,559 10,531 10,546	800 793 798 805 825	94 89 90 81 83	81 88 83 82 77	11,413 11,447 11,530 11,500 11,532	844 844 787 799 784	12,257 12,291 12,317 12,298 12,316	10,574 10,552 10,539 10,570 10,565	22,830 22,843 22,856 22,869 22,881
Changea Spr 96-Sum 96	15	20	2	-5	32	-15	18	-5	13
Sum 95-Sum 96	108	26	-11	-4	119	-60	59	-8	51
Note: LFS seasonal q	uarters are defined	as follows: spring	(March-May); summe	er (June-August)	; autumn (Septemi	per-November); winter	(December-Feb	ruary).	

In employ

HOUSAND

SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted 0.2

	Workforce in emp	loyment				the state of the	
	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related Government- supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All 1993 Jun 1994 Jun 1995 Jun	21,588 21,646 21,951	3,181 3,290 3,343	311 302 227	271 250 230	25,351 25,488 25,751	2,919 2,644 2,313	28,270 28,131 28,064
1995 Dec 1996 Mar 1996 Jun	22,041 22,044 22,116	3,330 3,302 3,282	228 216 200	226 222 221	25,825 25,784 25,819	2,236 2,187 2,150	28,061 27,971 27, 969
Changes	72	-21	-15	-1	35	-36	-1
Jun 95 - Jun 96	165	-62	-26	-9	68	-163	-95
Males 1993 Jun 1994 Jun	10,951 10,924 11,083	2,386 2,478 2,540	195 191 148	252 232 214	13,784 13,825 13,986	2,242 2,024 1,764	16,026 15,848 15,749
1995 Dec 1996 Mar 1996 Jun	11,129 11,110 11,142	2,525 2,492 2,464	146 136 123	210 207 206	14,009 13,945 13,935	1,704 1,666 1,631	15,713 15,612 . 15,566
Changes	21	-28	-13	-1	-11	-35	-46
Mar 96 - Jun 96	59	-76	-25	-8	-51	-132	-183
Females 1993 Jun 1994 Jun	10,636 10,722	795 812 803	117 111 78	19 18 16	11,567 11,663 11,766	677 620 549	12,245 12,283 12,315
1995 Jun 1995 Dec 1996 Mar 1996 Jun	10,868 10,913 10,934 10,974	805 810 817	82 79 77	16 16 16	11,816 11,839 11,884	531 520 519	12,347 12,359 12,403
Changes	41	7	-2	0	46	-2	44
Ivia 96 - Jun 96	106	15	-1		119	-31	88

SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

0.4 THOUSAND

workforce in emp	loyment	and the second sec					
Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related Government- supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce	
21,315 21,378 21,410 21,466	3,289 3,260 3,249 3,247	252 210 205 211	233 230 228 226	25,090 25,078 25,092 25,150	2,262 2,226 2,178 2,149	27,352 27,304 27,269 27,299	
21,468 21,542	3,219 3,199	199 184	222 221	25,108 25,146	2,101 2,064	27,210 27,210	
74	-21	-15	-1	38	-38	0	
164	-62	-26	-9	68	-162	-94	
10,761 10,797 10,811 10,843	2,480 2,470 2,450 2,454	154 137 132 135	217 214 212 210	13,613 13,618 13,605 13,642	1,727 1,695 1,660 1,637	15,340 15,314 15,264 15,279	
10,825 10,857	2,421 2,394	126 113	207 206	13,578 13,569	1,600 1,565	15,178 15,134	
32	-28	-12	-1	-9	-35	-44	
59	-76	-24	-8	-49	-131	-180	
10,554 10,580 10,599 10,623	809 791 800 793	97 72 72 76	17 16 16 16	11,477 11,460 11,487 11,508	535 530 518 512	12,012 11,990 12,005 12,020	
10,643 10,685	798 805	73 71	16 16	11,530 11,577	502 499	12,032 12.076	
41	7	-2	0	47	-3	44	
105	15	-1	-1	117	-31	86	
	Employees in Employment 21,315 21,378 21,410 21,466 21,468 21,542 74 164 10,761 10,797 10,811 10,843 10,825 10,857 32 59 10,554 10,580 10,599 10,623 10,643 10,685 41 105	Employees in Self- employed 21,315 3,289 21,378 3,260 21,378 3,260 21,410 3,249 21,466 3,247 21,466 3,247 21,466 3,247 21,466 3,247 21,466 3,247 21,466 3,247 21,466 3,247 21,461 3,249 21,462 3,199 74 -21 164 -62 10,761 2,480 10,797 2,470 10,811 2,454 10,825 2,421 10,857 2,394 32 -28 59 -76 10,554 809 10,623 793 10,643 793 10,685 805 41 7 105 15	Employees in ployment Self- employed Work-related Government- supported training 21,315 3,289 252 21,378 3,280 210 21,378 3,249 205 21,410 3,247 211 21,466 3,247 211 21,466 3,247 211 21,466 3,247 211 21,466 3,247 211 21,466 3,249 184 74 -21 -15 164 -62 -26 10,761 2,480 154 10,797 2,470 137 10,811 2,454 135 10,825 2,421 126 10,857 2,394 113 32 -28 -12 59 -76 -24 10,554 809 97 10,599 800 72 10,643 793 76 10,685 805 71	Imployees is employed Self- employed Work-related Government- supported training HM forces 21,315 3,289 252 233 21,378 3,280 210 230 21,378 3,249 205 228 21,410 3,247 211 226 21,466 3,247 211 226 21,466 3,247 211 226 21,464 3,219 199 222 21,464 3,199 184 221 74 -21 -15 -1 164 -62 -26 -9 10,761 2,480 154 217 10,787 2,470 137 214 10,843 2,454 135 210 10,857 2,394 113 206 32 -28 -12 -1 59 -76 -24 -8 10,554 809 97 17 10,623 793	Employees in mployment Self- employed Work-related Government- supported Total 21,315 3,289 252 233 25,090 21,378 3,260 210 230 25,078 21,466 3,249 211 2266 25,150 21,468 3,219 199 222 25,108 21,542 3,199 184 221 25,146 74 -21 -15 -1 38 164 -62 -26 -9 68 10,761 2,480 137 214 13,613 10,811 2,450 132 212 13,605 10,843 2,454 135 210 13,642 10,857 2,394 113 206 13,569 32 -28 -12 -1 -9 59 -76 -24 -8 -49 10,857 2,394 113 206 13,569 32 -28 -12	Tronuoce nr employaean Work-related Government- training York-related Government- training Total Claimant unemployed 21,315 21,317 21,317 21,317 21,466 3,280 3,240 3,240 21,420 252 203 203 203 2203 2203 2203 2203 2203	Imployees in employees Self- employeed Work-related Government- training HM forces Total Claimant unemployed Workforce 21.315 3.289 220 2333 25.090 2.282 27.352 21.315 3.289 2251 2233 25.090 2.282 27.352 21.410 3.2449 205 228 25.092 21.149 27.299 21.468 3.219 199 222 25.108 2.101 27.210 74 -21 -15 -1 38 -38 0 164 -62 -26 -9 68 -162 -94 10.761 2.480 154 217 13.613 1.727 15.340 10.761 2.440 136 210 13.642 1.660 15.264 10.857 2.394 133 206 13.642 1.660 15.264 10.761 2.440 136 210 13.642 1.657 15.734 10.



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-		Output										Income			
		GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of ou	tput UK	Manufacturing		Index of production OECD		Real perse disposabl	onal le	Gross tradin profits of companies 4	ig 4
						industries	1,2	industries 1,3	9	countries ¹					
		1990=100		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995		100.0 98.0 97.5 99.5 r 103.4 105.9		478.9 468.9 466.5 476.8 r 495.7 507.9	0.6 -2.1 -0.5 2.2 4.0 2.5	100.0 96.3 96.2 98.3 103.2 105.9	-0.3 -3.7 -0.1 2.2 5.0 2.6	100.0 94.6 94.0 95.3 99.3 101.5	-0.2 -5.4 -0.6 1.4 4.2 2.2	100.0 99.6 99.4 98.9 103.6 106.7	-0.4 -0.2 -0.5 4.8 3.0	100.0 100.0 102.0 103.8 105.1 108.2	0 1.9 1 2.0 3 1.8 1 1.3 2 2.9	68.2 r 68.0 67.7 75.2 85.4 88.8	0.6 -0.4 11.0 13.6 4.0
1995 Q2 Q3 Q4		105.6 r 106.2 106.5		126.6 r 127.4 127.9	2.5 2.2 1.7	105.6 106.4 106.4	2.4 1.8 R 1.9	101.5 102.0 101.8	2.6 1.8 0.9	106.4 106.8 107.1	3.4 2.3 1.0	107.5 107.9 110.4	5 2.9 9 2.2 4 4.1	22.3 r 22.5 22.4	6.2 3.9 2.7
1996 Q I Q2		107.2 107.8		128.7 129.3	2.0 2.2	106.5 106.7	1.2 1.0	101.6 101.3 R	0.9 -0.2	107.4 108.3	0.9 1.8	111.0 111.0	0 R 3.7 3.3	23.2 23.4	7.5 5.0
1996 Fei Mis	b r	::		.: .:	·	106.5 107.1	r 1.6 1.2	101.5 r 101.8	0.7 0.9	107.8 r 107.1	1.1 0.9	· · · . ·	 	· · · ·	··· ··
Ap Ma Ju	r V	··· ··· ··		··· ·· ··	 	106.3 107.3 106.3	1.0 1.1 1.0	101.3 101.3 101.2	0.5 0.3 -0.2	107.5 108.8 108.5	0.9 1.2 1.8	··· ·· ··	···	.: .: .:	··· ···
Ju At	0	.: .:			 	106.8 106.4	1.0 0.5	101.8 101.6	-0.2 -0.4	::		 	::		··· ··
		Expenditure		Datail agles		Fixed inves	stances 5			Canaval		Check	Base lending	Effective exchange	
		expenditure 1990 prices		volumes ¹		All industries 1990 prices	s ⁶	Manufacturing industries 1990 prices ³	g 3,6	- government consumption at 1990 prices		changes 1990 prices ⁷	rates + °	rate + 1,8	
		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995		347.5 340.0 339.7 348.0 356.9 364.0	0.6 -2.2 -0.1 2.5 2.6 2.0	100.0 98.7 99.4 102.4 106.2 107.5	0.7 -1.3 0.7 3.0 3.7 1.2	81.9 75.4 74.1 73.1 75.1 75.6	-0.1 -7.9 -1.8 -1.2 2.7 0.7	14.2 12.8 11.8 11.2 12.0 12.6	-5.1 -10.0 -7.6 -5.1 6.8 5.3	112.9 115.8 115.7 115.6 r 117.6 118.8	2.5 2.6 -0.1 -0.1 1.7 1.0	-2.52 -4.21 -0.97 -0.88 3.13 2.80	14.00 10.50 7.00 5.50 6.30 6.80	100.0 100.7 96.9 88.9 89.2 84.8	0.7 -3.8 -8.3 0.3 -4.9
1995 Q2 Q3 Q4		91.0 91.0 91.6	2.6 1.8 1.6	107.2 107.4 R 108.3	1.3 0.5 1.2	19.0 18.8 18.9	3.1 -0.6 -1.8	3.1 3.3 3.2	6.1 9.7 0.0	29.7 29.7 29.8	1.2 1.0 0.8	0.53 1.26 0.82	6.75 6.75 6.70	84.3 84.3 83.5	-5.4 -4.2 -6.3
1996 Q		92.5 R 93.2 R	2.3 2.4	108.7 110.2 R	2.2 2.8	19.1 19.8	R 0.6 4.5	3.0 2.9	0.5 -7.2	29.9 29.9	0.9 0.7	0.91 R -0.09 R	6.23 5.92	83.5 84.8	-4.2 0.6
1996 Fe Ma	5 r	::	 	108.9 109.1	2.0 2.1	··· ··	 		 	 	 	 	6.30 6.30	83.8 83.5	-5.7 -4.2
Ap Ma Ju	r V n	 	 	109.6 109.6 R 111.2 R	2.2 2.3 2.8	··· ·· ··	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:. 	 	·· :: ::	 	 	6.00 6.00 5.75	83.8 84.6 86.0	-2.5 -1.0 0.6
Jul Au	3	::		110.5 R 111.6	2.8 3.4	::	 				 	 	5.75 5.75	85.7 84.7	1.7 1.7
		Visible trade		1 S		Balance of	payments			Prices			- Series		(a) the
		Export volum	le ^{1,11}	Import volume	9 1,11	Visible ¹¹ balance	Current ¹¹ balance			Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer	price index	+ 1,3,10	
												Materials	and fuels	Home sales	3
1000		1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion			Jan 1987=100	%	- 1990=100	0 %	1990=100	%
1991 1992 1993 1994 1995		101.2 103.7 107.4 118.5 127.1	0.2 1.2 2.5 3.6 10.3 7.3	94.7 100.9 104.8 109.2 113.8	-5.3 6.5 3.9 4.2 4.2	-10.3 -13.1 -13.5 -10.8 -11.6	-18.7 -8.0 -10.1 -10.8 -2.4 -2.9			126.2 129.8 131.4 135.2 140.4	5.4 2.9 1.2 2.9 3.8	97. 97. 101. 104. 114.	0 -0.7 9 -2.1 4 -0.5 8 4.5 4 2.6 4 9.6	105.4 105.4 108.7 112.9 115.8 120.6	5.4 3.1 3.9 2.6 4.1
1995 Q2 Q3 Q4		124.3 128.9 128.8	6.1 8.7 4.1	112.8 115.9 115.8	5.3 7.8 2.0	-3.3 -3.5 -3.2	-1.0 -1.1 -1.2			140.8 141.2 141.5	3.8 4.1 3.5	114. 114. 115.	8 11.1 3 9.2 5 6.4	120.4 121.1 121.9	4.2 4.4 4.4
1996 Q1 Q2		132.4 R 135.9 R	4.7 9.3	120.3 R 123.2 R	8.7 9.2	-3.7 R -3.6	-0.8 F 0.5	1		142.3 141.9	3.1 0.8	116. 114.	1 3.0 8 -	123.4 123.9	3.6 2.9
1996 Ja Fe Ma	n b Ir	132.0 r 131.7 133.6	4.8 4.9 4.7	120.1 r 121.6 119.1	3.2 6.0 8.6	-1.4 r -1.4 -0.9	··· ··· ··			141.6 142.3 143.0	3.4 3.2 3.1	116. 115. 115.	8 5.1 8 4.0 7 3.0	123.2 123.4 123.6	4.2 4.0 3.6
Ap Ma Ju	r ty n	134.8 136.7 136.2	6.6 8.2 9.4	123.4 123.2 122.9	8.7 8.6 9.2	-1.4 -1.1 -1.1	··· ·· ··			141.7 142.0 142.1	2.3 1.6 0.8	116. 115. 112.	6 2.4 2 1.6 7 -	124.0 123.9 123.7	3.4 3.1 2.9
Ju	1	136.8	8.2	124.5	9.0	-1.2				141.5	0.7	111.	.6 -1.5	123.5	2.5
P =	Provis	sional			and the second			1 The	percenta	age change series	for the	monthly day	ta is the perc	entage change	e betwee

Series revised from indicated entry onwards. nost indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.

anufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4. idustrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock

mestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical

rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown

and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices. 996 published figures are the first to be released using export price indices (EPI's) iort price indices (IPI's) based on price data collected directly from businesses. Ieflators replace the trade-based price indicators used previously. This had led to s to the constant price estimates for 1995 and the first two months of 1996.

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EMPLOYMENT 1.1 Workforce *

		Employees	in employment				Self-employed persons	HM Forces #	Work-related government-	Workforce in employment	Workforce *
		Male	in the state	Female		All	(with or without employees) **	No.	supported training		
		All	Part-time +	- <u>All</u>	Part-time +				- programmes 4		
UNITE Unadj 1992	D KINGDOM usted for seasonal Sep Dec	variation 11,061 10,995	1,120	10,519 10,595	4,806	21,580 21,590	3,234 3,192	284 280	317 356	25,415 25,416	28,262 28,400
1993	Mar	10,916	1,083	10,552	4,766	21,468	3,141	275	354	25,238	28,235
	Jun	10,952	1,093	10,660	4,827	21,613	3,189	271	311	25,384	28,249
	Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424	28,336
	Dec R	10,967	1,126	10,761	4,925	21,728	3,245	258	329	25,559	28,342
1994	Mar R	10,875	1,106	10,666	4,851	21,541	3,246	254	323	25,365	28,142
	Jun R	10,933	1,124	10,751	4,894	21,684	3,298	250	302	25,534	28,120
	Sep R	11,061	1,143	10,755	4,855	21,816	3,306	246	289	25,657	28,237
	Dec R	11,039	1,157	10,890	4,987	21,929	3,371	237	296	25,833	28,250
1995	Mar R	10,987	1,146	10,791	4,906	21,778	3,341	233	270	25,622	28,020
	Jun R	11,093	1,185	10,898	4,985	21,991	3,351	230	227	25,799	28,054
	Sep R	11,156	1,179	10,855	4,894	22,010	3,330	228	220	25,788	28,080
	Dec R	11,167	1,224	10,977	5,019	22,144	3,348	226	228	25,946	28,174
1996	Mar R	11,049	1,211	10,882	4,961	21,931	3,270	222	216	25,640	27,870
	Jun R	11,151	1,250	11,005	5,037	22,156	3,288	221	200	25,865	27,962
UNITE Adjus 1992	ED KINGDOM ited for seasonal v Sep Dec	rariation 11,031 10,979	1,100	10,559 10,542	4,754	21,590 21,521	3,230 3,171	284 280	317 356	25,421 25,327	28,252 28,308
1993	Mar	10,970	1,089	10,589	4,780	21,559	3,167	275	354	25,356	28,299
	Jun	10,951	1,086	10,636	4,809	21,588	3,181	271	311	25,351	28,270
	Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,193	267	306	25,426	28,314
	Dec R	10,940	1,110	10,704	4,874	21,643	3,224	258	329	25,454	28,238
1994	Mar R	10,927	1,115	10,710	4,871	21,637	3,274	254	323	25,489	28,217
	Jun R	10,924	1,115	10,722	4,869	21,646	3,290	250	302	25,488	28,131
	Sep R	11,008	1,156	10,788	4,909	21,796	3,307	246	289	25,637	28,192
	Dec R	11,006	1,142	10,828	4,935	21,834	3,352	237	296	25,719	28,143
1995	Mar R	11,044	1,157	10,839	4,929	21,882	3,371	233	270	25,757	28,109
	Jun R	11,083	1,175	10,868	4,960	21,951	3,343	230	227	25,751	28,064
	Sep R	11,096	1,189	10,887	4,946	21,984	3,332	228	220	25,763	28,027
	Dec R	11,129	1,212	10,913	4,967	22,041	3,330	226	228	25,825	28,061
1996	Mar R	11,110	1,222	10,934	4,985	22,044	3,302	222	216	25,784	27,971
	Jun R	11,142	1,240	10,974	5,011	22,116	3,282	221	200	25,819	27,960
GREA	AT BRITAIN	u variation									07.50
Unad	Sep	10,784	1,018	10,250	4,583	21,035	3,151	284	297	24,767	27,504
1992	Dec	10,719	1,083	10,324	4,692	21,043	3,108	280	337	24,768	27,648
1993	Mar	10,642	1,046	10,280	4,653	20,922	3,058	275	336	24,591	27,484
	Jun	10,676	1,054	10,390	4,713	21,066	3,108	271	295	24,740	27,502
	Sep	10,715	1,065	10,390	4,693	21,105	3,115	267	288	24,774	27,570
	Dec R	10,689	1,086	10,484	4,805	21,172	3,164	258	311	24,905	27,588
1994	Mar R	10,597	1,066	10,390	4,731	20,987	3,165	254	305	24,712	27,391
	Jun R	10,654	1,083	10,473	4,773	21,127	3,216	250	286	24,879	27,369
	Sep R	10,781	1,103	10,476	4,735	21,257	3,224	246	270	24,997	27,475
	Dec R	10,755	1,113	10,603	4,860	21,358	3,289	237	278	25,162	27,489
1995	Mar R	10,706	1,104	10,506	4,780	21,212	3,259	233	252	24,956	27,260
	Jun R	10,808	1,141	10,611	4,857	21,419	3,269	230	210	25,128	27,287
	Sep R	10,870	1,135	10,567	4,766	21,437	3,247	228	205	25,117	27,319
	Dec R	10,880	1,179	10,685	4,886	21,565	3,266	226	211	25,267	27,411
1996	Mar R	10,765	1,166	10,593	4,829	21,357	3,188	222	199	24,966	27,112
	Jun R	10,866	1,205	10,716	4,905	21,582	3,205	221	184	25,193	27,204
GRE	AT BRITAIN	variation				a a			007	24 772	27 428
1992	Sep Dec	10,755 10,704	1,042 1,063	10,290 10,273	4,642 4,640	21,045 20,977	3,147 3,088	284 280	337	24,681	27,556
1993	3 Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,084	275	336	24,707	27,545
	Jun	10,675	1,048	10,365	4,695	21,039	3,101	271	295	24,706	27,521
	Sep	10,683	1,083	10,427	4,749	21,110	3,113	267	288	24,777	27,561
	Dec R	10,662	1,070	10,429	4,754	21,091	3,143	258	311	24,803	27,487
1994	Mar R	10,649	1,075	10,433	4,751	21,082	3,193	254	305	24,835	27,464
	Jun R	10,644	1,074	10,443	4,748	21,087	3,208	250	286	24,831	27,377
	Sep R	10,728	1,115	10,509	4,788	21,237	3,224	246	270	24,978	27,437
	Dec R	10,723	1,099	10,544	4,808	21,266	3,269	237	278	25,051	27,382
1995	Mar R Jun R Sep R	10,761 10,797 10,811 10,843	1,115 1,132 1,146 1,166	10,554 10,580 10,599 10,623	4,803 4,832 4,818 4,834	21,315 21,378 21,410 21,466	3,289 3,260 3,249 3,247	233 230 228 226	252 210 205 211	25,090 25,078 25,092 25,150	27,352 27,304 27,269 27,299
1996	Mar R	10,825	1,177	10,643	4,853 4.879	21,468 21,542	3,219 3,199	222 221	199 184	25,108 25,146	27,210 27,210

S8

 Note: Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.

 Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. For the claimant unemployment series see tables 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.

 # HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

 ** Estimates of the self-employed are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonal adjusted.

 ** Includes all participants on government-supported training and employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. There is a discontinuity between March 1995 and the following series.

 ## # mployees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported training and exactly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

 ## Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported training and component is not seasonally adjusted.

 ## Employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

*** 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 of *Labour Market Trends*.

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS NOVEMBER 1996

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing in D	dustries	Production indus C-E	stries	Production and o industries C-F	onstruction
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
902-00 1982 Jun 1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun	20,916 20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,740 22,134 22,134 22,134 22,1382 21,728 21,382 21,387 21,066	20,904 20,562 20,735 20,909 20,874 21,071 21,736 22,133 22,133 22,133 22,707 21,359 21,039	5,341 5,034 4,928 4,882 4,763 4,697 4,775 4,775 4,775 4,723 4,605 4,196 3,983 3,808	5,358 5,052 4,946 4,895 4,777 4,713 4,754 4,747 4,628 4,215 3,995 3,814	5,986 5,644 5,504 5,431 5,262 5,157 5,170 5,140 5,000 4,566 4,316 4,097	6,005 5,664 5,524 5,446 5,277 5,174 5,174 5,174 5,174 5,166 5,026 4,588 4,331 4,106	7,048 6,685 6,542 6,457 6,263 6,179 6,233 6,242 6,114 5,592 5,242 4,937	7,067 6,706 6,564 6,474 6,280 6,197 6,254 6,267 6,142 5,616 5,260 4,950
1994 Mar R	20,987	21,082	3,787	3,799	4,053	4,066	4,892	4,912
Apr R May R Jun R	21,127	21,087	3,778 3,781 3,822	3,802 3,804 3,822	4,040 4,039 4,077	4,066 4,064 4,079	4,917	4,922
Jul R Aug R Sep R	21,257	21,237	3,809 3,836 3,872	3,802 3,824 3,838	4,062 4,088 4,120	4,057 4,076 4,085	4,973	4,933
Oct R Nov R Dec R	21,358	21,266	3,821 3,836 3,891	3,819 3,834 3,863	4,065 4,079 4,133	4,063 4,076 4,104	4,973	4,938
1995 Jan R Feb R Mar R	21,212	21,315	3,869 3,881 3,893	3,881 3,893 3,901	4,106 4,118 4,128	4,117 4,128 4,137	4,932	4,950
Apr R May R Jun R	21,419	21,378	3,866 3,879 3,917	3,891 3,903 3,917	4,097 4,109 4,148	4,124 4,136 4,149	4,962	4,967
Jul R Aug R Sep R	21,437	21,410	3,903 3,911 3,945	3,899 3,903 3,909	4,131 4,139 4,173	4,128 4,130 4,136	4,982	4,938
Oct R Nov R Dec R	21,565	21,466	3,919 3,928 3,962	3,919 3,926 3,931	4,142 4,150 4,185	4,142 4,148 4,152	4,995	4,956
1996 Can R Fab R Mar R	21,357	21,468	3,906 3,909 3,923	3,916 3,918 3,931	4,123 4,125 4,131	4,133 4,133 4,139	4,922	4,941
Apr R May R Jun R	21,582	21,542	3,891 3,889 3,913	3,917 3,915 3,914	4,095 4,090 4,113	4,122 4,119 4,117	4,916	4,922
oul RP Sug P			3,935 3.941	3,933 3,934	4,131 4,136	4,131 4.128		

GRE/	TBRITAIN			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
		Service Industri G-Q	es	Agriculture, hunting,	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles leather	Wood and wood	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing &	Chemicals, chemical products &			
SIC 1 Sections	992 on ection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-12,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	& recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibres DG 24			
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	13,513 13,541 13,863 14,126 14,297 14,584 15,198 15,596 15,974 15,849 15,849 15,855 15,822	13,475 13,502 13,825 14,089 14,261 14,549 15,166 15,563 15,931 15,802 15,808 15,783	363 355 346 344 325 317 303 297 289 291 307	645 610 577 550 461 437 419 398 373 336 292	582 546 531 525 508 504 495 485 479 481 481 455 442	579 550 549 552 557 546 549 519 476 404 404 388 382	78 78 78 80 83 85 89 92 91 80 78 84	471 459 455 458 458 454 457 457 466 467 466 467 456 4477 439	347 327 326 322 313 306 311 317 305 276 268 255			
1994	Mar R	15,823	15,885	285	267	430	380	87	450	249			
	Apr R May R Jun R	15,930	15,885	281	263 260 257	431 432 432	381 378 376	87 87 86	457 458 455	247 244 242			
	Jul R Aug R Sep R	15,987	16,032	273	255 252 247	431 434 432	378 377 376	85 84 82	456 460 455	241 242 242			
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	16,135	16,066	263	244 242 241	427 429 428	377 377 373	81 81 80	448 451 453	242 244 246			
1995	Jan R Feb R Mar R	16,037	16,110	256	236 235 236	430 432 430	372 371 369	79 79 78	455 456 458	252 254 248			
	Apr R May R Jun R	16,204	16,157	253	233 233 232	435 433 432	367 368 361	78 79 77	458 457 461	248 249 250			
	Jul R Aug R Sep R	16,175	16,217	255	229 227 227	436 435 432	364 363 358	78 77 77	456 457 450	248 250 251			
	Oct R Nov R Dec R	16,322	16,251	259	223 222 222	437 438 439	355 355 354	78 78 78	455 457 452	250 250 253			
1996	Jan R Feb R Mar R	16,186	16,266	261	216 215 209	431 431 424	353 350 347	76 75 82	447 448 442	251 251 261			
	Apr R May R Jun R	16,408	16,360	260	205 204 203	422 422 421	347 347 347	80 80 81	437 437 438	262 264 264			
	Jul RP Aug P				197 195	422 422	347 346	80 81	441 436	265 264			

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 **Employees in employment in Great Britain**

THOUSAND

NOVEMBER 1996

S9 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

1.2

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal	Machinery and equipmonec	Electrica ent and optic equipment	l Transpo cal equipm nt	ort Coke ent fuel othe man	e, nuclear and r ufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	products DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,E 23,3	DN 6-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1982 Jun 1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1989 Jun 1999 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun	203 196 201 202 203 208 218 222 216 190 185 188	1050 954 925 911 866 844 854 856 765 765 722 681	547 504 491 492 480 475 485 489 488 488 457 422 381	639 617 615 613 596 588 586 582 550 488 447 425	619 583 540 523 506 485 485 482 474 474 470 425 398 353		225 220 217 219 223 226 232 238 238 238 238 209 203 203	1,062 1,042 1,040 1,029 1,002 1,022 1,063 1,101 1,116 1,028 929 844	3,205 3,189 3,268 3,287 3,291 3,395 3,530 3,597 3,532 3,5521 3,500	929 917 959 989 988 993 1,068 1,158 1,216 1,188 1,174 1,189
1994 Mar R	192	684	373	428	322	2	204	846	3,569	1,140
Apr H May R Jun R	190 191 195	685 686 689	371 373 375	429 429 440	320 325		205 207	844	3,583	1,145
Jul R Aug R Sep R	194 198 205	687 686 684	375 376 381	429 435 443	321 321 325		205 211 212	847	3,612	1,170
Oct R Nov R Dec R	202 204 211	684 685 691	380 379 385	439 444 452	324 323 329		214 217 214	834	3,618	1,176
1995 Jan R Feb R Mar R	214 214 215	695 694 694	384 384 386	451 453 466	330 333 337		218 221 219	813	3,623	1,204
Apr R May R Jun R	213 213 216	692 692 690	387 389 389	458 461 477	336 340 345		220 222 219	818	3,630	1,206
Jul R Aug R Sep R	214 214 217	689 688 691	389 391 394	464 467 475	341 344 348		220 217 214	802	3,621	1,202
Oct R Nov R Dec R	217 218 219	693 694 693	394 397 401	475 476 478	349 351 353		217 211 211	804	3,652	1,195
1996 Jan R Feb R Mar R	220 220 222	693 695 698	404 405 408	479 480 483	354 355 353		209 208 210	801	3,645	1,208
Apr R May R Jun R	226 226 224	698 696 693	409 409 409	483 486 483	353 353 355		199 195 198	805	3,668	1,230
Jul RP Aug P	227 229	699 700	410 411	489 491	358 360		197 194		O i si su su si si	
GREAT BRITAIN	Transport & storage	Post and F telecomm- in unication	inancial R ntermediation	leal estate	Renting, research, computer & other business	Public administration and defence; compulsory	Education	n Health activities	Social work activities	other commusity social & personal activities
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	l 60-63	64 J	5-67 ^K	к Ю	71-74	L + 75	M 80	N 851-852	853	0-Q * 90-93
1982 Jun 1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun	910 881 876 868 849 878 910 897 877 873 873	451 446 447 435 436 453 463 462 455 446 420 420	786 811 837 858 881 920 996 1,038 1,047 1,024 991 959 964	141 140 147 152 157 165 176 183 190 186 205 237 246	1,506 1,562 1,643 1,719 1,964 2,083 2,202 2,167 2,158 2,209 2,210	1,471 1,468 1,453 1,424 1,418 1,436 1,419 1,383 1,403 1,403 1,401	1,515 1,522 1,544 1,570 1,617 1,680 1,742 1,784 1,805 1,791 1,774 1,752 1,756	1,257 1,247 1,250 1,296 1,307 1,332 1,381 1,409 1,445 1,493 1,513 1,470	532 568 613 654 707 767 848 812 794 800 846 899 904	771 751 787 831 841 852 874 884 884 884 884 884 884 894 925 935
Apr May_	863	420	005	240	2 205	1 384	1 772	1 481	900	913
Jul Aug Sep R	862	420	974	253	2,284	1,377	1,776	1,484	916	901
Oct Nov Dec R	860	419	972	258	2,305	1,370	1,776	1,493	904	915
1995 Jan Feb Mar R	860	417	974	259	2,326	1,362	1,766	1,501	903	914
Apr May Jun R	857	420	979	260	2,340	1,347	1,781	1,519	902	917
Jul Aug Sep R	850	424	983	268	2,391	1,345	1,774	1,534	906	919
Oct Nov Dec R	846	424	990	263	2,414	1,339	1,773	1,534	919	901
1996 Jan Feb Mar R	845	428	976	268	2,441	1,337	1,769	1,538	928	882
Apr May Jun R Jul	854	433	974	270	2,483	1,334	1,764	1,539	933	877

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see *Tables 1.3* and *1.4*.
These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are excluded. Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS S10 NOVEMBER 1996

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries 1.3

GREAT BRITAIN	IN Section, Aug 1995 R Jun 1996 R Jul 1996 RP		Aug 1996 P										
eiC 1992	section or group	Male	Female	All									
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,953.3	1,185.7	4,139.0	2,944.5	1,168.9	4,113.4	2,951.0	1,180.2	4,131.2	2,954.3	1,181.8	4,136.0
MINING AND QUARRYING	с	57.2	7.3	64.5	52.8	6.2	59.0	51.3	6.4	57.7	51.1	6.4	57.5
Mining and quarrying of energy	CA (10-12)	32.7	4.4	37.2	27.9	3.8	31.7	26.6	3.7	30.4	27.0	3.8	30.9
Mining Oil & natural gas extraction	10/12	10.2 22.6	0.6 3.8	10.8 26.4	9.8 18.1	0.5 3.3	10.3 21.4	10.2 16.4	0.5 3.2	10.7 19.7	10.2 16.9	0.5 3.3	10.7 20.2
Mining and quarrying except of	CB (13/14)	24.5	2.8	27.3	24.9	24	27.3	24.6	27	27.3	24.0	25	26.6
MANUFACTURING	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
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food d beverages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	274.3 231.0 43.3	166.8 149.8 17.0	441.1 380.8 60.3	253.9 212.5 41.4	160.4 146.1 14.3	414.3 358.5 55.8	260.4 218.3 42.0	164.6 148.9 15.7	425.0 367.3 57.8	261.8 219.3 42.5	165.6 149.9 15.7	427.4 369.3 58.2
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	135.9	189.8	325.7	132.4	176.3	308.7	132.8	181.6	314.4	133.1	181.7	314.8 174.3
of made-up textile articles,	17.4	15.2	20.1	35.3	15.1	18.4	33.5	15.2	22.5	37.7	15.2	22.4	37.5
of texciles, excluding made-up textiles	Rest of 17	83.5	58.3	141.9	82.3	54.3	136.5	82.6	54.1	136.7	82.6	54.2	136.8
dressing & dyeing of fur	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 products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	21.7 8.4 13.3	18.7 5.6 13.1	40.4 14.0 26.4	19.7 7.5 12.2	14.6 4.3 10.3	34.2 11.8 22.4	19.3 7.5 11.9	15.0 4.4 10.6	34.3 11.8 22.5	19.4 7.4 12.0	14.7 4.0 10.7	34.1 11.4 22.6
Manufacture 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 products: publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard,	DE 21	291.9 88.0	166.9 35.6	458.8 123.6	277.1 76.5	159.1 31.1	436.2 107.6	279.1 76.5	161.7 31.6	440.8 108.0	277.4 76.3	161.4 31.7	438.7 108.0
sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers of pule, paper, sanitary goods,	21.21				22.5	8.7	31.2	22.5	8.5	30.9	22.6	8.4	31.0
stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	Rest of 21			1990) 1990)	54.0	22.4	76.4	54.0	23.1	77.1	53.7	23.3	77.0
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	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
to printing publishing & reproduction of	22.2				137.5	56.5	194.0	138.6	57.5	196.2	137.0	57.4	194.3
recorded media	Rest of 22		••••	•••	63.2	71.4	134.6	64.0	72.6	136.6	64.1	72.3	136.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	25.0 14.7	5.3 3.3	30.3 17.9	22.3 12.3	4.7 2.8	27.0 15.1	22.2 12.3	4.5 2.6	26:7 15.0	22.2 12.4	4.5 2.6	26.7 15.0
products & man-made fibres	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
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	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
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (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
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	461.4 118.2	86.7 14.5	548.1 132.7	464.2 122.9	89.6 15.7	553.8 138.7	469.6 123.1	89.7 15.5	559.2 138.6	471.7 122.9	90.5 15.5	562.2 138.4
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	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
Manufacture of machinery & 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 & optical equipment	DL	307.0	157.6	464.6	321.8	161.9	483.6	325.6	161.8	487.3	326.4	161.8	488.2
of electrical machinery	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
of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable	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
batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	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
& communication eqpt.	32 32 1	75.9	43.2	119.1	81.1 36.5	45.2	126.3 54.0	82.1 36.9	45.9	128.0 54.6	81.8 36.3	46.0 17.8	127.8 54.1
of radio & TV and telephone apparatu sound & video recorders etc.	IS; 32.2-32.3	43.0	22.9	65.9	44.6	27.7	72.3	45.2	28.2	73.4	45.5	28.3	73.8
of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	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 transport equipment	DM	295.1	43.3	338.4	310.3	48.2	358.5	305.9	47.7	353.6	306.3	47.5	353.8
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34 35	163.5 131.6	26.6 16.7	190.1 148.4	172.6 137.7	29.6 18.6	202.2 156.4	173.9 132.0	29.4 18.4	203.3 150.3	171.3 135.1	28.9 18.5	200.2 153.6
of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	35.3 Best of 35				87.3 50.4	11.8 6.8	99.1 57.2	84.5 47.4	11.7 6.6	96.3 54.1	85.3 49.8	11.8 6.7	97.1 56.5
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN 36.1	135.5	53.9	189.4	119.4	50.4 26.9	169.8 117.0	120.5 91.7	51.4	171.9 119.3	118.8 90.8	51.1 27.3	169.9 118.1
ELECTRICITY, GAS	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	40	93.5	26.0	120.5	76.1	19.2	95.2	73.2	19.1	92.3	72.8	18.9	91.7
Collection, purification and distribution of Water	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
P Provisional													
nevised													

1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: June 1996

	Section	lun 1995	B				Mar 1996	B		Jun 1996	Ŕ	and the second	T	OUSAND
	sub-	Male	<u>n</u>	Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		AII
SIC 1992	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	2411
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,666.4	1,141.2	5,753.9	4,857.4	21,418.8	10,764.7	10,592.6	21,357.3	9,661.2	1,204.9	5,811.2	4,904.9	21,582.2
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING	۵	153.7	36.7	31.7	25.4	247.4	195.3	48.6	243.9	156.1	38.5	32.5	26.7	252.0
Agriculture, Hunting and related	01	146.7	36.5	30.3	24.7	238.3	188.1	46.5	234.6	149.1	38.4	31.1	26.0	233.8
FISHING	в	3.9	0.1	0.9	0.3	5.3	3.9	1.1	5.0	3.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	5.0
	с	56.8	1.0	6.4	1.0	65.2	52.9	6.2	59.1	52.2	0.6	5.2	1.0	59.0
oroducing materials Oil & natural gas extraction	CA (10-12) 11	31.6 21.2	0.9 0.9	3.9 3.5	0.6 0.4	36.9 26.0	27.5 17.9	3.8 3.3	31.3 21.2	27.4 17.6	0.5 0.4	3.2 2.9	0.6 0.4	31.7 21.4
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	25.2	0.1	2.5	0.4	28.2	25.4	2.3	27.7	24.8	0.1	2.0	0.4	27.3
ENERGY & WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	181.9	2.0	38.8	7.7	230.4	169.6	38.9	208.5	161.1	2.2	31.6	5.9	200.8
MANUFACTURING	D	2,729.4	44.4	925.2	218.3	3,917.3	2,784.9	1,137.8	3,922.6	2,728.4	52.8	919.6	211.8	3,912.6
oeverages and tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8	254.2 213.8	8.8 8.0	111.5 98.5	51.0 48.0	425.6 368.4	251.5 210.2	158.4 144.4	409.9 354.7	245.8 205.1	8.1 7.4	109.5 97.8	50.9 48.3	414.3 358.5
of beverages & tobacco Manufacture of textiles &	15.9/16	40.5	0.7	13.0	3.0	57.2	41.3	13.9	55.2 310.1	40.7	0.7	11.7	2.6	55.8
of textiles	DB 17 17 4	129.5 96.3	2.4 1.1 0.2	159.5 66.0 15.9	11.8	175.2	98.7 15.5	74.4	173.1 33.9	95.5 14.7	1.9 0.4	62.2 16.3	10.4	308.7 170.0 33.5
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles of wearing apparel: dressing of fur	Rest of 17 18	82.7 33.2	0.9 1.3	50.1 93.5	8.4 15.8	142.1 143.8	83.2 34.3	55.9 102.7	139.1 137.0	80.8 33.1	1.5 1.9	45.9 90.4	8.3 13.2	136.5 138.7
Manufacture of leather & eather products including footwear	DC	20.0	0.6	15.0	2.3	38.0	19.0	15.1	34.1 12.0	19.1 7.3	0.6	12.2 3.3	2.4	34.2
of footwear Manufacture of wood & wood products	19.3 DD (20)	12.2 63.0	0.5	10.6 10.9	2.0 3.5	25.2 79.0	11.6 67.2	10.5 13.7	22.1 80.9	11.7 67.4	0.4 1.6	8.8 10.6	1.4 3.3	22.4 82.8
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	279.8	10.3	131.6	36.9	458.6	279.4	159.4	438.8	267.2	9.9 1.4	128.2	30.8	436.2
of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes	21	84.3	0.7	29.7	0.9	121.7	75.0	01.L	107.0				0.1	107.0
cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods,	21.21						22.3	8.7	31.0	22.2	0.3	7.5	1.2	31.2
stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	Rest of 21						53.5	22.5	76.0	52.9	1.1	18.5	3.9	76.4
recorded media printing & service activities related	22	195.5	9.6	101.9	30.0	336.9	203.6	128.2	331.8	192.1	8.5	102.2	25.7	328.6
to printing publishing & reproduction of	22.2		0.6				138.7	57.3	196.0	58.1	3.5 5.0	43.2 59.0	13.3	194.0
recorded media Manufacture of coke, refined	Rest of 22		 0.1	 4.5	 0.8	 30.4	22.6	4.8	27.3	22.1	0.2	4.0	0.7	27.0
of refined petroleum products Manufacture of chemicals, chemical	23.2	14.3	0.1	2.6	0.4	17.4	12.5	2.8	15.3	12.2	0.2	2.3	0.4	15.1
products & man-made fibres Manufacture of rubber and	DG (24)	172.5	1.3	67.4	10.2	251.4	164.5	60.3	204.0	162.0	5.0	47.4	11.3	200.3
plastic products Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DH (25)	113.3	1.3	27.0	4.9	146.5	109.1	34.6	143.7	104.5	2.0	27.8	6.1	140.4
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	453.2	4.7	70.0	17.1	545.1	466.1	90.4	556.5 140.0	459.0 122.0	5.2 0.9	71.2 12.8	18.3 2.9	553.8 138.7
of basic metals of fabricated metal products,	27	337.2	3.9	58.0	14.7	413.7	342.1	74.4	416.5	337.0	4.3	58.4	15.4	415.1
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec Manufacture of electrical	DK (29)	314.4	2.9	62.0	11.4	390.7	333.7	74.5	408.2	332.9	3.0	62.8 137.2	12.4	411.2
& optical equipment of office machinery & computers	DL 30	313.9 35.3 107.3	3.0 0.5	137.5 13.5 47.2	24.0 1.7 7.9	470.4 51.0 163.3	34.7 104.3	15.6	50.3 157.8	33.0 104.4	0.5	12.3 44.9	1.9 9.2	47.8 159.6
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable	31.1-31.3	64.4	0.4	27.9	4.5	97.3	54.7	34.0	88.7	54.9	0.4	27.9	6.0	89.1
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt.,	014040	40.0	0.5	10.2	3.4	66.0	49.6	19.5	69.1	49.5	0.7	17.0	3.2	70.5
& electrical eqpt. nec of radio, TV & communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6 32 32 1	42.9 74.6 32.9	0.5 1.0 0.4	38.5 16.9	5.4 2.9	119.4 53.1	81.9 37.5	45.4 18.3	127.3 55.8	79.4 36.1	1.7 0.4	39.8 15.5	5.4	126.3 54.0
of radio, TV & telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	41.7	0.6	21.6	2.5	66.4	44.4	27.2	71.6	43.3	1.3	24.3	3.5	72.3
of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches	33 DM	96.7	0.6	38.4	9.0 6.8	144.7 349.1	102.7 309.0	48.5 48.4	151.2 357.4	100.3 306.5	1.3 3.8	40.2 42.9	8.1 5.3	149.9 358.5
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eapt.	34 35	171.4 130.1	1.0	23.4 15.3	4.7 2.2	200.5 148.6	173.1 135.9	29.1 19.2	202.2	170.7 135.9	1.9 1.9	26.3 16.6	3.3	202.2
of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except	35.3 Best of 25						86.4 49.5	12.2	98.6	49.9	0.5	5.8	1.0	57.2
aircraft & spacecraft Manufacturing nec	DN 36.1	129.6	2.7	45.8 21.5	9.8 3.9	188.0 110.9	125.0 93.2	54.8 26.8	179.8 120.0	116.6 89.2	2.7 0.9	40.5 22.0	9.9 4.9	169.8 117.0
ELECTRICITY, GAS	-	04.0				105.0	116 7	22.7	140 4	108 9	1.6	26.5	4.9	9 141.8
AND WATER SUPPLY Electricity,gas,steam & hot water supply	E 40	125.1 93.9	1.0 0.6	32.4 22.8	6.7 4.7	122.0	82.2	20.7	102.8	74.7	1.3	15.9	3.3	95.2
distribution of water	41	31.2	0.4	9.6	2.0	43.2	34.6	12.0	46.6	34.1	0.3	10.6	43.4	40.0
CONSTRUCTION	F	669.5	12.4	81.9	50.7	814.5	6 958 1	9,228 3	16,186.4	5,962.3	1,099.9	4,728.6	4,616.8	3 16,407.6
	G-Q	5,928.1	1,045.5	4,075.5	4,354.8	10,204.0	0,900.1	0,220.0		0,00210	.,			
REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES &				707 4	1 1 1 0 1	2 640.0	1 729 5	1 979 9	3 617 3	1,460 9	294.2	772.8	1.130.	7 3,658.6
PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS Sale, maintenance & repair of motor	G	1,453.4	285.3	767.4	1,112.1	498.4	370.5	125.5	5 496.0	351.8	23.7	77.9	47.4	4 500.8
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles,	50,1/50,3/	5					201.8	64.2	266.0) 195.1	9.2	45.7	18.0	6 268.6
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	50.2	136.2	4.1	18.5	12.3	171.1	136.8	29.6	166.4	134.4	4.6	17.9	11.1	B 168.7 0 63.5
Sale of automotive fuel Wholesale & Commission Trade	50.5			 212.7		936.0	637.4	299.5	5 936.9	607.5	5 27.9	215.3	3 87.	5 938.2
(except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis of agricultural materials & animals	51.1 51.2	22.9	0.8 1.0	10.8	3.9 2.7	38.3	25.6 13.3	14.5	40.1 20.9	24.8	0.7	10.4 4.9	4.	6 20.0
or agricultural materials & animals			STORA C.		Carl Ball State	1918 C	A CALL STREET	alt to a set of	The state of the state of the	and the second of the second of the	and the second second	and a state of the	Contraction of the local division of the loc	CO LOBORIO

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: June 1996

1.4 THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Section	Jun 1995	R		and an a	NAME DOG	Mar 1996	6 R	and the second	Jun 1996	R	U LOCKUDS		ALL MARKED
	section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992	class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time			A Contractor		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
of food, beverages and tobacco of household goods of non-agricultural intermediate	51.3 51.4	108.0 107.5	8.4 7.2	38.9 59.7	25.0 24.9	180.3 199.3	116.8 121.5	60.3 85.7	177.1 207.2	108.2 114.3	8.2 8.5	37.3 64.3	23.9 24.1	177.7 211.2
of machinery, eqpt. and supplies Other wholesale	51.5 51.6 51.7	168.7 134.2 46.1	9.7 4.1 1.6	41.4 40.0 16.7	14.0 11.1 8.3	233.7 189.3 72.7	170.4 139.2 50.5	54.7 53.2 23.6	225.1 192.4 74.1	166.9 133.7 48.4	3.2 4.3 1.8	41.4 41.6 15.4	13.1 11.7 7.8	224.6 191.3 73.3
Retail trade, except motor vehicles a motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	502.8	229.2	477.4	974.5	2,183.9	730.6	1,453.8	2,184.3	501.6	242.6	479.6	995.8	2,219.6
Other non-specialised stores Sale of fruit & veg., meat and meat	52.11 52.12 52.21-52.2	 4,	 	 	 	 	214.0 52.6	430.7 164.9	644.7 217.4	103.9 32.3	117.6 19.7	83.8 54.0	357.8 110.5	663.1 216.5
products, fish & bread, cakes, etc Beverages and tobacco products Pharmaceutical goods and toiletries Textiles, furniture, lighting eqpt., electrical household appliances, bardware, bardware, bardware,	52.27 52.25-52.2 52.3	6 <u>5.1</u> 15.4	2.3 6.3	4.9 43.0	12.8 64.6	25.1 129.3	66.9 8.0 20.9	103.7 18.9 107.1	170.6 26.9 128.0	56.1 4.8 14.1	11.9 2.7 6.2	33.1 4.1 41.6	73.0 13.8 65.8	174.1 25.4 127.7
and household goods nec Clothing,footwear and leather goods	52.46 52.42-52.4	104.7 3 30.4	26.8 16.0	61.1 62.0	84.6 126.6	277.2 234.9	130.2 47.1	146.3 187.8	276.5 234.9	102.8 31.6	27.2 15.3	62.7 60.2	84.9 130.6	277.5 237.7
other specialised retail shops Second hand stores & sales not	52.47-52.4	8 113.2	29.7	103.1	119.0	365.1	144.0	232.3	376.4	114.7	34.1	109.3	125.6	383.8
Repair of personal & h'hold goods	52.7	10.4	1.2	3.0	2.6	17.2	35.4 11.5	5.2	92.3 16.7	30.6	7.2 0.5	27.9	30.9 3.0	96.6 17.1
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	H 55.1	274.7	186.4 	254.6	519.6 	1,235.3	439.0 111.2	727.4 157.0	1,166.4 268.2	275.9 81.5	197.2 36.0	270.2 78.4	516.7 92.2	1,260.0 288.1
Restaurants Bars Canteens and catering	55.3 55.4 55.5	76.2 70.1 31.8	61.5 72.2 12.2	67.4 55.1 44.1	127.7 195.6 90.0	332.7 393.1 178.0	129.7 141.5 44.5	182.9 242.2 129.2	312.6 383.7 173.6	76.9 67.1 33.0	5.1 64.8 73.6 17.8	13.3 71.0 64.9 42.5	13.7 127.9 192.8 90.1	49.6 340.5 398.3 183.5
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION Lad transport, transport via pipelines Transport, via railways Other and tranport, & via pipelines Water transport	I 60 60.1 60.2/60.3 61 62	909.8 375.9 85.4 290.5 18.8 29.2	50.9 16.2 0.8 15.5 0.6 0.7	242.6 52.6 16.9 35.7 6.1 21.8	80.1 18.1 1.5 16.6 1.0 3.3	1,283.4 462.9 104.6 358.3 26.6 55.0	938.8 389.8 85.0 304.8 18.2 29.7	324.2 67.1 13.5 53.6 6.8 25.2	1,263.0 456.9 98.5 358.4 25.0 54.8	903.5 381.1 84.2 296.9 18.3 29.0	53.5 17.0 0.8 16.2 0.7 0.8	250.7 50.5 11.8 38.6 6.7 22.1	86.1 16.6 1.6 14.9 1.0 3.9	1,293.8 465.2 98.5 366.7 26.6 55.8
Supporting & auxiliary transport advites:-cutivities of travel agencies Travel agencies and tour operators Supporting & auxiliary transport act. Post and valecommunications National post activities Courtor activities	63 63.3 Rest of 63 64 64.11 64.12	188.5 20.3 297.5 129.0 34.5	10.6 1.9 22.7 18.1 3.5	91.8 47.4 70.3 22.1 5.8	26.3 12.9 31.2 19.7 3.9	317.3 82.6 421.7 188.9 47.7	186.9 21.2 165.7 314.3 146.2 39.5	114.1 58.5 55.6 111.0 41.8 10.5	301.0 79.7 221.3 425.3 188.0 50.0	179.2 21.0 158.2 295.7 127.1 38.5	10.4 2.0 8.3 24.7 19.5 2.5	93.6 49.8 43.9 77.9 22.5 6.7	28.2 14.4 13.8 36.5 20.5 3.6	311.4 87.2 224.2 434.9 189.5 51.3
Telecommunications	64.20 J	134.0 417.6	1.1 14.5	42.3 425.3	7.7 118.8	185.0 976.1	128.6 434.2	58.7 542.1	187.3 976.3	130.2 415.9	2.7 14.9	48.7 411.3	12.5 127.9	194.1 970.0
Financial Intermediation, except insurance and pension funding Central banking and other banks Building societies	65 65.1 65.122	231.8 	7.5 	265.3 	87.4 	592.0 	236.5 179.7 23.7	352.4 299.1 76.6	588.9 478.9 100.3	227.5 173.7 23.8	8.4 4.4 0.5	251.2 207.5 49.8	99.3 89.2 26.4	586.4 474.9 100.5
Other inancial intermediation Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security Auxiliary to financial intermediation	65.2 66 67	 102.6 83.1	 5.0 2.0	 87.7 72.3	 17.8 13.5	 213.2 171.0	56.8 105.1 92.6	53.2 102.3 87.5	110.0 207.3 180.1	53.8 98.7 89.7	3.9 4.3 2.2	43.7 83.6 76.5	10.1 15.5 13.1	111.5 202.0 181.6
Except insurance & pension funding Aux. to insurance & pension funding	67.1 67.2	26.2 56.9	0.5 1.6	15.6 56.7	2.3 11.2	44.7 126.3	26.5 66.1	19.0 68.5	45.5 134.6	25.2 64.5	0.6 1.7	18.1 58.4	1.9 11.2	45.8 135.8
Real estate activities Real estate activities Letting of own property Activities on a fee\contract basis Renting of machinery & equipment without	K 70 70.1-70.2 70.3	1,137.6 96.8 57.9 38.9	148.2 14.0 8.7 5.4	763.7 92.2 55.9 36.3	546.9 57.4 33.1 24.3	2,596.4 260.4 155.5 104.9	1,347.3 112.7 65.5 47.2	1,343.6 152.8 90.3 62.5	2,690.8 265.5 155.9 109.6	1,206.2 100.8 57.0 43.8	181.2 15.8 9.4 6.5	788.1 93.3 53.9 39.4	574.4 60.4 36.7 23.7	2,749.9 270.3 157.0 113.4
creation & of personial & household goods Constructionalivil engineering eqpt All other goods and equipment Computer and related activities Research and development Other business activities Legal activities Accounting, auditing; tax consultancy Market research consultancy serves	5 71 71.32 Rest of 71 72 73 74 74.11 74.12 74 13-74 1	75.0 30.4 44.6 139.8 52.7 773.2 46.5 53.9 4 67 9	5.8 0.4 5.4 4.1 1.4 122.9 3.2 2.5 6.3	24.2 4.4 19.8 50.1 25.7 571.6 111.8 61.1 53.9	11.6 2.0 9.6 13.7 6.0 458.2 29.5 20.4 33.1	116.6 37.2 79.5 207.7 85.8 1,925.8 191.0 138.0 161.2	77.4 31.1 46.3 153.9 80.4 922.9 48.8 58.5 82.2	35.6 5.5 30.1 63.0 39.6 1,052.5 141.0 84.1 93.7	113.0 36.6 76.4 216.9 119.9 1,975.4 189.7 142.5 175.9	71.2 28.3 42.9 157.9 78.1 798.2 45.5 56.0 76.2	4.3 0.4 3.9 2.6 2.3 156.2 2.8 2.2 2.8 2.2	24.5 3.8 20.7 49.2 28.6 592.4 111.6 63.6 59.6	11.1 1.4 9.7 14.6 10.5 477.9 29.5 19.4 27.4	111.1 33.9 77.2 224.2 119.5 2,024.8 189.5 141.2 142.0
Management services of holding companies	74.15	25.7	0.5	15.4	4.8	46.4	28.0	18.1	46.1	33.4	1.3	16.3	4.8	55.8
Advertising Labour recruitment & provision of	74.2-74.3 74.4	227.8 30.0	5.3 1.8	70.4 22.9	28.3 8.5	331.8 63.2	226.9 32.5	100.0 34.0	326.9 66.6	227.3 30.0	4.5 1.1	72.9 24.5	29.3 11.7	334.0 67.3
personnel Investigation & security activities Industrial cleaning Miscellaneous business activities nec	74.5 74.6 74.7 74.8	 54.6 	 52.9 	 50.5	 245.1 	403.1	174.6 96.2 106.7 68.5	204.2 15.5 285.7 76.3	378.8 111.7 392.4 144.8	128.1 81.2 54.4 66.1	55.5 17.8 57.4 4.8	136.7 10.1 45.0 51.9	75.0 5.0 241.5 24.2	395.3 114.1 398.4 147.1
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE; COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	L	652.1	42.1	466.6	183.8	1,344.5	691.1	647.8	1,338.8	645.3	42.4	462.0	181.9	1,331.7
EDUCATION	м	411.6	110.6	582.3	697.5	1,802.0	513.4	1,282.0	1,795.4	398.4	110.5	581.7	694.7	1,785.4
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK Human health & veterinary services Social work activities with accommodation without accommodation	N 85.1/85.2 85.3 85.31 85.32	353.4 229.0 124.4	99.5 61.8 37.7	928.0 592.8 335.2	1,038.2 633.9 404.3	2,419.0 1,517.4 901.6	469.8 299.5 170.3 48.0 122.3	2,002.0 1,241.0 761.0 293.9 467.1	2,471.7 1,540.4 931.3 341.9 589.4	364.3 232.7 131.6 35.1 96.6	104.3 66.7 37.6 14.0 23.6	947.0 605.8 341.2 128.4 212.8	1,054.5 632.9 421.6 164.4 257.3	2,470.1 1,538.1 932.0 341.8 590.2
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSO SERVICE ACTIVITIES	NAL	318.0	108.1	245.0	257.8	928.0	386.0	490 5	866 5	201.0	101 6	244.8	240.9	889.1
Sewage & refuse disposal Sews of membership organisations NEC Recreational, cultural & sporting servs. Motion picture & video production	90 91 92 92.11	45.3 43.2 188.2	2.3 30.5 67.2	5.5 42.7 125.0	5.5 63.8 149.5	58.5 180.3 529.9	11.9 71.1 252.1 4.2	2.2 107.2 261.8 3.3	14.1 178.3 513.9 7.5	12.1 44.1 193.5 4.4	0.3 29.4 62.8 0.4	1.3 42.9 128.6 3.3	0.9 64.5 145.4 0.8	14.7 181.0 530.4 8.9
Motion picture & video distribution, motion picture projection Radio, TV & News agency activities Other entertainment activities Library museums & cultural services	92.12-92.1 92.2/92.4 92.3 92.5	3	 4.4	24.3	27.9		8.9 35.4 28.5 23.4	10.4 27.0 23.5 47.8	19.3 62.4 51.9 71.3	4.7 36.1 20.2 21.0	4.3 0.8 10.0 3.6	4.0 23.7 13.7 23.6	8.0 3.8 11.5 26.4	21.0 64.3 55.3 74.6
Other service activities nec Cleaning of textile & fur products Hairdressing other beauty treatment and well-being activities	93/95/99 93.01 93.02/93.0	41.3 11.4	50.5 8.1 2.3	59.9 71.8 12.4	39.0 14.8	160.2 40.9	50.9 13.9	149.7 109.3 25.3	301.5 160.2 39.2	42.1 11.0	43.7 9.0 3.0	60.4 71.9 11.4	94.9 39.0 14.4	306.2 162.0 39.8

^{e:} Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

GREAT E

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region* 1.5

THOUSAND

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region* 1.5

Standard	Unadjuste	be			M. Carlo Cont	Seasonall	y adjusted	and the	Unadjuste	d			TIOUSAND	Unadjust	ed				Sec. and				San San				
region	Male	Best	Female	Dert	Total	Male All	Female All	Total	Produc- tion and	Produc- tion in-	Manu- facturing	Service industries	Agricul- ture,	Mining & quarr-	Manufac- turing	Electricity gas & water	, Construct- ion	 Wholesale retail trade & repairs 	, Hotels & restaurants	Transport s storage & commun-	Financial intermed- iation	Real Estate renting & business	e Public admin. &	Education	Health & social	Other commun-	Standard region
	time	time	time	time					tion in- dustries				forestry &	ying		supply	F	0	N.	ication		activities	compulsor social sect	y urity		& persona activities	
SIC 1992 South East			-				-		<u>C-F</u>	- <u>C-E</u>	_ <u>D</u>	<u>G-Q</u>	- <u>A,B</u>	<u>c</u>	0.70	- <u>-</u>	- <u>-</u>		<u> </u>		J	<u> </u>	L	<u>M</u>	<u>N</u>	0-0	SiC 1992 South East
1995 Mar Jun	3,135 3,146 3,167	417 435 425	2,001 2,017 2,036	1,504 1,521 1,497	7,056 7,119 7,126	3,564 3,577 3,588	3,514 3,530 3,551	7,078 7,107 7,139	1,152 1,154 1,160	931 932 936	872 876 880	5,847 5,899 5,892	57 66	778	872 876 880	52 49 48	220 222 224	1,193 1,188 1,178	380 390 383	512 517 510	442 441 438	1,157 1,177 1,223	473 465 465	600 611 578	742 746 750	350 364 367	1995 Mar Jun Sep
Dec 1996 Mar	3,154 3,132	451 439	2,027 2,004	1,543 1,525	7,175 7,100	3,600 3,583	3,543 3,543	7,143 7,126	1,155 1,140	935 920	881 867	5,959 5,899	61 61	777	881 867	47 46 45	220 219 218	1,217 1,190	376 380	508 506	439 427 422	1,221 1,205	466 466	622 615	754 755	355 357	Dec 1996 Mar
Jun Greater London	3,138	452	2,044	1,530	7,164	3,590	3,568	7,158	1,122	904	032	5,971	71	8	052	40	210	1,202	000	510	422	1,230	402	015	/ 52	300	Greater London
(Included in South 1995 Mar	East) 1,469	181	1,011	533	3,193	1,652	1,543	3,195	420 418	319 316	298 296	2,768	4	3	298 296	18 17	101 102	486 479	191 186	278 283	274 273	611 617	226	215 219	296 300	191 193	(Included in South 1995 Mar Jun
Sep Dec	1,409 1,481 1,481	181 197	1,024 1,026	526 540	3,213 3,245	1,665 1,669	1,560 1,552	3,225 3,221	431 427	321 316	301 297	2,777 2,813	5 5	33	301 297	16 16	110 111 107	473 490	179 179	278 277	272 274	642 651	222 223	213 221	299 302	199 197	Sep Dec
1996 Mar Jun	1,467 1,483	188 185	1,012 1,036	537 530	3,204 3,234	1,657 1,673	1,550 1,570	3,207 3,243	415 403	308	289 282	2,785 2,826	5 5	3	289	15	103	470 481	191	281	265	669	222	219	300	201	Jun
East Anglia 1995 Mar	360	46	198	209	813	408	408	816	171	147	136	615	27	3	136 138	8	24 26	140 140	40 43	54 53	32	94 92	48 47	76 78	96 97	34	East Anglia 1995 Mar
Jun Sep Dec	363 368 369	46 46 48	200 205 203	215 207 214	828 834	410 412 417	413 414 415	826 831	178 179	150 150	139 140	616 628	29 33 27	333	139 140	877	28 29	139 142	45 42	53 52	32 32	97 97	48 48	69 80	98 97	37 38	Sep Dec
1996 Mar Jun	366 367	51 47	203 197	210 221	830 833	419 416	415 417	835 833	178 176	148 148	138 138	625 628	27 29	33	138	7	28	138	44 49	52 52	33	95 97	48 48	80 80	97 97	38 37	1996 Mar Jun
South West 1995 Mar	734	103	437	442	1,715	844	887	1,732	367	305	281	1,310	38	6	281	18 18	62 61	299 303	114 132	80 82	82 83	176	123	155	217	63 69	South West 1995 Mar
Jun Sep Dec	744 752 754	110 114 116	440 442 442	462 454 458	1,763 1,769	858 871	896 896	1,754 1,767	378 379	315 317	291 294	1,342 1,352	38 43 38	6	291 294	18 17	63 62	299 306	134 121	82 83	81 94	183 183	120 118	153 162	218 217	70 68	Sep Dec
1996 Mar Jun	749 759	115 122	438 451	453 463	1,755 1,795	873 879	901 907	1,774 1,787	371 373	313 322	291 299	1,346 1,382	38 39	6 6	291	16	58	300	142	82 85	94 93	184 187	118	163	218 217	68 70	1996 Mar Jun
West Midlands 1995 Mar	939	100	513	441	1,992	1,041	956	1,998	609	533	513	1,358	25	4	513 507	16 15	76 67	325	97 97	97	60 60	226	96	160	214	82 82	West Midlands 1995 Mar
Jun Sep Dec	931 931 937	97 97 102	507 508 516	441 437 452	1,976 1,973 2,007	1,033 1,028 1,031	948 949 960	1,982 1,977 1,991	595 595 606	529 533	510 515	1,347 1,375	27 31 26	4	510 515	15 14	66 73	323 334	100 101	100 98	59 63	221 226	96 96	156 162	215 215	77 80	Sep Dec
1996 Mar Jun	923 938	103 108	512 522	453 453	1,992 2,021	1,029 1,054	967 976	1,995 2,029	593 601	522 527	504 510	1,374 1,393	26 28	4 4	504	14	73	328 329	103	97 98	63	235	95 95	162	217 218	83 84	1996 Mar Jun
East Midlands 1995 Mar	700	83	378	363	1,524	787	744	1,531	489	419	397	1,009	26	8	397	15	70 62	273	81 88	72	38	142	70	118	161	54	East Midlands 1995 Mar
Jun Sep Dec	696 703 709	85 88 93	380 381 383	369 366 375	1,531 1,538 1,560	784 787 800	751 748 752	1,535	484 490 491	422 421 421	399 400	1,019 1,017 1,042	20 32 27	8	399 400	14 13	69 70	273 287	85 84	73 73	37 36	154 160	67 66	109 117	162 164	57 55	Sep Dec
1996 Mar Jun	692 697	90 92	378 382	368 376	1,527 1,547	786 791	750 759	1,536 1,551	472 470	409 405	389 384	1,029 1,049	27 28	8	389 384	13 12	62 65	278 282	79 85	73 76	33 34	161 165	66 66	119 119	165 166	54 58	1996 Mar Jun
Yorkshire and Hui 1995 Mar	mberside 814	93	456	460	1,822	913	920	1,832	483	417	395	1,316	23	9	395	14	66 70	309	108	103	65	182	99	167	210	72	Yorkshire & Humbers 1995 Mar
Jun Sep	825 820 822	104 102 103	453 451 456	473 460 467	1,855 1,833 1,849	928 917 926	923 914 918	1,850 1,831 1,845	490 487 495	420 420 422	398 398 399	1,341 1,319 1,330	23 26 24	9	398 399	13 13	67 73	310 317	113 112	103 103	65 67	185 186	97 97	157 167	214 210	75 71	Sep Dec
1996 Mar Jun	816 832	101 102	452 453	461 470	1,829 1,857	923 933	917 920	1,840 1,853	488 497	416 420	394 399	1,317 1,334	24 25	99	394 399	13 13	72 77	312 313	109 115	104 107	66 67	182 189	97 97	166 166	209 209	72 72	1996 Mar Jun
North West 1995 Mar	1,039	113	602	528	2,282	1,157	1,131	2,288	591	494	475	1,674	16	2	475	17	97	395	126	130	87	241	140	187	272	96	North West 1995 Mar
Jun Sep	1,041 1,053	114 114 120	599 598 600	533 536 541	2,287 2,301 2,307	1,158 1,162 1,162	1,133 1,135 1,133	2,291 2,297 2,296	586 588 589	489 487 493	471 470 476	1,694 1,700	20 17	22	470 476	16 15	100 97	398 409	138 129	133 131	85 86	247 247 247	138 137	181 189	273 277 279	97 94	Sep Dec
1996 Mar Jun	1,040 1,036	118 119	593 591	537 550	2,287 2,296	1,163 1,160	1,133 1,143	2,295 2,303	587 576	489 480	472 463	1,683 1,702	17 18	22	472 463	15 · 14	98 96	397 402	126 130	130 133	89 90	245 249	137 136	190 190	278 278	93 94	1996 Mar Jun
North 1995 Mar	490	56	276	254	1,075	552	530	1,082	288	229	218	775	- 12	4	218	7	59	178	63	54	25	103	83 81	88	126	54	North 1995 Mar
Jun Sep	496 496	62 61 68	274 272 273	259 257 269	1,090 1,087 1,102	557 556 557	534 529 539	1,091 1,086 1,097	294 294 292	231 233	221 223	780 798	13 12	4	221 223	66	63 59	176 187	69 68	53 52	25 24	109 113	81 81	83 89	126 126	58 58	Sep Dec
1996 Mar Jun	492 485 505	69 62	269 273	266 273	1,090 1,113	559 566	537 546	1,096 1,113	283 289	229 232	220 223	794 812	12 11	4 4	220 223	6 6	54 57	183 187	67 75	51 52	24 24	115 117	80 79	89 89	127 129	57 59	1996 Mar Jun
Wales	438	49	249	229	966	491	481	972	268	238	226	679	19	3	226	9	30	142	53	45	26	73	75	88	133	45	Wales 1995 Mar
Jun Sep	441 440	52 52	251 252	235 231	980 976 975	492 490 492	484 484 484	976 974 976	271 268 267	239 238 237	228 227 226	686 687	21 21	3	227 226	9 8	30 30	143 141 146	62 55	40 45 44	25 25 25	76 79	73 73 72	84 88	135 136 135	45 46 43	Sep Dec
1996 Mar Jun	438 437 446	53 53 54	251 254	231 234	972 988	494 500	485 485	979 985	266 269	239 237	228 226	684 697	21 21	3	228 226	8 8	28 32	145 147	54 63	43 42	25 25	77 78	73 73	88 88	136 136	43 45	1996 Mar Jun
Scotland	886	96	520	427	1.928	992	956	1,948	466	352	312	1,427	35	23	312	17	115	297	118	112	78	202	135	146	243	96	Scotland 1995 Mar
Jun Sep	887 894	95 97	525 526	437 430	1,944 1,947	982 984 087	957 953 952	1,939 1,937 1,938	470 479 477	357 359 360	318 319 321	1,439 1,434 1,432	35 35 34	23 23	319 321	17 17 16	120 117	296 302	129 127 117	114 112 112	76 75 75	203 207 206	135 135 134	144 142 144	245 247 248	93 93 94	Sep Dec
Dec 1996 Mar	892 879 882	98 94 99	518 514 522	435 428 424	1,943 1,915 1,927	983 981	952 952 941	1,935 1,922	468 468	355 352	316 316	1,413 1,425	34 34	22 20	316 316	16 16	114 115	292 298	115 125	110 112	74 72	198 198	134 134	144 144	249 248	96 96	1996 Mar Jun
Great Britain	0.524	1 155	5 628	4 856	21 173	10 749	10.528	21.277	4.884	4,064	3,826	16,010	279	67	3,826	172	820	3,550	1,182	1,259	935	2,595	1,343	1,786	2,415	946	Great Britain 1995 Mar
Jun Sep	9,534 9,570 9,625	1,201 1,198	5,646 5,672	4,944 4,876	21,361 21,371	10,774 10,781	10,570 10,574	21,344 21,355	4,888 4,916	4,074 4,086	3,840 3,854 3,875	16,179 16,127 16,304	294 327 287	69 68	3,840 3,854 3,875	166 163 158	814 830 830	3,564 3,533 3,647	1,257 1,256 1,204	1,272 1,264 1,256	930 920 942	2,630 2,704 2,719	1,321 1,319 1,315	1,794 1,711 1.819	2,425 2,443 2,445	984 976 956	Jun Sep Dec
1996 Mar	9,613 9,519 9,600	1,252 1,233 1,256	5,668 5,614 5,690	4,988 4,930 4,994	21,522 21,297 21,540	10,843 10,812 10,870	10,593 10,601 10,662	21,436 21,413 21,533	4,931 4,847 4,842	4,040 4,027	3,819 3,810	16,163 16,395	287 304	67 66	3,819 3,810	154 151	807 815	3,562 3,604	1,197 1,291	1,249 1,274	926 920	2,690 2,751	1,314 1,308	1,815 1,815	2,451 2,450	959 981	1996 Mar Jun
Northern Ireland	0,000	.,	150	106	566	282	285	567	132	108	101	415	19	2	101	5	24	85	25	21	14	30	58	63	90	27	Northern Ireland 1995 Mar
1995 Mar Jun Sep	239 241 242	42 44 44	159 160	128 127	572 573	286 285	288 288	573 574	134 134	110 110	103 104	419 420 427	19 19 19	222	103 104 103	5 5 5	23 23 23	88 88 93	28 28 29	21 21 21	14 14 14	31 32 32	59 59 59	61 60 63	90 91 90	26 27 26	Jun Sep Dec
Dec 1996 Mar	241 239 239	46 45 45	159 157 157	133 132 132	579 574 574	286 286 285	290 290 289	576 576 574	133 132 132	109 109	103 102 102	423 423	19 19	22	102 102	555	23 23	90 90	29 29	21 21	14 14	32 32	59 59	63 63	89 89	26 26	1996 Mar Jun
United Kingdom	209	40	5 700	1.000	01 700	11.001	10 912	21 844	5.016	4 173	3 928	16.425	298	68	3,928	177	843	3,636	1,207	1,280	949	2,625	1,401	1,849	2,505	973	United Kingdom 1995 Mar
1995 Mar Jun Sep	9,773 9,811 9,867	1,197 1,245 1,242	5,786 5,805 5,832	4,982 5,072 5,003	21,739 21,933 21,944	11,060 11,067	10,857 10,862	21,917 21,929	5,022 5,050	4,184 4,197	3,943 3,958	16,598 16,547	314 347 306	71 70	3,943 3,958 3,978	171 168 163	838 854 853	3,652 3,621 3,740	1,285 1,284 1,233	1,294 1,286 1,277	944 934 956	2,661 2,735 2,750	1,380 1,378 1,374	1,855 1,771 1,882	2,515 2,534 2,535	1,011 1,003 982	Jun Sep Dec
Dec 1996 Mar	9,854 9,759	1,298	5,827 5,772	5,122 5,062	22,101 21,871 22,114	11,129 11,098 11,155	10,882 10,891 10,952	22,011 21,989 22,107	5,064 4,979 4,973	4,211 4,149 4,136	3,978 3,921 3,913	16,586 16,818	306 323	69 67	3,921 3,913	158 155	830 837	3,652 3,694	1,226 1,321	1,270 1,295	940 934	2,721 2,783	1,374 1,367	1,878 1,878	2,540 2,539	985 1,007	1996 Mar Jun
* See footnotes to	table 1.1.	1,302	3,047	0,120		.,,				1				See for	otnotes to ta	able 1.1.											
							The fig	ures are the	e same as t	hose publis	hed in the C	october 1996	6 edition t month.										NOVEMB	ER 1996	L	ABOUR MA	RKET TRENDS \$15
S14 NOVE	MBER 199	6 LAB	OUR MARK	ET TREND	5		of Lab	our market	rienus. Opo	uated ligure	s will be pu	Shoriou novi												No. of the second second			

EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity 1.8



1990=100



ITED KINGDOM	Whole econo	omy		Production in	ndustries		Manufacturin	ig industries	
C 1992	Output *	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed
88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95	97.3 99.4 100.0 97.9 97.4 99.6 103.5 106.1	96.6 99.4 100.0 97.1 94.6 93.6 94.3 95.0	100.7 100.0 100.0 100.8 102.9 106.3 109.8 111.6	98.2 100.3 100.0 96.3 96.2 98.3 103.2 105.9	103.0 102.9 100.0 92.5 86.8 83.1 82.2 82.3	95.3 97.5 100.0 104.2 111.0 118.3 125.7 128.7	95.9 100.2 100.0 94.6 94.0 95.3 99.3 101.5	102.4 102.7 100.0 92.3 86.8 83.8 83.4 83.4 84.1	93.6 97.6 100.0 102.5 108.4 113.7 119.1 120.7
88 Q1	96.0	95.5	100.5	96.5	102.9	93.8	93.7	102.1	91.8
Q2	96.5	96.2	100.3	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.4	92.1
Q3	97.9	97.0	100.9	99.4	103.0	96.5	97.3	102.6	94.8
Q4	98.6	97.8	100.9	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.6	95.7
89 Q1	99.1	98.7	100.4	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.8	97.4
Q2	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2
Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4
Q4	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.2
90 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.5	99.0
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.9	101.1	100.6	100.5
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.3
Q4	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.2
191 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
Q2	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101.3
Q3	97.6	96.6	101.1	95.4	91.3	104.6	93.6	91.0	102.9
Q4	97.6	95.9	101.8	96.2	89.8	107.1	93.9	89.6	104.8
992 Q1	96.9	95.7	101.3	95.9	88.7	108.1	93.7	88.6	105.8
Q2	97.1	95.2	102.0	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.6	107.3
Q3	97.6	94.2	103.7	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.0
Q4	98.0	93.5	104.7	97.2	84.5	115.0	94.2	84.6	111.3
993 Q1	98.5	93.5	105.4	97.0	83.7	115.9	95.1	84.0	113.2
Q2	99.0	93.5	105.9	97.5	83.3	117.0	95.1	83.8	113.5
Q3	100.0	93.7	106.7	98.8	82.9	119.2	95.3	83.8	113.7
Q4	100.7	93.8	107.3	100.0	82.5	121.2	95.8	83.7	114.5
994 Q1	101.8	94.0	108.4	100.9	82.3	122.6	97.3	83.3	116.8
Q2	103.1	94.0	109.7	103.1	82.1	125.6	98.9	83.4	118.6
Q3	104.1	94.4	110.4	104.5	82.1	127.3	100.2	83.5	120.0
Q4	105.0	94.8	110.8	104.4	82.1	127.1	100.9	83.5	120.8
995 Q1	105.3	95.0	110.9	105.2	82.2	128.0	100.7	83.9	120.0
Q2	105.7	95.0	111.3	105.6	82.3	128.3	101.5	84.0	120.8
Q3	106.4	95.0	112.0	106.4	82.2	129.5	102.0	84.0	121.3
Q4	106.8	95.2	112.2	106.3	82.4	129.0	101.8	84.5	120.5
996 Q1	107.5	95.1	113.0	106.5	82.0	129.9	101.6	83.9	121.1
Q2	108.1	95.2	113.5	106.7	81.6	130.7	101.3	83.6	121.2

Gross domestic product for whole economy. The workforce in employment comprises, employees in employment, the self employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government-supported training and employment programmes. Series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*. Manufacturing index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*.

EMPLOYMENT 8 Indices of output #, employment and output per person employed

	economy	production industries	Total manu- facturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper prod- ucts, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	- tion
Section		C,D,E	- <u>D</u>	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	
1988	97.3	98.2	95.9	98.2	106.8	92.8	95.5	93.8	93.0	88.8	92.3
1989	99.4	100.3	100.2	98.6	103.6	97.7	100.2	97.7	99.7	101.6	97.7
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	96.3	94.6	98.7	89.4	94.9	102.4	90.2	95.3	93.2	92.0
1992	97.4	96.2	94.0	100.0	89.4	95.6	105.1	85.2	96.0	90.9	87.9
1993	99.6	98.3	95.3	100.1	89.4	99.0	107.7	85.0	101.2	89.1	87.2
1994	103.5	103.2	99.3	102.0	90.5	101.5	112.3	89.2	112.0	92.4	90.6
1995	106.1	105.9	101.5	103.8	89.7	102.6	117.5	88.7	119.2	93.1	89.6
1992 Q2	97.1	95.6	94.0	101.2	88.1	96.6	104.6	84.1	92.4	91.3	87.9
Q3	97.6	96.4	94.0	101.2	90.7	96.7	103.8	84.1	97.1	89.1	87.9
Q4	98.0	97.2	94.2	98.3	90.5	94.5	108.5	86.3	101.5	91.6	87.0
1993 Q1	98.5	97.0	95.1	101.0	89.2	98.0	107.6	84.1	99.9	91.2	86.7
Q2	99.0	97.5	95.1	99.7	88.3	99.4	105.8	86.1	100.7	90.8	86.6
Q3	100.0	98.8	95.3	99.9	90.9	99.8	108.2	84.7	101.3	87.7	86.9
Q4	100.7	100.0	95.8	100.0	89.3	99.0	109.4	85.0	102.9	86.8	88.4
1994 Q1	101.8	100.9	97.3	100.9	90.3	101.6	110.2	88.4	107.2	89.9	89.5
Q2	103.1	103.1	98.9	101.6	90.9	101.0	113.2	88.4	109.8	91.0	90.5
Q3	104.1	104.5	100.2	103.4	89.3	102.1	111.4	91.2	113.9	93.8	90.7
Q4	105.0	104.4	100.9	102.1	91.5	101.5	114.3	88.9	117.3	94.9	91.6
1995 Q1	105.3	105.2	100.7	103.7	89.4	102.1	116.9	88.5	116.2	92.7	90.2
Q2	105.7	105.6	101.5	104.6	91.0	103.1	117.1	88.9	118.2	92.5	89.5
Q3	106.4	106.4	102.0	104.7	89.8	102.9	117.7	88.4	119.8	93.7	89.1
Q4	106.8	106.3	101.8	102.3	88.4	102.1	118.3	89.0	122.6	93.4	89.6
1996 Q1	107.5	106.5	101.6	103.8	88.3	101.0	118.9	87.6	123.0	94.1	89.5
Q2	108.1	106.7	101.3	104.2	89.1	100.0	120.1	87.6	123.8	94.9	89.6
Workforce in 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	employment 96.6 99.4 100.0 97.1 94.6 93.6 94.3 95.0	103.0 102.9 100.0 92.5 86.8 83.1 82.2 82.3	102.4 102.7 100.0 92.3 86.8 83.8 83.4 83.4 84.1	102.9 100.9 100.0 98.9 94.8 92.5 89.7 89.5	113.9 108.8 100.0 88.1 83.1 82.1 83.2 82.2	97.3 99.5 100.0 98.2 95.8 95.3 97.6 98.8	102.5 104.1 100.0 91.7 88.2 84.6 80.1 78.4	99.4 100.4 100.0 94.5 86.4 78.8 77.1 78.1	106.0 105.5 100.0 89.7 81.9 78.6 79.3 82.2	102.9 101.5 100.0 91.9 84.9 74.7 68.6 69.1	91.8 93.3 100.0 82.3 84.1 75.7 81.6 61.2
1992 Q2	95.2	87.7	87.6	95.0	84.1	96.0	89.3	87.9	82.9	86.4	84.8
Q3	94.2	86.2	86.3	94.8	82.5	95.6	88.0	85.0	81.3	84.5	83.3
Q4	93.5	84.5	84.6	94.0	80.7	95.2	85.8	82.4	79.3	81.1	81.5
1993 Q1	93.5	83.7	84.0	93.8	80.6	95.3	84.7	80.6	78.7	78.8	79.7
Q2	93.5	83.3	83.8	92.9	82.0	94.8	84.8	79.3	78.7	77.2	79.1
Q3	93.7	82.9	83.8	91.8	82.7	95.1	84.7	78.0	78.7	72.7	79.7
Q4	93.8	82.5	83.7	91.5	83.1	95.8	84.1	77.2	78.3	70.1	80.2
1994 Q1	94.0	82.3	83.3	90.1	83.2	96.5	82.8	77.0	78.4	69.4	80.6
Q2	94.0	82.1	83.4	89.6	83.0	97.4	80.2	76.9	78.8	68.6	81.6
Q3	94.4	82.1	83.5	89.6	83.3	98.0	78.8	77.1	79.6	68.1	82.1
Q4	94.8	82.1	83.5	89.3	83.4	98.4	78.6	77.6	80.4	68.1	82.0
1995 Q1	95.0	82.2	83.9	89.0	82.9	98.4	78.7	77.7	81.5	68.2	81.0
Q2	95.0	82.3	84.0	89.2	82.3	99.2	78.6	77.8	82.2	68.6	80.7
Q3	95.0	82.2	84.0	89.2	82.0	98.6	78.3	77.9	82.4	69.3	81.3
Q4	95.2	82.4	84.5	90.5	81.6	98.9	78.0	78.8	82.8	70.1	81.6
1996 Q1	95.1	82.0	83.9	90.8	80.3	98.4	77.0	79.1	83.7	70.1	- 80.6
Q2	95.2	81.6	83.6	88.9	79.8	97.0	76.7	79.6	84.1	69.8	- 80.4
Output per pe 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	rson employed # 100.7 100.0 100.0 100.8 102.9 106.3 109.8 111.6	95.3 97.5 100.0 104.2 111.0 118.3 125.7 128.7	93.6 97.6 100.0 102.5 108.4 113.7 119.1 120.7	95.4 97.7 100.0 99.8 105.4 108.3 113.8 116.0	93.8 95.2 100.0 101.4 107.7 109.0 108.7 109.1	95.3 98.1 100.0 96.6 99.9 104.0 104.1 103.8	93.2 96.2 100.0 111.8 119.2 127.4 140.3 149.8	94.3 97.3 100.0 95.4 98.8 107.9 115.6 113.6	87.7 94.6 100.0 106.3 117.3 128.8 141.2 145.0	86.4 100.1 100.0 101.4 107.1 119.5 134.8 134.8	100.5 98.4 100.0 99.7 104.6 109.4 111.0 110.4
1992 Q2	102.0	109.0	107.3	106.5	104.7	100.6	117.1	95.7	111.4	105.7	103.7
Q3	103.7	111.8	109.0	106.8	110.0	101.1	118.0	99.0	119.4	105.4	105.5
Q4	104.7	115.0	111.3	104.6	112.2	99.3	126.4	104.6	128.0	112.9	106.8
1993 Q1	105.4	115.9	113.2	107.7	110.7	102.8	127.0	104.4	127.0	115.6	108.8
Q2	105.9	117.0	113.5	107.4	107.7	104.9	124.7	108.6	127.9	117.7	109.4
Q3	106.7	119.2	113.7	108.8	109.9	104.9	127.8	108.5	128.8	120.7	109.0
Q4	107.3	121.2	114.5	109.2	107.5	103.3	130.2	110.1	131.4	123.9	110.2
1994 Q1	108.4	122.6	116.8	111.9	108.6	105.3	133.1	114.8	136.8	129.6	111.0
Q2	109.7	125.6	118.6	113.4	109.4	103.6	141.1	115.0	139.3	132.5	110.9
Q3	110.4	127.3	120.0	115.4	107.3	104.2	141.4	118.2	143.0	137.7	110.5
Q4	110.8	127.1	120.8	114.3	109.7	103.1	145.4	114.7	145.8	139.3	111.7
1995 Q1	110.9	128.0	120.0	116.5	107.9	103.7	148.5	113.9	142.5	136.0	111.4
Q2	111.3	128.3	120.8	117.3	110.6	104.0	148.9	114.3	143.8	134.7	110.9
Q3	112.0	129.5	121.3	117.4	109.5	104.4	150.2	113.4	145.4	135.2	109.5
Q4	112.2	129.0	120.5	113.0	108.3	103.3	151.7	112.9	148.1	133.2	109.8
1996 Q1	113.0	129.9	121.1	114.3	109.9	102.6	154.4	110.8	147.0	134.3	111.0
Q2	113.5	130.7	121.2	117.2	111.7	103.1	156.6	110.1	147.2	135.9	111.5

Note 1: The indexes have been rebased from 1985=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, Augus 1993. Note 2: The workforce in employment index for both the production and manufacturing industries in both tables is based on unpublished employment estimates consistent with the output estimates but which are different from employment estimates published eleswhere in *Labour Market Trends*.

Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992. #

EMPLOYMENT 1.9

EMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions 1.9

	United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Irish Republic	Italy	Japan	Luxembour	g Nether- lands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States			and the second
	н (1,2,3)	(4)	(2,5)	(3)	(12)			(7,11)		(13)	(8)	(9)	(5)		(10)				(5)	(2)(5)				
QUARTERLY FIGURES: season	ally adjusted u	nless stated									Thousand	Thousand			· Same			and the second	aller dage		QUARTERLY FIC	GURES: se	asonally adju	sted unless stated
Civilian labour force 1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	28,024 27,999 28,048 27,980	8,523 8,547 8,597 8,689	3,683 3,725 3,734 3,753	··· ··· ···	14,568 14,671 14,700 14,723	· · · · · · ·	2,477 2,469 2,477 2,475		39,017 39,052 39,220 39,261	··· ·· ··	 	22,856 22,858 22,701 22,777	65,989 66,035 66,198 66,410	 	· · · · · · · ·	2,090 2,094 2,099 2,103	4,491 4,481 4,451 4,462	15,217 15,269 15,350 15,396	4,296 4,338 4,398 4,248	3,900 3,943 3,938 3,948	128,485 129,086 129,428 129,742	1993	Ci Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	vilian labour force
1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,963 27,882 27,947 27,906	8,698 8,712 8,745 8,807	3,870 3,870 3,901 3,867	· · · · · · ·	14,745 14,816 14,870 14,897	··· ·· ··	2,476 2,467 2,471 2,471	··· ··· ··	39,246 39,249 39,245 39,174	••• •• ••	· · · · · · ·	22,725 22,770 22,604 22,616	66,528 66,534 66,465 66,293	••• ••• ••	··· ··· ··	2,101 2,120 2,123 2,132	4,516 4,526 4,545 4,538	15,441 15,543 15,452 15,493	4,187 4,266 4,371 4,242	3,915 3,880 3,928 3,947	130,639 130,694 131,090 131,723	1994	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	27,875 27,834 27,799 27,835	8,914 8,966 9,003 9,085	 	··· ··· ···	14,917 14,913 14,927 14,960	· · · · · · ·	2,468 2,507 2,492 2,490	··· ·· ··	39,028 39,049 39,112 39,163	··· ·· ··	· · · · · · ·	22,639 22,767 22,753	66,688 66,592 66,897 66,523	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· ···	2,154 2,153 2,152 2,160	4,550 4,524 4,488 4,517	15,571 15,592 15,652 15,727	4,231 4,340 4,424 4,286	3,937 	132,213 132,516 132,380 132,432	1995	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
1996 Q1 Q2	27,748 27,748	8,914		··· ·	14,917	· · · · ·	2,468	•	39,028 · ··	 			66,688 	• ::	··· ··	2,154	4,550	15,571	4,231		132,213	1996	Q1 Q2	
Civilian employment 1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	25,081 25,080 25,160 25,196	7,569 7,620 7,652 7,738	3,534 3,563 3,572 3,595		12,956 13,001 13,034 13,076	•	2,065 2,029 2,019 2,010	21,793 21,713 21,674 21,654	36,120 36,074 35,996 35,914	··· ··· ···	 	20,594 20,378 20,257 20,230	64,456 64,390 64,550 64,591	 	··· · ···	1,963 1,967 1,971 1,981	4,284 4,231 4,193 4,183	11,953 11,844 11,782 11,713	3,983 3,987 3,991 3,894	3,761 3,790 3,786 3,798	119,297 119,960 120,626 121,152	1993	Ci Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	villan employment
1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	25,234 25,238 25,392 25,482	7,783 7,848 7,918 7,993	3,694 3,708 3,721 3,692	··· ··· ···	13,125 13,239 13,363 13,442	· • • · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,999 2,001 2,019 2,040	21,671 21,728 21,816 21,866	35,821 35,876 35,924 35,954	··· ··· ··	· · · · · · ·	19,996 20,062 19,992 19,949	64,647 64,618 64,494 64,386	··· ·· ··	.*. 	1,985 1,998 2,010 2,016	4,229 4,209 4,222 4,211	11,681 11,749 11,731 11,791	3,840 3,939 3,996 3,931	3,769 3,733 3,790 3,810	122,006 122,638 123,250 124,366	1994	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	25,523 25,521 25,535 25,599	8,122 8,198 8,251 8,297	· · · · · · ·	··· ••• •••	13,476 13,493 13,512 13,550	··· ··· ··	2,043 2,059 2,065 2,072	21,928 22,017 22,056 22,076	35,815 35,859 35,843 35,802	··· ··· ···	 	19,726 19,979 19,977	64,738 64,490 64,742 64,339	· · · · · · ·	:. 	2,035 2,041 2,050 2,061	4,232 4,193 4,169 4,183	11,958 12,024 12,059 12,145	3,901 4,019 4,067 3,964	3,805 3,753 3,771 3,799	124,886 125,046 124,909 125,096	1995	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
1996 Q1 Q2	25,562 25,598	8,122	··· ··		13,476	 	2,043	21,928	35,815	· · · ·	•••	19,726	64,738 	· · · · ·	··· ··	2,035	4,232	11,958 	3,901	3,805	124,886	1996	Q1 Q2	
LATEST ANNUAL FIGURES: 19	93 unless state	d *									Thousand	Thousand									LATE	ST ANNU	AL FIGURES:	1993 unless stated
Civilian labour force: Male Female All	15,772 12,225 27,997	4,995 3,624 8,619	2,147 1,532 3,679	2,370 1,790 4,160	7,583 6,289 13,871	1,515 1,343 2,858	1,296 1,177 2,473	13,555 11,137 24,692	21,605 16,615 38,221	· · · · · ·	893 429 1,321	14,193 8,421 22,614	39,350 26,810 66,150	105.3 59.0 164.3	4,122 2,887 7,009	1,129 968 2,097	2,648 2,089 4,737	9,617 5,691 15,308	2,244 2,076 4,320	2,192 1,360 3,552	69,633 58,407 128,040	Civilian	labour force	Male Female All
Civilian employment: Male Female All	13,530 11,548 25,077	4,421 3,259 7,680	2,072 1,474 3,546	2,189 1,535 3,724	6,687 5,622 12,309	1,359 1,193 2,552	1,037 993 2,030	12,171 9,610 21,781	19,914 14,888 34,802	 	736 377 1,113	13,005 7,147 20,152	38,400 26,100 64,500	104.1 57.8 161.9	3,905 2,667 6,571	1,052 918 1,970	2,518 1,950 4,468	7,780 4,045 11,826	2,026 1,938 1,068	2,095 1,294 3,389	64,700 54,606 119,306	Civilian	employment:	Male Female All
Civilian employment: proportio	ns by sector										Per cent	Per cent									(Civilian em	ployment: pro	portions by sector
Male: Agriculture Industry Services	3.2 34.3 62.4	6.4 32.3 60.8	 	3.1 38.3 58.6	5.8 31.4 63.0	··· ··· ··	11.3 38.6 50.1	· · · · · ·	3.0 47.9 49.1	 	 	7.4 38.7 53.9	5.4 39.5 55.1	 (7.8 34.4 57.9	 	11.2 39.0 49.8	4.9 38.9 56.9	9 6.4 5 42.2 5 51.4	4.0 33.0 63.0	Male:	Agriculture Industry Services	
Female: Agriculture Industry Services	1.1 12.7 86.3	3.7 12.2 83.7	· · · · ·	1.7 12.7 85.6	2.8 11.2 86.0	 	5.7 14.9 79.4	 	3.0 22.4 74.6	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	7.6 22.5 69.8	6.7 26.6 66.7	 	···	3.2 10.3 86.7		8.1 14.7 77.2	1.9 11. 86.4	9 4.4 7 18.6 4 77.0	1.2 13.4 85.3	Female	e: Ágriculture Industry Services	
All: Agriculture Industry Services	2.3 24.3 73.4	5.3 23.7 70.5	7.1 35.6 57.4	2.6 27.7 69.7	4.4 22.2 73.4	5.2 26.3 68.4	8.6 27.0 64.4	5.1 27.7 67.2	3.0 37.1 59.9	 	13.8 28.9 57.3	7.5 33.0 59.6	5.9 34.3 59.8	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4.0 24.6 71.4	5.6 23.1 71.3	11.3 33.0 55.6	10.1 30.7 59.2	3.4 25.4 71.5	4 5.6 4 33.2 1 61.2	2.7 24.1 73.2	All:	Agriculture Industry Services	

Sources: OECD Labour Force Statistics 1973-1993 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Different may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

y exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.
tes:1 Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces. Civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportions by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to *table 1.1.*Quarterly figures relate to June.
Quarterly figures relate to February, May, August and November.
Civilian labour force and employment figures include armed forces.
Annual figures relate to second quarter.
Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
Annual figures relate to January.
Quarterly figures.
Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services.
Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services. Notes: 1

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

1.11 EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time: operatives in manufacturing industries

			EMPLOYMENT	
Employment in	tourism-related	industries	in Great Britain	

1.14

GREA	TBRITAIN	OVERTIN	IE				SHORT-	ГІМЕ			(Friddle	· Salar Bargari	and a constraints.	in the second		
		Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime	worked	Stood of whole w	f for reek	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of	f for whole	or part of	week	
		working overtime	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	st	Opera-	Percent-	Hours lo	st	
		(000)		per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the week	(000)	opera- tives	Actual (000)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1993 1994 1995	R R	852 855 877	 	9.6 9.6 9.8	8.19 8.25 8.59		2 1 1	74 60 47	11 12 9	86 90 71	7.8 7.5 8.3	13 13 10	 	159 149 118		12.5 11.3 12.4
Week 1994	ended Oct 14 R Nov 11 R Dec 9 R	907 934 922	 	9.8 9.9 9.7	8.91 9.24 8.99	8.46 8.76 8.39	1 1 2	52 38 70	13 13 13	97 68 84	7.3 5.2 6.4	14 14 15	 	148 106 154	227 166 196	10.3 7.6 10.5
1995	Jan 13 R Feb 10 R Mar 10 R	807 846 874	 	9.8 9.5 9.8	7.88 8.05 8.53	8.46 8.40 8.74	2 1 1	79 44 43	9 10 11	68 90 77	7.4 8.8 6.9	11 11 12	 	147 135 120	179 138 150	13.3 11.9 9.9
	Apr 7 R May 12 R Jun 9 R	873 865 921	 	9.7 9.5 9.7	8.47 8.19 8.90	8.61 8.44 8.75	2 1 2	71 28 95	15 12 8	99 85 78	6.6 7.0 9.5	17 13 10	 	170 113 173	210 216 207	10.2 8.8 16.6
	Jul 14 R Aug 11 R Sep 15 R	878 800 894	 	9.9 9.8 10.0	8.65 7.86 8.93	8.49 8.52 8.60	1 1 1	45 38 39	3 5 7	28 49 66	9.3 9.1 9.4	4 6 8		73 87 105	178 161 190	18.3 13.9 13.3
	Oct 13 R Nov 10 R Dec 15 R	917 923 926	 	9.9 9.7 10.3	9.10 8.95 9.57	8.65 8.49 8.85	1 1 0	28 41 14	7 10 9	57 82 75	8.6 8.5 9.1	7 11 10	 	85 123 88	131 201 114	11.6 11.6 9.1
1996	Jan 12 R Feb 9 R Mar 15 R	821 846 839	 	9.6 9.7 9.5	7.89 8.19 7.94	8.47 8.52 8.18	2 3 3	71 133 131	15 18 20	108 148 171	8.1 9.6 8.4	17 21 24	 	179 281 302	227 316 253	10.5 13.4 12.7
	Apr 19 R May 17 R Jun 14 R	882 914 833	 	9.3 9.4 9.4	8.21 8.63 7.84	8.34 8.93 7.66	3 1 3	116 52 106	17 11 7	139 97 64	8.2 8.5 9.2	20 13 10	 	255 149 171	219 200 147	12.8 11.7 17.4
	Jul 12 P	895 791		9.5 9.3	8.47 7.40	8.35 8.14	1 4	47 136	10 9	87 98	8.9 10.4	11 13	 	135 235	229 280	12.2 18.0

	Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/ tour operators	Libraries/ museums and other cultural	Sport & other recreation activities	All	
siC 1992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927		12
Self-employed *	44.1	68.2	56.0	0	27.5	1.1	196.9	
Employees in employment 1988 Mar Jun Sep Dec	239.4 279.5 285.6 250.1	239.6 259.0 259.8 263.6	375.5 391.5 405.9 418.4	61.2 62.4 63.4 63.4	77.2 83.0 81.7 77.0	281.5 294.5 296.5 275.6	1,274.4 1,369.9 1,392.9 1,348.1	
1989 Mar	257.5	262.2	418.0	63.7	78.6	270.9	1,350.9	
Jun	299.2	283.4	428.2	64.9	82.8	294.7	1,453.2	
Sep	308.7	288.5	433.3	67.7	80.7	301.2	1,480.1	
Dec	278.1	290.7	443.0	68.8	73.1	272.8	1,426.5	
1990 Mar	275.4	289.9	431.3	69.2	73.0	274.2	1,413.0	
Jun	314.4	303.0	445.8	70.0	80.0	311.5	1,524.7	
Sap	318.2	308.4	448.1	71.7	77.4	312.5	1,536.3	
Dec	289.2	302.0	446.3	71.9	71.9	289.7	1,471.0	
1991 Mar	280.1	287.7	427.0	69.6	68.9	285.7	1,419.0	
Jun	307.9	297.7	435.0	69.7	75.6	316.5	1,502.4	
Sep	306.7	285.5	442.0	69.7	75.3	319.4	1,498.6	
Dec	267.4	285.6	416.2	69.2	74.7	299.1	1,412.2	
1992 Mar	269.7	281.2	401.9	71.0	73.1	300.5	1,397.4	
Jun	311.0	303.0	414.2	69.2	74.8	320.8	1,493.0	
Sep	308.6	295.7	. 400.0	68.6	72.4	311.9	1,457.2	
Dec	277.7	292.4	392.2	69.5	72.3	294.3	1,398.4	
1993 Mar	276.1	295.1	370.7	69.6	71.8	294.3	1,377.6	
Jun	317.6	298.0	370.6	69.3	75.6	316.5	1,447.6	
Sap	318.7	305.1	374.3	69.3	75.9	317.2	1,460.5	
Dec	278.2	302.7	362.0	65.2	74.1	300.1	1,382.3	
1994 Mar	273.9	292.3	350.7	66.5	75.8	305.0	1,364.2	
Jun	322.0	313.1	358.2	71.9	78.5	316.5	1,460.2	
Sep	332.4	320.8	365.9	72.1	81.6	318.0	1,490.8	
Dec	289.7	312.8	366.1	68.0	78.7	302.4	1,417.7	
1995 Mar	292.8	312.3	372.8	69.5	78.3	311.5	1,437.2	
Jun	343.9	337.2	383.5	75.2	83.4	324.8	1,548.0	
Sep	340.9	338.2	389.3	74.9	83.9	318.3	1,545.3	
Dec	312.9	324.6	387.1	73.6	78.6	302.3	1,479.1	
1996 Mar	310.7	319.5	375.7	73.8	78.5	300.7	1,458.9	
Jun	354.7	347.6	388.0	80.2	82.4	303.4	1,556.3	
CHANGES: Jun 1996-1995 no. (thousands) Percentage	10.8 3.1	10.4 3.1	4.5 1.2	5.0 6.7	-1.0 -1.2	-21.4 -6.6	8.3 0.5	
Note 1: The Labou 1981 163 1982 N/A	r Force Survey show 1986 2 1987 2	red the following esti 11 19 00 19	mates (thousands) of s 991 183 992 178	self-employed in all touris 1996 1997	m industries: (1982 r	not available)		100 miles

2	N/A	1987	200	1992	178	1997	
3	159	1988	204	1993	196	1998	
4	187	1989	191	1994	187 #	1999	
					100	0000	

 #
 This figure has been estimated using SIC 92 codes and should not be directly compared to previous years.

Note 2: Due to the introduction of SIC(92), it has been necessary to find SIC(92) codes which fit best with the SIC(80) codes previously used in defining 'tourism-related' industries. All the figures in the main table are now calculated on this new basis. Therefore these figures differ from those in earlier versions of *table 1.14*. Some activities such as the running of fairgrounds are no longer included as they are part of a larger group that does not entirely relate to tourism. We have included a new category 'Travel agencies/tour operators' which was created out of the new classification system.

Based on the Census of Population using SIC(80) codes. These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1.4.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 **UK Summary**

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 **UK Summary**

MARRIED

Number

169.6

158.2 154.6 151.6

157.4 153.6 147.8

150.9 141.1 136.7

143.1 152.1 139.2

133.4 131.1 131.4

138.2 136.6 132.0

138.7 128.4 125.0

133.1 142.9 **128.5**

THOUSAND

1992) 1993) Annual 1994) averages 1995)

Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8

Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8

Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14

Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14

Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13

Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P

1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14

1994 Sep 8

1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9

	MALE AND F	EMALE	and the second second		Carlor Carlor	and the second second	a standard	and the second	THOUSAND	NALE		and the second s		FEMALE			- MARCHER STR
	UNEMPLOYE	D	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION	1	UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #	UNEMPLOYE	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *
1992) 1993) Annual 1994) averages 1995)	2,778.6 2,919.2 2,636.5 2,325.6	9.8 10.3 9.4 8.3	2,765.0 2,900.6 2,619.3 2,308.2	9.7 10.3 9.3 8.2						2,126.0 2,236.1 2,014.4 1,770.0	13.1 14.0 12.7 11.3	2,118.6 2,225.7 2,004.8 1,760.2	13.1 13.9 12.7 11.1	652.6 683.1 622.1 555.6	5.3 5.6 5.1 4.5	646.4 674.9 614.6 548.1	5.3 5.5 5.0 4.4
1994 Sep 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,555.1	9.1	-26.3	-29.6	261	2,294	25	1,947.3	12.3	1,952.3	12.4	633.1	5.1	602.8	4.9
Oct 13	2,455.0	8.7	2,508.7	8.9	-46.4	-37.1	264	2,167	24	1,868.2	11.8	1,917.3	12.1	586.9	4.8	591.4	4.8
Nov 10	2,423.0	8.6	2,471.7	8.8	-37.0	-36.6	258	2,142	23	1,848.9	11.7	1,886.9	11.9	574.1	4.7	584.8	4.8
Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,423.8	8.6	-47.9	-43.8	243	2,150	23	1,854.3	11.7	1,851.0	11.7	562.7	4.6	572.8	4.7
1995 Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,401.3	8.6	-22.5	-35.8	261	2,219	23	1,918.2	12.2	1,834.0	11.7	585.1	4.7	567.3	4.6
Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,370.9	8.5	-30.4	-33.6	243	2,193	23	1,882.3	12.0	1,810.6	11.5	576.5	4.7	560.3	4.5
Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,351.8	8.4	-19.1	-24.0	222	2,154	23	1,838.8	11.7	1,797.1	.11.4	559.5	4.5	554.7	4.5
Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,331.8	8.3	-20.0	-23.2	259	2,095	23	1,815.5	11.6	1,778.3	11.3	559.8	4.5	553.5	4.5
May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,320.3	8.3	-11.5	-16.9	199	2,081	23	1,766.1	11.3	1,769.4	11.3	536.2	4.4	550.9	4.5
Jun 8	2,254.5	8.0	2,313.1	8.3	-7.2	-12.9	208	2,026	21	1,728.9	11.0	1,763.7	11.2	525.6	4.3	549.4	4.5
Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,311.0	8.2	-2.1	-6.9	325	1,991	· 21	1,758.6	11.2	1,759.6	11.2	577.5	4.7	551.4	4.5
Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,290.0	8.2	-21.0	-10.1	263	2,068	20	1,753.7	11.2	1,744.4	11.1	596.4	4.8	545.6	4.4
Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,264.0	8.1	-26.0	-16.4	256	2,017	20	1,724.0	11.0	1,727.0	11.0	568.2	4.6	537.0	4.4
Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.6	8.1	0.6	-15.5	251	1,942	19	1,676.4	10.7	1,724.6	11.0	535.9	4.3	540.0	4.4
Nov 9	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.6	8.0	-20.0	-15.1	242	1,935	19	1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9	525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3
Dec 14	2,228.2	8.0	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19	1,707.2	10.9	1,704.2	10.9	521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3
1996 Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20	1,766.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7	544.1	4.4	525.9	4.3
Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21	1,761.0	11.1	1,687.2	10.7	541.9	4.4	525.1	4.3
Mar 14	2,230.8	8.0	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20	1,707.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6	523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2
Apr 11	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20	1,695.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6	528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2
May 9	2,147.4	7.7	2,166.3	7.7	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20	1,643.9	10.5	1,647.5	10.5	503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2
Jun 13	2,096.3	7.5	2,150.3	7.7	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19	1,599.5	10.2	1,631.4	10.4	496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2
Jul 11	2,158.1	7.7	2,126.0	7.6	-24.3	-18.8	299	1,841	19	1,616.5	10.3	1,613.5	10.3	541.6	4.4	512.5	4.2
Aug 8 R	2,176.4	7.8	2,108.7	7.5	-17.3	-19.2	244	1,914	19	1,614.1	10.3	1,600.0	10.2	562.4	4.6	508.7	4.1
Sep 12 P	2,103.7	7.5	2,073.1	7.4	-35.6	-25.7	226	1,860	18	1, 572. 4	10.0	1,573.6	10.0	531.4	4.3	499.5	4.1
2.2	CLAIMANT U GB Summary	NEMPLO	OYMENT													CLA	IMANT U
1992) 1993) Annual 1994) averages 1995)	2,672.4 2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4	9.6 10.2 9.3 8.2	2,660.3 2,796.9 2,522.3 2,220.1	9.6 10.2 9.2 8.1						2,044.6 2,155.4 1,939.1 1,701.4	13.0 13.9 12.6 11.2	2,037.9 2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5	12.9 13.8 12.6 11.1	627.8 658.8 600.1 536.1	5.3 5.5 5.0 4.5	622.4 651.2 592.8 528.6	5.2 5.5 4.9 4.4
1994 Sep 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,459.7	9.0	-25.3	-28.6	253	2,203	25	1,872.0	12.2	1,878.3	12.2	609.4	5.1	581.4	4.9
Oct 13	2,361.6	8.6	2,414.4	8.8	-45.3	-35.9	257	2,081	24	1,795.8	11.7	1,844.1	12.0	565.8	4.7	570.3	4.8
Nov 10	2,331.6	8.5	2,378.1	8.7	-36.3	-35.6	252	2,057	23	1,777.5	11.6	1,814.3	11.8	554.0	4.6	563.8	4.7
Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,331.6	8.5	-46.5	-42.7	238	2,066	23	1,783.4	11.6	1,779.3	11.6	543.5	4.5	552.3	4.6
1995 Jan 12	2,411.5	8.9	2,309.9	8.5	-21.7	-34.8	254	2,134	24	1,845.9	12.1	1,762.8	11.6	565.6	4.7	547.1	4.6
Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,280.2	8.4	-29.7	-32.6	237	2,109	23	1,810.8	11.9	1,740.0	11.4	557.4	4.6	540.2	4.5
Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,262.1	8.3	-18.1	-23.2	216	2,071	22	1,768.5	11.6	1,727.1	11.3	540.8	4.5	535.0	4.5
Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,243.1	8.2	-19.0	-22.3	252	2,014	21	1,746.5	11.5	1,709.3	11.2	540.8	4.5	533.8	4.4
May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,232.0	8.2	-11.1	-16.1	194	2,001	21	1,698.4	11.1	1,700.6	11.2	518.2	4.3	531.4	4.4
Jun 8	2,169.0	8.0	2,225.5	8.2	-6.5	-12.2	201	1,947	20	1,661.8	10.9	1,695.3	11.1	507.2	4.2	530.2	4.4
Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,222.7	8.2	-2.8	-6.8	315	1,909	19	1,689.4	11.1	1,691.3	11.1	554.9	4.6	531.4	4.4
Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,202.9	8.1	-19.8	-9.7	256	1,983	19	1,684.7	11.0	1,676.7	11.0	573.5	4.8	526.2	4.4
Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,177.5	8.0	-25.4	-16.0	248	1,936	19	1,655.2	10.9	1,659.6	10.9	546.9	4.6	517.9	4.3
Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.2	8.0	0.7	-14.8	244	1,864	19	1,609.8	10.6	1,657.1	10.9	517.0	4.3	521.1	4.3
Nov 9	2,111.9	7.8	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18	1,604.5	10.5	1,641.5	10.8	507.4	4.2	516.7	4.3
Dec 14	2,144.1	7.9	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19	1,640.7	10.8	1,636.9	10.7	503.4	4.2	512.3	4.3
1996 Jan 11	2,224.2	8.2	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20	1,698.4	11.1	1,614.0	10.6	525.9	4.4	507.0	4.2
Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20	1,693.3	11.0	1,620.3	10.5	524.0	4.4	506.2	4.3
Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20	1,640.5	10.8	1,599.9	10.5	505.8	4.2	501.5	4.2
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	2,138.4 2,064.7 2,011.7	7.8 7.6 7.4	2,096.4 2,080.6 2,063.6	7.7 7.6 7.6	-5.0 -15.8 -17.0	-8.2 -15.3 -12.6	1,889 191 195	19 1,854 1,799	19 19	1,628.6 1,578.7 1,534.0	10.7 10.4 10.1	1,593.3 1,581.0 1,564.6	10.4 10.4 10.3	509.7 486.0 477.7	4.2 4.1 4.0	503.1 499.6 499.0	4.2 4.2 4.2
Jul 11	2,067.3	7.6	2,039.3	7.5	-24.3	-19.0	288	1,762	18	1,549.0	10.2	1,547.0	10.1	518.3	4.3	492.3	4.1
Aug 8 R	2,083.9	7.6	2,021.3	7.4	-18.0	-19.8	238	1,828	18	1,545.8	10.1	1,533.2	10.1	538.1	4.5	488.1	4.1
Sep 12 P	2,014.1	7.4	1,986.9	7.3	-34.4	-25.6	218	1,778	17	1, 505.0	9.9	1,507.5	9.9	509.1	4.2	479.4	4.0

The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. Revised. National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employees in employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.2

4.6	13.0	2,037.9	12.9	627.8	5.3	622.4	5.2		1992)
5.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5		1993) Annual
9.1	12.6	1,929.5	12.6	600.1	5.0	592.8	4.9		1994) averages
1.4	11.2	1,691.5	11.1	536.1	4.5	528.6	4.4		1995)
2.0	12.2	1,878.3	12.2	609.4	5.1	581.4	4.9	162.9	1994 Sep 8
5.8	11.7	1,844.1	12.0	565.8	4.7	570.3	4.8	152.0	Oct 13
7.5	11.6	1,814.3	11.8	554.0	4.6	563.8	4.7	148.7	Nov 10
3.4	11.6	1,779.3	11.6	543.5	4.5	552.3	4.6	145.9	Dec 8
5.9	12.1	1,762.8	11.6	565.6	4.7	547.1	4.6	151.6	1995 Jan 12
0.8	11.9	1,740.0	11.4	557.4	4.6	540.2	4.5	147.9	Feb 9
8.5	11.6	1,727.1	11.3	540.8	4.5	535.0	4.5	142.2	Mar 9
6.5	11.5	1,709.3	11.2	540.8	4.5	533.8	4.4	145.0	Apr 13
8.4	11.1	1,700.6	11.2	518.2	4.3	531.4	4.4	135.8	May 11
1.8	10.9	1,695.3	11.1	507.2	4.2	530.2	4.4	131.4	Jun 8
9.4	11.1	1,691.3	11.1	554.9	4.6	531.4	4.4	136.5	Jul 13
4.7	11.0	1,676.7	11.0	573.5	4.8	526.2	4.4	145.2	Aug 10
5.2	10.9	1,659.6	10.9	546.9	4.6	517.9	4.3	133.5	Sep 14
9.8	10.6	1,657.1	10.9	517.0	4.3	521.1	4.3	128.1	Oct 12
4.5	10.5	1,641.5	10.8	507.4	4.2	516.7	4.3	125.9	Nov 9
0.7	10.8	1,636.9	10.7	503.4	4.2	512.3	4.3	126.2	Dec 14
8.4	11.1	1,614.0	10.6	525.9	4.4	507.0	4.2	132.9	1996 Jan 11
3.3	11.0	1,620.3	10.5	524.0	4.4	506.2	4.3	131.3	Feb 8
0.5	10.8	1,599.9	10.5	505.8	4.2	501.5	4.2	126.7	Mar 14
8.6	10.7	1,593.3	10.4	509.7	4.2	503.1	4.2	132.6	Apr 11
8.7	10.4	1,581.0	10.4	486.0	4.1	499.6	4.2	123.1	May 9
4.0	10.1	1,564.6	10.3	477.7	4.0	499.0	4.2	119.6	Jun 13
9.0	10.2	1,547.0	10.1	518.3	4.3	492.3	4.1	125.9	Jul 11
5.8	10.1	1,533.2	10.1	538.1	4.5	488.1	4.1	135.3	Aug 8 R
5.0	9.9	1,507.5	9.9	509.1	4.2	479.4	4.0	122.2	Sep 12 P

The seasonally adjusted series takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage of the count (see *Employment Gazette*, December 1990, p 608 for the list of discontinuities taken into account, and p S16 of the April 1994 issue). To maintain a consistent assessment, the seasonally adjusted series relates only to claimants aged 18 and over

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

and the second second			and see and		And the second	2	ANT OF LAND					THOUSAND						WORKFOROF		CEACONAL					THOUSAN
AND AND AND	NUMBER U	INEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTE	D #		Mala				Male	Female		Male	Female	- Number	Per cent	Change	Average	Male	Female
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce '	since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female								_	workforce *	since previous month	change over 3 months ended		
SOUTH EAST										- and the			WEST MIDLA	NDS											
1992) 1993) Annual 1994) averages 1995)	854.1 929.9 828.3 725.2	645.4 700.3 622.2 542.0	208.7 229.6 206.1 183.1	9.3 10.2 9.0 7.9	12.3 13.5 12.1 10.6	5.2 5.8 5.1 4.5	851.0 925.6 824.1 720.9	9.2 10.2 9.0 7.9			643.8 698.0 619.9 539.7	207.2 227.6 204.2 181.1	1992 1993 Annua 1994 avera 1995)	270.5 al 281.9 ges 246.2 210.3	206.3 215.6 186.8 158.6	64.1 66.3 59.4 51.7	10.4 10.9 9.9 8.4	13.6 14.6 13.3 11.2	5.9 6.1 5.5 4.8	269.6 280.6 244.8 209.0	10.3 10.8 9.9 8.4			205.9 214.9 186.0 158.0	63.7 65.8 58.8 51.1
1995 Sep 14	720.0	531.6	188.4	7.9	10.4	4.7	709.5	7.8	-6.9	-4.8	531.4	178.1	1995 Sep 14	208.6	155.3	53.3	8.4	10.9	5.0	203.6	8.2	-2.7	-2.2	154.1	49.5
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	697.9 687.4 693.7	517.8 512.0 520.3	180.1 175.4 173.4	7.6 7.5 7.6	10.1 10.0 10.2	4.5 4.4 4.3	708.5 700.3 695.5	7.8 7.7 7.6	-1.0 -8.2 -4.8	-5.1 -5.4 -4.7	529.6 523.3 520.1	178.9 177.0 175.4	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	199.3 196.0 198.4	149.6 147.6 150.3	49.8 48.3 48.1	8.0 7.9 8.0	10.5 10.4 10.6	4.7 4.5 4.5	203.6 201.8 200.7	8.2 8.1 8.1	0.0 -1.8 -1.1	-1.9 -1.5 -1.0	153.7 152.2 151.3	49.9 49.6 49.4
1.996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	707.2 703.8 684.7	529.9 527.7 513.9	177.3 176.1 170.8	7.7 7.7 7.5	10.4 10.3 10.1	4.4 4.4 4.2	685.8 683.1 674.5	7.5 7.5 7.4	-9.7 -2.7 -8.6	-7.6 -5.7 -7.0	511.7 510.3 503.8	174.1 172.8 170.7	1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	204.4 198.1	155.0 150.3 149.4	49.4 47.7 48.3	8.2 8.0 7.9	10.9 10.6	4.6 4.5 4.5	198.2 195.7	8.0 7.9 7.8	0.8 -2.5 -0.5	-1.2 -1.7 -0.7	149.6 147.6 147.2	48.6 48.1 48.0
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	679.4 660.0 644.9	508.3 494.6 481.9	171.1 165.3 163.0	7.4 7.2 7.1	10.0 9.7 9.4	4.2 4.1 4.0	668.3 663.3 657.7	7.3 7.3 7.2	-6.2 -5.0 -5.6	-5.8 -6.6 -5.6	498.8 494.6 489.0	169.5 168.7 168.7	May 9 Jun 13	191.7 188.1 193.1	145.6 142.5 143.8	46.1 45.6 49.3	7.7 7.6 7.8	10.3 10.0 10.1	4.3 4.3 4.6	194.1 192.5 189.2	7.8 7.7 7.6	-1.1 -1.6 -3.3	-1.4 -1.1 -2.0	146.5 145.0 142.6	47.6 47.5 46.6
Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P	654.6 661.1 644.8	483.2 483.3 471.8	171.4 177.8 173.0	7.2 7.2 7.1	9.5 9.5 9.3	4.3 4.4 4.3	650.0 643.5 632.9	7.1 7.0 6.9	-7.7 -6.5 -10.6	-6.1 -6.6 -8.3	483.6 478.8 470.5	166.4 164.7 16 2.4	Aug 8 I Sop 12	R 194.7 P 188.6	143.6 139.8	51.2 48.8	7.8 7.6	10.1 9.9	4.8 4.6	186.7 183.4	7.5 7.4	-2.5 -3.3	-2.5 -3.0	140.7 138.3	46.0 45.1
GREATER LOND	ON (includ	led in South E	ast)	10.5	13.5	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.6	1992)	174.9	133.2	41.6	9.0	12.0	5.0	174.0	9.0			132.7	41.2
1992) 1993) Annual 1994) averages 1995)	430.3 469.6 434.6 394.7	348.6 322.7 292.1	121.0 111.9 102.6	11.6 10.7 9.7	14.9 14.1 12.7	7.1 6.3 5.8	467.9 432.8 392.8	11.6 10.7 9.7			347.8 321.8 291.2	120.2 111.0 101.7	1993) Annu 1994) avera 1995)	ges 168.8 148.3	140.8 128.7 112.5	43.0 40.1 35.7 36.5	9.6 8.8 7.8 7.6	13.0 11.7 10.5	4.9 4.2 4.3	162.5 167.6 147.2	9.5 8.7 7.7	-2.3	-1.3	128.0 111.9	42.4 39.6 35.3 34.2
1995 Sep 14	396.5	290.2	106.3	9.8	12.6	6.0	388.0	9.6	-2.7	-2.0	287.4	100.6	1995 360 14 Oct 12	138.7	104.5	34.2	7.3	9.8	4.1	144.0	7.5	0.8	-1.0	109.2	34.8
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	385.6 379.4 380.6	283.4 280.0 282.1	102.2 99.4 98.5	9.5 9.3 9.4	12.3 12.2 12.3	5.6 5.6 5.6	384.4 382.3	9.5 9.4	-2.9 -2.1	-2.1 -1.9	284.4 282.8 280.5	100.0 99.5	Nev 9 Dec 14 1996 Jan 11	137.7 141.4 148.6	104.3 108.1 113.4	33.4 33.4 35.2	7.2 7.4 7.8	9.7 10.1 10.6	4.0 4.0 4.2	143.0 142.6 140.8	7.5 7.5 7.4	-1.0 4 -1.8	-0.8 -0.2 -1.1	108.4 108.3 106.8	34.6 34.3 34.0
1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	382.8 381.2 373.8	283.6 282.6 277.4	99.2 98.6 96.3	9.4 9.4 9.2	12.4 12.3 12.1	5.6 5.5	377.4 372.5	9.3 9.2	-2.3 -4.9	-2.3 -3.3	279.1 275.4	98.3 97.1	Feb 8 Mar 14	149.1 143.6	113.9 109.6	35.2 33.9	7.8 7.5	10.6 10.2	4.2 4.0	141.5 139.1	7.4 7.3	0.7 -2.4	-0.5 -1.2	107.5	34.0 33.6
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	372.7 364.7 360.9	275.8 270.4 267.0	96.9 94.2 93.9	9.2 9.0 8.9	12.0 11.8 11.6	5.5 5.3 5.3	368.7 365.7 363.8	9.1 9.0 9.0	-3.8 -3.0 -1.9	-3.7 -3.9 -2.9	272.2 270.0 268.0	96.5 95.7 95.8	Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	136.5 131.3	108.1 104.2 100.0	34.0 32.3 31.3	7.4 7.1 6.9	9.7 9.3	4.0 3.8 3.7	137.0 135.0	7.3 7.2 7.1	-0.5 -1.6 -2.0	-1.5 -1.4	103.9 102.2	33.1 32.8
Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P	364.9 368.9 362.8	267.3 267.8 263.5	97.6 101.0 99.3	9.0 9.1 8.9	11.6 11.7 11.5	5.5 5.7 5.6	360.6 358.5 354.0	8.9 8.8 8.7	-3.2 -2.1 -4.5	-2.7 -2.4 -3.3	265.6 264.1 260.5	95.0 94.4 9 3.5	Aug 8 Sop 12	P 130.7	100.5 100.2 97.1	34.3 35.5 33.6	7.1 7.1 6.8	9.4 9.4 9.1	4.1 4.2 4.0	132.0 129.6	6.9 6.8	-1.4 -2.4	-1.7 -1.8	99.9 98.1	32.1 31.5
EAST ANGLIA								7.0			59.1	0.2	1992)	236.6	183.1	53.5	9.9	13.6	5.2	235.5	9.9			182.5	53.0
1992) 1993) Annual 1994) averages 1995)	77.7 84.0 74.2 65.9	58.3 63.1 55.3 48.7	19.4 20.9 18.9 17.2	7.6 8.2 7.1 6.2	9.9 10.7 9.5 8.4	4.5 4.7 4.1 3.6	77.3 83.4 73.6 65.4	7.6 8.1 7.1 6.4			62.8 55.0 48.4	20.6 18.6 17.0	1993) Annu 1994) avera 1995)	al 245.6 ges 226.4 207.9	190.8 175.2 160.6	54.8 51.2 47.3	10.4 9.7 8.8	14.3 13.5 12.2	5.3 5.0 4.6	244.0 224.8 206.1	10.2 9.6 8.8	0.7	12	189.9 174.3 159.6	54.1 50.5 46.5
1995 Sep 14	64.0	46.7	17.3	6.1	8.1	3.6	64.9	6.1	-0.5	-0.2	48.1	16.8	1995 Sep 14 Oct 12	197.7	156.9	48.8	8.7	11.9	4.7	202.9	8.6	-2.7	-1.3	157.4	45.9
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	61.6 61.9 63.6	45.1 45.7 47.5	16.5 16.2 16.1	5.8 5.9 6.0	7.8 7.9 8.2	3.4 3.4 3.4	 64.9 64.2 64.0 	6.1 6.1 6.1	0.0 -0.7 -0.2	-0.3 -0.4 -0.3	48.0 47.6 47.7	16.9 16.6 16.3	Nov 9 Dec 14	196.8 200.8 209.2	152.4 156.5 162.7	44.4 44.3 46.5	8.4 8.5 8.9	11.5 11.9 12.3	4.3 4.3 4.5	201.4 201.0 199.0	8.6 8.5 8.5	-1.4 -0.4 -2.0	-1.4 -0.6 -1.3	155.8 155.8 154.2	45.6 45.2 44.8
1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	67.4 67.2 64.9	50.3 50.1 48.6	17.1 17.1 16.3	6.4 6.4 6.2	8.7 8.7 8.4	3.6 3.6 3.4	62.8 62.7 61.7	6.0 5.9 5.8	-1.2 -0.1 -1.0	-0.7 -0.5 -0.8	46.6 46.6 45.9	16.1 15.8	Fob 8 Mar 14 Apr 11	209.4 201.5 202.0	162.9 157.1 156.2	46.5 44.5 45.7	8.9 8.6 8.6	12.3 11.9 11.8	4.5 4.3 4.4	200.0 196.7 196.9	8.5 8.4 8.4	1.0 -3.3 0.2	-0.5 -1.4 -0.7	155.1 152.6 152.1	44.9 44.1 44.8
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	64.1 61.6 58.9	47.9 46.0 44.0	16.2 15.6 14.9	6.1 5.8 5.6	8.3 8.0 7.6	3.4 3.3 3.1	61.5 61.5 61.0	5.8 5.8 5.8	-0.2 0.0 -0.5	-0.4 -0.4 -0.2	45.6 45.7 45.4	15.8 15.6	May 9 Jun 13 Jul 11	193.1 188.8 193.2	150.2 146.3 147.3	42.9 42.5 45.9	8.2 8.0 8.2	11.4 11.1 11.2	4.2 4.1 4.4	194.5 193.4 191.1	8.3 8.2 8.1	-2.4 -1.1 -2.3	-1.8 -1.1 -1.9	150.3 149.2 147.6	44.2 44.2 43.5
Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P	60.1 60.9 59.2	44.2 44.2 43.2	15.9 16.7 16.0	5.7 5.8 5.6	7.7 7.7 7.5	3.3 3.5 3.4	60.7 60.7 60.0	5.8 5.8 5.7	-0.3 -0.7	-0.3 -0.3 -0.3	45.1 45.0 44.4	15.7 15.6	Aug 8 Sep 12 NORTH WEST	R 195.7 P 188.8	146.7 143.4	49.0 45.5	8.3 8.0	11.1 10.9	4.7 4.4	190.1 186.2	8.1 7.9	-1.0 -3.9	-1.5 -2.4	146.7 143.9	43.4 42.3
SOUTH WEST							007.0	0.0			158.1	49.7	1992)	323.7	251.6	72.1	10.7	14.7	5.5	322.0	10.6			250.6	71.4
1992) 1993) Annual 1994) average 1995)	208.9 217.8 s 191.7 166.3	158.7 164.6 143.9 124.1	50.2 53.2 47.8 42.3	9.2 9.5 8.2 7.0	12.4 12.7 10.9 9.4	5.2 5.5 4.6 4.0	207.8 216.4 190.4 164.9	9.2 9.5 8.1 7.0			163.8 143.2 123.3	52.6 47.2 41.6	1993) Annu 1994) avera 1995)	al 324.3 iges 290.9 254.0	252.7 226.2 197.0	71.5 64.7 57.1	10.8 10.0 8.9	15.0 13.9 12.4	5.4 5.1 4.5	321.8 288.6 251.7	10.7 10.0 8.8	2.0	2.0	251.3 224.9 195.6	70.5 63.8 56.1
1995 Sep 14	161.5	119.5	42.0	6.8	9.1	4.0	161.8	6.8	-1.5	-1.4	121.2	40.6	Oct 12	238.8	190.7	58.3	8.7	12.0	4.0	244.3	8.6	-3.9	-3.0	190.5	55.1
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	157.0 158.0 160.8	116.5 117.2 120.1	40.5 40.8 40.7	6.6 6.7 6.8	8.9 8.9 9.1	3.8 3.9 3.9	161.9 159.8 158.1	6.8 6.7 6.7	0.1 -2.1 -1.7	-0.9 -1.2 -1.2	120.9 119.2 118.0	40.6 40.1	Nov 9 Dec 14	237.3 240.4 252.1	184.0 188.1	53.2 52.3	8.3 8.4 8.8	11.5 11.8 12.3	4.2 4.2 4.4	244.0 242.9 240.1	8.5 8.5 8.4	-1.6 -1.1 -2.8	-1.4 -0.5 -1.8	189.2 189.0 186.7	54.8 53.9 53.4
1996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	168.0 167.1 159.7	125.2 124.7 119.3	42.8 42.4 40.4	7.1 7.1 6.7	9.5 9.5 9.1	4.1 4.0 3.8	155.6 155.9 153.4	6.6 6.6 6.5	-2.5 0.3 -2.5	-2.1 -1.3 -1.6	116.1 116.6 114.5	39.3 39.3 38.9	Feb 8 Mar 14 Apr 11	252.1 245.0 245.0	196.7 191.5	55.4 53.5 54.2	8.8 8.6 8.6	12.3 12.0	4.4 4.2 4.3	242.4 240.1 239.2	8.5 8.4 8.4	2.3 -2.3 -0.9	-0.5 -0.9 -0.3	188.9 187.1 186.0	53.5 53.0 53.2
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	156.5 149.6 142.9	117.2 112.4 107.4	39.3 37.1 35.6	6.6 6.3 6.0	8.9 8.6 8.2	3.7 3.5 3.4	153.3 152.4 150.5	6.5 6.4 6.4	-0.1 -0.9 -1.9	-0.8 -1.2 -1.0	114.2 113.6 111.9	38.8 38.6	May 9 Jun 13 Jul 11	237.1 232.1	185.6 181.2 183.5	51.5 50.9	8.3 8.1 8.4	11.6 11.4 11.5	4.1 4.0 4.4	238.0 236.7 234.1	8.3 8.3 8.2	-1.2 -1.3 -2.6	-1.5 -1.1 -1.7	185.0 183.8 182.1	53.0 52.9 52.0
Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P	146.4 147.8 143.5	108.3 108.3 105.6	38.2 39.5 37.9	6.2 6.2 6.1	8.2 8.2 8.0	3.6 3.7 3.6	148.8 146.8 143.5	6.3 6.2 6.1	-1.7 -2.0 -3.3	-1.5 -1.9 -2.3	110.6 109.4 107.0	37.4 36.5	Aug 8 Sep 12	R 241.2 2 P 233.7	183.2 178.9	58.0 54.7	8.5 8.2	11.5 11.2	4.6 4.3	232.7 229.4	8.2 8.0	-1.4 -3.3	-1.8 -2.4	180.9 178.5	51.8 50.9

e footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3 Regions THOUSAND

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

	NL	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAL	LLY ADJUSTED) #	a the second		
	AI		Male	Female	AII	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male 	Female
NORTH	1	457.0	102.0	24.0		15.0	EC	157.1	11.1			102.5	
1992 1993 1994 1995)) Annual) averages)	169.3 160.4 148.2	123.9 134.9 128.0 118.1	34.0 34.4 32.4 30.1	12.0 11.6 10.7	16.7 16.5 15.0	5.0 5.7 5.4 5.0	168.3 159.3 147.0	11.9 11.6 10.6			134.4 127.4 117.4	33.6 33.9 31.9 29.6
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
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	141.7 142.2 143.3	112.5 113.4 115.1	29.2 28.8 28.1	10.2 10.2 10.3	14.3 14.4 14.6	4.9 4.8 4.7	144.7 143.3 142.5	10.4 10.3 10.3	0.2 -1.4 -0.8	-0.8 -1.2 -0.7	115.3 114.2 113.8	29.4 29.1 28.7
1996	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	149.0 147.7 142.9	119.1 117.5 113.7	30.0 30.2 29.2	10.7 10.6 10.3	15.1 14.9 14.4	5.0 5.0 4.9	141.1 141.9 140.5	10.2 10.2 10.1	-1.4 0.8 -1.4	-1.2 -0.5 -0.7	112.5 113.0 111.7	28.6 28.9 28.8
	Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	143.5 137.8 133.3	113.6 109.7 105.9	29.9 28.1 27.4	10.3 9.9 9.6	14.4 13.9 13.4	5.0 4.7 4.6	140.5 138.6 136.6	10.1 10.0 9.8	. 0.0 -1.9 -2.0	-0.2 -1.1 -1.3	111.2 109.7 108.0	29.3 28.9 28.6
	Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P	135.8 135.0 131.2	106.3 104.6 102.1	29.6 30.4 29.0	9.8 9.7 9.5	13.5 13.3 13.0	4.9 5.1 4.8	134.7 132.9 130.0	9.7 9.6 9.4	-1.9 -1.8 -2.9	-1.9 -1.9 -2.2	106.6 105.2 102.8	28.1 27.7 27.2
WALES	5	107.0	100.0	07.0	10.0	10.0	5.0	106.6	10.0			00.0	
1992 1993 1994 1995)) Annual) averages)	127.2 131.1 120.7 107.8	100.2 103.2 94.1 83.4	27.0 28.0 26.6 24.4	10.0 10.4 9.4 8.5	13.8 14.4 12.7 11.7	5.0 5.1 4.9 4.4	130.3 119.9 106.9	10.0 9.3 8.3			102.7 93.6 82.9	26.7 27.6 26.3 24.0
1995	Sep 14	108.0	82.5	25.4	8.6	11.6	4.6	106.1	8.4	-0.9	-0.3	82.5	23.6
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	103.8 103.5 106.1	80.2 80.3 82.8	23.6 23.2 23.2	8.2 8.2 8.4	11.3 11.3 11.7	4.3 4.2 4.2	106.5 105.2 105.1	8.4 8.3 8.3	0.4 -1.3 -0.1	-0.5 -0.6 -0.3	82.6 81.5 81.6	23.9 23.7 23.5
1996	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	111.2 110.9 106.8	86.5 86.2 83.0	24.7 24.7 23.8	8.8 8.8 8.5	12.2 12.1 11.7	4.5 4.5 4.3	104.1 105.6 104.7	8.2 8.4 8.3	-1.0 1.5 -0.9	-0.8 0.1 -0.1	80.8 81.9 81.1	23.3 23.7 23.6
	Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	106.8 102.5 99.6	82.6 79.7 77.2	24.2 22.8 22.4	8.5 8.1 7.9	11.6 11.2 10.9	4.4 4.1 4.1	105.5 104.6 103.8	8.4 8.3 8.2	0.8 -0.9 -0.8	0.5 -0.3 -0.3	81.5 80.7 79.8	24.0 23.9 24.0
	Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P	104.1 105.3 102.5	79.1 79.1 77.8	25.0 26.2 24.7	8.3 8.3 8.1	11.1 11.1 11.0	4.5 4.7 4.5	102.8 102.0 100.5	8.1 8.1 8.0	-1.0 -0.8 -1.5	-0.9 -0.9 -1.1	79.2 78.5 77.6	23.6 23.5 32.9
SCOTL	AND							000.0				100 5	co 0
1992 1993 1994 1995)) Annual) averages)	241.0 246.4 231.5 203.5	183.8 189.5 178.6 156.3	57.3 56.9 52.8 47.2	9.5 9.9 9.4 8.4	12.8 13.7 13.0 11.5	5.2 5.1 4.8 4.4	238.8 243.3 228.4 200.3	9.4 9.7 9.3 8.2			187.7 176.8 154.5	50.5 55.6 51.5 45.9
1995	Sep 14	195.3	149.3	46.0	8.0	11.0	4.3	195.7	8.0	-1.8	-0.8	150.4	45.3
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	190.2 191.1 195.6	146.7 147.5 151.8	43.5 43.6 43.8	7.8 7.9 8.0	10.8 10.9 11.2	4.0 4.0 4.1	195.5 195.0 195.6	8.0 8.0 8.0	-0.2 -0.5 0.6	-1.1 -0.8 0.0	150.3 150.0 150.9	45.2 45.0 44.7
1996	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	206.8 205.6 199.2	160.0 158.6 153.5	46.8 47.0 45.7	8.5 8.5 8.2	11.8 11.7 11.3	4.3 4.4 4.2	193.6 195.3 195.0	8.0 8.0 8.0	-2.0 1.7 -0.3	-0.6 0.1 -0.2	149.5 151.0 150.2	44.1 44.3 44.8
	Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	201.3 194.7 191.7	154.6 150.5 147.6	46.7 44.2 44.1	8.3 8.0 7.9	11.4 11.1 10.9	4.3 4.1 4.1	197.4 196.6 196.4	8.1 8.1 8.1	2.4 -0.8 -0.2	1.3 0.4 0.5	151.6 150.9 150.3	45.8 45.7 46.1
	Jul 11 Aug 8 R Sep 12 P	206.1 206.4 191.1	152.8 152.5 145.3	53.3 53.9 45.8	8.5 8.5 7.9	11.3 11.3 10.7	4.9 5.0 4.3	194.7 194.0 191.4	8.0 8.0 7.9	-1.7 -0.7 -2.6	-0.9 -0.9 -1.7	148.7 148.2 146.4	45.8 4 5.0
NORTH	HERN IRELA	ND							10.0			90.7	24.0
1992 1993 1994 1995)) Annual) averages)	106.1 105.1 97.3 88.2	81.4 80.7 75.3 68.7	24.8 24.5 21.9 19.5	14.0 14.1 12.7 11.4	18.2 18.6 16.6 15.3	7.9 7.8 6.9 6.0	104.7 103.7 97.1 88.1	13.8 13.8 12.6 11.4			80.7 80.1 75.2 68.6	23.6 21.8 19.5
1995	Sep 14	90.0	68.7	21.3	11.7	15.3	6.6	86.5	11.2	-0.6	-0.4	67.4	19.1
	Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	85.5 84.2 84.1	66.6 66.1 66.5	18.9 18.1 17.6	11.1 10.9 10.9	14.8 14.7 14.8	5.9 5.6 5.5	86.4 86.4 86.3	11.2 11.2 11.2	-0.1 0.0 -0.1	-0.6 -0.2 -0.1	67.5 67.4 67.3	18.9 19.0 19.0
1996	Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	86.3 85.7 84.4	68.0 67.8 66.7	18.2 18.0 17.8	11.2 11.1 10.9	15.1 15.1 14.8	5.7 5.6 5.5	85.8 85.8 85.3	11.1 11.1 11.0	-0.5 0.0 -0.5	-0.2 -0.2 -0.3	66.9 66.9 66.4	18.9 18.9 18.9
	Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	85.5 82.7 84.7	66.8 65.2 65.5	18.7 17.5 19.2	11.1 10.7 11.0	14.9 14.5 14.6	5.8 5.4 5.9	86.0 85.7 86.7	11.1 11.1 11.2	0.7 -0.3 0.9	0.1 0.0 0.5	66.6 66.5 66.8	19.4 19.2 19.9
	Jul 11 Aug 8 R	90.8 92.6	67.5 68.3	23.3 24.3	11.8 12.0 11.6	15.0 15.2 15.0	7.2 7.5 6.9	86.7 87.4 86.2	11.2 11.3 11.2	0.1 0.7 -1.2	0.2 0.6 -0.2	66.5 66.8 66.1	20.2 20.6 20.1

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Ullemprogram	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS						Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Heiston Hereford and Leominster	4,519 628 31,873 597 2,353	1,452 263 12,176 256 1,010	5,971 891 44,049 853 3 363	11.9 7.0 6.4 12.1 7.2	9.4 5.8 5.5 8.3 5.8
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Anwick and Amble Andover Ashford	2,128 3,738 1,015 581 2,034	659 1,084 352 317 625	2,787 4,822 1,367 898 2,659	5.8 8.0 11.4 2.8 7.6	5.0 7.2 9.1 2.4 6.3	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Resen	9,286 770 2,569 735 619	3,652 322 1,068 268 311	12,938 1,092 3,637 1,003 930	5.9 7.0 6.7 5.2 7.2	5.1 5.2 5.7 3.7 5.4
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness	5,650 1,183 5,917 1,666 2,834	2,049 491 1,638 543 738	7,699 1,674 7,555 2,209 3,572	4.6 5.6 10.9 7.8 9.6	3.8 4.7 9.6 6.0 8.3	Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Winht	5,573 14,401 1,982 5,297 3,520	2,041 4,467 943 1,826 1 161	7,614 18,868 2,925 7,123 4,681	8.9 10.1 5.6 6.5 10.1	7.6 9.0 4.7 5.7 8.5
Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick on-Tweed	2,100 3,481 920 3,478 423	857 1,421 394 1,403 129	2,957 4,902 1,314 4,881 552	3.6 6.6 7.9 6.7 5.3	3.1 5.7 6.0 5.9 4.4	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering & Market Harboroug Kidderminster	1,790 716 133 gh 1,657 2,096	707 265 37 630 793	2,497 981 170 2,287 2 889	8.8 4.2 4.5 5.5 7.2	7.4 3.3 3.1 4.8 6 1
Bicester Bideford Birmingbam Bishop Auckland Blackburn	557 933 52,527 3,176 3,875	254 329 17,801 806 1,047	811 1,262 70,328 3,982 4,922	4.3 12.7 10.2 10.1 8.4	3.4 9.5 9.2 8.9 7.3	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster & Morecambe Launceston Leeds	2,204 3,571 489 20,192 418	814 1,146 176 6,410	3,018 4,717 665 26,602 568	7.1 10.0 9.1 7.8 4.6	5.9 8.5 5.7 7.0 3.8
Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury Boston	6,427 316 1,723 10,108 1,116	1,692 126 628 2,995 400	8,119 442 2,351 13,103 1,516	7.2 4.5 9.4 8.0 6.3	5.9 3.4 6.8 7.0 5.0	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool London	13,893 4,631 43,363 243,242 2,751	4,911 1,607 12,879 91,554 1 145	18,804 6,238 56,242 334,796 3,896	7.4 9.5 14.2 10.5 5.7	6.5 8.1 12.7 9.2 5.0
Bournernouth Bradford Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	6,757 14,509 1,964 1,721 533	2,122 4,293 698 559 215	8,879 18,802 2,662 2,280 748	8.4 9.0 8.3 11.2 8.8	6.6 8.0 6.7 8.9 6.1	Louth & Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	1,039 2,576 580 1,795	333 885 229 633 132	1,372 3,461 809 2,428 411	10.2 10.9 7.0 4.1	7.7 9.3 4.9 3.5
Brighton Bristol Bude Burnley Burton-on-T rent	13,823 18,153 558 1,478 3,347	5,251 6,394 229 441 1,154	19,074 24,547 787 1,919 4,501	11.9 7.2 11.1 5.0 7.6	9.9 6.4 7.4 4.5 6.7	Malvern & Ledbury Manchester Mansfield Matlock Medway & Maidstone	1,039 44,881 4,801 593	413 13,734 1,333 240 4 812	1,452 58,615 6,134 833 18,440	6.8 8.4 12.0 4.7	5.2 7.6 10.5 3.9 7.6
Bury St Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	1,135 845 4,748 5,059 3,183	480 306 1,587 2,126 1,005	1,615 1,151 6,335 7,185 4,188	4.3 5.7 7.7 4.9 8.5	3.7 4.4 6.8 4.1 7.1	Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough Milton Keynes Minehead Morreth & Asbington	693 13,030 4,309 666	322 3,468 1,552 217	1,015 16,498 5,861 883 5,893	4.2 13.6 5.6 9.6	3.5 12.4 5.1 6.9
Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	2,685 4,061 418 4,717 3,165	890 1,226 166 1,961 1,147	3,575 5,287 584 6,678 4,312	6.5 9.4 11.4 6.8 5.5	5.6 8.4 7.6 5.6 4.7	Newark Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne Newmarket Newmarket	1,281 1,154 28,385 1,137	497 430 8,272 480	1,778 1,584 36,657 1,617	7.7 3.7 10.2 5.7	6.4 3.2 9.3 4.7 7.3
Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester	5,192 2,264 1,335 1,580 442	1,577 805 565 681 163	6,769 3,069 1,900 2,261 605	10.2 5.2 6.1 8.8 4.3	8.9 4.2 4.6 6.9 3.4	Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich	1,545 515 5,161 2,424 7,453	567 269 1,867 922 2,655	2,112 784 7,028 3,346	7.7 4.2 6.1 6.2 6.7	6.0 3.4 5.4 5.5 5.8
Clacton Clifheroe Colchester Corby Coventry and Hinckley	2,227 272 3,789 1,424 13,372	636 108 1,405 526 4,616	2,863 380 5,194 1,950 17,988	15.2 3.8 6.6 6.6 8.2	11.4 3.2 5.5 6.0 7.3	Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry	23,218 298 5,587 772	7,465 111 1,650 335	30,683 409 7,237 1,107	9.5 7.6 9.6 7.9	8.5 5.1 8.4 6.3
Crawley Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	5,330 2,436 1,225 3,590 449	2,016 820 441 1,015 136	7,346 3,256 1,666 4,605 585	3.7 7.4 8.0 9.3 7.1	3.2 6.5 6.2 8.1 4.5	Pendle Penrith Penzance & St.lves Peterborough Pickoing & Holmploy	1,551 411 1,669 5,630	435 212 566 2,033	1,986 623 2,235 7,663	6.6 3.9 12.5 7.4	5.6 2.9 8.9 6.5
Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	9,311 541 628 9,532 2,158	3,146 221 313 2,628 658	12,457 762 941 12,160 2,816	8.6 6.1 5.9 12.7 7.1	7.6 4.6 4.5 11.1 5.8	Plymouth Poole Portsmouth Preston	10,803 3,176 9,948 7,461	3,907 986 3,160 2,489	14,710 4,162 13,108 9,950	11.0 6.3 8.9 6.4	9.3 5.2 7.5 5.7
Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne Evesham	2,883 18,279 3,653 2,939 1,037	828 6,385 1,210 1,071 496	3,711 24,664 4,863 4,010 1,533	8.8 9.6 8.0 7.1 5.0	7.5 8.6 7.3 5.7 3.8	Redruth & Camborne Retford Richmondshire Ripon	2,306 1,267 501 393	661 493 310 251	2,967 1,760 811 644	14.1 8.6 6.5 6.4	11.0 7.3 4.7 4.6 8.9
Exeter Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone Gainsborough	4,334 662 1,150 3,169 907	1,518 222 399 806 340	5,852 884 1,549 3,975 1,247	5.6 7.7 13.2 12.1 9.7	4.7 5.7 10.1 10.0 8.0	Rotherham & Mexborough Rugby & Daventry Salisbury Scarborough & Filey Scuthorne	10,077 1,951 1,612 2,108	2,592 867 589 690	12,669 2,818 2,201 2,798	14.2 5.2 5.1 8.3 7.6	12.6 4.5 4.0 6.7
Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth	3,421 1,983 2,780 997 3,164	1,193 815 1,081 442 974	4,614 2,798 3,861 1,439 4,138	6.6 8.7 6.7 6.0 9.8	5.8 7.5 5.7 4.9 8.0	Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield Shrewsbury	197 592 20,813 1,776	92 259 6,917 647	289 851 27,730 2,423	5.0 5.3 10.8 5.1	3.3 3.7 9.7 4.2
Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool Harwich	6,024 5,212 1,574 4,077 656	1,805 2,029 759 942 191	7,829 7,241 2,333 5,019 847	10.3 3.8 5.5 14.1 12.1	9.0 3.1 4.4 12.7 10.1	Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	778 324 521 6,630 204	227 124 239 2,269 98	4,518 1,005 448 760 8,899 302	8.3 3.6 6.4 4.9 6.8	6.4 2.7 5.0 4.2 4.1

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 Area statistics

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Rate +

Per cent employees workforce and unem-ployed

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas⁺ as at September 12 1996

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #		-
				per cent p employees v and unem- ployed	per cent vorkforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce	
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding & Holbeach St.Austell	6,330 10,601 19,269 825 1,680	1,796 3,297 6,798 395 636	8,126 13,898 26,067 1,220 2,316	15.4 8.1 10.7 5.0 9.7	13.9 6.8 8.9 3.8 7.3	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,509 7,385 300 3,001	418 2,255 127 1,063	1,927 9,640 427 4,064	15.0 9.6 5.5 7.9	11.4 8.5 3.9 6.9	SC
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	2,404 731 6,951 9,747 1,799	986 349 2,040 3,329 808	3,390 1,080 8,991 13,076 2,607	5.5 6.2 11.5 7.4 7.0	4.7 5.0 10.6 6.5 5.4	Scotland						Be
Sudbury	932	345	1,277	8.2	6.2	Aberdeen	5,709	2,206	7,915	3.9	3.6	BL
Sunderland	15,300	4,245	19,545	12.6	11.4	Alloa	1,579	478	2,057	12.0	10.5	
Swindon	4,491	1,730	6,221	5.7	4.8	Annan	458	190	648	7.2	6.0	
Taunton	2,355	859	3,214	6.3	5.2	Arbroath	878	430	1,308	14.5	11.8	
Telford & Bridgnorth	3,601	1,322	4,923	6.2	5.4	Ayr	3,090	1,124	4,214	9.3	8.1	
Thanet	4,965	1,399	6,364	16.4	13.0	Badenoch	263	97	360	8.2	6.5	
Thetford	1,149	476	1,625	6.9	5.8	Banff	403	173	576	5.5	4.3	
Thirsk	226	107	333	3.8	3.1	Bathgate	3,377	1,046	4,423	8.7	8.0	
Tiverton	533	205	738	6.6	4.9	Berwickshire	249	102	351	6.6	4.9	
Torbay	4,068	1,147	5,215	11.1	8.3	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	548	222	770	7.2	5.5	
Torrington	362	149	511	10.2	6.5	Brechin and Montrose	868	380	1,248	9.0	7.2	Ea
Totnes	532	227	759	9.2	6.4	Buckie	287	92	379	8.3	7.1	
Trowbridge & Frome	2,344	959	3,303	6.7	5.4	Campbeltown	338	121	459	13.1	9.4	
Truro	1,435	531	1,966	7.7	6.0	Crieff	225	88	313	7.1	5.7	
Tunbridge Wells	3,694	1,266	4,960	5.3	4.3	Cumnock and Sanquhar	1,864	442	2,306	19.7	16.1	
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	397	181	578	4.1	3.5	Dumbarton	2,545	874	3,419	11.8	10.5	Es
Wakefield & Dewsbury	8,188	2,609	10,797	9.7	8.7	Dumfries	1,457	536	1,993	8.7	7.5	
Walsall	10,963	3,790	14,753	10.4	9.2	Dundee	6,895	2,205	9,100	10.8	9.7	
Wareham & Swanage	495	185	680	6.1	4.8	Dunfermline	3,782	1,227	5,009	10.6	9.2	
Warminster	354	154	508	7.5	5.6	Dunoon and Bute	764	247	1,011	12.4	9.0	
Warrington	3,760	1,358	5,118	6.0	5.5	Edinburgh	14,793	4,721	19,514	6.6	5.9	I
Marwick	2,838	1,160	3,998	5.0	4.2	Elgin	891	372	1,263	7.1	6.2	
Watford & Luton	15,092	5,385	20,477	6.7	5.7	Falkirk	4,228	1,370	5,598	10.3	9.1	
Wellingborough & Rushden	2,294	899	3,193	6.5	5.7	Forfar	514	261	775	8.0	6.6	
Wells	1,451	629	2,080	8.1	6.3	Forres	337	105	442	12.9	10.4	
Weston-super-Mare	2,861	1,084	3,945	9.0	7.3	Fraserburgh	236	82	318	5.0	3.9	
Whitby	613	204	817	11.1	7.6	Galashiels	518	212	730	4.5	3.8	
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	649	298	947	6.2	4.6	Girvan	352	132	484	15.6	11.9	
Whitehaven	2,437	744	3,181	10.1	9.0	Glasgow	42,742	12,232	54,974	10.0	9.0	
Widnes & Runcorn	4,651	1,422	6,073	11.1	10.3	Greenock	2,541	684	3,225	8.2	7.4	
Nigan & St.Helens	13,326	4,303	17,629	11.3	10.0	Haddington	548	174	722	6.0	5.0	Gr
Ninchester & Eastleigh	1,968	695	2,663	3.3	2.8	Hawick	387	133	520	6.4	5.6	
Nindermere	184	98	282	3.3	2.5	Huntly	217	100	317	7.6	6.0	
Niral & Chester	16,508	5,271	21,779	11.3	10.1	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,360	363	1,723	13.6	11.8	
Nisbech	1,246	476	1,722	9.9	7.7	Inverness	2,602	789	3,391	9.0	7.8	
Volverhampton	10,612	3,620	14,232	11.5	10.3	Irvine	4,487	1,471	5,958	12.8	11.2	
Noodbridge & Leiston	962	367	1,329	5.6	4.6	Islay/Mid Argyll	333	105	438	9.2	7.6	
Norcester	3,016	1,174	4,190	6.4	5.6	Keith	269	88	357	6.4	5.3	
Norkington	2,672	816	3,488	13.6	11.2	Kelso and Jedburgh	177	71	248	4.6	3.8	
Norksop	1,851	553	2,404	9.9	9.0	Kilmarnock	2,648	904	3,552	12.2	10.6	
Vorthing Yeovil York	3,592 1,811 4,612	1,129 773 1,710	4,721 2,584 6,322	6.4 5.4 6.2	5.3 4.4 5.3	Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Newton Stewart	5,291 12,767 390 270 352	1,864 3,410 132 120 125	7,155 16,177 522 390 477	12.6 12.1 6.6 10.1 17.0	10.6 10.6 5.4 7.6 11.4	
Vales						North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	942 368 281 220 1,517	417 147 106 110 535	1,359 515 387 330 2,052	8.0 6.3 5.1 7.5 6.4	6.4 4.9 4.4 6.1 5.6	
Aberdare	1,955	537	2,492	17.3	14.6	Peterhead	594	239	833	5.7	4.8	
Aberystwyth	693	338	1,031	8.9	7.1	Shetland Islands	345	120	465	4.4	3.9	
3angor & Caernarfon	2,853	939	3,792	12.8	10.9	Skye and Wester Ross	480	149	629	9.2	7.2	
3laenau,Gwent & Abergaven	2,970	917	3,887	12.5	10.7	Stewartry	492	189	681	9.7	7.1	
3recon	344	177	521	5.8	4.3	Stirling	1,945	672	2,617	7.6	6.6	
Bridgend	3,229	1,144	4,373	7.9	6.9	Stranraer	592	176	768	10.1	8.3	
Cardiff	14,231	4,534	18,765	8.9	8.0	Sutherland	468	151	619	14.0	10.9	
Cardigan	743	326	1,069	13.3	8.8	Thurso	458	126	584	11.1	9.0	
Carmarthen	913	340	1,253	6.7	5.2	Western Isles	1,273	304	1,577	14.6	12.9	
Conwy & Colwyn	2,600	846	3,446	10.7	8.5	Wick	446	101	547	12.2	9.6	
Denbigh Dolgellau & Barmouth Tishguard Iaverfordwest Iolyhead	692 356 281 1,811 2,059	283 134 107 549 642	975 490 388 2,360 2,701	9.4 10.6 13.3 12.9 17.1	6.8 7.9 8.0 10.3 13.7	Northern Ireland						H
ampeter & Aberaeron	497	214	711	12.5	8.3	Ballymena	1,768	760	2,528	9.8	8.1	
Iandeilo	230	127	357	10.5	6.5	Belfast	32,080	11,254	43,334	11.8	10.2	
Iandrindod Wells	489	281	770	8.0	5.7	Coleraine	4,067	1,367	5,434	15.9	13.3	
Ianelli	2,676	988	3,664	12.0	10.3	Cookstown	1,381	493	1,874	20.5	16.4	
Iachynlleth	302	127	429	12.4	8.3	Craigavon	5,307	1,935	7,242	11.8	9.9	
Aerthyr & Rhymney	4,929	1,394	6,323	13.9	12.3	Dungannon	2,228	753	2,981	17.9	14.6	Н
Aonmouth	286	101	387	9.1	6.6	Enniskillen	2,507	779	3,286	16.4	13.1	
Jeath & Port Talbot	2,740	777	3,517	8.5	7.8	Londonderry	7,561	1,938	9,499	18.6	15.9	
Jewport	5,603	1,962	7,565	8.9	8.1	Magherafelt	1,570	530	2,100	16.2	13.2	
Jewtown	300	121	421	4.1	3.1	Newry	4,651	1,339	5,990	20.7	17.0	
Pontypool & Cwmbran Pontypridd & Rhondda Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog Wilheli Notton Flint & Rhyl	2,521 4,711 529 451 4 743	833 1,347 186 152 1,659	3,354 6,058 715 603 6,402	8.6 9.9 9.8 8.1 7.6	7.8 8.8 7.9 6.2 6.6	Omagh Strabane	2,151 2,089	726 435	2,877 2,524	16.5 22.6	13.2 18.4	

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Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWA's) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues. Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government-supported training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment the unemployed only. Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Office for National Statistics NOMIS database. Unemployment rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1995 based denominators. #

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Souther	11.815	4.476	16.291	7.5	6.6	Watford Welwyn Hatfield	1,700	508 514	2,208		
Luton Mid Bedfordshire	5,519 1,460	1,785 691	7,304 2,151			Isle of Wight	3,520	1,161	4,681	10.1	8.5
North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire Berkshire Bracknell	3,154 1,682 12,178 1,315	1,265 735 4,095 462	4,419 2,417 16,273 1,777	4.5	3.9	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford	38,768 2,106 3,183 2,037	12,523 645 1,005 691	51,291 2,751 4,188 2,728	9.0	7.6
Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wekingham	1,575 3,240 3,067 1,743 1,238	599 975 959 632 468	2,174 4,215 4,026 2,375 1,706			Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway	2,883 2,360 2,798 2,543 4,339	828 887 928 913 1,503	3,711 3,247 3,726 3,456 5,842		
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Millon Keynes	10,099 2,043 978 3,884 762	3,659 825 355 1,361 296	13,758 2,868 1,333 5,245 1,058	5.0	4.2	Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,712 3,169 3,403 4,883 1,625 1,727	674 806 1,115 1,335 643 550	2,386 3,975 4,518 6,218 2,268		
East Suscex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings	2,432 20,770 7,744 1,922 3,074 3,266	7,605 3,035 612 933	28,375 10,779 2,534 4,007 4,506	11.2	9.3	Oxfordshire Oxford Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse Wate Oxfordshire	7,973 1,640 3,118 1,337 950	3,190 680 1,085 549 454	11,163 2,320 4,203 1,886 1,404	4.4	3.6
Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	1,732 1,539 1,493	576 559 650	2,308 2,098 2,143			Surrey Elmbridge	920 11,849 1,459	4,561 621	16,410 2,080	4.0	3.3
Essex Braintree Braintree Brantwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Enping Forest Harlow	34,708 4,104 2,308 1,032 1,913 2,572 2,842 2,215 1,902	12,601 1,497 932 367 705 1,082 1,033 882 737	47,309 5,601 3,240 1,399 2,618 3,654 3,875 3,097 2,639	9.0	7.3	Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	881 1,372 787 1,458 903 1,372 763 903 1,106 845	339 526 312 547 356 541 280 342 422 275	1,220 1,898 1,099 2,005 1,259 1,913 1,043 1,245 1,528 1,120		
Maidon Rechford Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurock Uttlesford Greater London 2	1,082 1,422 5,857 3,227 3,478 754 263,499	373 567 1,874 991 1,229 332 99,256	1,455 1,989 7,731 4,218 4,707 1,086 362,755	10.1	8.9	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex	10,308 949 2,109 1,258 1,642 1,125 1,465	3,620 320 678 481 608 448 553	13,928 1,269 2,787 1,739 2,250 1,573 2,018	4.8	4.1
Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley	5,020 7,327 5,317	1,596 2,980 2,053	6,616 10,307 7,370			Worthing EAST ANGLIA	1,760	532	2,292		
Brent Bronley Cemden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield	12,415 6,506 8,238 95 5,599 10,165 9,411 8,569	4,757 2,313 3,761 40 2,525 3,854 3,454 3,136	17,172 8,819 11,999 135 8,124 14,019 12,865 11,705			Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	13,045 2,569 816 1,702 2,106 4,376 1,476	5,158 1,000 368 652 993 1,469 676	18,203 3,569 1,184 2,354 3,099 5,845 2,152	6.0	5.1
Hackney Harmersmith and Fulham Haringey Harow Havering Hillingdon Hourislow Isington	9,296 14,162 7,138 12,901 4,360 4,700 4,849 6,095 10,355 4,795	5,212 5,257 3,067 4,895 1,896 1,583 1,804 2,254 4,269	12,508 19,419 10,205 17,796 6,256 6,283 6,653 8,349 14,624 14,624			Norfolk Breckland Great Yarmouth Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	16,864 1,945 1,469 2,909 1,632 4,708 1,657 2,544	6,024 739 658 878 557 1,526 725 941	22,888 2,684 2,127 3,787 2,189 6,234 2,382 3,485	7.4	6.1
Kingston-upon-Thames Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton	2,558 15,379 12,941 4,894 12,573 6,916 3,088 13,311 3,481	1,038 6,060 4,608 1,855 3,821 2,592 1,363 4,898 1,353	3,596 21,439 17,549 6,749 16,394 9,508 4,451 18,209 4,834			Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	13,253 1,321 765 3,382 1,178 1,586 1,892 3,129	4,846 470 315 1,043 484 667 767 1,100	18,099 1,791 1,080 4,425 1,662 2,253 2,659 4,229	6.6	5.6
Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Wandsworth	11,043 9,811 10,201	2,934 3,425 4,135	13,977 13,236 14,336			SOUTH WEST Avon (Former county)	24,343	8,811	33,154		
Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Fastleich	29,914 1,815 1,326 1,489	10,161 745 584 517	40,075 2,560 1,910 2,006	6.2	5.2	Bath and N E Somerset Bristol North Somerset South Gloucestershire	3,733 13,553 3,522 3,535	1,537 4,439 1,320 1,515	5,270 17,992 4,842 5,050	6.5 8.1 8.2 5.5	5.5 7.2 6.5 4.7
Fareham Gosport Hart Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley	1,469 1,489 1,435 595 2,816 2,359 6,276 1,027 7,083	517 556 589 251 809 857 1,972 398 2,012	2,005 2,045 2,024 846 3,625 3,216 8,248 1,425 9,095			Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel	13,134 1,715 2,427 12 2,725 1,816 2,067 2,372	4,558 693 814 2 862 620 726 841	17,692 2,408 3,241 14 3,587 2,436 2,793 3,213	11.0	8.3
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Slevenage	931 1,273 16,429 1,714 2,129 1,493 1,493 1,485 1,897 1,475 2,030	421 450 6,063 657 745 687 572 772 551 695	1,352 1,723 22,492 2,371 2,874 2,180 2,057 2,669 2,026 2,725	5.6	4.8	Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge	25,616 1,612 2,641 994 1,926 8,903 1,400 2,111	8,930 598 878 401 652 3,107 585 769	34,546 2,210 3,519 1,395 2,578 12,010 1,985 2,880	8.5	6.7

Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government-training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1995 based denominators.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9 inting and I

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CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

authority districts as at September 12 1996

Unemployment in c	ounties	and loca	author	nty distric	is as at 5	eptember 12 1990	Mala	Famala	All	Data		Unemployment	Malo	Fomalo	All	Pate	15 a5 at 5	eptember 12 1990	Mala	Fomala	A11	Bata
	Male	remaie	All	Per cent	Per cent		wate	remale	All	Per cent Pe	er cent		Marc	Temare	~"	Per cent	Per cent		Male	remaie	All	Per cent Per cent
				and unem- ployed	workforce					and unem- ployed	orkforce	and the second second				and unem- ployed	worktorce					and unem- ployed
Torbay	3,872 1,319	1,109	4,981			Rutland	283	97	380			Sefton St Helens	9,644 5,476	3,044 1,702	12,688 7,178			NORTHERN IRELAND	67,360	22,309	89,669	Station State
West Devon	838	330	1,168	7.2	5.7	Lincolnshire Boston	12,422 1,042	4,793 369 841	17,215 1,411 3,306	7.7	6.2	Winal	11,920	3,666	15,586			Antrim Ards Armagh	1,336 1,818 2,005	492 716 727	1,828 2,534 2,732	
Bournémouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole	5,235 695 904 522 2,731	1,529 241 384 213 807	6,764 936 1,288 735 3,538	7.5	5.7	Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	3,478 1,285 856 1,726 1,570	1,054 609 370 829 721	4,532 1,894 1,226 2,555 2,291			NORTH Cleveland (Former County) Hartlepool Middlesborough Redcar and Cleveland costononn Tees	23,264 3,823 7,049 5,697 6,695	6,193 865 1,847 1,491 1,990	29,457 4,688 8,896 7,188 8,685	13.9 13.2 14.6 11.1	12.6 12.4 13.2 10.0	Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh	1,768 969 836 15,796 1,116 1,554	760 285 357 4,644 465 616	2,528 1,254 1,193 20,440 1,581 2,170	
West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	1,261 1,603	498 464	1,759 2,067			Northamptonshire Corby	11,016 1,323	4,192 495	15,208 1,818	6.1	5.4	Stockton-on-rees	11,963	3,729	15,692	7.7	6.5	Coleraine Cookstown	2,284 1,381	864 493	3,148 1,874	
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud	10,201 2,496 775 1,407 2,746 1,724	3,880 832 339 617 893 727	14,081 3,328 1,114 2,024 3,639 2,451	6.3	5.2	Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshir Wellingborough	776 938 1,441 4,528 9 721 1,289	386 358 536 1,561 366 490	1,162 1,296 1,977 6,089 1,087 1,779			Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Cartisle Copeland Edan South Lakeland	2,847 2,420 2,446 2,433 508 1,309	852 606 790 743 246 492	3,699 3,026 3,236 3,176 754 1,801			Craigavon Deny Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady	2,466 5,905 2,141 2,228 2,507 1,040 1,656	851 1,466 902 753 779 400 472	3,317 7,371 3,043 2,981 3,286 1,440 2,128	
Tewkesbury	1,053	472	1,525	7.0		Nottinghamshire Ashfield	31,200 3,259	9,765 921	40,965 4,180	9.4	8.3	Durham Chester-le-Street	16,166 1,355 3,316	4,573 390 902	20,739 1,745 4,218	10.0	8.7	Lisburn Magherafelt Movle	3,185 1,570 814	1,169 530 218	4,354 2,100 1,032	
Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	9,264 2,011 2,123 2,207 2,177 746	841 775 931 801 258	2,852 2,898 3,138 2,978 1,004	7.0	5.6	Bassenaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Bushciffie	2,905 2,196 2,450 3,103 2,315 13,074 1,898	940 866 963 892 781 3,656 746	3,045 3,062 3,413 3,995 3,096 16,730 2,644			Deriventside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,541 1,924 2,495 2,048 445 2,042	694 748 615 561 168 495	3,235 2,672 3,110 2,609 613 2,537			Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	4,651 2,074 2,020 2,151 2,089	1,339 829 1,021 726 435	5,990 2,903 3,041 2,877 2,524	
Wiltshire Kennet	9,386 915	3,713 432	13,099 1,347	5.5	4.4	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERS	DE					Northumberland	8,246	2,684	10,930 1 142	10.4	8.5					
North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown WestWiltshire	1,668 1,532 3,407 1,864	723 564 1,234 760	2,391 2,096 4,641 2,624			Humberside (Former county) East Riding of Yorkshire Kingston-upon-Hull North East Lincolnshire	26,873 6,077 11,342 5,662 3,792	8,511 2,430 3,135 1,646 1,300	35,384 8,507 14,477 7,308 5,092	8.0 11.7 10.7 7.5	6.8 10.9 9.8	Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tyrredale Wansbeck	452 2,402 1,094 1,043 2,418	143 806 388 414 628	595 3,208 1,482 1,457 3,046							
Hereford and Worcester	12,986	5,297	18,283	6.9	5.6	North Yorkshire	9,023	3,918	12,941	6.2	5.0	Tyne and Wear	42,504	11,855	54,359 8 392	11.1	10.2					
Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvem Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester	1,570 1,270 639 1,341 1,777 828 2,165	650 525 270 556 730 374 770	2,220 1,795 909 1,897 2,507 1,202 2,935			Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby	556 1,128 2,037 510 628 2,691 1,473	228 568 1,041 315 291 873 602	784 1,696 3,078 825 919 3,564 2,075			Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland WALES	6,826 11,977 6,394 6,261 11,246 77,828	3,374 2,008 1,764 2,943 24,687	15,351 8,402 8,025 14,189 102,515							
Wyre Forest	1,975	744	2,099			South Yorkshire Barnsley	45,351 6,674	13,356 1,828	58,707 8,502	11.9	10.4	Blaenau Gwent Bridgend	2,263 2,671	599 825	2,862	13.5 11.3	11.9 9.2					
Shropshire Bridgnorth	7,119 689 763	2,671 286 327	9,790 975 1,090	5.9	4.9	Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	10,698 8,763 19,216	2,869 2,364 6,295	13,567 11,127 25,511			Cardiff Carmarthenshire	9,992 4,171	3,026 1,550	13,018 5,721	8.0 10.3	7.3 8.3					
Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	663 1,549 581 2,874	284 554 224 996	947 2,103 805 3,870			West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees	58,381 14,566 4,748 9,542	18,413 4,419 1,587 3,160	76,794 18,985 6,335 12,702	8.5	7.6	Ceradigion Conwy Denbighshire Flinishire Gwynedd	1,477 2,913 2,372 2,861 3,890	636 925 770 1,026 1,241	2,113 3,838 3,142 3,887 5,131	9.7 10.6 8.7 6.7 10.7	6.9 8.7 7.4 6.0 8.5					
Staffordshire Cannock Chase	20,342 1,990	7,448 711	27,790 2,701	7.2	6.2	Leeds Wakefield	20,513 9,012	6,499 2,748	27,012 11,760			Isle of Anglesey Merihyr Tydfil Monmouthshire	2,497 1,963 1,516	789 510 633	3,286 2,473 2,149	16.8 12.8 7.4	14.1 10.6 6.5					
Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,275 1,388 2,253	601 836	1,989 3,069			York	3,724	1,278	5,002	6.1	4.9	Newport North Port Talbot	3,376 4,316 3,818	963 1,346 1,088	4,339 5,662 4,906	10.1 8.6 13.5	9.1 7.8 9.8					
South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	1,870 1,897 1,196	806 718 529	2,676 2,615 1,725			Cheshire	20,194	6,889	27,083	6.8	6.0	Powys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	1,807 f 6,501	831 1,787	2,638	6.0 10.9	4.6 9.5					
Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	6,094 1,379	1,860 565	7,954 1,944			Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich	2,470 1,256 2,221	845 495 753	3,315 1,751 2,974			Swansea The Vale of Glamorga Torfaen	n 2,944 2,344	1,983 1,091 699	8,504 4,035 3,043	9.2 7.5 8.9	6.8 7.3					
Warwickshire North Warwickshire	8,125 969	3,292 395	11,417 1,364	5.8	5.0	Ellesmere Port and Nes Halton	ton 1,965 4,336	646 1,283	2,611 5,619			Wrexham SCOTLAND	2,748 145,250	967 45.842	3,715 191.092	7.6	6.4					
Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon	1 2,428 1,510 1,252	876 637 604	3,304 2,147 1.856			Vale Royal Warrington	2,021 2,257 3,668	830 1,319	3,087 4,987			Aberdeen, City of	4,511	1,611	6,122	3.6	3.1					
Warwick	1,966	780	2,746	10.4	94	Greater Manchester Bolton	70,987 6,309	21,479 1,702	92,466 8.011	8.7	7.8	Angus Argyll & Bute	2,601 2,392	1,199 841	3,800 3,233	11.6 9.7	10.2 8.5					
Birmingham Coventry	41,664 9,524	13,259 3,128	54,923 12,652	10.4	0.11	Bury Manchester	3,165 20,481	1,179 6,024	4,344 26,505 7,007			Borders, The Scottish Clackmannanshire, Th Dumfries & Galloway	1,551 he 1,452 3,841	628 432 1,401	2,179 1,884 5,242	5.5 11.8 9.5	4.8 10.3 8.3					
Dudley Sandwell Solihull	7,572 10,814 4,199	2,838 3,580 1,705	10,410 14,394 5,904			Rochdale Salford	5,721 6,445	1,706 1,668	7,427 8,113			Dundee, City of East Ayrshire	6,207 4,416	1,885 1,318 775	8,092 5,734	10.1 14.3 10.7	8.9 12.6					
Walsall Wolverhampton	8,433 9,059	2,645 2,916	11,078 11,975			Stockport Tameside Trafford	5,248 5,270 4,596	1,664 1,763 1,579	6,912 7,033 6,175			East Lothian East Renfrewshire	1,671 1,504	510 573	2,181 2,077	9.3 13.3	8.2 11.7					
EAST MIDLANDS						Wigan	7,664	2,375	10,039	71	6.2	Edinburgh, City of Falkirk Fife	12,112 4,018 10,152	3,956 1,282 3,579	16,068 5,300 13,731	6.1 10.4 11.3	5.4 9.1 9.9					
Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover	23,595 2,138 2,167	7,860 779 576	31,455 2,917 2,743	8.7	1.1	Blackbum Blackpool	3,713 4,222	962 995	4,675 5,217			Glasgow, City of Highland	26,449 6,467	7,088	33,537 8,375 3,015	9.7 9.8 8 3	8.5 8.7 7.3					
Chesterfield Derby	3,077 7,707	925 2,476 376	4,002 10,183 1,226			Burnley Chorley Evide	1,437 1,813 715	425 641 262	1,862 2,454 977			Midlothian Moray	1,558 1,784	429 657	1,987 2,441	9.3 7.7	8.1 6.8					
Erewash High Peak	2,463 1,559	877 534	3,340 2,093			Hyndburn Lancaster	1,375 3,589	436 1,161 435	1,811 4,750 1,986			North Lanarkshire Orkney Islands	4,484 10,256 281	1,480 2,819 106	5,964 13,075 387	12.9 12.5 5.1	11.3 10.9 4.4					
North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	2,330 1,304	809 508	3,139 1,812			Preston Ribble Valley	3,946 507	1,142 230	5,088 737			Perthshire & Kinross Renfrewshire Shetland Jelands	2,461 5,253	917 1,586	3,378 6,839	6.8 8.5 4.4	6.0 7.5 3.9					
Leicestershire Blaby Chamwood	18,866 1,105	7,012 468	25,878 1,573 3,510	6.4	5.8	Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire	937 1,495 2,654	293 577 917	1,230 2,072 3,571			South Ayrshire South Lanarkshire	3,318 8,140	1,219 2,421	4,537 10,561	9.5 11.2	8.4 9.9					
Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth	660 1,104	301 483	961 1,587			Wyre	1,674	523	2,197	14.2	12.7	West Dunbartonshire West Lothian	2,013 3,802 3,587	703 1,058 1,134	2,716 4,860 4,721	7.8 13.2 8.7	6.9 11.6 7.6					
Leicester Melton North West Leicestershir Oadby and Wigston	10,575 556 e 1,435 737	3,410 268 546 340	13,985 824 1,981 1,077			Knowsley Liverpool	7,031 24,038	1,930 7,029	8,961 31,067			Western Isles	1,273	304	1,577	14.6	12.9					

2.10 CLAIMANT Area statis **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** Unemployment in Parliamenta

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SOUTH EAST

Bedfordshire Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire North Luton South West Bedfordshire

Berkshire East Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham

Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe

East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden

Basildon

Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford Saffron Walden Southend East Southend East Southend West Thurock

Essex

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 210

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le I	Female A		IDEF 12 1990	Male	Female	All	Unemployment in Panana	Male F	emale A		IDel 12 1990	Male	Female /	All
3,654 1,723 2,531 2,283 1,624	1,090 755 1,028 883 720	4,744 2,478 3,559 3,166 2,344	Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham Kest Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford Leyton Mitcham and Morden Newham North East Newham North West	2,880 1,464 3,300 4,070 5,571 4,687 3,073 4,360 4,125	1,425 596 1,161 1,447 2,000 1,529 1,107 1,284 1,261	4,305 2,080 4,461 5,517 7,571 6,216 4,180 5,644 5,386	West Sussex Arundel Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Shoreham Worthing	1,807 1,258 1,769 1,125 1,338 1,251 1,760	580 481 675 448 486 418 532	2,387 1,739 2,444 1,573 1,824 1,669 2,292	Leominster Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest Shropshire Ludlow North Okronsphire	1,339 2,334 1,543 2,300 1,975	597 997 650 844 744 510	1,936 3,331 2,193 3,144 2,719 1,780
1,646 1,276 1,974 1,795 3,067 1,412 1,008	590 482 641 542 959 504 377	2,236 1,758 2,615 2,337 4,026 1,916 1,385	Newman Soluri Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington Peckham Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	4,088 5,108 1,200 1,249 5,112 2,451 1,297 s 1,464	1,276 1,981 491 441 1,844 1,033 438 679	5,364 7,089 1,691 1,690 6,956 3,484 1,735 2,142	Cambridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire Peterborough South East Cambridgeshire	2,333 1,793 2,086 3,914 1,321	892 814 830 1,266 622	3,225 2,607 2,916 5,180 1,943	Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire	2,688 2,275 2,008 1,499	822 734 576	2,311 2,103 3,596 3,097 2,742 2,075
1,587 993 754 966 1,656 2,228 1,915	637 390 322 356 612 749 593	2,224 1,383 1,076 1,322 2,268 2,977 2,508	Romford Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting Tottenham Twickenham	1,477 1,088 5,018 4,353 1,094 1,501 3,987 7,762 1,624	464 471 1,725 1,861 442 618 1,566 2,605 684	1,941 1,559 6,743 6,214 1,536 2,119 5,553 10,367 2,308	South West Cambridgeshire Motolk Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North Vest Norfolk North Vest Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South Cauth Norfolk	2,909 1,631 1,632 2,005 2,057 3,177 1,657	734 878 658 557 705 722 1,055 1,055	2,332 3,787 2,289 2,189 2,710 2,779 4,232 2,382	Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South	1,755 1,658 1,870 1,604 1,196 2,455 2,037 1,985	614 731 806 628 529 740 626 642	2,369 2,389 2,676 2,232 1,725 3,195 2,663 2,627
1,351 3,901 3,843 2,056 3,386 3,266 1,782	497 1,426 1,609 671 1,065 1,240 604	1,848 5,327 5,452 2,727 4,451 4,506 2,386	Upminster Uxbridge Vauxhall Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North Wimbledon Woolwich	1,638 1,648 5,918 3,186 1,699 3,452 1,821 4,049	526 596 2,218 1,166 724 1,553 748 1,356	2,164 2,244 8,136 4,352 2,423 5,005 2,569 5,405	South West Norfolk Suffolk Bury St Edmunds Cantral Suffolk Ipswich Suth Suffolk Sutfolk Coastal	1,796 1,748 1,842 2,718 1,924 1,892 2,120	723 724 737 707 820 715 767 1 100	2,302 2,520 2,485 2,549 3,538 2,639 2,659 4,320	Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Learnington West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills	1,683 1,818 1,655 1,252 1,717	667 660 706 604 655 646	2,350 2,478 2,361 1,856 2,372 2,300
1,185 2,872 1,844 2,036 1,258 1,913 1,852 1,753 2,138 2,883 1,970 1,881 1,287 2,298	493 990 765 809 437 795 692 857 827 773 747 747 562 797	1,678 3,862 2,609 2,845 1,695 2,618 2,647 2,445 2,995 3,710 2,743 2,628 1,849 3,095	Hampshire Aldershot Basingstoke East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Havant New Forest North West Hampshire Portsmouth North Portsmouth North Romsey and Waterside Southampton Itchen Southampton Test	1,288 1,514 1,363 2,049 1,627 1,601 2,378 1,300 767 2,840 3,874 1,524 3,413 3,110	510 598 597 680 610 655 647 476 380 939 1,185 569 947 902	1,798 2,112 1,960 2,729 2,237 2,256 3,025 1,776 1,147 3,779 5,069 2,093 4,360 4,012	Waveney SOUTH WEST Avon (Former county) Bath Bristol East Bristol South Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Weston-super-Mare Weston-super-Mare	2,473 3,194 2,634 3,572 2,151 1,566 1,582 2,433 1,389	963 1,044 925 1,480 775 715 670 888 597	4,229 3,436 4,238 3,388 4,274 5,052 2,926 2,281 2,281 2,281 2,282 3,321 1,986	Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East Coventry North West Coventry South West Coventry South West Dudley East	2,307 2,808 2,608 3,534 5,316 3,382 4,121 5,503 4,4853 2,432 3,326 3,335 1,886 2,591 1,712 3,328	848 805 1,014 1,687 1,249 1,520 1,417 860 1,226 1,004 677 780 667 1,103	3,155 3,699 3,413 4,548 7,003 4,445 5,370 7,023 6,280 3,292 4,552 4,339 2,563 3,371 2,379 4,431
2,402 2,455 2,866 2,619 3,763 2,520	1,038 836 971 840 1,536 914	4,440 3,291 3,837 3,459 5,299 3,434	Winchester Hertfordshire Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere North Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	1,266 1,889 1,249 1,593 1,808 1,325	456 729 572 604 724 472	1,722 2,618 1,821 2,197 2,532 1,797	Comweil Fainouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall Si Ives Truro Devon	3,101 2,588 2,149 2,747 2,549	910 865 864 1,009 910	4,011 3,453 3,013 3,756 3,459	Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden Solihoul Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South Warley East	2,237 2,007 2,790 1,409 1,464 3,307 3,472 2,869 2,497	921 814 1,028 677 679 970 1,029 979 379	3,158 2,821 3,818 2,086 2,143 4,277 4,501 3,848
5,646 1,408 5,397 4,940 2,567 4,908 2,684 1,980	1,507 600 1,427 1,832 1,146 1,779 1,048 735	7,153 2,008 6,824 6,772 3,713 6,687 3,732 2,715	St Albans Stevenage Watford Welwyn Hattield West Hertfordshire Isle of Wight Isle of Wight	1,152 2,243 1,956 1,429 1,785 3,520	442 805 610 509 596 1,161	1,594 3,048 2,566 1,938 2,381 4,681	Exarer Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Twerton	2,641 1,334 1,988 3,092 3,674 2,137 2,137 1,952 1,393	878 490 688 972 1,251 884 818 705 544	3,519 1,824 2,676 4,064 4,925 3,021 2,955 2,657 1,937	Waney West West Bromwich East West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West EAST MIDLANDS	2,524 2,524 2,994 3,055 3,052 2,952	766 879 956 887 922 1,107	3,193 3,403 3,950 3,942 3,974 4,059
1,905 1,938 1,547 1,440 2,242 2,331 3,273 3,200 1,361 2,401	1,043 730 568 520 1,012 819 1,263 1,245 527 756	2,948 2,668 2,115 1,960 3,254 3,150 4,536 4,445 1,888 3,157	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Faversham Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone	2,106 2,313 2,349 2,695 3,249 3,169 2,414 2,798 1,978	645 754 810 765 1,071 806 905 928 682	- 2,751 3,067 3,159 3,460 4,320 3,975 3,319 3,726 2,660 2,305	Torbay Torridge and West Devon Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Critischurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset	3,111 2,157 3,269 2,673 1,185 1,096 2,024 2,176 1,205	869 831 974 762 458 440 600 668 484	3,980 2,988 4,243 3,435 1,643 1,536 2,624 2,844 1,689	Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	1,857 2,486 2,770 2,834 4,273 2,368 1,605 2,318 1,904 1,180	622 683 838 972 1,288 850 570 789 724 524	2,479 3,169 3,608 3,806 5,561 3,218 2,175 3,107 2,628 1,704
3,181 3,004 3,040 3,367 3,523 2,384 2,685 2,361 2,709	1,329 1,076 1,225 1,153 1,237 794 927 972 962	4,510 4,080 4,265 4,520 4,760 3,178 3,612 3,333 3,671	Medway Mid Kent North Thanet Sevenoaks South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire	2,503 2,401 3,424 1,400 2,617 1,625 1,727	842 913 555 762 643 550	3,243 4,337 1,955 3,379 2,268 2,277	Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cironcester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire Somerset	2,473 1,359 2,791 1,745 1,833	824 581 913 754 808	3,297 1,940 3,704 2,499 2,641	Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East Leicester South Leicester West Loughborough	1,319 1,189 1,183 2,765 4,024 3,786 1,805	572 523 537 1,093 1,224 1,093 780	1,891 1,712 1,720 3,858 5,248 4,879 2,585
3,411 1,873 2,970 2,863 7,055 7,107 4,168	1,206 841 1,370 1,062 2,743 2,514 1,697	4,617 2,714 4,340 3,925 9,798 9,621 5,865	Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney	1,493 877 2,361 1,241 926 1,075	355 807 495 431 495	1,232 3,168 1,736 1,357 1,570	Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil Wiltshire	2,196 1,486 2,235 1,770 1,577	750 661 820 759 616	2,946 2,147 3,055 2,529 2,193	North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton Lincolnshire East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncast Grantham	1,612 1,183 e 2,240 1,795 1,865	641 549 754 808 866	2,253 1,732 2,994 2,603 2,731
3,324 2,526 1,834 2,113 1,974 1,933	1,753 1,091 805 737 741 830	5,077 3,617 2,639 2,850 2,715 2,763	Surrey Chertsey and Walton East Surrey Epsom and Eweil Esher Guildford Mole Vellav	1,292 903 1,196 829 1,146 830	519 342 461 369 441 327	1,811 1,245 1,657 1,198 1,587 1,157	Devizes North Wittshire Salisbury Swindon Westbury	1,483 1,668 1,475 2,839 1,921	675 723 546 991 778	2,158 2,391 2,021 3,830 2,699	Holland with Boston Lincoln Stamford and Spalding Northamptonshire Corby	1,603 1,442 3,812 1,268	537 1,191 637 670	2,731 1,979 5,003 1,905 2,436
4,914 1,585 5,139 1,966 3,251	2,008 593 2,290 742 1,126	6,922 2,178 7,429 2,708 4,377	North West Surrey Reigate South West Surrey Spelthome	1,125 1,143 945 1,372	414 425 360 541 362	1,539 1,568 1,305 1,913 1,430	Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford	1,570 1,925	650 815	2,220 2,740	Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	1,134 1,589 2,470 2,273 1,784	560 601 848 840 673	1,694 2,190 3,318 3,113 2,457

Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford

Southend West 2,455 986 3,281 Hertfordating 1,89 Greater London 1,249 Hertford and Stortford 1,249 Battersea 3,763 1,566 5,299 North Hertfordshine 1,809 Beckenham and Stepney 5,209 North Hertfordshine 1,809 1,809 Beckenham and Stepney 5,209 Stemmage 2,223 Stemmage 2,243 Bernel East 4,940 1,822 6,772 Westwindtockhine 1,989 Bernel Korth 2,569 1,479 5,477 Westwin Hertfordshine 1,429 Carabaton and Weilington 1,980 7,322 Hertfordshine 1,429 Carabaton and Weilington 1,980 7,322 Hert of Wight 3,520 Carabaton and Weilington 1,440 520 1,980 2,948 Carabaton and Herthordshine 2,349 Chington Mert 1,440 520 1,980 2,349 Dower 2,449 Corboon North Kest 3,237 1,832 4,549 Dower	Southend East	3,402	1,038	4,440	Winchester	1,266
Thurnock 2,666 971 3,837 Herdfordame 1989 Greater Lodon Batting 2,619 840 3,459 Herdfordame 1,263 Batting 2,620 914 3,434 South West Herdfordshire 1,265 Betten Green and Stepney 5,646 1,507 7,153 Stathams 1,265 Betten Green and Stepney 5,648 1,507 7,153 Stathams 1,265 Betten South 2,490 1,852 6,772 Weinord 1,498 Bern North 2,567 1,146 3,713 Weinord 1,498 Chelsein 0,143 2,948 Kent 2,195 1,816 of Wight 3,520 Chelsein 1,938 730 2,668 Kent 2,106 2,348 Chelsein 1,440 520 1,950 Cantor y 2,350 Chydio London 2,343 619 3,152 Cantor y 2,348 Chydio London 2,343 1,99 3,150 Canto	Southend West	2,455	836	3,291		
Greater London 2.619 840 3.553 Herman 1.889 Batting 2.619 840 3.453 Herman 1.893 Beckenham 2.520 914 3.434 Stating 1.893 Bethnal Green and Stepney 5.646 1.507 7.153 St Albans 1.833 Bethnal Green and Stepney 5.646 1.507 7.153 St Albans 1.833 Bethnal Green and Stepney 5.646 1.507 7.153 St Albans 1.833 Bern East 4.940 1.822 6.722 Welwyn Hatfield 1.429 Bern Forth 2.567 1.146 7.73 6.667 Her Orkghring 3.500 Chipoing Barnet 1.547 568 2.115 Mean 2.668 Chipoing Barnet 1.547 568 2.155 Mean 2.469 Croydon Notth East 3.2731 1.285 4.556 Gradrod rule 2.491 Croydon Notth East 3.2731 1.2857 1.886 Gravesham	Thurrock	2,866	971	3,837	Hertfordshire	1 000
Greater London 2.419 8.40 3.459 Hertford and Storford (12.89) Battessa 3.260 1.94 5.464 1.893 Bettessa 3.260 1.94 5.464 1.893 Bottespeat 1.408 600 2.008 Struenage 2.263 Bottespeat 5.397 1.427 6.844 Watod 1.429 Bernet East 2.667 1.464 6.773 Watod 1.429 Bernet South 4.908 1.779 6.847 Watod 1.429 Carabation and Walington 1.990 7.33 2.715 Hist of Wight 3.520 Chelses 1.993 1.733 2.649 Kent Astroid 2.439 Chelses 1.993 1.733 2.649 Polestane 2.949 Polestane 2.949 Condon And Walington 2.922 1.012 3.554 Polestane 3.169 2.445 Condon And Malington 2.445 4.445 Giliingpham 2.445 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Broxbourne</td><td>1,889</td></td<>					Broxbourne	1,889
Barking 2.619 840 3.459 Mont Hertsmee 1.805 Betkerham 2.620 917 3.733 Schlams 1.805 Betkerham 2.620 917 3.733 Schlams 1.805 Betkerham 1.408 600 2.088 Schlams 1.805 Betwein Statu 1.408 607 2.084 Watod 1.886 Bern Roth 2.6772 Wintyn Hatfield 1.429 Weityn Hatfield 1.429 Bern North 2.676 1.463 3.733 Isle of Wight 3.520 Bern North 2.676 1.463 3.733 Isle of Wight 3.520 Chingford 1.998 7.03 2.765 Isle of Wight 3.520 Chingford 1.938 7.00 2.668 Kort 2.469 Chingford 1.938 7.00 2.668 Kort 2.469 Chingford 1.939 3.150 Faversham 2.469 Chingford 1.939 3.150	Greater London				Hertford and Stortford	1,249
Batterša 3,763 1,366 5,299 Month Herborshine 1,328 Bethnal Green and Stepney 5,494 1,600 7,133 Such West Herborshine 1,328 Bethnal Green and Stepney 5,494 1,600 7,133 Such West Herborshine 1,328 Bethnal Green and Stepney 5,494 1,822 Gr.72 West Herborshine 1,249 Bernt East 4,490 1,832 6,772 West Herborshine 1,249 Brent South 4,090 1,773 6,637 Herborshine 1,350 Brent South 4,090 1,773 6,637 Herborshine 3,520 Chabasi 1,347 568 2,115 Granterborshine 3,520 Chipping Barnet 1,547 568 2,115 Canterborshine 2,458 Chipping Barnet 1,547 568 2,115 Canterborshine 2,458 Chipping Barnet 1,547 568 2,115 Canterborshine 2,458 Chipping Baret 1,547 568 2	Barking	2,619	840	3,459	Hertsmere	1,593
Beckenham 2.520 914 3.434 South West Hertfordshire 1.353 Beckeyheath 1.409 600 2.003 Biverange 2.253 Bow and Poplar 5.440 1.409 600 2.004 Biverange 2.263 Bow and Poplar 5.440 1.420 600 2.004 Biverange 2.263 Bow and Poplar 5.246 1.446 3.713 West Hertfordshire 1.785 Brent South 2.667 1.446 3.713 West Hertfordshire 1.785 Carabation and Wallington 1.290 7.73 2.646 Kent 3.520 Chelsea 1.360 1.660 2.442 1.012 3.254 Diver 2.439 Choldenard 1.440 520 1.560 Ferestanan 2.166 Cartebury 2.318 2.155 Ferestanan 2.449 Diver 2.449 Diver 2.459 Diver 2.459 Diver 2.459 Diver 2.459 Diver 2.4516 Diver	Battersea	3,763	1,536	5,299	North Hertfordshire	1,808
Bethnal Green and Stepney 5.646 1.507 7.153 Statumes 1.152 Beward Poplar 5.697 1.422 6.772 Wator 1.468 Brent South 4.608 1.779 6.677 Wator 1.469 Brent South 4.608 1.779 6.687 West Hertfordshire 1.785 Chelsea 1.980 7.35 2.716 isle of Wight 3.520 Chelsea 1.980 7.35 2.718 isle of Wight 3.520 Chelsea 1.947 5.687 1.860 Kent 2.106 Chelsea 1.947 5.80 1.960 Canebury 2.313 Chy of London 2.444 520 1.960 Dartford 2.449 Croydon Cantral 2.327 1.233 4.336 Gravesham 2.490 Croydon South 1.361 527 1.886 Mexistone 1.292 Croydon South 3.641 1.282 4.610 Moritalstone 1.292 Dulwoth	Beckenham	2,520	914	3,434	South West Hertfordshire	1,325
Bioxispheath 1.408 600 2.008 Stevenage 2.243 Born East 4.940 1.822 6.772 Watordi 1.985 Brent Korth 2.663 1.773 6.844 Watordi 1.785 Brent North 2.664 1.745 6.847 Wathrontine 1.785 Carshatton and Walington 2.664 1.743 2.668 Kent 2.668 Chipping Barnet 1.677 5.66 2.668 Kent 2.668 Chipping Barnet 1.677 5.66 2.668 Kent 2.668 Chipping Barnet 1.677 5.62 2.668 Kent 2.668 Chipping Barnet 1.677 5.62 2.668 Kent 2.648 Chipping Barnet 1.677 5.62 2.668 Kent 2.648 Chipping Barnet 1.677 5.63 2.668 Kent 2.648 Chipping Barnet 1.677 5.63 2.668 Kent 2.648 Chipon Contral <t< td=""><td>Bethnal Green and Stepney</td><td>5,646</td><td>1,507</td><td>7,153</td><td>St Albans</td><td>1,152</td></t<>	Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,646	1,507	7,153	St Albans	1,152
Bow and Poplar 5.397 1.427 6.824 Watford 1.429 Brent Norh 2.667 1.146 3.713 West Hertforshine 1.726 Brent Suth 4.960 1.733 2.715 Hele of Wight 3.520 Chelses 1.960 1.733 2.716 Hele of Wight 3.520 Chelses 1.960 1.733 2.746 Hele of Wight 3.520 Chelses 1.960 1.938 730 2.668 Kert Athord 2.106 Chielsenurst 1.440 2.000 2.854 Power 2.865 Croydon North East 3.273 1.263 4.565 Power 2.865 Croydon North West 3.200 1.245 4.445 Gillingham 2.478 Dagenham 2.401 7.56 3.157 Read Gillingham 2.478 Dagenham 2.401 7.56 3.157 Read Sevensham 2.499 Duiven 3.640 1.225 4.865 S	Bexlevheath	1,408	600	2,008	Stevenage	2,243
Brent East 4.940 1.822 6,772 Welwyn Hatfield 1.429 Brent South 4.908 1,773 6.647 Isle of Wight 3.520 Carshalton and Valington 1.905 7.733 2.248 Isle of Wight 3.520 Chipping Barnet 1.547 558 2.115 Asthord 2.106 Chipping Barnet 1.547 558 2.115 Cartebury 2.313 City of London 2.448 Daver 2.249 Daver 2.249 Croydon Central 2.331 8.133 4.132 4.445 Garebury 2.313 Croydon Central 2.331 8.133 4.132 Garebury 2.449 Croydon Central 2.301 7.527 1.888 Garebury 2.439 Daperham 2.441 Gravesham 2.798 Garebury 2.439 Daperham 3.611 7.22 4.450 Garebury 2.491 Daperham 3.641 7.264 4.650 MaitStone 1.978	Bow and Poplar	5,397	1,427	6,824	Watford	1,956
Brent North 2.567 1.146 3.713 West Hertfordshire 1.785 Brent South 2.684 1.048 3.732 His of Wight 3.520 Carshalton and Wallington 1.980 1.043 2.788 Kent 3.520 Chelsea 1.905 1.043 2.688 Kent Shiftord 2.106 Chyping Emerit 1.440 520 1.960 Carshalton and Wallington 2.313 City of London 2.331 B19 3.150 Feaversham 3.249 Croydon Central 2.331 B19 3.150 Feaversham 3.249 Croydon North West 3.200 1.245 4.448 Gilingham 2.791 Dagenham 2.401 1.339 4.500 Midedway 2.503 Dagenham 3.004 1.076 4.080 Midedway 2.503 Dagenham 3.046 1.076 4.080 Midedway 2.605 Dagenham 3.041 1.076 4.080 Midedway 2.401	Brent East	4,940	1,832	6,772	Welwyn Hatfield	1,429
Brent South 4,908 1,779 6,687 Isle of Wight 3,520 Carshalton and Wallington 1,980 735 2,715 Isle of Wight 3,520 Chelses 1,980 735 2,715 Isle of Wight 3,520 Chelses 1,982 736 2,115 Kent 2,106 Chelses 1,947 738 2,115 Martinethy 2,139 and Westmister South 2,242 1,012 3,254 Dover 2,049 Croydon North East 3,220 1,243 4,535 Folkestone and Hythe 3,149 Croydon North West 3,200 1,243 4,535 Madstone 1,978 Dalwich 3,040 1,225 4,265 Sevenaks 1,420 Ealing Acton 3,040 1,225 4,265 South Thanet 3,424 Ealing Acton 3,523 1,237 4,768 North Thanet 3,424 Ealing Acton 3,641 1,274 4,769 South Thanet 3,424	Brent North	2,567	1,146	3,713	West Hertfordshire	1,785
Brentford and Vallington 2.684 1,048 3,732 He lef of Wight 3,520 Carshalton and Wallington 1,965 1,043 2,248 2,449 2,449 2,449 2,449 2,449 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,469 3,169 2,444 3,169 2,444 3,169 2,444 3,169 2,444 3,169 2,441 3,66 3,157 Madatone 2,198 2,401 3,68 1,440 2,401 3,68 1,440 2,441 3,68 1,426 2,441 3,452 2,401 3,452 4,526 North Thanet 3,424 3,178 2,401 3,452 2,440 Mike Kay 2,533 2,461 3,426 3,440	Brent South	4,908	1,779	6,687		
Carshalton and Wallington 1.980 725 2.715 Isle of Wight 3.520 Cheigea 1.938 730 2.668 Kent 2.106 2.106 Cheiging Barnet 1.440 520 1.960 Carshaftar 2.106 Cheiging Barnet 2.331 2.106 Carshaftar 2.203 Carshaftar	Brentford and Isleworth	2.684	1,048	3,732	Isle of Wight	
Cheisea 1.905 1.043 2.948 Kent Chipping Barnet 1.547 568 2,115 Astford 2,106 Chipsing Barnet 1.547 568 2,115 Chipsing Barnet 2,313 City of London 2,242 1.012 3,254 Dover 2,339 and Westminster South 2,242 1.012 3,254 Power 2,498 Croydon North East 3,201 1.563 4,446 Gillingham 2,499 Croydon North West 3,301 1.567 4,846 Gillingham 2,499 Darthort 3,040 1.766 3,080 Medway 2,503 Ealing Acton 3,040 1.252 4,265 North Thanet 3,420 Edmonton 3,523 1,237 4,760 South Thanet 2,426 Edmonton 3,523 1,237 4,760 South Thanet 2,426 Edmonton 3,523 1,237 4,760 South Thanet 2,426 Enfeld North	Carshalton and Wallington	1,980	735	2,715	Isle of Wight	3,520
Chingford 1338 730 2.668 Kent Chipsing Barnet 1.547 568 2.115 Ashford 2.106 Chipsing Barnet 1.440 520 1.960 Dartord 2.349 City of London 2.242 1.012 3.254 Dover 2.265 Croydon Central 2.331 B19 3.150 Faversham 3.249 Croydon North West 3.200 1.245 4.445 Gillingham 2.479 Croydon North West 3.361 527 1.888 Gravesham 2.793 Dagenham 2.401 756 3.157 Madatane 2.493 Dagenham 3.004 1.226 4.960 Mot Kent 2.401 Ealing Actin 3.004 1.226 4.960 Mod Kent 2.401 Ealing Actin 3.004 1.226 4.960 Mod Kent 2.401 Ealing Actin 3.004 1.226 4.960 Mod Kent 2.401 Ealing Actin 3.004	Chelsea	1,905	1.043	2,948		
Chipping Barnet 1547 568 2115 Ashford 2106 Chip of London 2313 Dartford 2333 and Westminster South 2.242 1.012 3.284 Dover 2.695 Croydon Central 2.331 B19 3.150 Faversham 3.249 Croydon North East 3.273 1.263 4.536 Folkestone and Hythe 3.161 Croydon North West 3.200 1.245 4.445 Gillingham 2.769 Dagenham 2.161 1.361 3.76 3.687 Matktone 2.401 Dayor Anth 3.611 1.329 4.550 Matktone 2.401 Ealing Acton 3.040 1.225 4.265 North Thanet 3.421 Ealing Acton 3.367 1.153 4.520 Sevenoaks 1.400 Edmonton 3.523 1.237 4.760 South Thanet 2.611 Edmonton 3.523 1.237 4.760 South Thanet 2.611 Enfield North	Chingford	1,938	730	2,668	Kent	
Chiefenitriet 1.440 520 1.960 Canterbury 2.313 City of London 2.331 819 3.150 Faversham 3.249 Croydon Central 2.331 819 3.150 Faversham 3.249 Croydon North East 3.273 1.263 4.435 Gillingham 2.414 Croydon North West 3.200 1.245 4.445 Gillingham 2.414 Croydon North West 3.201 1.245 4.445 Gillingham 2.414 Croydon North West 3.161 527 1.888 Gravesham 2.799 Dagenham 2.401 756 3.157 Madstone 1.973 Baling North 3.040 1.223 4.260 Newmoaks 1.440 Ealing Acton 3.040 1.223 4.260 Newmoaks 1.440 Edmonto 2.334 1.327 4.760 South Thanet 2.617 Edmonto 2.344 1.727 3.033 1.420 New moaks 1.440 Edmonto 3.411 1.206 4.617 Banbury 1.7	Chinning Barnet	1.547	568	2,115	Ashford	2,106
City of Losion Dartord 2,342 Dartord 2,364 Dover 2,369 Croydon Central 2,331 819 3,150 Faversham 3,249 Croydon North East 3,273 1,263 4,536 Faversham 2,249 Croydon North West 3,200 1,245 4,445 Gillingham 2,411 Croydon South 3,616 527 1,888 Gravesham 2,798 Dagenham 2,401 756 3,157 Maidstone 1,978 Dulwich 3,004 1,076 4,080 Mid Kent 2,401 Ealing North 3,004 1,076 4,080 Mid Kent 2,401 Ealing Acton 3,040 1,225 4,285 Mid Kent 2,401 Ealing Morth 3,667 1,153 4,520 Sevencaks 1,400 Editionton 3,523 1,237 4,760 South Thanet 2,461 Enfield North 2,686 927 3,012 Tunbridge Wels 1,727	Chieleburst	1 440	520	1,960	Canterbury	2,313
and Wachman South 2.242 1012 3.254 Dover 2.685 Groyden Central 3.273 1.263 4.536 Folkestone and Hythe 3.169 Groyden North East 3.273 1.263 4.545 Gillingham 2.414 Groyden North West 3.261 527 1.868 Gravesham 2.798 Durwich 3.161 527 1.868 Gravesham 2.798 Durwich 3.161 1.329 4.510 Medway 2.503 Ealing North 3.040 1.275 4.266 North Thanet 3.424 Ealing Acton 3.040 1.225 4.265 North Thanet 3.424 Ealing Acton 3.533 1.237 4.760 South Thanet 2.617 Etham 2.361 972 3.632 Turbridge and Maling 1.625 Erifield North 2.665 927 3.612 Turbridge Wells 1.727 Enfield Southgate 2.361 972 3.333 Turbridge Wells	City of London	1,110		.,,	Dartford	2,349
Boundary Constraint 2:31 1:819 3:150 Fewersham 3:249 Croydon North West 3:200 1:245 4:445 Gillingham 2:414 Croydon North West 3:200 1:245 4:445 Gillingham 2:741 Croydon South 3:61 5:27 1:888 Gravesham 2:791 Dagenham 2:401 7:56 3:157 Maidstone 1:798 Duivich 3:181 1:229 4:510 Medway 2:503 Ealing North 3:004 1:076 4:080 Mid Kent 2:401 Ealing Southail 3:367 1:153 4:520 Sevencaks 1:400 Edinonton 3:523 1:237 4:760 South Thanet 2:617 Enfield North 2:685 927 3:612 Turbridge Wells 1:727 Enfield Southaat 3:411 1:206 4:617 Banbury 1:433 Fichler 2:361 972 3:330 Oxford Meet and Abingdon 1:241 <	and Wastminster South	2 242	1 012	3 254	Dover	2,695
Corolation Corolation <thcorolation< th=""> Corolation Corolati</thcorolation<>	Crowdon Control	2 331	819	3 150	Faversham	3,249
Object Object 1245 1445 Gillingham 2441 Croydon North West 1361 527 1888 Gravesham 2798 Dagenham 3161 1226 4445 Gravesham 2798 Dulwich 3161 1226 4480 Midistone 1978 Dulwich 3004 1225 4285 North Thanet 2401 Ealing Actin 3040 1225 4285 North Thanet 3424 Ealing Southall 3262 1237 4520 South Thanet 2610 Editing Southall 3252 1237 4520 South Thanet 2611 Editing Southall 3252 1237 4520 South Thanet 2611 Editing and Heston 2381 972 3633 1725 Finchey 1625 Entitiel Southgate 2790 962 3631 Oxford South 1725 Entitiel Southand 1237 941 1066 4617 Henley 1737 <t< td=""><td>Croydon North East</td><td>3 273</td><td>1 263</td><td>4 536</td><td>Folkestone and Hythe</td><td>3,169</td></t<>	Croydon North East	3 273	1 263	4 536	Folkestone and Hythe	3,169
Coold in Notest 5.260 1.227 1.888 Gravesham 2.788 Dagenham 2.401 776 3.157 Medway 2.533 Dalyeich 3.161 1.229 4.510 Medway 2.533 Dalyeich 3.004 1.076 4.080 Moth Thanet 3.441 Ealing North 3.004 1.225 4.266 North Thanet 3.442 Ealing Southall 3.367 1.153 4.500 South Thanet 2.667 Enfield North 2.685 927 3.681 Tonbridge and Mailing 1.625 Enfield North 2.685 927 3.681 Tonbridge Wells 1.727 Enfield Southgate 2.361 972 3.336 Tonbridge Wells 1.727 Enfield Southgate 2.361 972 3.69 Oxford Satt 2.497 Finchley 1.873 841 2.714 Henley at 2.361 2.361 Greenwich 2.863 1.062 3.925 Oxford East A.810,997	Croydon North Most	3,200	1 245	4 445	Gillingham	2.414
Dorbition 1.201 276 1977 Maidstone 1978 Dulwich 3.014 1.229 4.510 Mick Kent 2.503 Ealing North 3.004 1.225 4.285 North Thanet 3.424 Ealing Acton 3.097 1.253 4.285 North Thanet 2.401 Eding Southall 3.929 1.337 4.760 South Thanet 2.617 Etham 2.985 974 3.178 Tonbridge and Mailing 1.625 Enfield Southgate 2.969 952 3.833 Oxfordshire 977 Enfield Southgate 2.969 952 3.833 Oxford East 2.861 Finchley 1.373 1.401 2.664 4.617 Banbury 1.493 Finchley 1.973 1.370 3.440 Oxford East 2.361 Greenwich ad Stoke Newington 7.057 2.413 9.621 3.424 Hackney South and Stoke Newington 7.197 2.543 9.651 Wrinage <td< td=""><td>Croydon North West</td><td>1 261</td><td>527</td><td>1 888</td><td>Gravesham</td><td>2,798</td></td<>	Croydon North West	1 261	527	1 888	Gravesham	2,798
Dageman 2-00 130 0-10 Medway 2503 Baling North 3.004 1.076 4.060 Midt Kent 3.441 Baling Acton 3.040 1.225 4.265 North Thanet 3.442 Baling Southall 3.367 1.153 4.520 South Thanet 3.441 Ealing Southall 3.367 1.153 4.520 South Thanet 2.617 Enfield North 2.685 927 3.612 Tunbridge and Malling 1.625 Enfield North 2.685 927 3.612 Tunbridge Wells 1.727 Enfield Southate 2.3671 972 3.33 Oxfordshire 1.493 Feitham and Heston 3.411 1.206 4.617 Banbury 1.493 Finchley 1.673 8.41 2.714 Henley 2.361 Greenwich 2.663 1.062 3.925 Oxford West and Abingdon 1.241 Hackney North and Stoke Newington 7.055 2.743 9.798 Wantage	Croydon South	2,401	756	3 157	Maidstone	1,978
Duwer 3,181 1,025 4,010 Mid Kent 2,401 Ealing North 3,040 1,225 4,285 North Thanet 3,441 Ealing Southall 3,367 1,153 4,520 Sevenaaks 2,140 Edmonton 3,523 1,237 4,760 South Thanet 2,611 Etham 2,384 794 3,178 Tonbridge and Maling 1,625 Enfield North 2,685 927 3,633 Turbridge and Maling 1,625 Enfield Southgate 2,361 972 3,333 Turbridge and Maling 1,493 Finchley 1,873 841 2,714 Heniey 877 Fulham 2,970 1,570 4,340 Oxford Kest and Abingdon 1,241 Hackney North and Stoke Newington 7,055 2,743 9,798 Wantage 9,265 Hackney South and Shoreditch 7,107 2,514 9,621 Witney 1,075 Harrow East 2,526 1,091 5,665 Witney	Dagennam	2,401	1 220	4,510	Medway	2,503
Ealing North 3.040 1.225 4.285 North Thanet 3.424 Ealing Southall 3.367 1.153 4.520 Sevenoaks 1.400 Edmonton 3.523 1.237 4.760 South Thanet 2.617 Etham 2.384 794 3.178 Tonbridge and Maling 1.625 Enfield North 2.685 927 3.612 Tunbridge Wells 1.727 Enfield Southgate 2.361 972 3.333 Oxfordshire 987 Erifield South and Crayford 2.709 962 3.671 Banbury 1.493 Finchley 1.873 841 2.714 Henley 877 Fulnam 2.970 1.370 4.340 Oxford East 2.361 Greerwich 2.863 1.062 3.925 Oxford Kest and Abingdon 1.241 Hackney North and Stoke Newington 7.055 2.743 9.798 Wantage 926 Harrow East 2.526 1.091 3.617 Chertsey and Walton	Duiwich	0,101	1,029	4,000	Mid Kent	2 401
Ealing Acton 3,040 1,223 4,250 Norm mark 1,460 Edmonton 3,523 1,237 4,760 South Thanet 2,617 Edmonton 3,523 1,237 4,760 South Thanet 2,617 Eitham 2,384 794 3,178 Trubridge and Malling 1,625 Enfield North 2,665 927 3,612 Turbridge and Malling 1,237 Enfield North 2,665 927 3,612 Turbridge Wells 1,727 Enfield Southgate 2,361 972 3,333 Oxfordshire 9,82 3,671 Oxford East 2,361 Filtham and Heston 3,411 1,206 4,617 Banbury 1,493 Finchley 1,873 841 2,174 Henley 9,77 Fulham 2,970 1,370 4,340 Oxford East 2,361 Greenwich 2,863 1,062 3,925 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,241 Hackney South and Shoreditch 7,107 2,514 </td <td>Ealing North</td> <td>3,004</td> <td>1,070</td> <td>4,000</td> <td>North Thanet</td> <td>3 424</td>	Ealing North	3,004	1,070	4,000	North Thanet	3 424
Earling Southalin 3,567 1,133 4,260 South Thanet 2,2617 Edmonton 3,523 1,237 4,760 South Thanet 2,617 Eitham 2,364 794 3,178 Torbridge Wells 1,227 Enfield North 2,665 927 3,612 Turbridge Wells 1,227 Enfield Southgate 2,361 972 3,612 Turbridge Wells 1,227 Enfield Southgate 2,361 972 3,612 Turbridge Wells 1,249 Erith and Crayford 2,709 962 3,671 Oxfordshire 9,771 Finchley 1,873 841 2,714 Henley 9,771 Fuham 2,970 1,370 4,340 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,241 Greenwich 2,863 1,062 3,925 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,241 Harckney South and Stoke Newington 7,055 2,743 9,788 Wantage 926 Harckney South and Stoperditch 7,107 2,514 9,621	Ealing Acton	3,040	1,220	4,200	Sevenceks	1,400
Edmonton 3.92.3 1,23 4,100 Dothin flage and Malling 1.825 Enfield North 2,884 794 3,178 Tunbridge and Malling 1,825 Enfield Southgate 2,361 972 3,333 1,727 Tunbridge Wells 1,727 Enfield Southgate 2,361 972 3,333 641 1,873 841 2,714 Banbury 1,493 Feitham and Heston 3,411 1,206 4,617 Banbury 1,493 Fulham 2,370 1,370 4,340 Oxford East 2,361 Greenwich 2,463 1,062 3,925 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,241 Hackney South and Stoke Newington 7,055 2,743 9,798 Wantage 926 Harrow East 2,526 1,091 3,617 Chertsey and Walton 1,292 Harrow West 1,334 805 2,639 East Surrey 903 Harrow West 1,374 741 2,715 Esher 829 Hendon	Ealing Southall	3,307	1,100	4,520	South Thanet	2 617
Entitled North 2,884 794 3,172 Turbridge Mells 1,727 Entitled North 2,685 927 3,612 Turbridge Wells 1,727 Entitled Southgate 2,361 972 3,333 0 0 1,493 Erith and Crayford 2,709 962 3,671 Banbury 1,493 Finchley 1,873 841 2,714 Henley' 877 Fulham 2,970 1,370 4,440 Oxford East 2,361 Greenwich 2,663 1,062 3,925 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,241 Hackney North and Stoke Newington 7,055 2,743 9,798 Wantage 926 Hackney South and Shoreditch 7,107 2,514 9,621 Witney 1,075 Harrow East 2,226 1,091 3,617 Chertsey and Walton 1,992 Harrow Kest 1,834 805 2,639 East Surrey 903 Harrow Kest 1,834 805 2,639 East Surrey 903 Harrow Kest 1,834 805 2,639 <	Edmonton	3,523	1,207	4,700	Tophridge and Malling	1 625
Entified North 2.865 927 3.312 Full Indiger Webs 1.72 Entified Southgate 2.361 972 3.333 Oxfordshire 1.493 Erith and Crayford 2.709 962 3.671 Oxfordshire 1.493 Feitham and Heston 3.411 1.206 4.617 Banbury 1.493 Finchley 1.873 844 2.714 Henley 877 Fulham 2.970 1.370 4.340 Oxford East 2.361 Greenwich 2.863 1.062 3.925 Oxford West and Abingdon 1.241 Hackney South and Stoke Newington 7.055 2.743 9.798 Wantage 926 Harrow East 2.526 1.091 3.617 Chertsey and Walton 1.292 Harrow West 1.834 805 2.639 East Surrey 903 Hayes and Harington 2.113 737 2.850 Epsom and Ewell 1.96 Hendon North 1.974 741 2.715 Esher 82	Eltham	2,384	794	0,170	Tunbridge Wells	1 727
Entitled Southgate 2,261 972 3,333 Oxfordshire 1,493 Feith and Crayford 2,709 962 3,671 Banbury 1,493 Finchley 1,873 841 2,714 Henley 877 Futham 2,970 1,370 4,340 Oxford East 2,361 Greenwich 2,863 1,062 3,925 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,241 Hackney South and Shoreditch 7,107 2,514 9,798 Wantage 966 Hackney South and Shoreditch 7,107 2,514 9,621 Winey 1,075 Hammersmith 4,168 1,697 5,865 Surrey 903 Harrow East 2,526 1,091 3,617 Chertsey and Walton 1,292 Harrow West 1,333 830 2,763 Epsom and Ewell 1,993 Harrow Kast 4,914 2,008 6,922 Mole Valley 830 Horborn and Stracras 4,914 2,008 6,922 Mole Valley 830 Horndon North 1,936 742 2,708 South West	Enfield North	2,685	927	3,012	Turibridge Weils	1,727
Erith and Crayford 2,09 962 3,611 Oxforshife 1,493 Feltham and Heston 3,411 1,206 4,617 Banbury 1,493 Finchley 1,873 841 2,714 Henley 877 Fulham 2,970 1,370 4,340 Oxford East 2,361 Greenwich 2,863 1,062 3,925 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,241 Hackney North and Stoke Newington 7,055 2,743 9,798 Wantage 926 Harckney South and Shoreditch 7,107 2,514 9,621 Witney 1,075 Harrow East 2,526 1,091 3,617 Chertsey and Walton 1,292 Harrow West 1,834 805 2,639 East Surrey 903 Harrow West 1,834 805 2,639 Epsom and Ewell 1,996 Harrow West 1,833 830 2,783 Guildford 1,446 Holborn and St Pancras 4,914 2,008 6,922 Mole Valley 830 Hornochurch 1,585 533 2,178 Nor	Enfield Southgate	2,361	972	3,333	Outerdehire	
Feitham and Heston 3,411 1,206 4,617 Handbury 1,473 Finchley 1,873 841 2,714 Henley 877 Fulham 2,970 1,370 4,340 Oxford East 2,361 Greenwich 2,863 1,062 3,925 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,241 Hackney North and Storeditch 7,107 2,514 9,621 Witney 1,075 Hammersmith 4,168 1,697 5,865 Surrey 903 Harrow East 2,526 1,091 3,617 Chertsey and Walton 1,292 Harrow West 1,334 805 2,639 East Surrey 903 Harrow West 1,373 830 2,763 Guildford 1,196 Hoborn and St Pancras 4,914 2,708 Guildford 1,143 Homsey and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 Meigate 1,143 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 Meigate 1,143 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 South West Surrey	Erith and Crayford	2,709	962	3,6/1	Danhun	1 /03
Finchley 1,8/3 841 2,1/1 Pellicy 2,301 Fulham 2,970 1,370 4,340 Oxford East 2,361 Greenwich 2,863 1,062 3,925 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,241 Hackney North and Stoke Newington 7,055 2,743 9,798 Wantage 926 Hackney South and Shoreditch 7,107 2,514 9,621 Witney 1,075 Harmersmith 4,168 1,697 5,865 Surrey 933 Harrow East 2,526 1,091 3,617 Chertsey and Walton 1,292 Harrow West 1,834 805 2,639 East Surrey 903 Harrow West 1,834 805 2,639 Epsom and Ewell 1,196 Hendon North 1,974 741 2,715 Esher 829 Hendon South 1,933 830 2,763 Guildford 1,146 Holborn and St Pancras 4,914 2,008 6,922 Mole Valley 830 Hornchurch 1,565 593 2,178 North West Surrey	Feltham and Heston	3,411	1,206	4,617	Hanbury	877
Fulham 2.970 1,370 4,340 Oxford East 1.241 Greenwich 2.663 1,062 3.925 Oxford West and Abingdon 1.241 Hackney North and Stoke Newington 7.055 2.743 9.798 Wantage 926 Hackney South and Shoreditch 7.107 2.514 9.621 Winey 1.075 Hammetsmith 4.168 1.697 5.865 Surrey 1.075 Harnow East 2.526 1.091 3.617 Chertsey and Walton 1.292 Harrow West 1.834 805 2.639 East Surrey 903 Harlow Vest 1.933 830 2.763 Guildford 1.146 Holoon North 1.974 741 2.715 Esher 829 Hendon South 1.933 830 2.763 Guildford 1.146 Holborn and St Pancras 4.914 2.008 6.922 Mole Valley 830 Hornochurch 1.585 5.933 2.178 North West Surrey 1.125 Hornochurch 1.585 5.933 2.178 South West	Finchley	1,873	841	2,714	Outerd Fast	2 361
Greenwich 2,863 1,062 3,925 Oxford West and Abingdon 1,211 Hackney North and Stoke Newington 7,055 2,743 9,798 Wantage 926 Hackney South and Shoreditch 7,107 2,514 9,621 Witney 1,075 Hammersmith 4,168 1,697 5,865 Surrey 1,075 Harrow East 2,526 1,091 3,617 Chertsey and Waiton 1,292 Harrow West 1,834 805 2,639 East Surrey 903 Hayes and Harlington 2,113 737 2,850 Epsom and Ewell 1,966 Hendon North 1,933 830 2,763 Guildford 1,444 Holborn and St Pancras 4,914 2,008 6,922 Mole Valley 830 Hornsey and Wood Green 1,395 593 2,178 North West Surrey 1,143 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 Reigate 1,143 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,251 1,266 4	Fulham	2,970	1,370	4,340	Oxford West and Ahingdon	1 2/1
Hackney North and Stoke Newington 7,055 2,743 9,798 Walhage 2,220 Harchey South and Shoreditch 7,107 2,514 9,621 Witney 1,075 Hammersmith 4,168 1,697 5,865 5 5 Hampstead and Highgate 3,324 1,753 5,077 Surrey 903 Harrow East 2,526 1,091 3,617 Chertsey and Walton 1,292 Harrow West 1,384 805 2,639 East Surrey 903 Hayes and Harlington 2,113 737 2,850 Epsom and Ewell 1,196 Hendon North 1,974 741 2,715 Esher 829 Hendon South 1,933 830 2,763 Guildord 1,466 Holborn and St Pancras 4,914 2,008 6,922 Mole Valley 830 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 Reigate 1,125 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,731 1,262 4,377 Spelthorne 1,372 Iford North 3,251 1,264 4,377	Greenwich	2,863	1,062	3,925	Westere	026
Hackney South and Shoreditch 7,107 2,514 9,621 Wintey 1,073 Hammersmith 4,168 1,697 5,865 3 3 3 2,763 Guildford 1,149 4 30 30 2,763 Guildford 1,449 4 30 5 33 2,290 Mole Valley 830 30 30 2,763 Guildford 1,43 5 5 33 2,290 7,429 Reigate 1,143<	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,055	2,743	9,798	Wantage	1 075
Hammersmith 4,168 1,697 5,865 Hampstead and Highgate 3,324 1,753 5,077 Surrey Harrow East 2,526 1,091 3,617 Chertsey and Walton 1,292 Harrow West 1,834 805 2,639 East Surrey 903 Hayes and Harington 2,113 737 2,850 Epsom and Ewell 1,196 Hendon North 1,974 741 2,715 Esher 829 Hendon South 1,933 830 2,763 Guildford 1,146 Holborn and St Pancras 4,914 2,008 6,922 Mole Valley 830 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 Reigate 1,143 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 Reigate 1,143 Ilford North 1,966 742 2,708 South West Surrey 945 Ilford South 3,251 1,126 4,377 Spelthorne 1,372 Islington North 5,791 2,423 8,214 Woking 1,068 Islington	Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,107	2,514	9,621	witney	1,075
Hampstead and Highgate 3,324 1,753 5,077 Surrey 903 Harrow East 2,526 1,091 3,617 Chertsey and Walton 1,292 Harrow West 1,834 805 2,639 East Surrey 903 Hayes and Harlington 2,113 737 2,850 Epsom and Ewell 1,196 Hendon North 1,974 741 2,715 Esher 829 Hendon South 1,933 830 2,763 Guildford 1,146 Holbom and St Pancras 4,914 2,008 6,922 Mole Valley 830 Hornsby and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 Reigate 1,143 Hornsby and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 South West Surrey 945 Hornsby and Wood Green 5,251 1,266 4,377 Spelthome 1,372 Ilford South 3,251 1,264 4,377 Spelthome 1,372 Islington North 5,791 2,423 8,214 Woking 1,068 Islington South and Finsbury 4,564 1,846 6	Hammersmith	4,168	1,697	5,865		
Harrow East 2,526 1,091 3,617 Cheftsey and Watton 1,232 Harrow West 1,834 805 2,639 East Surrey 903 Hayes and Harlington 2,113 737 2,850 Epsom and Ewell 1,196 Hendon North 1,974 741 2,715 Esher 829 Hendon South 1,933 830 2,783 Guildford 1,146 Holborn and St Pancras 4,914 2,008 6,922 Mole Valley 830 Hornchurch 1,585 593 2,178 North West Surrey 1,125 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 Reigate 1,143 Ilford North 1,966 742 2,708 South West Surrey 945 Ilford South 3,251 1,126 4,377 Spelthorne 1,372 Islington North 5,751 2,423 8,214 Woking 1,068 Islington South and Finsbury 4,564 1,846 6,410 1,068 <td>Hampstead and Highgate</td> <td>3,324</td> <td>1,753</td> <td>5,077</td> <td>Surrey</td> <td>1 000</td>	Hampstead and Highgate	3,324	1,753	5,077	Surrey	1 000
Harrow West 1,834 805 2,639 East Surrey 903 Hayes and Hainington 2,113 737 2,850 Epsom and Ewell 1,196 Hendon North 1,974 741 2,715 Esher 829 Hendon South 1,933 830 2,763 Guildford 1,146 Holborn and St Pancras 4,914 2,008 6,922 Mole Valley 830 Hornchurch 1,585 593 2,178 North West Surrey 1,125 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 Reigate 1,143 Ilford North 1,966 742 2,708 South West Surrey 945 Ilford South 3,251 1,126 4,377 Spelthorne 1,372 Islington North 5,791 2,423 8,214 Woking 1,068 Islington South and Finsbury 4,564 1,846 6,410 1,068	Harrow East	2,526	1,091	3,617	Chertsey and Walton	1,292
Hayes and Harlington 2,113 737 2,850 Epsom and Ewell 1,190 Hendon North 1,974 741 2,715 Esher 629 Hendon South 1,933 830 2,763 Guildford 1,146 Holborn and St Pancras 4,914 2,008 6,922 Mole Valley 830 Homsey and Wood Green 1,585 593 2,178 North West Surrey 1,125 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 Reigate 1,143 Ilford North 1,966 742 2,708 South West Surrey 945 Ilford North 3,251 1,126 4,377 Speithorne 1,372 Islington North 5,791 2,423 8,214 Woking 1,068 Islington South and Finsbury 4,564 1,846 6,410 1,068	Harrow West	1,834	805	2,639	East Surrey	1 106
Heindon North 1,974 741 2,715 Esher 629 Hendon South 1,933 830 2,763 Guildford 1,146 Holborn and St Pancras 4,914 2,008 6,922 Mole Valley 830 Hornchurch 1,565 593 2,178 North West Surrey 1,125 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 Reigate 1,143 Ilford North 1,966 742 2,708 South West Surrey 945 Ilford South 3,251 1,126 4,377 Spelthome 1,372 Islington North 5,791 2,423 8,214 Woking 1,068 Islington South and Finsbury 4,564 1,846 6,410 1,068	Hayes and Harlington	2,113	737	2,850	Epsom and Ewell	1,190
Hendon South 1,933 830 2,763 Guildford 1,140 Holborn and St Pancras 4,914 2,008 6,922 Mole Valley 830 Hornchurch 1,585 593 2,178 North West Surrey 1,125 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 Reigate 1,143 Ilford North 1,966 742 2,708 South West Surrey 945 Ilford South 3,251 1,126 4,377 Speithorne 1,372 Islington North 5,791 2,423 8,214 Woking 1,068 Islington South and Finsbury 4,564 1,846 6,410 1,068	Hendon North	1,974	741	2,715	Esher	029
Holborn and St Pancras 4.914 2.008 6.922 Mole Valley 830 Hornchurch 1.585 593 2.178 North West Surrey 1,125 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,139 2.290 7,429 Reigate 1,143 Ilford North 1,966 742 2,708 South West Surrey 945 Ilford South 3,251 1,126 4,377 Speithorne 1,372 Islington North 5,791 2,423 8,214 Woking 1,068 Islington South and Finsbury 4,564 1,846 6,410 1,068	Hendon South	1,933	830	2,763	Guildford	1,140
Hornchurch 1,585 593 2,178 North West Surrey 1,123 Hornsey and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 Reigate 1,143 Ilford North 1,966 742 2,708 South West Surrey 945 Ilford South 3,251 1,126 4,377 Speithorne 1,372 Islington North 5,791 2,423 8,214 Woking 1,068 Islington South and Finsbury 4,564 1,846 6,410 1,068	Holborn and St Pancras	4,914	2,008	6,922	Mole Valley	1 105
Hornsey and Wood Green 5,139 2,290 7,429 Heigate 1,143 Ilford North 1,966 742 2,708 South West Surrey 945 Ilford South 3,251 1,126 4,377 Spelthome 1,372 Islington North 5,791 2,423 8,214 Woking 1,068 Islington South and Finsbury 4,564 1,846 6,410 1,068	Hornchurch	1,585	593	2,178	North West Surrey	1,125
Ifford North 1,966 742 2,708 South West Surrey 945 Ilford South 3,251 1,126 4,377 Spelthome 1,372 Islington North 5,791 2,423 8,214 Woking 1,068 Islington South and Finsbury 4,564 1,846 6,410 6,410 1,068	Hornsey and Wood Green	5,139	2,290	7,429	Reigate	1,143
Ifford South 3,251 1,126 4,377 Spetthome 1,372 Islington North 5,791 2,423 8,214 Woking 1,068 Islington South and Finsbury 4,564 1,846 6,410 1,068	Ilford North	1,966	742	2,708	South West Surrey	945
Islington North 5,791 2,423 8,214 Woking 1,068 Islington South and Finsbury 4,564 1,846 6,410	Ilford South	3,251	1,126	4,377	Spelthorne	1,3/2
Islington South and Finsbury 4,564 1,846 6,410	Islington North	5,791	2,423	8,214	Woking	1,068
	Islington South and Finsbury	4,564	1,846	6,410		

Northamptonshire Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough

5,003 1,905

2,436 1,694 2,190 3,318 3,113 2,457

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10 996

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at September 12 1996

Unemployment in Parliamentary	constituencies as at September 12 1
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	Male	Female	All	and the second second	Male	Female	Ali		Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	2,782 2,631 1,838 1,999 2,666 1,923 5,523 3,816 3,735 1,898 2,389	788 745 736 796 789 760 1,586 934 1,136 746 749	3,570 3,376 2,574 2,795 3,455 2,683 7,109 4,750 4,871 2,644 3,138	Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport	1,542 2,070 4,617 3,025 2,655 2,655 2,954 3,045 2,985 2,911 2,940 2,276 1,736 3,377	593 684 1,147 783 1,383 1,383 1,386 749 765 647 819 706 750 534 1,067	2,135 2,754 5,764 5,778 5,041 3,703 3,810 2,732 3,730 3,646 3,026 2,270	WALES Aberavon Alyn and Deeside Biaenau Gwent Brecon and Radnor Bridgend Caernarfon Caerphilly Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West Cardiff West Cardiff West	1,580 1,666 2,263 1,119 1,548 1,955 2,771 2,750 1,290 3,258 3,098 1,950	438 587 539 539 583 745 995 457 819 895 745	2,018 2,253 2,862 1,658 2,077 2,538 3,466 3,745 1,747 4,077 3,993 2,695	Orkney and Shetland Islands Paisley North Perth and Kinross Renfrew West and Inverclyde Ross, Cromarty and Skye Roxburgh and Berwickshire Stirling Strathkelvin and Bearsden Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale Western Isles	626 2,229 2,062 1,760 1,273 2,522 813 1,735 1,621 738 1,273	226 664 591 635 470 742 306 628 589 322 304	852 2,893 2,653 1,743 3,264 1,119 2,363 2,210 1,060 1,577
Humberside (Former county) Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Bridg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West	1,695 2,002 2,788 2,860 2,511 3,675 3,598 4,360 3,384	767 812 987 1,040 829 941 949 1,217 969	2,462 2,814 3,775 3,900 3,340 4,616 4,547 5,577 4,353	Wigan Worsley Lancashire Blackborn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster	2,846 1,916 3,079 2,249 1,973 1,452 1,913 837 1,375 1,681	867 561 737 533 462 430 698 306 436 614	4,444 3,713 2,477 3,816 2,782 2,435 1,682 2,611 1,143 1,811 2,295	Caredigion and Pembroke North Ciwyd North West Ciwyd South West Conwy Cynon Valley Delyn Gorwer Islwyn Lianelli Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Fromouth	1,916 2,470 1,637 2,379 2,214 1,680 1,632 1,475 2,221 1,121 1,121 2,634 1,406 660	774 756 609 705 563 591 624 537 805 426 630 583 277	2,690 3,226 2,246 3,084 2,777 2,271 2,256 2,012 3,026 1,547 3,264 1,989 937	NORTHERN IRELAND Belfast East Belfast North Belfast South Belfast West East Antrim East Londonderry Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle Lagan Valley Mid Uleter	2,665 4,231 3,650 3,055 5,185 4,735 6,945 3,246 4,006	859 989 1,818 1,069 1,136 1,746 1,532 1,674 1,206 1,566	3,524 5,220 5,466 6,566 4,19 6,93 6,26 8,611 4,455 6,27
North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby Skipton and Ripon York	1,556 1,524 1,370 2,474 1,782 1,084 2,957	720 813 613 803 728 577 942	2,276 2,337 1,983 3,277 2,510 1,661 3,899	Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	2,075 1,551 3,434 882 1,571 1,495 2,554 1,507	626 435 937 386 518 577 860 444	2,701 1,986 4,371 1,268 2,089 2,072 3,414 1,951	Nangunery Neath Newport East Newport West Comore Pembroke Pontypridd Phondda Swansea East	1,796 2,120 2,451 1,480 3,379 2,005 2,092 2,345	525 696 769 419 950 631 553 565 704	2,321 2,816 3,220 1,899 4,329 2,636 2,645 2,910	Newry and Armagh North Antrim North Down South Antrim South Down Strangford Upper Bann	4,500 3,551 2,689 2,511 4,036 2,392 2,943	1,519 1,263 1,229 1,050 1,587 996 1,070	6,632 4,814 3,918 3,56 5,62: 3,381 4,011
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley Central Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Hallam	2,287 2,263 3,105 3,909 3,624 2,667 3,272 4,974 2,561 3,799 2,116 3,243 2,523 2,824	595 542 691 888 1,103 878 806 829 1,403 828 933 1,073 1,058 1,006 1,058	2,882 2,805 2,815 4,053 5,012 4,502 3,473 4,101 6,377 3,389 4,732 3,189 4,301 3,553	Merseysice Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Rossley Hill Liverpool Rossley Hill Liverpool Waston Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey	4,562 4,984 2,398 3,270 3,761 4,193 3,087 3,508 4,634 4,778 3,838 2,262 2,592 2,884 3,604	1,175 1,240 954 940 990 1,177 878 1,229 1,361 1,324 1,060 835 850 835 867 1,054	5,737 6,224 3,352 4,210 4,751 5,370 3,965 4,737 5,995 8,102 4,888 3,112 3,427 3,751 4,658	Strategie voor Vale of Glamorgan Wrys Mon SCOTLAND Abardeen North Abardeen South Angus East Argyl and Bute Ayr Banff and Buchan Ceithness and Sutherland Ceithness and Sutherland	1,996 1,753 2,497 1,904 2,497 1,753 2,087 1,753 2,087 1,728 2,473 1,372 2,473	630 868 687 789 567 789 567 701 938 577 875 494 378 875	2,829 3,241 2,591 3,286 2,563 2,454 3,025 2,305 3,348 1,727 1,750 2,371				
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford South Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds Central Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Leeds West Leeds Wost Dontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield	2,491 3,744 2,866 4,464 1,828 1,845 2,100 1,707 2,920 2,242 3,106 1,872 4,358 3,613 3,2,464 1,852 2,890 2,118 1,741 2,505 1,219 1,620 2,816	720 1,004 780 1,273 728 750 647 609 859 612 1,043 746 1,108 1,013 924 756 813 669 660 668 848 486 616 616	3,211 4,748 3,646 5,737 2,556 2,595 2,747 2,316 3,779 2,854 4,149 2,618 5,466 4,626 4,626 4,626 3,388 2,608 3,703 2,787 2,401 3,193 1,705 2,236	Wirral South Wirral West NORTH Cleveland (Former county) Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham	1,787 1,967 3,823 3,646 4,799 3,655 3,842 3,849 3,499 2,785 2,010 2,433 1,327 1,006 2,402 2,538 1,924 3,139 2,206 2,537	685 752 865 1,125 1,154 865 1,063 1,121 717 595 743 592 406 676 667 748 833 547 700 631	2,472 2,719 4,688 4,771 5,953 4,520 4,905 4,905 4,620 3,502 2,605 3,176 1,919 1,412 3,078 3,205 2,672 2,753 3,297 2,273 3,297 2,273	Central Fife Clackmannan Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cunninghame North Cunninghame South Dumfries Dundee East Dundee West Dundee West Dundee West East Lothian Eastwood Edinburgh Central Edinburgh Leith Edinburgh Leith Edinburgh South Edinburgh Vest Falkirk West Galoway and Upper Nithsdale Glasgow Central	y 2,013 2,046 1,945 2,204 2,049 2,435 2,545 2,007 3,291 2,545 2,017 1,671 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,017 1,555 2,899 1,899 1,834 1,523 3,137	887 594 550 607 546 690 790 874 772 982 903 704 558 708 573 971 492 861 525 655 340 584 611 629 446 810	3,371 3,363 2,539 2,754 2,653 2,148 2,739 3,225 3,419 2,779 4,273 3,819 2,882 2,313 2,725 2,181 2,077 3,369 2,241 3,751 2,265 2,510 1,550 2,488 2,510 2,463 1,969 3,947				
Cheshire City of Chester Congleton Edisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclestield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	2,050 1,306 2,171 1,747 2,148 3,455 1,306 1,462 2,320 2,229	657 524 724 659 729 1,030 443 551 735 837	2,707 1,830 2,895 2,406 2,877 4,485 1,749 2,013 3,055 3,066	North West Durnam Sedgefield Northumberland Biyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East	2,202 1,560 1,738 2,402 1,250 2,856 2,277 2,684	586 806 523 769 708 700 908	2,007 2,324 3,208 1,773 3,625 2,985 3,384 3,396	Glasgow Garscadden Glasgow Hilhead Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Povan Glasgow Provan Glasgow Provan Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Shettleston Gordon Greenock and Port Glasgow Hamilton	2,113 2,318 2,711 3,095 2,475 2,642 2,380 2,300 3,332 1,301 2,085 2,500	428 611 1,034 1,009 615 591 613 512 836 669 480 689	2,541 2,929 3,745 4,104 3,090 3,233 2,993 2,812 4,168 1,970 2,565 3,189				
Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh	1,366 1,998 2,028 2,507 1,774 1,528 1,637 1,070 1,688 2,257 2,121 1,181 2,226 2,216	531 632 523 639 540 515 664 407 557 724 783 380 701 642	1,897 2,630 2,551 3,146 2,314 2,301 1,477 2,245 2,981 2,704 1,561 2,927 2,858	Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland North Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	3,088 2,904 3,039 3,497 2,718 3,357 3,381 4,177 4,388 3,147 3,247	811 940 1,085 953 976 1,059 922 1,003 1,005	3,719 3,979 4,582 3,503 4,310 4,957 5,236 5,310 4,150 4,252	Inverness, Naim and Lochaber Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kincardine and Deeside Kirkcaldy Livingston Mid Lothian Monklands East Monklands West Moray Motherwell North Motherwell South North East Fife North Tayside	2,573 2,648 1,042 2,526 1,894 1,963 1,558 2,205 1,878 1,784 2,507 2,301 1,227 1,215	788 904 464 870 562 684 429 565 657 625 578 625 578 550 543	3,361 3,552 1,506 2,456 2,647 1,987 2,794 2,443 2,443 3,132 2,879 1,777 1,758				

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

UNEMPLOYMENT	71	0
Selected countries	2.1	O
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in in a date	and the second sec					Carl State Carl Carl					an in the second second	THOUSAND
		EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany #
OECD	STANDARDISED F	RATE: SEASON	ALLY ADJUST	ED (2)					and the second second			
1992		9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7		8.0	11.2		13.0	10.4	16
1993		10.9	7.2	10.4	10.8		8.6	11.2		17.7	11.7	7.9
1994		11.0	6.8	8.7	8.5		9.4	9.5		17.0	12.3	8.4
1000			0.0		0.0						11.0	8.2
1995	Aug	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.3		9.5	9.5		16.8	11.8	8.2
	Oct	11.0	67	8.7	8.6		9.5	9.4		16.6	11.8	8.3
	Nov	11.1	6.8	8.6	8.4		9.6	9.4		16.8	11.9	8.4
	Dec	11.3	6.9	8.5	8.1		9.6	9.4		16.9	12.0	8.6
1996	Jan	11.1	6.9	8.3	8.5		9.6	9.5		16.5	12.1	8.7
	Mar	11.2	6.9	8.3	8.5		9.5	9.3		16.3	12.3	8.9
	Apr	11.2	6.8	8.2	8.8		9.4	9.4		15.8	12.3	8.9
	May	11.2	6.9	8.2	8.4		9.4	9.4		17.0	12.4	8.9
	Jul	11.2	6.8	8.0	8.4		9.2	9.8		15.9	12.5	8.9
	Aug			8.0			9.2			16.4	12.6	
NUME			EVENITIONS (1	SEASONAL								
1992		D, NATIONAL L		2,765	925	193	473	1,640	315	328	2.818	2 002
1993				2,901	939	222	550	1,649	345	444	2,999	3,426
1994				2,618	856	215	589	1,541	340	456	3,094	3,693
1995				2,300	/00	210	597	1,422	205	430	2,976	3,622
1995	Sep			2,264	763	216	604	1,372	275	465	2,943	3,662
	Oct			2,265	780	218	610	1,415	266	461	2,944	3,671
	Dec			2,245	738	223	606	1,411	261	456	3.006	3,723
1996	Jan			2,207	770	225	607	1,438	256	455	3,016	3.858
	Feb			2,212	767	237	605	1,447	257	453	3,032	3,965
	Apr			2,187	805	243	599	1 421	234	453	3,027	3,996
	May			2,166	774	232	593	1,418		453	3,043	3.926
	Jun			2,150	757	232	589	1,510		452	3,066	3,925
	Jul			2,126	//3	230	587	1,488		450	3,046	3,925
	Sep			2,073	799							3,981
% rate	latest month			7.4	8.7	7.0	13.7	9.4	8.9	17.9	12.5	10.4
Latest	3 months:change			-0.3	0.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.2	N/C
on pro	noue e mentre											
NUMB	ERS UNEMPLOYEI	D, NATIONAL D	DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASC	763	182	629	1 231	264	452	2 979	3 501
1995	Oct			2.212	739	204	624	1,277	257	448	3,019	3.526
	Nov			2,196	737	232	610	1,314	252	449	3,044	3,579
	Dec			2,228	749	267	597	1,357	251	4/8	3,100	3,791
1996	Jan			2,310	857	290	604	1.539	275	463	3,127	4,108
	Mar			2,231	811	264	584	1,551	271	452	3,049	4,141
	Apr			2,224	793	237	574	1,460	257	444	2,957	3,967
	May			2,147	758	208	555	1,444		432	2,910	3,818
	Jul			2,158	732	187	599	1,540		468	2,919	3,912
	Aug			2,176	771		620	1,453		440		3,902
	Sep			2,104	800							3,848
% rate	latest month			7.5	8.7	5.6	14.5	9.3	9.1	17.2	N/A	10.1
on a ye	ear ago			-0.7	0.3	0.3	-0.4	-0.1	-1.5	-1.3	N/A	0.0

Note 1:The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
Note 2:Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and
as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national
figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.
The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
+ Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.
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S36	NOVEMBER 1996	LABOUR MARKET TRENDS	

				A State State		State State				12 12 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19		THOUSAND
-	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
ATCO STANDARDISE	D RATE: SEA	SONALLY A	JUSTED (2)	Carlos marchine		and the second	and the second s				And States	AND INCOME.
OECD STRACT		15.5	10.5	2.2		5.6	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	7.3
1992		15.6	10.2	2.5		6.2	6.0	5.5	22.4	9.5	3.8	6.7
1004		14.3	11.1	2.9		6.8	5.4	6.8	23.8	9.8	3.6	6.0
1995		12.9		3.1		6.5	4.9	7.1	22.7	9.2		5.5
LODE ALLO		12.8		3.2		6.4	4.6	7.0	22.7	8.7		5.6
1995 560		12.9		3.2		6.3				9.1		5.6
Oct		13.1		3.2		6.3				9.2		54
Nov		12.9		3.4		6.5	4.3	7.1	22.4	9.3		5.5
Dec		13.1		3.3		6.5				9.6		5.5
1006 Jan		13.0		3.4		6.6				9.3		5.7
Feb		13.0		3.3		6.6	5.1		22.2	9.7		5.5
Mar		12.9		3.1		6.5				9.7		5.6
Apr		13.0		3.4		6.2				10.1		5.4
May		12.4		3.6		5.9	5.0			10.3		5.5
Jun		12.5		3.5		5.8				9.9		5.2
Jul		12.5		3.4		6.1						5.4
Aug		12.5										5.1
MUMBERS UNEMPLOY	ED, NATION	AL DEFINITIO	ONS (1) SEAS	ONALLY AD	USTED							
1002	185	283	2,549	1,421	2.7	337	114	317	2.260		92.3	9.384
1992	176	294	2,335	1,656	3.5	417	118	347	2.538		163.1	8 734
1004	180	282	2,561	1,920	4.6	485	110	396	2.647		171.0	7 997
1995	184	278	2,724	2,098	5.1	462	102	430	2,449		153.3	7,404
MOE Sen	196	279		2 160	51	452	104		2 436		150	7 465
1995 000	205	282	2,710	2 140	52	451	99	in the second	2,400		151	7,405
Nev	200	280	2,710	2 240	53	460	97		2,403		150	7,229
Dec	193	282		2 250	52	456	91		2,352		154	7,409
une len	188	281	2 764	2,300	5.3	458	51		2,356		155	7,571
1990 Jan	179	282	_,,	2,200	54	449			2 356		156	7,077
Mer	190	279		2,100	5.4	456			2 347		160	7,504
Acr		282	2.804	2,310	5.6	447			2 302		162	7,304
May		282		2,350	5.7	435			2 274		164	7 448
lug		285		2,350	5.6	429			2 262		166	7,060
Ind	St. 65. 1999	286		2,310	5.6	439			2 254		167	7 297
Aud		284							2,201		107	1,201
Sep		281										A DELAN
w estadatast month	N/A	N/A	12.2	34	NI/A		12		14.3		16	EA
Latest 3 months:change		10/1	12.2	0.4	INCA		4.2		14.5		4.0	5.4
on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.2	N/A		-0.2		-0.5		0.1	-0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLO	ED. NATION	AL DEFINITIO	ONS (1) NOT	SEASONALL	ADJUSTED							
1995 Sep	165	276		2,190	5.1	450	96	425	2,384	371	144	7,167
Oca	187	276	2,769	2,140	5.3	451	89	437	2,399	344	146	6,884
Nav	214	275		2,180	5.6	459	87	447	2,419	330	152	7,024
Dec	220	285		2,110	5.4	463	89	452	2,377	365	157	6,872
1996 Jan	226	288	2,756	2,300	5.9	468		472	2,422	350	165	8,270
Feb	221	287		2,240	5.9	469		484	2,427	325	166	7,858
Mar	210	281		2,290	5.7	465		487	2,406	309	165	7,700
Apr		281	2,816	2,350	5.5	441		488	2,335	312	164	7,124
May		275		2,400	5.3	418		478	2,268	324	162	7,166
Jun		283		2,260	5.1	415		465	2,235	420	160	7,377
Jul		288		2,210	5.1	433			2,171	466	162	7,693
Aug		288								431		
Sep		279								369		
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.3	3.2	N/A	6.6	4.1		13.8	8.6	4.5	5.6
Latest 3 months:change	DI/A	NI/A		0.0								
on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	0.1	0.2	N/A	-0.1	-0.4		-1.4	0.2	0.5	-0.3

Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of total employees. Insured unemployed. Rates are calculated as percentages of total insured labour force. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of total labour force. Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force. No Change. Not Available.

N/C N/A

2.19

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

claims only

JNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +	A CARE A CARDINA	and the second		and the second second	in a start the same	and the second
Month ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
995 Sep 14	319.1	-8.9	215.8	-6.2	103.3	-2.7	27.0
Oct 12	320.8	-19.1	223.8	-11.8	96.9	-7.2	25.4
Nov 9	311.8	-14.9	219.0	-9.8	92.9	-5.1	27.0
Dec 14	288.3	-12.1	212.8	-7.1	75.5	-5.0	21.4
996 Jan 11	322.3	0.0	223.6	-1.4	98.7	+1.4	30.6
Feb 8	309.2	+0.8	219.7	+3.0	89.5	-2.2	24.7
Mar 14	269.5	-13.7	190.1	-10.8	79.4	-2.9	24.2
Apr 11	291.4	-14.2	200.6	-13.7	90.8	-0.6	31.7
May 9	253.1	+1.1	179.3	+0.5	73.7	+0.6	21.7
Jun 13	255.5	-9.8	177.6	-9.6	78.0	-0.1	22.0
Jul 11	364.4	-14.4	232.9	-14.0	131.4	-0.4	30.6
Aug 8	308.7	-27.5	199.8	-19.3	108.9	-8.1	31.6
Sep 12	280.7	-38.4	188.9	-26.9	91.8	-11.5	23.5

Month ending	Male and Female		Male		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		
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	407.3 329.4 260.5	-41.2 -32.0 -46.3	275.4 225.2 181.1	-28.9 -24.4 -32.9	131.9 104.2 79.4	-12.3 -7.6 -13.4	31.6 29.5 21.2		
996 Jan 11 Feb 8 Mar 14	233.1 317.4 332.0	-14.3 -39.2 -16.7	159.5 225.5 236.8	-10.1 -30.1 -11.2	73.7 91.8 95.2	-4.2 -9.1 -5.5	23.2 26.5 28.2		
Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	298.8 336.0 299.8	-26.7 +4.9 -17.3	213.3 235.2 216.0	-21.1 +2.8 -11.6	85.5 100.8 83.8	-5.6 +2.1 -5.8	24.5 32.8 25.0		
Jul 11 Aug 8	297.5 288.8	-10.5 -32.2	214.5 202.5	-6.6 -22.0	82.9 86.3	-3.9 -10.2 -9 1	21.8 21.0		

The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 41/₃ week month. The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2.20*. While *table 2.20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

	All and the state	and the second second						Claims	Unity	THOUSAND
NFLOW	Age group	NAME AND THE REAL						and the second		Section of the sectio
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
MALE 1996 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	3.6 4.1 3.6	15.3 15.5 15.0	, 37.1 35.9 38.1	31.0 28.9 29.2	24.9 22.8 22.0	34.2 30.4 29.6	33.3 25.0 23.2	11.9 9.0 8.2	4.4 3.3 2.8	195.7 174.9 171.8
Ju! 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	3.8 3.9 3.7	22.2 19.7 21.2	67.5 48.5 41.9	36.2 32.2 30.2	25.8 23.8 22.3	32.7 30.8 29.3	26.3 24.6 24.0	8.7 8.6 8.2	3.1 3.1 2.9	226.4 195.2 183.7
FEMALE 1996 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	2.7 3.2 2.8	9.1 9.0 8.8	17.5 15.7 18.6	12.5 10.9 10.8	8.8 7.2 7.1	15.4 11.0 11.4	16.9 11.2 11.7	4.8 3.2 3.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	87.8 71.5 74.3
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	2.9 3.1 2.9	15.4 13.1 14.6	46.3 29.2 22.7	16.4 14.1 12.6	9.8 9.3 7.8	15.5 16.5 11.9	14.6 16.2 12.1	3.8 4.2 3.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	124.8 105.8 88.0
changes on a year e	arlier									
MALE 1996 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	-0.7 0.1 -0.5	-1.5 0.9 -1.0	-4.3 -0.7 -1.4	-3.0 -0.4 -1.8	-1.8 0.0 -1.6	-2.4 -0.1 -2.0	-0.1 0.5 -1.4	-0.2 0.1 -0.3	-0.1 0.0 -0.4	-13.9 0.2 -10.4
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	-0.6 -0.6 -0.8	-1.4 -1.8 -3.1	-4.2 -6.4 -7.2	-2.6 -2.8 -3.9	-1.7 -2.1 - 3.2	-2.7 -2.6 -4.1	-0.2 -1.7 -2.6	-0.4 -0.7 -1.0	-0.1 -0.4 -0.3	-13.8 -19.0 -26.1
FEMALE 1996 Apr 11 May 9 Jun 13	-0.3 0.3 -0.2	-1.2 0.2 -0.6	-1.5 -0.6 0.2	-0.5 0.0 -0.6	-0.3 0.0 -0.3	-0.5 0.0 0.1	1.7 0.5 0.4	0.7 0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	-0.9 0.5 -1.0
Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12	-0.5 -0.4 -0.5	-0.9 -1.7 -2.7	-1.1 -3.7 -3.6	-0.4 -1.3 -1.3	0.0 -0.6 -0.9	0.5 -0.6 -1.5	1.2 0.0 -0.7	0.3 0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	-0.9 -8.0 -11.3

OUTFLOW	Age group									
monurenantig	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE	21	14.5	12.1	95.1	07.0	26.4	00.0	10.0	10	000.0
May 9	3.4	15.4	46.0	38.3	30.1	40.1	33.2	12.2	4.9	206.2
Jun 13	3.1	14.7	43.7	35.4	28.0	37.2	30.1	12.4	4.9	209.4
Jul 11	2.9	14.8	46.3	36.0	27.8	36.5	28.7	11.0	4.6	208.5
Aug 8 Sep 12	2.7 3.3	13.9 17.2	46.4 52.9	33.7 37.2	25.8 28.0	33.9 36.2	26.7 28.4	10.3 10.2	4.2 4.4	197.6 217.9
FEMALE										
1996 Apr 11	2.4	9.6	20.8	13.0	8.0	11.6	12.4	4.3	0.2	82.3
May 9 Jun 13	2.6 2.3	9.8 8.8	22.4 19.1	14.5 12.2	9.6 8.1	15.3 12.6	16.3 13.1	5.7 4.3	0.3 0.3	96.5 80.9
Jul 11	2.3	8.8	21.7	12.4	8.0	11.3	11.6	3.7	0.2	80.0
Aug 8 Sep 12	2.2 2.6	9.3 11.5	26.2 32.2	12.3 16.1	7.8 10.3	11.1 17.6	11.0 17.4	3.5 4.7	0.2 0.2	83.7 112.7
Changes on a vear e	earlier									
MALE 1006 And										
May 9	0.2	-1.2	-4.7	-3.0	-1.9	-3.3	-2.8	-2.6	-0.8	-20.4
Jun 13	0.0	-1.1	-3.6	-2.1	-1.1	-2.0	-1.0	0.1	-0.4	-11.2
Jul 11	0.1	-0.5	-2.3	-0.8	-0.6	-1.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.3	-6.3
Aug 8 Sep 12	-0.3 -0.2	-2.1 -2.0	-7.1 -6.3	-2.9 -2.2	-1.9 -1.8	-2.9 -2.1	-1.8 -1.0	-0.7 -0.5	-0.3 -0.1	-20.3 -16.2
FEMALE										
1996 Apr 11	0.2	-0.7	-1.7	-0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	-5.2
May 9	0.2	0.2	-0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.7	0.2	0.0	1.8
oun 13	-0.1	-0.9	-2.5	-1.2	-0.7	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	-5.4
Jul 11 Aug 8	0.0	-0.7	-1.8	-0.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-3.6
Sep 12	-0.3	-1.7	-4.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	-8.9

Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 $1/_3$ week month. The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN 2.32

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.22 Claims starting during the quarter ending July 1996 by number of previous claims

	NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS											
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total					
THOUSAND												
REGION South East East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorks & Humberside North West Northern Wales Scotland Great Britain	62.5 7.4 15.2 20 14.4 18.3 25.1 12.1 11.6 22.3 208.7	43 4.7 11.4 12.8 9.9 13.7 16.8 8.8 7.9 16.3 145.4	32.3 3.4 8.2 10.1 7.4 10.7 13.6 6.2 5.6 12 109.5	23.7 2.8 6.3 8.1 5.4 8 10.4 5.2 4.6 10.3 84.8	$17.3 \\ 1.9 \\ 5.6 \\ 4.4 \\ 6 \\ 8.8 \\ 3.9 \\ 3.2 \\ 7.6 \\ 64.3 \\$	43.5 6.3 15.7 14.5 11.7 20.2 24.7 14 11.3 26.8 188.8	222.3 26.5 62.4 71.1 53.2 76.9 99.4 50.2 44.2 95.3 801.4					
SEX Male Female	116.3 92.4	88.6 56.8	74 35.4	62.2 22.5	49.9 14.4	156 32.8	547.1 254.3					
PER CENT												
REGION South East East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorks & Humberside North West Northern Wales Scotland Great Britain	28 28 24 27 24 25 24 26 23 26	19 18 18 18 19 18 17 18 18 18 18 18	15 13 14 14 14 14 14 12 13 13 13 14	11 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 11 11	8 7 9 8 8 8 9 8 7 7 8 8	20 24 25 20 22 26 25 25 28 26 28 28 24	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100					
SEX Male	21	16 22	14 14	11 9	9 6	29 13	100 100					

 Note 1:
 JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.

 Note 2:
 Onflows in this table started between 11 April 1996 and 11 July 1996 inclusive.

 Note 3:
 'Previous' claims in this table started after 10 April 1986.

 Note 4:
 The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/-2.4 percentage points (East Anglia).

 Note 6:
 Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

2.24 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT By sought and usual occupation United Kingdom as at September 12 1996

UNITED KINGDOM	SOC	Usual occu	pation					Sought oc	cupation				
	Sub- major	Men		Women		All		Men		Women	1242.20	All	
Description	groups	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	\$10-15&19	52.1	3.3	13.9	2.6	65.9	3.2	55.1	3.5	15.8	3	71.0	3.4
Managers/proprietors in agriculture	o to touto								10	0.0	1 5	327	1.6
and services	16-17	25.9	1.7	8.2	1.6	34.1	1.6	24.7	1.0	0.0	1.5	27 3	13
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	19.1	1.2	2.3	0.4	21.5	1	23.3	1.5	4.0	0.0	11	0.1
Health professionals	22	0.7	0	0.5	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	20.7	19
Teaching professionals	23	17.6	1.1	18.1	3.4	35.7	1.7	19.5	1.2	20.2	3.8	04 F	1.0
Other professional occupations	24-29	13.4	0.9	5.0	0.9	18.4	0.9	16.9	1.1	7.6	1.4	24.0	1.6
Other professional occupations	24 20	1011						Self- Self- Las				07.1	13
Science and engineering	30-32	18.3	12	2.5	0.5	20.8	1	23.7	1.5	3.4	0.6	27.1	0.3
associate professionals	34	19	0.1	4.8	0.9	6.7	0.3	2.1	0.1	5.1		1.2	0.0
Health associate professionals	04	1.0	0.11								~ ~	00.0	17
Other associate professional	22825 20	107	32	23.2	4.4	72.9	3.5	65.2	4.2	33.4	6.3	98.6	4./
occupations	40 449 40	127 0	8.8	95.9	18.2	233.8	11.2	182.5	11.7	120.5	22.9	303.0	14.0
Clerical occupations	40-44049	107.5	0.1	26.8	5.1	29.1	1.4	2.2	0.1	28.8	5.5	31.0	1.0
Secretarial occupations	45-40	102.0	6.6	0.7	01	103.9	5	104.3	6.7	0.8	0.2	105.1	00
Skilled construction trades	50	577	3.7	0.9	0.2	58.6	2.8	58.4	3.7	1.0	0.2	59.3	2.0
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	140 5	0.6	13.0	25	162.5	7.8	148.9	9.5	11.6	2.2	160.5	1.1
Other skilled trades	53-59	149.5	9.0	1 2	0.2	24.0	1.1	20.8	1.3	1.2	0.2	22.0	1.1
Protective service occupations	60-61	22.8	1.5	60.4	13.2	132.0	6.3	64.0	4.1	78.2	14.8	142.1	0.0
Personal service occupations	62-69	62.6	4	09.4	10.2	102.0	0.0						10
Buyers, brokers and sales			10	26	07	23.8	11	21.1	1.3	3.7	0.7	24.8	1.2
representatives	70-71	20.2	1.3	70.0	127	134.9	6.4	73.1	4.7	93.6	17.8	166.8	8
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	62.9	4	12.0	10.7	104.0	0.1						
Industrial plant and machine operators				01.0	4.1	01 5	44	64.3	4.1	19.1	3.6	83.4	4
assemblers	80-86&89	69.9	4.5	21.0	4.1	116.4	5.6	143.3	9.2	4.3	0.8	147.6	7.1
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	113.3	1.2	3.1	0.0	110.4	0.0	11010					
Other occupations in agriculture,		7. G.P. 2.7			0.0	20.2	4	17.4	11	4.0	0.8	21.3	1
forestry & fishing	90	17.0	1.1	3.2	0.6	20.2	226	1317	27.6	62.0	11.8	493.7	23.6
Other elementary occupations	91-99	410.7	26.2	61.1	11.6	4/1.9	22.0	401.7	21.0				
No previous occupation/			and the second second			010.0	10.1	11	01	02	0	1.6	0.1
sought occupation unknown		136.1	8.7	76.0	14.4	212.0	10.1	1 564 8	0.1	527 1		2,091.8	
Total		1,564.8		527.1		2,091.8		1,004.0		ULT.I	and the second	1000072	7-MERCEN MARKET

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Not seasonally adjusted.

		- up - un official - un official	and a specific design of the			and the second second		where the second		and and a second second second	the second second second	Incooki
		1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn	1994 Winter	1995 Spring	1995 Summer	1995 Autumn	1995 Winter	1996 Spring
Now in employment (found new job since red	All dundancy)	45	62	50	49	61	53	87	80	82	77	74
Not in employment	All	163	167	156	145	129	66	133	130	131	148	133
All people	All Men Women	207 140 67	228 149 80	205 142 63	194 132 62	190 129 61	119 80 39	220 137 82	210 132 78	213 135 78	225 149 75	207 143 64
Note 1: Figures are bas the estimates p Note 2: All estimates ha	ed on estimat previously pub ave been rew	tes from the lished in tab reighted to ta	Labour Force bles 2.30 and ake account c	Survey, and s 2.31, which w of Office for Na	show the numbrare based on ational Statistic	ers of people statutory repo s (formerly Ol	who were mae rts from empl PCS) revised	de redundant in oyers. population est	n the three mo imates, followi	nths prior to th ng the 1991 (neir interview. Census of pop	They differ fro oulation.

REDUNDANCIES BY REGION 2.33

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													and well
All Spring 1995 Summer 1995 Autumn 1995 Winter 1995 Spring 1996	220 210 213 225 207	11 17 15 16 11	19 18 16 19 16	19 19 18 16 13	11 * 13	61 66 70 70 61	36 36 45 40 39	25 30 25 30 22	17 14 14 16 17	23 20 20 17 22	26 23 21 23 26	15 10 11 10 11	18 16 20 25 21
Redundancy rates (redunda	ancies per 1	000 employe	ees)										
All Spring 1995 Summer 1995 Autumn 1995 Winter 1995 Spring 1996	10.2 9.7 9.7 10.2 9.4	9.8 15.4 13.0 14.2 9.9	10.1 9.2 8.4 9.8 8.1	11.5 11.6 10.9 9.5 7.8	13.7 * 15.1	8.8 9.5 9.9 9.8 8.5	8.2 8.1 10.2 8.9 8.7	9.9 11.7 9.5 11.3 8.1	9.6 7.6 7.7 9.1 9.6	11.1 9.6 9.6 8.1 10.7	10.9 9.8 9.0 9.8 10.8	14.7 10.1 11.2 9.6 11.3	9.2 8.0 10.0 12.5 10.6
Note: Refer to note 2 of Tab Less than 10,000 in ce	<i>le 2.32.</i> ell: estimate n	ot shown.							1				

REDUNDANCIES BY AGE 2.34

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands) Spring 1995 Summer 1995 Autumn 1995 Winter 1995 Spring 1995	50 44 47 56 41	57 59 46 59 49	43 46 53 43 46	47 40 42 33 44	23 21 25 34 27	220 210 213 225 207
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees) Spring 1995 Autumn 1995 Writer 1995 Spring 1996) 14.4 12.7 12.8 15.6 11.7	9.4 9.7 7.5 9.7 8.0	8.4 9.0 10.3 8.2 8.9	10.3 8.5 9.1 7.1 9.2	9.7 8.8 10.2 14.1 11.3	10.2 9.7 9.7 10.2 9.4

ote: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY 2.35

SIC 1992 #		Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufactur- ing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Padundanaiaa (theusende)						-		-	
Winter 1004	(nousanus)			32	*	28		21	*	*
Soring 1005		*		55	20	55	17	31	22	14
Summor 1005		*		54	20	45	19	37	22	
Autumn 1005	All	*	*	63	18	46	16	28	26	*
Spring 1996	All	•		64	24	42	14	27	14	10
Redundanov rat	los (rodunda	ncies per 1 000 emr								
Spring 1005		icles per 1,000 emp	*	12.2	20.2	12.6	12.1	10.2	3.8	12.1
Summer 1995			*	12.0	21.3	10.4	13.3	12.2	3.8	*
Autumn 1995	All	*	*	13.6	18.9	10.5	11.0	9.1	4.5	*
Winter 1995		100 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	*	14.3	30.4	10.1	10.5	11.3	2.7	10.8
Spring 1996	ΔΙΙ	*	1251 . 55	14.0	25.5	9.5	9.9	9.1	2.5	8.4

 Wole 1: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

 Wole 2: Table 2.35 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.

 Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.

 From Winter 1993, LFS results by industry have moved to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION 2.36

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands) Spring 1995 Summer 1995 Autumn 1995 Winter 1995	33 28 31	12 12 12 12	16 18 14 12	38 29 38 33	35 36 31 36		23 22 19 24	28 35 31 41	19 20 19 23
Spring 1996	27	15	10	33	30	16	20	30	23
Redundancy rates (redundar	ncies per 1,000 em	ployees)		10.0	15.7	6.0	10.6	12.8	10.4
Summer 1995 Autumn 1995 Winter 1995 Spring 1996	10.2 8.6 9.5 9.7 8.3	5.3 5.2 5.3 * 6.5	8.1 8.8 7.1 6.0 5.1	10.6 8.0 10.4 9.2 9.2	15.7 16.3 14.0 16.0 13.8	6.5 4.0 6.6 5.5 6.4	12.0 12.2 9.9 13.2 10.7	16.1 13.9 18.1 13.5	10.6 10.0 12.4 12.1

Note 1: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32. Note 2: Table 2.36 assumes that people do not change occupation when starting employment after having been made redundant.

VACANCIES 3.1 UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

UNITE	D	UNFILLED V	ACANCIES		INFLOW	statistic	OUTFLOW	All Contraction	of which PLACINGS				
KINGL	JOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended			
1992 1993 1994 1995)) Annual) averages)	117.1 127.8 158.0 182.8			169.0 185.6 211.4 223.5		168.8 183.7 208.1 222.5		124.2 138.1 160.6 170.9				
1994	Sep	165.4	0.4	3.5	216.6	1.5	214.8	3.0	166.4	1.5			
	Oct	175.3	9.9	5.5	219.1	3.6	210.8	2.7	162.3	1.5			
	Nov	176.9	1.6	4.0	223.1	-0.2	221.6	1.5	170.3	0.2			
	Dec	177.6	0.7	4.1	226.8	3.4	227.0	4.1	173.2	2.3			
1995	Jan	175.2	-2.4	0.0	218.2	-0.3	219.0	2.7	166.2	1.3			
	Feb	174.3	-0.9	-0.9	219.5	-1.2	220.6	-0.3	169.1	-0.4			
	Mar	174.6	0.3	-1.0	218.0	-2.9	218.0	-3.0	167.8	-1.8			
	Apr	182.0	7.4	2.3	217.9	-0.1	216.6	-0.8	165.9	-0.1			
	May	179.9	-2.1	1.9	219.6	0.0	217.9	-0.9	167.1	-0.7			
	Jun	180.1	0.2	1.8	219.7	0.6	219.4	0.5	170.9	1.0			
	Jul	180.8	0.7	-0.4	223.9	2.0	222.5	2.0	172.9	2.3			
	Aug	183.0	2.2	1.0	229.8	3.4	227.7	3.3	176.1	3.1			
	Sep	193.1	10.1	4.3	228.0	2.8	221.2	0.6	170.0	-0.4			
	Oct	190.7	-2.4	3.3	231.2	2.4	231.9	3.1	179.7	2.6			
	Nov	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.7			
	Dec	188.3	-3.7	-1.6	221.4	-2.2	221.4	0.1	167.3	-0.8			
1996	Jan	187.3	-1.0	-1.1	217.1	-4.7	219.3	-4.2	167.0	-4.2			
	Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9			
	Mar	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9			
	Apr	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1			
	May	205.1	8.1	5.7	228.6	1.0	222.4	-1.0	157.3	-3.2			
	Jun	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4			
	Jul	230.1	11.3	11.0	223.1	-1.6	212.4	-3.4	147.7	-3.4			
	Aug R	237.0	6.9	10.6	218.7	-3.3	212.1	-3.4	147.3	-3.0			
	Sep P	253.6	16.6	11.6	222.0	1.3	208.6	-0.6	145.1	-0.1			

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/₃ week month.
 Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985.
 P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.
 R Revised.



0.5 0.3 0.3

0.4 0.9 1.1

1.3 1.4 **1.1**

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0.4 0.4 0.8

0.8 0.7 **0.6**

0.5 0.7 0.6

0.7 2.0 6.1

1.1 1.1 1.1

About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and a due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together. Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to *table 3.1.* Vote: Al d also

0.4 0.2 0.4

0.4 0.5 0.6

0.7 0.6 **0.6**

0.4 0.4 0.4

0.5 1.3 1.6

1.8 1.5 **1.9**

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0.4 0.8 1.3

1.4 1.8 **1.9**

0.8 0.8 0.8

0.5 1.1 2.6

1.7 2.9 **2.9**

OUSAND

95 Sep

ncies at Jobo

Annual averages South East

· total +

29.2 31.4 41.1 47.6

51.2

2.6 2.6 2.8

2.7 3.5 5.7

11.1 6.3 6.4

Greater London*

8.3 10.0 13.1 16.5

17.2

East Anglia

3.5 4.2 5.4 6.5

7.7

South West

9.0 9.6 12.4 14.4

16.6

20	VACANCIES	
J.2	Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted	

		South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdor
1994	Sep	44.9	14.0	5.5	13.1	12.9	10.6	12.2	19.4	7.1	11.6	21.0	158.5	6.9	165.4
	Oct	48.9	15.2	5.9	13.4	14.1	12.6	12.7	20.1	7.4	12.1	20.9	168.1	7.2	175.3
	Nov	49.6	15.8	5.8	13.6	14.1	12.9	12.8	20.3	7.4	12.4	20.7	169.5	7.4	176.9
	Dec	48.1	15.6	5.9	13.4	14.2	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	170.0	7.6	177.6
1995	Jan	47.0	15.8	5.7	13.5	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.6	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.6	7.6	175.2
	Feb	46.6	15.5	5.9	13.3	14.0	12.1	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.7	166.9	7.4	174.3
	Mar	46.3	15.2	6.0	13.4	14.3	12.1	12.7	19.9	7.6	12.6	22.4	167.2	7.4	174.6
	Apr	48.5	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.5	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.9	174.6	7.4	182.0
	May	48.2	16.3	6.4	13.4	15.0	12.7	12.9	20.8	7.8	12.9	22.6	172.7	7.2	179.9
	Jun	47.3	16.0	6.6	13.7	14.9	12.9	12.6	21.3	7.5	13.1	23.1	172.9	7.2	180.1
	Jul	45.7	15.7	6.5	14.3	14.9	12.8	13.5	21.4	7.6	13.1	23.6	173.5	7.3	180.8
	Aug	45.4	15.5	6.8	14.4	15.1	13.2	13.5	21.9	7.8	13.5	24.0	175.6	7.4	183.0
	Sep	48.5	16.9	7.2	15.4	16.6	13.4	14.2	23.0	8.1	14.3	24.4	185.0	8.1	193.1
	Oct	47.8	17.5	6.9	15.9	16.7	13.3	13.9	22.5	8.1	14.0	24.2	183.2	7.5	190.7
	Nov	49.4	18.1	6.9	16.1	16.7	13.0	13.7	22.5	8.2	14.1	23.9	184.6	7.4	192.0
	Dec	50.3	18.8	6.3	15.9	15.9	12.5	13.6	21.3	7.9	13.5	23.7	180.9	7.4	188.3
1996	Jan	50.0	18.4	6.2	15.5	16.0	12.5	13.8	21.3	7.9	13.4	23.5	180.1	7.2	187.3
	Feb	51.2	19.5	6.1	15.4	16.0	12.7	13.9	20.9	8.0	13.2	23.5	180.9	7.0	187.9
	Mar	54.3	21.0	6.4	16.6	16.5	13.0	14.6	21.9	8.1	13.5	23.1	187.9	7.2	195.1
	Apr May	55.8 59.4 65.0	21.6 25.1 28.3	6.5 7.5 8.2	17.0 17.3 18.9	16.5 17.4 18.5	13.0 13.1 13.7	15.0 15.3 15.7	22.1 22.9 24.1	8.1 8.7 9.7	13.3 13.4 14.0	22.9 23.4 24.4	190.0 198.3 212.0	7.0 6.8 6.8	197.0 205.1 218.8
	Jul	68.7	30.1	8.1	19.4	19.5	14.4	16.6	25.7	10.5	14.6	25.8	223.4	6.7	230.1
	Aug R	71.8	31.8	8.3	20.0	19.8	14.9	17.9	25.8	11.1	15.1	26.0	230.5	6.5	237.0
	Sep P	77.2	34.5	8.9	21.6	20.6	16.6	19.4	27.2	12.1	15.7	27.6	246.8	6.8	253.6

See footnote to table 3.1. Revised.

6.0 6.1 6.8 7.8

8.7

0.1 0.1 0.1

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0.3 0.5 **0.3**

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0.5 0.7 0.8

0.8 0.8 **0.6**

5.8 5.4 5.9

6.2 10.5 18.7

19.7 15.0 **14.9**

Wales

8.5 9.6 11.2 13.3

15.0

North

Yorkshire North and Hum-berside

7.9 9.9 11.8 13.5

15.1

14.9 15.7 19.0 21.3

24.5

East Midlands

7.3 8.8 10.8 12.8

14.1

West Midlands

7.6 8.9 12.2 15.3

17.5

VACANCIES

Scotland

18.9 18.5 19.8 23.2

26.0

Great Britain

112.8 122.7 150.3 175.6

196.4

United Kingdom

116.0 126.6 155.4 181.2

202.9

210.7 200.2 175.7

163.8 167.2 182.6

197.2 207.5 226.9

231.3 233.8 **267.4**

7.0 7.2 7.2 7.5

9.6

9.3 6.2 7.7

6.4 6.0 6.5

6.9 11.3 19.5

20.5 15.8 **15.9**

Northern Ireland

3.2 4.0 5.0 5.8

6.5

6.5 6.0 5.7

5.4 5.2 5.4

5.5 5.3 5.5

5.3 4.9 **5.8**

0.3 0.6 0.8 0.7

0.8

0.7 0.7 0.7

0.6 0.6 0.6

0.7 0.8 0.8

0.8 0.8 **0.9**

LABOUR DISPUTES * Stoppages of work: summary 4.2

LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work 4.1

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months	to August	1995	12 months to August 1996						
SIC 1992	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost				
Agriculture, hunting,	Constanting	1-1-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-19-								
forestry and fishing		- 1.4	- 10.00	1	100	#				
Mining and quarrying	5	500	1,000	5	400	1,400				
Manufacturing of:										
food, beverages and										
tobacco;	5	800	1,200	9	1,400	9,600				
textiles and textile										
products;	1	200	300	10	9,300	4,800				
leather and leather										
products:	1. 1. 1.	12 1 1 1 1 1	-	S	1235 A S-	231964-				
wood and wood										
products:	1	300	500	har real -		- 1000				
pulp paper and pap	er									
products: printin	a									
and publishing:	2	400	1.200	1	100	4,500				
coke refined petrole	um	.50	.,							
products pucles	ar									
fuels:	States and the second	A Datate	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	2	2.500	8,400				
chemicals chemica	1				2,000	5,.00				
products and ma	an-									
made fibres:	an-			4	1 900	5 100				
rubber and plastice:				3	200	1 000				
rubber and plastics,				5	200	1,000				
other non-metallic		200	200	4	100	#				
mineral products	5, 1	200	200	1	100	"				
basic metals and										
fabricated metal	10	0.500	0.000	0	000	0 000				
products;	13	2,500	3,600	9	900	6,800				
machinery and		0.000	0 100	0	0 700	6 500				
equipment nec;	9	2,000	6,100	8	2,700	6,500				
electrical and	1. 11 M.				1 000	0.400				
optical equipme	nt; 9	3,200	2,900	5	1,200	2,100				
transport equipment	t; 19	8,800	28,800	16	18,900	21,800				
manufacturing nec.	1	300	#	2	600	2,600				
Electricity, gas and										
water supply	1	2,000	1,000	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	-	-				
Construction	8	1,000	7,300	11	3,700	11,200				
Wholesale and retail										
trade; repairs	1	+	#	-	-	- 25.0				
Hotels and restaurants	2	400	#	4	500	9,800				
Transport, storage and										
communication	60	55.200	100,600	64	150,500	809,600				
Financial intermediation	1 4	10,700	10,200	1	100	#				
Real estate, renting and	d		1							
business activities	2	700	700	6	400	600				
Public administration a	nd			A POPPART A						
defence	25	11 800	15,700	26	49.800	201.000				
Education	27	32 600	84 300	26	4,900	23,600				
Hoalth and social work	14	2 100	5,600	9	2,800	12,700				
Other community coold	Land	2,100	5,000		2,000	,, , 00				
other community, social	anu									
personal service	19	10 600	24 600	12	1 200	2 100				
activities	18	10,000	24,000	12	1,200	2,.00				
All industries										

Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services.
 Less than 50 workers involved.
 Less then 50 working days lost.

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost		
Stoppages in progress	29	135,400	442,00		
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	21 8	5,400 * 130,000 **	10,8 431,2		
* All directly involved	Sector Sector Sector		and the second se		
** includes 16 600 involved for the fire	st time in the month				
** includes 16,600 involved for the first	st time in the month				
 includes 16,600 involved for the first 	st time in the month				
 includes 16,600 involved for the fire 	st time in the month				
 includes 16,600 involved for the fire 	st time in the month	1			

normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see *Definitions* page at the end of the *Labour Market Data* section. The figures for 1996 are provisional.

and the second second second second				
Stoppages	in	progress:	cause	

nited Kingdom	12 months to A	ugust 1996	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
ay: wage-rates and earnings levels	69	149,100	819,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	22	18,200	58,400
uration and pattern of hours worked	14	18,000	70.000
edundancy questions	40	20,100	52 000
rade union matters	14	2,200	8,000
lorking conditions and supervision	11	18,300	55 300
lanning and work allocation	37	18,900	71 100
ismissal and other disciplinary measures	28	9,700	12,200
II causes	234	254,400	1,145,900

ited Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progess in period (000)					
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries				
94	203 232	205 235	87.0 169.0	107.0 174.0	278.0 415.0	58.0 65.0				
94 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 95 Jan Feb Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	10 7 19 25 29 22 12 12 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 22 24 24 25 24 24	12 9 22 22 33 36 28 18 19 19 19 21 15 19 17 26 29 23 29 23 35	1.8 3.2 5.2 4.5 18.1 29.0 8.1 10.9 5.4 6.9 5.5 8.4 14.7 20.9 7.0 18.1 26.1 2.5 16.5 9.9 4.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.9\\ 3.5\\ 8.0\\ 5.0\\ 19.0\\ 42.4\\ 14.6\\ 15.1\\ 9.6\\ 9.9\\ 6.9\\ 10.4\\ 17.9\\ 22.1\\ 19.0\\ 20.4\\ 29.8\\ 4.3\\ 16.9\\ 10.5\\ 13.4\\ \end{array} $	2.5 4.2 8.5 15.1 33.4 70.5 31.7 39.0 19.6 14.5 17.0 22.6 24.3 18.0 28.3 33.9 51.3 16.0 32.2 18.5 24.5	0.9 1.3 1.3 2.7 13.0 10.0 8.1 8.3 2.6 1.1 3.8 4.5 0.3 1.3 5.4 11.1 5.4 11.1 5.4 1.6 3.0 1.6				
Oct Nov Dec	13 21 19	25 34 32	4.0 21.7 24.4	10.4 30.4 29.0	30.6 77.2 59.6	7.3 13.5 9.9				
96 Jan Feb Mar Ap7 May Jun Jun Awg	9 25 15 18 13 32r 13r 21	23 35 25 27 27 22 43r 28 28 29	5.5 5.9 4.2 6.1 2.4 138.5r 6.2 22.0	17.0 9.5 5.0 8.3 4.0 140.4r 126.9r 135.4	51.2 35.5 14.9 13.2 7.4 241.0r 148.5r 442.0	5.8 2.3 9.3 3.5 0.5 8.7r 7.6r 3.5				

Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period by industry

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	М	N	O,P,Q
1994 1995	and the second	1	58 65	5 10	1 6	110 120	7 10	11 95	70 67	5 16	11 23
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct			0.9 1.3 2.7 13.0 10.0 8.1 8.3 2.6	0.2 0.1 4.3	0.1 0.7 0.7	1.6 8.7 13.0 27.9 15.9 18.2 13.0 3.5	0.1 2.4 2.4 0.7 0.1 1.1	0.6 0.2 0.8 2.3 6.2 0.3	0.5 0.4 0.5 4.0 23.9 4.4 4.6 1.8 9.5	0.5 1.3 0.4 1.6 0.1	0.4 1.4 2.1 2.3 0.9 0.6 0.1
Nov Dec		0.3 0.3	3.8 4.8	-		1.4 6.4		0.1 0.5	9.8 10.2	0.5 0.4	1
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec		0.1 0.1 1 0.2 0.1	4.5 0.3 1.3 5.4 11.1 5.4 1.6 3.0 1.6 7.3 13.5 9.9	5.0 0.9 0.2 0.7 0.1 0.3 2.4 0.5	0.2 0.1 0.1 1.3 2.2 2.0	13.6 1.0 1.7 11.8 24.0 0.8 18.5 4.9 4.4 7.8 27.9 4.1	2.5 6.5 0.1 0.7 0.1 0.1	1.0 0.9 2.8 1.1 0.6 7.7 8.0 9.0 26.4 36.7	5.3 6.9 20.1 13.9 4.5 0.6 1.5 5.5 1.6 4.3 2.8	0.3 0.9 0.8 0.1 2.6 4.4 3.7 0.1 3.4	6.2 0.2 0.8 0.1 6.4 9.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	0.1	1.3	5.8 2.3 9.3 3.5 0.5 8.7r 7.6r 3.5	5.2 2.5 0.1 0.2	2.2 2.2 - - - -	9.2 2.8 0.2 1.8 0.9 221.0r 135.6r 393.8	0.2 0.2	33.0 21.8 1.8 3.7 3.9 8.1r 4.0r 44.6	0.9 0.4 1.0 1.1 2.1 2.9 1.1	0.1 0.5 0.5 - -	0.2 0.5 0.5 0.2 0.1

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

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EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors

AT BRITAIN	Whole e (Divisio	economy ns 01-93)			Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Producti (Division	ion indust ns 10-41)	ries		Service (Division	industries is 50-93)	5	NGK- N
	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	d	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	Ily adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	Ily adjuste	ed
			Per cent over pre 12 mont	t change evious hs			Per cent over pre 12 mont	t change evious ths	in the second		Per cent over pro 12 mont	t change evious ths		Server -	Per cent over pre 12 mont	t change evious ths
=100				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *
Annual averages	118.5 123.2 127.4				120.5 126.2 131.9				121.0 126.9 132.4				117.5 121.7 125.1			
Jan	116.1	116.8	4.4	4 ³ / ₄	117.1	118.1	4.9	5 ¹ /4	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 ¹ /4	115.6	116.2	4.4	4 ¹ / ₂
Feb	116.7	116.9	4.5	4 ¹ / ₂	118.3	118.6	5.0	5	118.7	119.2	5.0	5	116.1	116.2	3.9	4 ¹ / ₄
Mar	119.6	116.8	3.5	4	121.9	118.3	4.1	5	122.1	119.1	4.2	5	118.5	115.6	2.8	3 ³ / ₄
Apr	117.5	117.8	3.8	4	119.0	119.4	5.3	5	119.7	120.0	5.2	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 ¹ /4
May	118.0	117.8	3.8	3 ³ / ₄	120.4	120.2	5.0	5	120.8	120.1	4.7	5	116.9	116.9	3.0	3
Jun	118.5	118.3	3.3	3 ³ / ₄	120.9	120.6	4.8	5	121.3	120.7	4.7	5	117.0	117.3	2.9	2 ³ /4
Jui	119.5	118.8	3.9	3 ^{1/2}	121.8	121.1	4.8	4 ³ / ₄	122.4	121.5	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	118.3	117.6	3.3	2 ³ / ₄
Aug	118.2	119.0	3.0	3 ^{1/4}	119.5	121.3	3.7	4 ¹ / ₂	119.9	121.7	3.8	4 ¹ / ₂	117.3	118.0	2.7	2 ³ / ₄
Seo	118.0	119.3	2.9	3	120.1	121.8	4.5	4 ¹ / ₄	120.6	122.4	4.6	4 ¹ / ₂	116.8	118.1	2.2	2 ¹ / ₄
Oct	118.4	119.7	1.8	3	121.3	122.0	3.8	4 ¹ / ₄	121.7	122.6	3.9	4 1/4	116.9	118.6	1.4	2 1/4
Nov	120.0	120.4	2.8	3	122.4	122.5	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	4 1/4	118.7	119.0	2.5	2 1/2
Dec	121.6	120.4	3.2	3 1/4	123.5	122.6	3.9	4 ¹ / ₄	124.1	123.2	4.1	4 1/4	120.8	119.4	2.9	2 3/4
Jan	120.3	121.1	3.7	3 ³ / ₄	122.6	123.6	4.7	4 ¹ / ₂	123.3	124.3	4.8	4 1/2	119.2	119.8	3.1	3 ¹ / ₄
Feb	122.0	122.2	4.5	3 ³ / ₄	123.5	123.7	4.3	4 ³ / ₄	123.9	124.4	4.4	4 3/4	121.7	121.7	4.7	3 ¹ / ₂
Mer	124.9	121.9	4.4	4	128.4	124.6	5.3	4 ³ / ₄	128.4	125.1	5.0	4 3/4	123.6	120.5	4.2	4
Aor	121.6	122.0	3.6	3 ³ / ₄	124.6	124.9	4.6	4 ³ / ₄	125.1	125.4	4.5	4 ³ / ₄	120.3	120.7	3.3	3 ¹ / ₂
May	123.5	123.2	4.6	4	125.6	125.5	4.4	4 ¹ / ₂	129.3	128.3	6.8	4 ¹ / ₂	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 ³ / ₄
Jun	123.0	122.9	3.9	3 ³ / ₄	126.2	125.9	4.4	4 ¹ / ₄	126.4	125.9	4.3	4 ¹ / ₄	121.3	121.7	3.8	3 ¹ / ₂
Jul	124.0	123.2	3.7	3 ³ / ₄	126.9	126.2	4.2	4 ¹ / ₄	127.3	126.4	4.0	4 1/4	122.5	121.8	3.6	3 1/2
Aug	122.8	123.7	3.9	3 ³ / ₄	125.0	126.9	4.6	4 ¹ / ₂	125.5	127.5	4.8	4 1/4	121.4	122.1	3.5	3 1/2
Seo	122.7	124.1	4.0	3 ³ / ₄	125.6	127.3	4.5	4 ³ / ₄	126.1	127.9	4.5	4 1/2	121.0	122.4	3.6	3 1/2
Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 ³ / ₄	127.2	128.0	4.9	4 ³ / ₄	127.5	128.6	4.9	4 ¹ / ₂	120.9	122.7	3.5	3 ^{1/4}
Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 ³ / ₄	128.5	128.6	5.0	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4 ³ / ₄	121.8	122.2	2.7	3
Dag	127.0	125.7	4.4	3 ³ / ₄	130.8	129.8	5.9	5	131.2	130.0	5.5	5	125.5	124.0	3.9	2 ^{3/4}
Jen	124.8	125.7	3.7	3 ³ / ₄	128.4	129.5	4.8	5 ¹ /4	129.2	130.2	4.7	5 ¹ / ₄	123.1	123.7	3.3	2 ³ /4
Fob	125.9	126.0	3.1	3 ¹ / ₂	130.4	130.6	5.6	5	131.1	131.6	5.8	5	123.8	123.8	1.7	2 ³ /4
Mar	130.3	127.1	4.3	3 ¹ / ₂	134.5	130.5	4.7	5 ¹ /4	134.6	131.1	4.8	5 ¹ / ₄	128.9	125.5	4.1	2 ³ /4
Apr	126.2	126.7	3.9	3 ³ / ₄	131.1	131.2	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	131.4	131.7	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	123.8	124.3	3.0	3
May	127.0	126.6	2.8	3 ¹ / ₂	131.1	131.1	4.5	4 ³ / ₄	131.6	130.5	1.7	4 ³ / ₄	125.0	124.6	3.1	2 ³ /4
Jun	126.8	126.7	3.1	3 ¹ / ₂	131.8	131.6	4.5	4 ¹ / ₂	132.6	132.1	4.9	4 ³ / ₄	123.9	124.4	2.2	2 ³ /4
Jui	127.9	127.0	3.1	3 ^{1/4}	133.2	132.4	4.9	4 ¹ / ₂	133.6	132.7	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	125.3	124.5	2.2	2 ¹ / ₂
Aug	126.6	127.6	3.2	3 ^{1/4}	130.2	132.3	4.3	4 ¹ / ₄	130.8	132.9	4.3	4 ¹ / ₂	124.5	125.3	2.6	2 ¹ / ₂
Sep	126.6	128.0	3.1	3 ^{1/4}	130.5	132.2	3.9	4	131.3	133.2	4.1	4 ¹ / ₂	124.0	125.5	2.5	2 ¹ / ₂
Oct	127.2	128.9	3.6	3 ¹ / ₄	132.3	133.2	4.1	4	132.9	134.2	4.4	4 ¹ / ₄	124.4	126.3	2.9	2 ³ / ₄
Nov	128.3	129.2	3.7	3 ¹ / ₄	133.2	133.3	3.7	4	133.7	134.2	4.0	4	125.9	126.4	3.4	2 ³ / ₄
Dec	130.6	129.2	2.8	3 ¹ / ₄	136.1	135.0	4.0	4	136.2	134.9	3.7	4	128.3	126.8	2.2	3
3 Jan	128.9	129.8	3.3	3 ¹ /2	133.6	134.7	4.0	4 ¹ / ₄	134.1	135.0	3.7	4	126.9	127.4	3.0	3
Feb	130.8	130.8	3.8	3 ³ /4	136.4	136.5	4.5	4 ¹ / ₄	136.8	137.3	4.4	4	128.2	128.1	3.5	3 1/2
Mar	135.5	132.1	3.9	3 ³ /4	140.7	136.5	4.6	4 ¹ / ₄	140.9	137.2	4.6	4 ¹ / ₄	133.3	129.7	3.3	3 1/2
Apr	131.4	131.9	4.1	3 ³ /4	136.7	136.7	4.2	4 ¹ / ₄	137.2	137.6	4.5	4 ¹ / ₄	128.9	129.5	4.2	3 ¹ / ₂
May	131.0	130.5	3.1	3 ³ /4	136.4	136.5	4.1	4 ¹ / ₄	136.8	135.6	3.9	4	128.3	127.8	2.6	3 ¹ / ₂
Jun	131.6	131.6	3.9	3 ³ /4	137.5	137.2	4.3	4 ¹ / ₄	137.7	137.2	3.8	4	128.7	129.3	4.0	3 ¹ / ₂
Jul	133.1	132.2	4.1	4	139.0	138.2	4.4	4 1/2	139.2	138.2	4.2	4	130.3	129.5	4.0	3 3/4

1989: the 1985=100 series

aled seasonal adjustments, from January 1992, were published in *Labour Market Trends*, tres for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, Octures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993. Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic soloyment Gazette, May 1995. enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page. national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis

underlying rate of change is protected pp 291, July 1995.

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry (unadjusted) 5.3

EARNINGS Average Earnings Index: all employees: by industry (unadjusted) 5.3

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agricul- ture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarrys	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.	Electr- ical and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activities	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work	Other services	SIC 1992
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	n.e.c. (20,23,36,37	ing 7) (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)	(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7	121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993) Annual
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2	127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994) Averages
1995)	126.4	139.0	136.2	132.7	129.3	123.9	128.5	131.7	133.7	124.8	131.8	133.4	134.3	132.9	133.2	133.6	123.5	124.4	118.3	122.3	128.2	133.4	119.3	126.0	124.6	129.5	1995)
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3	117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5	119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	Feb
Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5	122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	Mar
Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0	120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	Apr
May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5	123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	May
June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5	122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	June
July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0	122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	July
Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1	120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	Aug
Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6	120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	Sept
Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6	122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	Oct
Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9	123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	Nov
Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4	124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	Dec
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2	124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994 Jan
Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7	124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	Feb
Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3	130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6	Mar
Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7	124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	Apr
May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3	127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	May
June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1	127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	June
July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9	128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	July
Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3	126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	Aug
Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8	126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	Sept
Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0	127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	Oct
Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3	128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	Nov
Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2	131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3	Dec
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9	129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995 Jan
Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7	133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3	Feb
Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2	135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0	Mar
Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7	131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0	Apr
May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0	133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4	May
June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8	132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	119.9	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2	June
July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2	133.8	133.7	138.4	125.6	124.1	118.3	121.8	130.9	131.3	8 118.3	125.7	126.8	127.1	July
Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0	131.8	131.1	135.8	122.1	125.1	119.4	121.7	127.1	126.1	117.6	125.5	128.0	126.9	Aug
Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6	131.0	130.9	134.8	123.6	122.8	117.8	120.8	127.5	125.5	5 117.0	126.9	126.4	127.8	Sept
Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5	132.1	133.5	134.0	123.2	122.8	117.1	121.6	128.8	8 128.1	1 119.2	126.7	125.7	127.6	Oct
Nov	122.9	141.0	140.6	134.1	130.9	125.9	128.8	131.1	134.6	124.9	126.7	135.8	136.6	134.2	134.4	134.7	125.4	127.5	117.9	121.8	130.3	8 131.8	3 120.1	126.1	126.3	131.7	Nov
Dec	121.2	137.1	142.7	135.2	132.3	132.1	129.8	141.9	136.8	127.5	133.4	135.0	138.8	136.5	135.7	136.8	126.1	130.1	120.7	128.7	133.5	5 136.0	0 125.9	126.5	126.4	130.8	Dec
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	133.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2	136.0	133.8	134.2	124.6	126.7	119.5	122.5	130.4	4 137.4	4 121.7	126.	125.6	132.2	1996 Jan
Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	133.9	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	126.9	133.1	137.4	140.6	141.9	136.5	134.6	125.8	129.8	119.1	124.6	129.2	2 141.5	5 124.3	127.8	127.4	131.8	Feb
Mar	133.1	148.9	145.9	136.9	134.3	129.7	135.9	149.2	139.1	129.3	132.8	142.3	142.1	140.6	149.2	135.4	129.7	134.8	125.7	123.8	132.5	5 172.9	9 125.3	129.0	125.5	131.1	Mar
Apr May	129.6 133.8 126.8	144.2 140.5 136.5	138.0 139.6 139.0	135.7 137.9 144.1	132.9 133.3 134.9	128.9 131.5 131.1	132.0 132.6 136.7	135.8 134.4 136.7	136.9 137.1 138.0	129.8 128.8 128.6	146.0 132.5 132.8	137.8 136.6 138.6	138.8 139.0 139.5	138.5 139.3 138.7	139.2 138.2 140.4	137.3 139.2 140.6	126.4 126.1 128.5	127.8 128.7 129.6	122.3 122.2 125.5	122.8 124.8 123.7	131.3 130.9 131.4	3 143.1 9 133.9 4 135.2	1 125.1 9 123.5 2 124.6	127.0 128.4 127.0	6 126.9 1 128.5 1 128.5	134.5 135.8 132.9	Apr May June
July	134.1	139.3	142.9	140.3	133.6	131.7	133.2	136.8	137.4	131.1	151.8	138.6	141.1	140.1	141.9	141.4	128.3	130.6	125.5	126.6	134.	7 137.5	5 124.0	128.	6 130.3	136.6	July
Aug P	148.3	134.1	140.4	138.1	132.6	128.2	132.7	133.0	136.8	127.6	133.0	138. 3	137.7		139.4	141.1	125.4	129.4	122.5	125.2	130.	1 132.5	1 123.6	128 .	5 131.5	137.7	Aug P
Notes:	1095 to	1090 00 0 10	95-100 basis	were publish	ed in Employ	ment Gazette	in October 1	989: the 1985	=100 series v	vas discontin	ued after July	/ 1989.		+ E	cluding private	domestic ar	nd personal s	ervices.									

Note

PS: Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette* in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993. The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on an SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995. Industrial groupings which have not changed are:Agriculture and forestry, Chemical and man-made fibres (now called Chemicals and chemical products), Mechanical engineering (Machinery and equipment nes), Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (Electrical and optical equipment), Food, drink and tobacco (Food products, beverages and tobacco), Paper products, printing and publishing (Pulp, paper products, printing and publishing), Construction, Hotels and catering (Hotels and restaurants), Transport and communication (transport, storage and communication), Public administration, Education and health services (Education, health and social work). For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page. 4

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GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ore other than fuels; manu- facture of metals, mine ral products/	Mechanical s	Electrical/ engineering engineering	Metal goods, electronic and vehicles industries	, Food, drink engineering	Paper and tobacco printing and publishing	Other manu products, industries	 Construction facturing 	on Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommur cations	Transport and i- communi- cation	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administra- tion	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufact- uring industries	Service industries
SIC 1980	0	1	chemicals 2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,6	67 66	6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9
MEN Weekly ea 1993 1994	211.7 219.2	369.0 380.7	302.9 312.5	289.4 298.5	276.9 283.7	289.6 299.8	289.6 292.0	319.9 339.4	278.9 286.0	274.3 277.4	235.0 241.7	186.6 187.5	224.7	292.9 294.7	286.4 302.7	290.7 297.5	336.0 362.3	252.6 256.9	256.8 264.1	255.9 255.6	232.3 235.8	237.8 242.0	287.9 296.9	254.2 260.0
Hours wo 1993 1994	46.8 47.0	43.0 43.2	44.2 44.4	44.3 44.6	43.0 43.3	43.3 43.8	45.4 45.6	42.9 43.1	44.2 44.4	44.7 45.1	43.8 44.1	41.9 42.2	43.4 43.7	49.1 49.3	42.7 44.3	46.8 47.4	40.5 42.0	48.1 49.0	46.6 47.7	41.9 41.9	42.7 42.5	42.6 42.9	43.8 44.1	44.7 45.2
Hourly ea 1993 1994	rnings £ 4.54 4.71	8.54 8.82	6.81 7.01	6.53 6.67	6.40 6.55	6.68 6.85	6.41 6.40	7.40 7.89	6.29 6.42	6.12 6.13	5.39 5.47	4.44	5.21	6.00	6.71	6.23	8.39	5.40 5.42	5.60	6.10 6.11	5.44	5.62	6.56 6.72	5.72 5.81
WOMEN Weekly ea 1993 1994	rnings £ 157.6 169.8		198.0 206.2	185.5 190.3	180.5 190.3	187.4 194.7	201.8 201.6	210.7 216.9	177.3 178.8		164.3 169.2	139.3 146.6	5.32 148.4	286.1 281.8	246.4 250.6	272.9		193.1 191.5	197.0 195.2	201.8	159.4 163.6	166.0 170.7	182.4 186.4	172.3 177.6
Hours wor 1993 1994	ked 42.2 42.1		40.4 41.0	40.3 40.6	40.4 41.0	40.4 40.9	41.6 41.9	40.5 40.2	40.3 40.5		40.1 40.4	38.7 39.0	155.5 39.2	42.8	41.0 41.1	41.9 42.2		40.7	40.1 40.1	38.9 38.7	38.5 38.7	38.8 38.9	40.4 40.6	39.2 39.5
Hourly ear 1993 1994	rnings £ 3.75 4.06		4.90 5.04	4.60 4.70	4.48 4.66	4.64 4.78	4.84 4.83	5.20 5.36	4.40 4.42		4.08 4.21	3.67 3.81	39.6 3.83 3.99	5.52 5.56	6.01 6.11	5.74 5.80		4.86	5.04 5.01	5.23 5.18	4.19 4.27	4.32 4.45	4.53 4.59	4.32 4.46
ALL Weekly ea 1993 1994	rnings £ 207.0 215.4	366.7 378.7	289.7 298.6	283.4 292.0	250.0 257.3	276.1 285.7	267.3 269.1	301.3 320.0	250.0 255.8	273.7 276.8	226.5 232.7	164.5 169.1	207.4	292.4 293.7	283.5 298.9	289.4 295.5	318.8 344.0	247.2 250.7	251.8 258.4	246.3 246.4	203.2 207.9	210.6 215.3	267.4 275.4	236.5 242.5
Hours wor 1993 1994	ked 46.4 46.6	42.9 43.1	43.7 43.9	44.1 44.4	42.3 42.6	42.9 43.4	44.4 44.6	42.4 42.7	43.1 43.3	44.7 45.0	43.4 43.6	40.3 40.7	42.5	48.8 48.9	42.5 44.0	46.5 47.1	40.3 41.6	47.4 48.3	46.1 47.1	41.4 41.4	41.1 41.1	41.2 41.5	43.1 43.4	43.6 44.1
Hourly ear 1993 1994	nings £ 4.47 4.66	8.51 8.79	6.58 6.76	6.42 6.57	5.88 6.04	6.43 6.59	6.02 6.01	7.02 7.51	5.77 5.89	6.11 6.12	5.24 5.32	4.09 4.24	4.93	5.98 6.01	6.66 6.78	6.21 6.28	8.07 8.35	5.36 5.37	5.56 5.61	5.96 5.97	4.98 5.09	5.18 5.27	6.19 6.33	5.46 5.57
* Employees	on adult rates	whose pay wa	as not affected	by absence	for the survey	period.			1944 - 1948	and the state		ana	and the second s											Source: Ne

5.	4	NEW E Avera	EARNI ge ear	NGS S nings	URVE and h	Y ours o	of full-	-time <i>r</i>	nanua	al emp	loyees	s by ir	ndustr	y grou	+ qi	A	erage	earni	ngs ai	nd hou	urs of	full-tir	ne <i>ma</i>	anual e	۹ emplo	IEW E/ yees b	ARNIN y indu	IGS SI ustry g	JRVE	5	.4
REAT RITAIN	Agri- culture, hunting & forestry	Fishing	Mining & quarry- ing C	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco DA	Manu- facture of textiles & textile products DB	Manu- facture of leather & leather products DC	Manu- facture of wood & wood products DD	Manu- facture of pulp, paper & products publishing & printing DE	Manu- facture of coke, refined petroleum products & & nuclear DF	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products & man- made fibre DG	Manu- facture of rubber & plastic products es DH	Manu- facture of other non-metal- lic minera products DI	Manu- facture of basic - metals I & fabric'd metal products DJ	Manu- facture of machin- ery & equipment DK	Manu- facture of elec- trical & optical equip't DL	Manu- facture of transport equip- ment	Manu- facturing not else- where classified	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construct- ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles etc. G	Hotels and restaur- ants H	Transport, storage & comm- unication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities K	Public admin & defence; compul- sory socia security L	Education (Health & social work N	Other commun- ity, social & personal service activities O	All / manu- s facturing D	All services G-Q	All indust- ries A-Q
EN 1994 1995 1996	ly earnings 218.3 237.3 241.2	5 £ 	334.1 340.3 367.8	293.9 305.2 315.3	247.9 252.1 266.9	249.8 274.2 287.8	244.6 252.5 259.3	336.1 351.5 361.8	417.1 429.0 446.6	331.7 343.7 346.8	285.2 299.4 298.9	286.8 299.6 309.8	295.2 314.2 326.4	296.1 317.2 326.1	281.0 297.7 306.0	330.1 354.2 362.9	242.7 257.8 270.9	368.4 367.8 399.7	279.4 294.7 308.2	248.6 257.8 264.1	189.0 196.5 203.3	299.4 306.0 314.9	321.2 338.0 373.8	260.3 269.3 277.5	260.4 264.4 275.4	231.3 233.4 243.5	228.1 232.1 242.2	250.6 259.5 264.4	297.7 313.4 323.6	262.3 270.0 277.3	280.0 291.3 301.3
Hours 1994 1995 1996	worked 46.9 48.2 47.5	43.3 45.7 46.5	49.3 52.0 50.8	45.6 46.5 45.0	44.5 43.9 44.1	42.7 43.3 43.8	44.7 44.7 44.8	43.1 43.6 43.7	41.8 42.2	43.1 43.0 42.6	44.8 45.8 44.5	45.1 45.5 44.6	44.8 45.8 45.4	43.8 45.4 44.3	42.8 43.6 43.5	42.8 43.9 43.0	43.9 44.6 44.6	41.8 42.7 42.6	45.3 45.9 45.8	44.1 44.4 44.4	41.8 42.3 42.1	47.3 47.8 47.6	42.8 41.9 42.5	46.9 47.0 46.4	41.9 42.0 42.4	42.5 42.0 41.7	41.9 41.9 41.7	44.3 44.5 44.0	44.0 44.9 44.2	45.0 45.4 45.1	44.6 45.2 44.8
Hourl 1994 1995 1996	y earlings £ 4.70 20.0.3 155.3 169.4 214.5 182.9 186.8 178.8 201.6 199.8 235.4 182.0 170.5 148.3 277.2 185.6 195.4 160.4 173.7 160.5 186.7 179.2 182.7 182.7 182.7 186.8 171.5 5.53 8.90 6.16 5.65 4.70 6.35 7.56 5.64 6.21 5.45 5.46 5.74 6.75 5.88 6.44 6.74 6.65 6.77 6.85 4.70 6.35 7.56 5.64 6.21 5.45 5.46 5.74 6.75 5.88 6.44 6.74 6.67 6.85 6.77 6.85 6.76 6.85 4.70 6.35 7.56 5.64 6.21 5.45 5.46 5.74 6.75 5.88 6.44 6.77 6.85 6.77 6.85 6.74 6.85 6.74 6.75 5.88 6.74 6.75 5.88 6.74 6.75 5.88 6.74 6.77 6.78 </td																														
OMEN Week 1994 1995 1996	earnings £ 4.93 6.61 6.42 5.55 5.84 5.47 7.83 8.73 7.66 6.35 6.23 6.60 6.74 6.55 4.03 5.65 5.64 6.21 5.45 5.46 5.74 6.75 5.88 6.30 4.93 6.56 6.56 5.75 6.34 5.65 8.06 10.27 7.98 6.54 6.57 6.86 6.99 6.83 7.71 5.53 8.90 6.16 5.65 4.70 6.35 5.54 6.74 6.75 5.88 6.30 4.93 7.15 7.00 6.06 6.57 5.78 8.00 6.77 6.86 6.99 6.83 7.71 5.53 8.90 6.16 5.65 4.70 6.35 5.54 5.55 5.55 5.86 6.98 5.95 6.44 6.75 5.88 6.44 6.77 6.83 7.71 5.93 8.90 6.16 5.65 4.70 6.35 7.56 5.64 6.21 5.45 5.46 6.73 6.88 6.70																														
Hours 1994 1995 1996	worked 42.0 41.6 41.3	 	 	41.6 41.8 41.8	39.5 39.6 39.6	39.4 40.4 39.2	41.6 40.0 40.6	40.2 41.4 40.5	 	40.5 40.8 41.7	41.6 41.2 42.2	40.1 40.9 41.0	41.1 41.8 40.9	41.0 41.0 40.8	40.6 41.0 40.5	41.7 41.3 41.4	41.0 41.1 41.0	38.8 	40.4 41.1 41.7	40.1 39.6 40.0	39.2 39.0 39.4	42.2 42.4 42.4	37.3 37.5 37.9	40.5 40.4 41.5	38.7 39.7 39.6	37.4 38.7 38.6	39.0 39.4 39.2	39.5 39.9 40.0	40.6 40.9 40.7	39.5 39.7 39.8	40.1 40.2 40.2
Hourly 1994 1995 1996	y earnings 4.19 4.21 4.33	2 	 	4.82 5.09 5.24	3.94 4.20 4.39	4.33 4.61 4.72	 	5.35 5.67 5.62	 	5.32 5.38 5.62	4.41 4.50 4.53	4.66 5.20 5.24	4.35 4.74 4.79	4.93 5.15 5.29	4.70 4.84 5.13	5.60 6.09 6.18	4.43 4.81 5.10	 	 	4.28 4.39 4.63	3.86 3.78 3.98	5.90 6.09 6.29	 	4.78 4.54 4.82	5.06 5.23 5.43	4.27 4.34 4.35	4.53 4.38 4.52	4.08 4.07 4.17	4.60 4.86 5.04	4.50 4.45 4.63	4.55 4.64 4.81
LL 1994 1995 1996	ly earnings 214.0 231.2 234.7	2 	333.0 338.9 366.5	269.6 281.1 291.3	196.4 204.7 216.1	217.6 241.0 253.0	239.5 247.8 255.4	314.8 330.8 338.7	408.0 417.5 439.5	307.4 317.3 320.8	265.2 278.2 280.0	272.1 287.2 295.5	286.5 305.2 317.7	287.3 307.2 316.6	254.6 268.9 274.5	324.2 347.8 356.4	228.9 244.4 258.8	365.8 366.6 398.5	278.2 293.4 307.0	237.3 246.0 253.5	171.3 175.1 182.4	297.6 304.1 312.5	303.9 319.1 349.7	250.0 257.1 266.2	249.9 255.1 264.7	208.2 211.2 220.0	196.1 195.3 201.5	227.9 236.7 241.8	275.7 290.7 300.8	244.6 250.4 257.2	261.9 271.8 281.1
Hours 1994 1995 1996	worked 46.5 47.6 46.9	43.5 45.6 46.5	49.1 51.8 50.8	44.5 45.2 44.2	41.7 41.5 41.6	41.4 42.2 42.3	44.5 44.4 44.6	42.6 43.2 43.1	 41.7 42.1	42.6 42.6 42.4	44.1 44.9 44.1	44.3 44.9 44.1	44.5 45.5 45.1	43.5 44.9 44.0	42.2 42.8 42.5	42.8 43.8 42.9	43.2 43.8 43.9	41.8 42.6 42.6	45.2 45.9 45.8	43.5 43.8 43.8	40.6 40.9 40.9	47.0 47.5 47.3	42.1 41.1 41.7	46.1 46.1 45.7	41.4 41.6 41.9	40.8 40.9 40.8	40.2 40.4 40.1	43.2 43.4 43.0	43.3 44.0 43.5	43.9 44.1 44.0	43.8 44.3 44.0
Hourly 1994 1995 1996	y earnings 4.65 4.86 5.00	£ 5.25	6.62 6.56 7.15	6.02 6.20 6.58	4.70 4.93 5.20	5.27 5.71 6.00	5.39 5.58 5.72	7.41 7.65 7.86	8.61 10.02 10.45	7.19 7.45 7.53	5.98 6.20 6.34	6.01 6.39 6.69	6.44 6.71 7.04	6.58 6.83 7.18	6.04 6.28 6.45	7.58 7.95 8.15	5.29 5.59 5.89	8.85 8.60 9.36	6.15 6.39 6.70	5.46 5.62 5.75	4.34 4.29 4.46	6.33 6.37 6.58	7.30 7.76 8.34	5.54 5.60 5.83	6.04 6.14 6.32	5.10 5.16 5.39	4.95 4.85 5.03	5.38 5.47 5.63	6.34 6.60 6.88	5.63 5.66 5.83	6.01 6.13 6.37
ote: Da Th	ta for 1994 e New Earr	is coded to ings Survey	both SIC80 is conducted	and SIC92 to in April each	aid historic year and is	al comparis	ons. 1 per cent sa	ample of emp	oloyees in en	nployment in	Great Britain	n. For full de	etails, see Ne	ew Earnings	Survey 1995 November		-		and the second	120,000	An								Source	e: New Earn	ings Survey

Part A (published by HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 - 873 9090) or the article. Patterns of Pay: results of the 1995 New Earnings Survey' La 1995, pp 405-412. denotes information not available.

5.4

All industries and services

0-9

274.3 280.7

44.3 44.7

6.21 6.31

177.1 181.9

39.8 40.1

4.42 4.53

256.6 262.7

43.5 43.9

5.92 6.02

Source: New Earnings Survey

5 5 **NEW EARNINGS SURVEY** Average earnings and hours of full-time non manual employees by industry *

				a second and a second and a second					- Service and a service of the service of the	and the second se	and the second s	an and the provenue	2002 C		
REAT	BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manu- facture of metals, mine-	Mechanical s engineering	Electrical/ electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food, drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering	Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport
APR C 198	IL 0	0	1	ral products/ chemicals 2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,6	57 55	6	71-77
EN	Veekly e a 1993 1994	arnings £ 314.0 333.0	499.9 539.2	440.9 452.3	405.2 414.3	412.2 430.3	420.0 430.8	459.5 446.0	453.8 465.9	427.5 431.4	401.0 414.5	330.2 338.9	307.2 298.3	328.6 336.2	423.0 426.2
-	Hours wo 1993 1994	rked 41.1 42.8	38.7 38.8	39.0 39.2	40.0 40.2	39.5 39.6	39.6 39.8	39.6 40.1	38.2 38.5	39.4 40.0	40.0 40.3	40.5 40.7	42.3 42.6	40.5 40.8	40.9 40.8
 	Hourly ea 1993 1994	rnings £ 7.57 7.88	12.78 13.68	11.03 11.24	9.90 10.17	10.28 10.81	10.46 10.77	11.32 11.20	11.22 11.83	10.45 10.57	9.92 10.05	7.91 8.04	7.25 7.19	7.87 8.00	9.92 10.01
OME	N Weekly ea 1993 1994	211.8 221.1	293.4 305.3	269.8 270.6	223.4 229.9	235.5 252.6	243.5 256.6	258.5 260.6	284.5 306.7	255.4 265.5	216.8 229.9	204.4 212.3	215.2 219.0	205.7 213.2	247.3 257.7
!	Hours wo 1993 1994	rked 38.4 39.0	37.7 37.8	37.5 37.4	37.8 38.2	38.2 38.2	38.0 38.1	37.4 37.7	36.8 36.8	37.4 37.6	37.4 37.7	38.4 38.6	39.7 40.2	38.5 38.7	38.3 38.2
!	Hourly ea 1993 1994	rnings £ 5.38 5.60	7.76 8.16	7.15 7.26	5.76 5.94	6.17 6.57	6.39 6.72	6.84 6.88	7.68 8.26	6.74 7.00	5.80 6.05	5.30 5.47	5.46 5.51	5.31 5.48	6.37 6.67
L ۱	Veekly e a 993 994	arnings £ 290.0 304.9	431.3 459.8	390.2 398.5	363.8 371.4	368.6 387.5	379.5 391.2	390.5 381.2	385.6 401.4	363.6 369.1	359.9 374.7	276.0 284.2	260.2 259.3	274.9 282.5	359.5 364.8
H 1 1	lours wo 993 994	rked 40.3 41.6	38.3 38.5	38.5 38.7	39.5 39.7	39.1 39.2	39.2 39.4	38.8 39.3	37.7 37.8	38.6 39.1	39.4 39.7	39.5 39.8	40.8 41.3	39.6 39.9	39.9 39.8
H	lourly ea 993 994	nings £ 6.99 7.22	11.12 11.85	9.88 10.06	8.98 9.21	9.27 9.81	9.53 9.86	9.75 9.68	9.75 10.38	9.05 9.22	8.99 9.20	6.76 6.92	6.27 6.30	6.73 6.88	8.63 8.77

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

Manu

made fibres

497.2 522.3 537.2

38.7 38.8 38.8

12.51 13.50 13.76

308.2 316.2 333.0

37.4 37.6 37.6

8.22 8.27 8.79

438.8 461.5 474.8

38.3 38.4 38.4

11.19 12.00 12.26

facture of rubber & plastic products

402.1 419.5 439.3

40.3 41.0 40.6

9.82 10.19 10.60

242.1 258.8 262.6

38.1 38.9 38.8

6.12 6.65 6.78

351.2 372.2 388.7

39.6 40.4 40.1

8.64 9.17 9.54

facture facture of other of basic non-metal- metals lic mineral & fabric'd facture of basic

metal

ducts

397.1 423.6 446.5

39.9 40.4 40.6

9.46 10.43 10.96

216.8 234.9 243.6

37.7 37.6 37.8

5.75 6.18 6.46

354.4 380.4 397.9

39.4 39.8 39.9

8.61 9.51 9.93

pro

products

364.2 396.0 417.0

39.9 40.3 39.8

8.79 9.89 10.51

218.4 221.7 228.4

38.1 37.9 37.8

5.66 5.86 5.97

320.5 348.3 358.4

39.4 39.7 39.1

7.85 8.83 9.12

DI

facture facture of coke, of chem-refined icals, ch. petroleum products g products & & man-

& nuclear DF

623.3

38.7 39.5 39.1

16.06

38.1 38.6 38.0

562.0 591.6 607.8

38.6 39.3 38.8

14.48

Manu

DD

357.3

40.6 40.2 40.6

8.81

38.0 37.6 38.1

334.0 337.0

39.9 39.7 40.0

7.89 8.43

facture of pulp, paper & products

hlis

462.4 461.0 515.0

38.7 38.7 38.6

11.68 11.89 13.07

300.6 311.2 324.1

36.8 36.8 36.9

8.08 8.49 8.81

397.9 401.1 435.0

37.9 38.0 37.9

10.24 10.57 11.33

Employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period.

Manu- Manu- Manu-facture facture facture facture of food of textiles of leather of wood products; & textile & leather & wood beverages products products products

DC

41.0 40.6 41.0

38.2 38.1 38.7

40.0 39.7 40.0

DB

374.1 392.6 402.6

40.7 40.2

9.47 9.90

220.2 230.3 243.5

38.5 38.0 38.1

5.64 6.08 6.41

311.1 328.8 335.4

41.2 39.6 39.3

7.25 8.18 8.47

NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

Mining Manu-& quarry-ing of food

DA

454.3 466.2 536.8

39.9 39.9 39.6

11.46 11.65 13.59

261.0 270.6 297.8

37.7 37.6 38.2

6.94 7.23 7.81

387.1 395.9 464.8

39.1 39.1 39.2

9.89 10.12 11.86

ng

С

607.4 599.6

39.2 40.3 40.3

14.98 14.82

36.9 37.5 37.1

534.1 538.4

38.6 39.7 39.5

13.31 13.50

FARNINGS AND HOURS

EARNINGS AND HOURS

uring

2,3,4

425.9 434.7

39.4 39.7

10.56 10.79

253.4 263.2

37.6 37.7

6.68 6.94

375.5 384.4

38.9 39.1

9.42 9.67

5.5

All industries and services

0-9

418.2 428.2

38.6 38.9

10.68 10.90

268.7 278.4

36.9 37.0

7.23

349.5 359.5

37.8 38.0

9.08

Service industrie

6,7,8,9

413.8 423.0

38.3 38.5

10.68 10.88

271.2 280.7

36.7 36.9

7.32 7.51

340.7 350.5

37.5

8.94 9.17

Source: New Earnings Survey

Aver	age e	arning	s and	hours	of ful	I-time	non n	nanua	emplo	oyees	by inc	dustry	group	+ 2	0.0
Manu- facture of transport equip- ment	Manu- facturing not else- where classified	Electricity, gas & water supply	, Construct- ion	Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles	Hotels and restaur- ants	Transport, storage & comm- unication	Financial intermedi- ation	Real estate, renting & busi- ness activities	Public admin & defence; compul- sory socia security	Education	Health & social work	Other commun- ity, social & persona service activities	All manu- facturing	All services	All indust- ries
<u>DM</u>	DN	<u>E</u> ,	<u>F</u>	<u>G</u>	<u>H</u>	<u> </u>	<u>J</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>L</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>N</u>	0	<u>D</u>	G-Q	<u>A-Q</u>
437.5	376.0	489.7	410.2	357.4	303.4	447.7	535.4	477.5	395.2	438.4	417.0	388.7	435.8	427.2	429.7
446.6	409.6	512.6	431.6	366.6	326.2	453.4	562.0	496.5	407.0	444.8	424.9	396.7	449.2	440.7	443.3
492.9	397.2	538.5	445.8	383.2	357.8	461.1	592.5	515.4	424.2	457.3	453.5	410.0	479.6	459.5	464.5
40.0	40.3	38.7	40.4	40.6	41.5	41.2	36.3	38.6	38.1	33.4	38.6	39.5	39.7	38.5	38.9
40.5	41.2	38.8	40.9	40.6	42.5	41.4	36.6	38.9	38.1	33.6	38.7	40.0	39.9	38.7	39.0
41.0	41.0	39.2	40.7	40.8	41.5	41.8	36.6	38.9	38.5	33.8	39.1	39.9	39.9	38.8	39.1
10.93	9.08	12.46	10.06	8.56	7.36	10.57	14.61	12.31	10.35	12.59	10.66	9.92	10.80	10.95	10.92
11.01	9.99	13.19	10.51	9.02	7.65	10.68	15.47	12.71	10.67	13.14	10.95	10.11	11.24	11.36	11.33
11.98	9.71	13.76	10.84	9.37	8.70	10.76	16.34	13.21	11.01	13.36	11.52	10.44	11.95	11.80	11.83
265.1	215.5	299.0	229.0	221.8	225.7	283.1	284.3	284.4	275.4	348.1	286.1	276.6	263.7	281.1	278.8
261.4	240.1	317.3	246.0	226.1	238.9	286.3	302.1	294.6	281.7	351.5	294.6	292.3	275.0	290.0	288.1
293.5	252.7	344.7	253.1	241.2	241.4	302.9	320.9	308.4	296.3	361.1	307.6	304.5	289.4	304.1	302.4
38.1	38.1	37.7	37.7	38.6	39.5	39.2	36.2	37.3	37.2	32.6	37.4	37.3	37.8	36.9	37.1
38.1	38.4	38.3	38.2	38.6	39.8	39.3	36.3	37.5	37.1	32.4	37.5	37.8	37.8	36.9	37.0
38.7	37.9	38.1	38.3	38.5	39.9	39.7	36.3	37.5	37.2	32.7	37.7	37.8	37.9	36.9	37.1
6.94	5.60	7.99	6.09	5.72	5.74	7.13	7.84	7.69	7.41	10.36	7.65	7.51	6.95	7.52	7.45
6.88	6.26	8.36	6.45	5.83	5.96	7.22	8.32	7.89	7.57	10.82	7.83	7.76	7.26	7.84	7.76
7.59	6.68	9.07	6.60	6.26	6.03	7.63	8.84	8.25	7.96	11.03	8.18	8.09	7.64	8.22	8.16
406.1	317.4	416.6	367.3	298.9	263.9	389.8	410.1	391.9	341.3	383.7	319.3	336.1	385.2	353.8	360.4
410.8	351.1	438.0	387.6	306.8	282.8	396.0	432.4	408.1	348.9	387.6	327.8	348.1	398.7	364.5	371.6
460.0	346.5	471.1	402.8	322.1	298.9	404.4	455.2	425.4	365.8	397.9	343.6	361.5	424.4	381.2	389.6
39.6	39.5	38.3	39.7	39.7	40.4	40.5	36.3	38.0	37.7	32.9	37.7	38.4	39.1	37.7	38.0
40.1	40.2	38.6	40.3	39.8	41.1	40.7	36.5	38.3	37.6	32.9	37.8	38.9	39.3	37.8	38.1
40.6	39.9	38.8	40.2	39.8	40.6	41.0	36.5	38.3	37.9	33.1	38.0	38.9	39.3	37.9	38.2
10.22	7.86	10.79	9.12	7.32	6.48	9.35	11.14	10.27	9.04	11.22	8.42	8.71	9.69	9.22	9.33
10.25	8.74	11.37	9.59	7.70	6.82	9.51	11.85	10.64	9.26	11.72	8.64	8.98	10.13	9.61	9.72
11.28	8.69	12.16	9.93	8.07	7.33	9.66	12.48	11.10	9.65	11.93	9.02	9.33	10.74	10.03	10.17
	S. Company	and the second second	and the state of the second	and the state of		and the second	The second second						Source	e. New Ear	inings Survey

Average earnings and hours of full-time non manual employees by industry *

Public administra-tion

91

390.5 391.3

38.4 38.2

10.18 10.24

259.2 268.2

37.3 37.3

6.94 7.20

330.9 336.6

37.9 37.8

8.73 8.91

Education/ health services

93,95

436.7 444.6

35.2 35.4

12.08 12.18

307.4 318.8

35.1 35.3

8.58 8.79

348.2 359.6

35.1 35.3

9.61 9.81

9

406.0 411.1

37.3 37.4

10.76 10.83

290.0 299.9

36.1 36.2

7.92 8.13

337.9 347.1

36.6 36.7

9.09 9.28

Banking, finance, insurance business services/ leasing

485.4 500.2

37.3 37.4

12.97 13.39

275.2 283.2

36.6 36.7

7.53

384.4 395.1

36.9 37.0

10.27 10.61

79

440.0 498.9

39.2 41.4

11.04 12.03

301.5 337.8

38.4 41.6

7.75

393.8 443.5

38.9 41.5

9.96

lanu-

facture of machin

DK

ery & equipment

410.3 425.2 456.5

40.2 40.3 40.1

10.12 10.52 11.34

225.8 248.5 264.2

38.0 38.2 38.6

5.90 6.48 6.85

367.8 385.6 414.0

39.6 39.8 39.8

9.19 9.65 10.37

acture of elec-rical & optical equip't

443.7 452.5 466.0

39.4 39.7 39.6

11.22 11.40 11.74

275.8 280.4 285.9

38.3 38.6 38.3

7.18 7.25 7.46

399.4 406.9 419.4

39.1 39.4 39.3

10.17 10.33 10.65

81

517.2 531.8

36.3 36.3

14.01 14.58

278.4 287.5

36.3 36.3

7.65

388.6 399.5

36.3 36.3

10.55 10.93

429.3 452.4

40.2 41.1

10.35 10.81

266.0 285.0

38.3 39.4

6.86

371.9 392.6

39.5 40.4

9.12 9.50

83

494.6 506.1

38.0 38.1

12.88 13.21

280.5 287.2

36.9 37.1

7.61

395.4 404.7

37.5 37.6

10.41 10.70

ata for 1994 is coded to both SIC80 and SIC92 to aid historical comparisons. ne New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Surv nt A (published by HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 - 873 9090) or the article 'Patterns of Pay: results of the 1995 New Earnings Survey' Labour Market Trends. Na nt A (published by HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 - 873 9090) or the article 'Patterns of Pay: results of the 1995 New Earnings Survey' Labour Market Trends. Na nt A (published by HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 - 873 9090) or the article 'Patterns of Pay: results of the 1995 New Earnings Survey' Labour Market Trends. Na	vey 1995 overnber
995, pp 405-412.	

denotes information not available.

5

GREAT

BRITAIN

SIC 1992

MEN Weekly 1994 1995 1996

.5

A

Hours worked

WOMEN Weekly earnings £ 1994 229.9 1995 237.3 1996 ...

Hours worked 1994 38.0 1995 37.8 1996 37.9

Hourly earnings £ 1994 6.13 1995 6.26 1996 ...

Hours worked

1994 1995 1996

Note:

ALL Weekly 1994 1995 1996

1994 1995 1996

Agri-culture, hunting & forestry

earnings £

317.0 334.8 361.3

41.6 42.4 42.9

7.65 7.93 8.49

38.0 37.8 37.9

earnings £ 288.4 301.7 327.2

40.2 40.8 41.6

earnings £ 7.08

7.38

Fishing

в

40.0 40.2 39.1

37.5

39.9 40.5 38.4

5.	6	NEW Avera	EARNI age earn	NGS S nings a	URVEY nd hour	rs of ful	I-time en	nployee	s by inc	lustry *							A	verag	je earn	ings an	d hours	of full-t	NEW E	ARNIN	GS SUI	RVEY	5.6
GREATE	BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water suppl industries	Extraction y minerals/o other than fuels; manu facture of metals, min ral products	Mechanica res engineerin u- ne- s/	al Electrica g electronic engineeri	/ Metal good engineering and vehicle industries	s, Food,drink g and tobacco s	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manu facturing industries	- Construction	n Distributio and repai	on Hotels and irs catering	Distribution hotels and catering; repairs	n, Transpo I	ort Postal servic teleco cation	Tran tes and mmuni- com s cati	insport d mmuni- ion	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administra ion	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufact- uring industries	Service industries	All industries and services
AT APRI SIC 1980	L) 	0	1	chemicals 2	32	34	3		47	4	_ 50	61,62,64,	65,67 66	6	71-77	79	7		81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
1 1	Veekly ea 993 994	rnings £ 233.2 241.7	430.7 459.3	357.6 368.5	335.0 343.2	345.4 356.5	344.2 353.7	347.9 343.5	381.6 398.1	333.5 338.6	320.5 328.3	295.7 303.7	229.1 225.9	287.1 293.9	337.9 340.5	344. 373.	4 34 1 35	40.2 52.0	509.7 526.0	451.8 459.1	449.9 461.3	373.7 374.6	394.4 403.1	366.8 372.6	342.7 350.9	361.3 369.3	353.5 362.1
H 1 1	lours wor 993 994	45.9 46.4	40.9 41.0	42.1 42.4	42.7 43.0	41.3 41.5	41.8 42.2	43.5 43.9	40.8 41.1	42.5 42.9	43.1 43.4	41.7 42.0	42.0 42.3	41.8 42.0	46.4 46.5	41. 43.	4 4 3 4	44.5 45.3	36.4 36.5	39.7 40.1	38.8 39.1	38.8 38.7	37.0 37.1	38.6 38.7	42.1 42.5	40.5 40.8	41.3 41.6
H 1 1	lourly ear 993 994	nings £ 4.97 5.15	10.44 11.10	8.34 8.54	7.71 7.88	8.25 8.54	8.14 8.33	7.84 7.77	8.98 9.54	7.61 7.73	7.29 7.37	6.90 7.02	5.23 5.40	6.72 6.85	7.15 7.19	5 8. 9 8.	20 56	7.51 7.69	13.76 14.35	11.30 11.45	11.56 11.85	9.63 9.70	10.24 10.36	9.36 9.46	7.99 8.16	8.80 8.97	8.44 8.61
WOMEN W 1 1	/eekly ea 993 994	rnings £ 182.5 195.2	291.1 303.7	245.2 248.2	214.2 220.0	206.0 217.9	220.2 230.1	227.1 227.8	265.2 285.0	213.4 219.0	215.9 228.7	200.7 208.2	169.0 174.6	194.2 202.0	255.7 263.1	290. 319.	1 26 7 28	67.4 82.1	278.0 287.2	278.4 284.6	273.8 281.5	257.2 266.0	296.5 308.0	275.7 285.0	220.0 226.8	260.0 269.0	252.6 261.5
H 1! 1!	ours wor 993 994	ked 40.6 40.6	37.7 37.8	38.5 38.7	38.4 38.8	39.4 39.7	39.0 39.3	39.8 40.1	37.8 37.6	39.0 39.2	37.5 37.9	38.6 38.8	39.0 39.5	38.7	38.9 38.9	38. 41.	9 3 4 3	38.9 39.9	36.3 36.3	37.0 37.2	36.6 36.7	37.4 37.3	35.4 35.6	36.4 36.5	38.9 39.1	37.0 37.2	37.4 37.6
H 1! 1!	ourly ear 993 994	nings £ 4.40 4.77	7.70 8.12	6.33 6.43	5.45 5.60	5.23 5.47	5.62 5.84	5.64 5.65	6.95 7.50	5.41 5.54	5.75 6.00	5.18 5.34	4.32 4.47	5.02 5.20	6.24 6.48	4 7. 8 7.	35 67	6.65 6.94	7.64 7.87	7.54 7.73	7.48 7.69	6.88 7.13	8.22 8.42	7.49 7.69	5.61 5.76	6.98 7.17	6.70 6.89
ALL W 19	/eekiy ea i 993 994	rnings £ 226.9 236.2	403.3 426.9	334.8 343.8	318.9 326.5	308.7 320.1	322.4 332.1	313.2 310.2	347.1 364.9	295.1 300.4	310.2 318.6	262.7 270.4	200.1 202.1	252.9 260.2	321.5 324.7	333. 362.	9 32 9 33	25.8 38.1	387.0 398.5	378.7 386.1	371.9 381.4	323.6 328.9	330.7 342.0	316.5 325.2	313.7 321.6	316.4 325.2	316.9 325.7
H 19 19	ours wor l 993 994	ked 45.2 45.7	40.3 40.4	41.4 41.6	42.1 42.4	40.8 41.0	41.3 41.7	42.4 42.8	39.9 40.0	41.4 41.7	42.6 42.9	40.6 40.8	40.5 40.9	40.6 40.8	45.0 45.0	40. 42.	9 4 9 4	43.5 44.2	36.4 36.4	38.6 38.9	37.8 38.0	38.2 38.1	35.9 36.1	37.4 37.5	41.3 41.7	38.9 39.2	39.8 40.1
H 19 19	ourly ear 993 994	nings £ 4.91 5.11	9.93 10.52	7.95 8.13	7.44 7.60	7.47 7.75	7.72 7.91	7.22 7.17	8.39 8.97	6.93 7.06	7.16 7.26	6.31 6.45	4.79 4.96	6.10 6.26	7.00	0 8. 7 8.	05 40	7.37 7.56	10.49 10.88	9.73 9.93	9.73 10.02	8.48 8.64	8.91 9.10	8.35 8.52	7.45 7.62	8.02 8.21	7.84 8.03
5. GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agri- culture hunting forestry	NEW Avera Fishing	EARNI age ear Mining & quarry- ing	Manu- facture of food products; beverages & tobacco DA	URVEY and ho Manu- facture of textiles products DB D	urs of Ianu- Icture Ieather roducts C DD	all full-t all full-t facture vood of pulg paper vodu sprodu publis & print DE	Manu- facture of coke, ts petroleum products ing & nuclear DF	Manu- facture of chem- icals, ch. products & & man- made fibre: DG	S by ind Manu- facture of a plastic no products lic products lic prducts lic prducts lic prducts lic prducts lic prducts lic prducts lic pr	dustry (anu- cture of bion-metal- metal- oducts metal poducts DJ	group ure factur asic of m bric'd equi al fucts DK	+ ure Manu- facture acture trical & poment optical equipt DL	Manu- facture of transport equip- ment DM	Ave Manu- facturing not else- where classified DN	Electricity, gas & water supply	Construct	gs ar Wholesale & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles etc. G	e Hotels and restaur- ants	rs of al Transport, Fi storage & comm- unication	Inancial termedi- ion ket nes act K	me emp al Public ade, admin usi- comp ivities securi L	NEW I bloyees Educatic & bic il- social ty M	EARNIN by indu	Other commun- ity, social & service activities 0 D	Source: Nev RVEY roup + II All anu- cturing G-Q	v Earnings Survey 5.6 Hill rices All indust- ries A-Q
MEN Week 1994 1995 1996	ly earning 239.0 257.8 264.1	gs £) 3 1	459.4 461.4 496.4	.346.3 354.7 385.6	288.7 296.9 309.7	285.9 2 305.0 2 301.4 2	79.1 396. 81.1 403. 94.3 431.	5 530.1 4 556.6 7 570.7	419.9 437.5 445.6	320.5 335.9 342.4	308.0 32 325.4 34 337.8 35	23.0 34 13.9 35 58.8 37	2.3 369.2 9.3 377.3 74.3 385.7	367.9 385.4 405.2	283.9 302.4 306.9	427.5 436.4 467.1	327.0 344.9 358.3	316.8 325.6 340.5	230.3 242.2 257.1	352.3 357.2 367.9	525.5 4 553.3 4 584.4 4	14.0 375 29.4 384 47.1 402	.4 409.2 .6 415.3 .5 428.1	360.1 366.9 387.7	328.1 336.5 347.7	350.8 3 364.1 3 380.0 3	72.2 363.0 32.6 374.6 39.7 391.6
Hours 1994 1995 1996	worked 46.1 47.1 46.7	41.6 42.8 7 42.4	44.8 46.6 46.1	43.9 44.5 43.3	44.2 42.9 42.9	42.3 42.6 43.2	43.7 41. 43.5 41. 43.9 41.	0 3 40.4 4 40.5	40.8 40.8 40.6	43.5 44.3 43.3	43.7 4 44.1 4 43.4 4	43.5 4 44.4 4 44.1 4	42.4 41.0 43.4 41.6 42.8 41.6	41.8 42.8 42.3	42.8 43.6 43.6	40.3 40.8 41.0	43.6 44.1 44.0	41.9 42.1 42.1	41.7 42.3 41.9	45.2 45.6 45.5	36.7 36.8 36.8	41.0 38 41.3 38 41.1 39	.7 35.1 .7 34.8 .1 35.0	39.6 39.6 39.9	41.9 42.1 41.8	42.4 43.0 42.7	40.8 41.5 41.0 41.9 40.9 41.7
Hourl 1994 1995 1996	y earning 5.1 5.4 5.6	IS £ 14 17 50	9.88 9.88 	7.81 7.96 8.89	6.37 6.86 7.18	6.40 6.97	6.21 9. 6.43 9. 6.66 10.	52 12.34 75 13.85 31 14.04	10.10 10.73 10.88	7.30 7.56 7.81	6.87 7.37 7.75	7.27 7.73 8.11	7.99 8.9 8.26 9.0 8.72 9.20	8.78 9.01 9.48	6.50 6.92 7.03	10.57 10.67 11.41	7.35 7.77 8.07	7.37 7.73 8.06	5.55 5.66 6.06	7.66 7.71 7.97	14.21 15.13 16.01	10.08 9 10.35 9 10.86 10	.69 10.94 .92 11.74 .29 12.05	8 8.97 9.24 9.64	7.72 8.01 8.31	8.16 8.46 8.86	9.01 8.63 9.29 8.91 9.72 9.34
WOMEN Week 1994 1995 1996	ly earning 204.1 209.5 201.3	gs £ 	 	226.0 236.7 248.5	168.9 179.0 189.0	178.8 2 199.7 200.8	10.5 278. 290. 299.	5 9 5	276.4 280.6 294.7	209.8 217.6 223.5	202.1 20 216.6 21 221.0 22	01.3 21 19.1 23 25.3 24	7.7 233.8 34.9 237.9 46.7 240.7	254.6 258.1 278.9	197.6 215.6 229.4	296.9 316.3 343.2	227.1 242.8 250.0	215.8 219.9 235.4	181.6 185.1 190.7	281.8 284.9 299.2	283.6 2 301.5 2 320.2 2	276.8 272 285.6 278 299.5 292	.3 338.8 .8 342.2 .9 353.0	266.6 271.4 281.7	250.0 264.3 275.7	226.1 2 236.7 2 246.7 2	69.1 261.7 76.4 269.8 89.8 283.0

39.4 39.3 39.8

6.43 6.59 7.00

355.6 371.3 392.8

42.4

8.54 8.76 9.25

39.7 39.9 39.6

4.93 5.42 5.81

260.1 279.8 287.7

42.0 42.7 42.6

6.09 6.56 6.75

37.8 38.3 38.1

7.93 8.33 9.03

396.4 408.7 441.3

39.7 40.3 40.4

9.98 10.16 10.95

38.0 38.4 38.6

6.00 6.34 6.49

316.1 333.8 347.4

43.0 43.5 43.5

7.22 7.63 7.93

38.8 38.8 38.7

5.55 5.66 6.09

281.4 289.2 303.7

40.8 40.9 40.9

6.74 7.05 7.40

39.3 39.3 39.6

4.66 4.67 4.78

207.7 216.1 225.9

40.5 41.0 40.8

5.13 5.22 5.47

39.8 39.9 40.2

6.89 6.99 7.36

338.2 343.5 353.6

44.2 44.6 44.5

7.53 7.59 7.86

36.2 36.4 36.3

7.82 8.30 8.82

407.2 429.7 452.8

36.4 36.6 36.6

11.02 11.74 12.37

37.5 37.7 37.8

7.47 7.61 7.95

362.0 375.6 392.0

39.7 40.0 39.9

9.13 9.39 9.83

37.2 37.2 37.3

7.31 7.47 7.85

332.0 338.9 355.6

38.1 38.1 38.3

8.71 8.89 9.28

39.4 39.8 39.6

5.91 5.96 6.08

331.6 338.6 343.5

40.6 41.1 41.0

8.14 8.24 8.36

39.0 39.2 39.4

5.54 5.97 6.26

323.1 340.7 356.3

41.9 42.8 42.3

7.64 7.95 8.40

39.2 39.5 39.0

5.11 5.52 5.79

307.7 328.4 342.7

43.0 43.8 43.5

39.1 39.6 39.5

5.13 5.49 5.57

287.3 305.6 314.6

42.7 43.3 42.6

Hourly earnings £19945.1519955.4419965.54 7.03 7.49 7.86 6.54 7.06 7.35 5.71 6.36 6.37 6.09 6.38 6.57 8.87 9.16 9.63 11.81 13.18 13.51 9.34 9.84 9.97 6.80 7.12 7.35 9.70 9.74 10.52 7.19 7.40 8.19 5.33 5.72 6.03 Note: Data for 1994 is coded to both SIC80 and SIC92 to aid historical comparisons.
 The New Earnings Survey is conducted in April each year and is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain. For full details, see New Earnings Survey 1995 Part A (published by HMSO, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT, tel 0171 - 873 9090) or the article 'Patterns of Pay: results of the 1995 New Earnings Survey' Labour Market Trends. November 1995, pp. 405-412.
 denotes information not available.

37.7 38.0 37.8

7.30 7.68 7.92

361.0 369.6 391.1

40.0 40.3 40.3

38.4 38.7 38.3

500.0 526.8 543.2

41.9 40.2 40.1

38.5 38.8 39.2

7.17 7.15 7.48

381.9 396.9 404.6

40.2 40.3 40.2

40.0 40.1 40.6

5.15 5.44 5.51

294.2 309.8 317.2

42.6 43.4 42.8

Hoursworked199439.8199539.5199639.9

 Hourly earnings £

 1994
 5.22

 1995
 5.28

 1996
 5.08

 Weekly earnings £

 1994
 233.5

 1995
 249.9

 1996
 255.4

Hoursworked199445.0199545.8199645.8

ALL

40.1 40.1 40.4

5.62 5.92 6.16

311.3 320.1 349.1

42.7 43.2 42.5

39.3 39.3 39.2

4.29 4.55 4.82

226.7 236.5 247.8

41.6 41.0 41.0

39.1 39.9 39.1

4.55 4.95 5.15

244.3 265.0 265.2

41.1 41.6 41.8

39.4 38.5 38.9

5.28

270.1 275.5 286.5

43.1 43.0 43.3

37.0 38.1 37.1

438.7 443.9 474.9

43.6 45.4 44.9

37.5

41.7 42.9 41.0

39.2 39.3 39.3

5.14 6.01 6.27

321.1 334.3 349.2

41.6 42.2 41.9

7.61 7.92 8.29

37.2 37.3 37.3

7.16 7.40 7.76

327.5 336.5 351.7

39.2 39.4 39.3

8.25 8.51 8.90

Source: New Earnings Survey

37.7 37.9 38.0

7.12 7.15 7.43

293.5 298.5 310.9

38.2 38.4 38.5

7.67 7.76 8.06

37.8 38.3 38.2

6.72 6.91 7.22

297.6 308.8 320.3

40.2 40.6 40.4

7.34 7.60 7.91

32.9 32.8 32.9

9.93 10.41 10.68

368.3 372.2 383.6

33.8 33.6 33.8

10.38 10.98 11.25

37.6 37.6 37.6

6.90 7.13 7.51

326.1 336.3 351.7

40.1 40.3 40.2

8.03 8.31 8.71

EARNINGS E O

UNIT WAGE COSTS * All employees: index for main industrial sectors 5.8

ITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Energy and – water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole econom	ny
2 1992 90=100			Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier
	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	71.6 74.9 75.7 78.4 82.3 85.5 87.5 89.8 93.7 100.0 105.7 106.5 106.0 106.0 109.3	9.2 4.5 1.1 3.6 5.0 4.0 2.3 2.7 4.4 6.7 5.7 0.8 -0.4 0.0 3.1	76.9 80.1 76.3 94.5 80.9 76.2 84.9 95.2 96.2 100.0 111.3 113.0 105.6 97.8	65.7 67.7 67.1 66.2 72.5 75.0 79.4 84.6 93.7 100.0 101.3 105.2 103.8 100.6	61.1 60.0 61.1 63.9 67.3 70.2 71.7 77.6 90.7 100.0 107.7 104.1 99.2 98.9	57.3 60.3 62.6 66.7 70.2 73.5 77.2 82.8 91.0 100.0 107.0 110.9 111.0 110.7 112.3	9.6 5.2 3.8 6.5 5.4 4.6 5.1 7.2 9.9 9.9 9.9 9.9 7.0 3.6 0.1 -0.3 1.4
	1991 Q2 Q4 Q4 1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 1993 Q1 1993 Q1 1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 1994 Q1 Q3 Q4 1995 Q1 Q3 Q4 1995 Q1 Q3 Q4 1995 Q1 Q3 Q4 1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 1996 Q1 Q2 Q3	106.5 106.0 106.1 106.8 106.6 105.8 104.6 105.8 106.9 106.1 105.7	$\begin{array}{c} 7.8\\ 5.1\\ 3.2\\ 2.6\\ 0.1\\ 0.7\\ -0.3\\ -2.1\\ -0.7\\ 0.1\\ 1.5\\ -0.1\\ -1.1\\ -0.1\\ -1.1\\ -0.3\\ 2.2\\ 2.8\\ 3.2\\ 4.2\\ 3.5\\ 3.9\end{array}$				106.4 107.6 109.0 110.5 111.2 110.7 111.0 110.7 111.3 111.2 110.8 110.8 110.8 110.8 110.8 112.0 112.2 111.9 112.9 113.4 113.3	$\begin{array}{c} 7.7\\ 6.0\\ 5.6\\ 5.1\\ 4.5\\ 2.9\\ 1.8\\ 0.2\\ 0.1\\ 0.2\\ 0.1\\ 0.2\\ 0.1\\ 0.2\\ 0.1\\ 1.6\\ 1.0\\ 2.0\\ 1.3\\ 1.0\\ \end{array}$
	1994 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	105.1 106.1 105.7 105.3 106.0 105.9 106.0 107.9	0.2 -1.6 -0.9 -1.8 -0.5 -1.8 -1.1 2.2	··· ··· ·· ·· ··	··· ··· ··· ··· ···		··· ··· ··· ···	
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.6 108.3 108.5 108.7 108.5 108.8 109.7 108.6 109.0 110.1 110.4 112.7	2.3 2.5 1.8 2.5 3.2 2.6 3.8 3.1 2.8 3.9 4.1 4.5					
	1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	111.5 112.8 112.4 112.6 112.6 113.4 114.0 114.4	2.7 4.2 3.6 3.8 4.2 3.9 5.4	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··		 	
ree months ending:	1994 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	105.9 105.7 105.6 105.7 105.7 105.7 106.0 106.6	1.0 -0.1 -0.8 -1.4 -1.1 -1.4 -1.1 -0.3	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	107.5 108.3 108.5 108.6 108.6 108.7 109.0 109.0 109.1 109.2 109.8 111.1	1.1 2.3 2.2 2.3 2.5 3.2 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.6 4.2					
	1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	111.6 112.4 112.2 112.6 112.5 112.9 113.3 114.0	3.8 3.8 3.5 3.8 3.7 3.9 4.0 4.5	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	

Selec	ted co	ountrie	s: ind	ex of v	wages	per h	ead: n	nanufa	acturin	ıg (ma	nual v	vorker	s) (0.9
990=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (4)	Greece (8)	lrish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
nnual averages 989 990 991 992 993 994 995	91.4 100.0 108.2 115.3 120.5 126.2 131.9	96 100 105 110 112 115	95.1 100.0 104.8 108.4 110.6 112.4 114.1	95.4 100.0 104.5 107.9 110.6 113.2 117.6	95.7 100.0 104.6 108.7 111.1 113.4 116.1	95.1 100.0 106.6 114.2 120.4 119.8 128.0	84 100 117 133 147 166 188	95 100 105 110 117 118 123	93.2 100.0 109.8 115.7 120.0 124.0 127.8	94.9 100.0 103.5 104.6 104.7 106.9 110.4	97.0 100.0 104.0 108.3 111.9 113.9 115.2	92.0 100.0 108.2 116.5 124.4 130.0 136.4	91.4 100.0 105.5 110.3 113.9 118.6 124.9	96.0 100.0 103.0 106.0 108.0 111.0 114.0
20arteriy averag 1994 01 02 03 04 1995 01 02 03 03 04	124.0 125.4 126.8 128.8 130.2 131.3 132.3 133.8	112.0 115.0 115.0 115.0 117.0	112.9 112.4 111.4 113.0 113.4 113.5 114.0 115.3	112.1 114.5 113.0 113.3 115.5 119.1 117.6 118.2	112.1 112.8 113.5 114.0 114.5 115.5 116.3 116.8	122.6 123.1 124.9 124.9 125.2 126.3 129.3 131.4	159.0 162.0 168.0 174.0 179.0 186.0 190.0 196.0	116.0 117.0 117.0 118.0 119.0 119.0 120.0 123.0	123.3 123.9 124.3 124.6 126.4 126.7 128.7 129.5	106.2 109.7 104.5 108.1 110.3 112.5 107.8 110.9	113.8 113.9 114.0 114.1 114.6 115.1 115.5 115.5	128.1 129.4 130.3 131.8 133.5 135.5 136.7 139.2	116.4 118.7 118.7 120.5 121.2 124.5 126.0 127.9	111.0 111.0 111.0 113.0 113.0 114.0 115.0 115.0
1996 Q1 Q2 Monthly Mar Apr May	135.9 136.8 124.6 124.9 125.5 125.9	112.0 115.0	115.4 116.1 113.5 112.6 112.1 112.5	112.9 113.7 114.5	117.1 118.1 113.6	134.1 123.1	··· ··· ···	116.0 117.0	128.8 123.6 123.8 123.8 123.8 124.0	112.3 114.4 107.2 107.3 106.8 115.1	116.3 116.8 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0	140.7	129.2 134.8 116.2 118.1 119.7 117.7	111.0 111.0 111.0 111.0 111.0
Jul Aug Sep Cet Nov Dac 1995 Jan Har Ag Mar Mar May Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Cet	126.2 126.9 127.3 128.0 128.6 129.8 129.5 130.6 130.5 131.2 131.1 131.6 132.4 132.3 132.2 133.3	115.0 117.0 	111.8 111.6 111.8 112.1 113.0 113.6 113.6 113.6 113.6 113.2 113.4 113.5 113.6 113.5 113.0 114.3 114.7 114.8 114.9	113.0 113.3 115.5 118.2 117.6	114.3 115.0 115.3 115.7 115.7 116.3	124.9 124.9 125.2 126.3 129.3 129.3		117.0 118.0 119.0 119.0 119.0	124.2 124.3 124.5 124.6 124.6 124.6 126.4 126.5 126.6 126.7 126.7 126.7 126.7 126.7 128.5 128.5 129.2 129.2	98.6 104.9 108.9 109.3 109.8 105.7 111.0 110.6 110.6 110.5 116.6 106.1 106.1 111.2 111.2 111.2 111.2	114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 115.0 115.0 115.1 115.2 115.2 115.2 115.2 115.2 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5		120.1 117.3 118.7 120.0 119.5 121.5 121.1 121.2 121.4 124.4 122.4 125.5 127.5 127.5 126.4 126.4 126.4 126.4 126.4 126.4	111.0 111.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 114.0 114.0 115.0 115.0
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	135.0 134.7 136.5 136.5 136.7 136.7 136.2 137.2 138.2 138.2 year earlier		116.3 115.2 115.7 115.4 115.2 116.8 116.8		117.1 118.1 	134.1	··· ··· ··· ···	123.0) 129.5 128.8 128.8 128.8 129.1 129.1 129.5	5 110.5 3 110.2 3 113.4 3 113.5 113.6 5 112.5 117.8 110.5	5 115.5 2 116.2 4 116.4 5 116.4 5 116.4 5 116.4 5 116.4 5 117.4	5 2 4 8 8 5	129. 128. 128. 130. 133. 135. 135.	7 116.0 7 117.0 9 116.0 1 116.0 6 118.0 7 117.0 0 118.0 118.0 118.0
Annual average 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	s 9 8 7 5 5 5 5	1 5 5 5 1 3	4 5 5 3 2 2 2 2	7 5 4 3 2 2 4	3 4 5 4 2 2 2	5 5 7 7 5 -0 7	18 19 17 13 11 13	4 6 5 4 6 1 4	6 7 10 5 4 3 3	5 5 4 1 0 2 3	0 3 4 4 3 2 1	6 9 8 8 7 5 5	8 9 6 5 3 4 5	3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
Quarterly avera 1994 01 Q2 Q3 Q4	ges 5 4 4 5	2 3 2 2	1 2 1 2	3 4 2 1	3 3 2 2	5 2 3 2	12 13 14 12	4 3 2 2	4 3 3 3	1 2 -1 3	4 2 2 1	6 5 4 4	3 4 4 5	3322
1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1996 Q1	5 5 4 4 4	· · · · · · ·	0 1 2 2 2	3 4 4 4 	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	2 3 4 5 7	13 15 13 13	2 2 3 4	3 2 4 4 2	4 3 3 3 2 2	1	4 5 5 6 5	4 5 6 6 7 8	2 3 4 2 3 4
Monthly averag Feb Mar Apr Jui Jui Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	es 55544555556	2	1 3 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2	3 4 4 4 3 2	2		······································	4	4 4 5 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 1 3 3 3 3	4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1		4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 5 5	4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	5 5 6 5 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1 -0 1 1 1 1 3 3 2 2 2	3 3 4 4 4 4	2	2		3	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 3 3 4 3 1 1 2 2 2 1 5			55 54 52 66 7 66 7 7 66	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug P	4 55 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		1 2 2 2 3 2		2	7			2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	-1 32 22 . 1 . 4			· 6	3 4 3 3 7 3 7 4 1 4 3 4 .
Notes: 1 Wa 2 Sea 3 Mal 4 Hou 5 Mo	ges and sala asonally adju les only. urly wage rat nthly earning	aries on a wee usted. gs.	ekly basis (a	ll employees)			6 Inc 7 Inc 8 Hc 9 All 10 Pr	cluding minir cluding minin ourly earning l industries. oduction wol	ng. Ig and transp s. rkers. NOVEMBE	oort. R 1996	LA	BOUR MAR) - Main Eco KET TREN	nomic Indicators

RETAIL PRICES 6.1 Summary of recent movements

		All items (RPI)		All items exclu	lding			de la complete de la	
				Mortgage inter payments (RP	rest IX)	Mortgage inter and indirect ta	rest payments xes (RPIY)	Housing	
		Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months
1995	Sep Oct Nov Dec	150.6 149.8 149.8 150.7	3.9 3.2 3.1 3.2	149.2 148.7 148.8 149.6	3.1 2.9 2.9 3.0	145.9 145.3 145.3 145.6	2.6 2.4 2.4 2.5	146.7 146.2 146.2 147.2	3.1 2.9 2.8 3.0
1996	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	150.2 150.9 151.5 152.6 152.9 153.0 152.4 153.1 153.8	2.9 2.7 2.7 2.4 2.2 2.1 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.1	149.3 150.2 150.9 152.0 152.5 152.6 151.9 152.8 153.6	2.8 2.9 2.9 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.9	145.3 146.2 146.9 147.9 148.4 148.5 147.7 148.7 149.6	2.5 2.5 2.6 2.3 2.3 2.4 2.4 2.5	146.8 147.6 148.4 149.0 149.5 149.7 148.8 149.7 150.5	2.7 2.7 2.8 2.5 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.6

RETAIL PRICES 6.2

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

Index		Percentage cha	ange over	Index	7 400	Percentage cha	ange over
Jan 1	987=100	1 month	12 months	Jan 198	/=100	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	153.8	0.5	2.1	Tobacco Cinarettes	192.5 194.5	0.2	6.9 7
Food and catering	149.3	-0.7	2.3	Tobacco	176.9		1
Alcohol and tobacco	177.2	0.2	4.1				
Housing and household expenditure	153.6	01	0.8	Housing	169.2	-0.1	0.1
Personal expenditure	137.2	3.2	13	Rent	211 5	0.1	0.1 A
Travel and laisure	15/.2	0.8	1.5	Mortgage interest payments	155.8		1/
Travel and leisure	134.5	0.0	5.5	Depreciation (lan 1995 - 100)	105.3		-14
Consumer durables	118.5	2.5	0.9	Community charge and rates/council tax	144.4		0 7 5
0 14 1	440.0	50	0.7	Water and other payments	247.3		. 0
Seasonal food	119.2	-5.8	-9.7	Repairs and maintenance charges	100.1		b
Food excluding seasonal	145.5	-0.2	3.9	Do-it yoursell materials	150.9		2
All items excluding seasonal food	154.7	0.7	2.5	Dweiling insurance & ground rent	183.4		
All items excluding food	156.2	0.7	2.2		105.0		And the second second
				Fuel and Light	135.0	0.0	0.2
Other indices				Coal and solid fuels	127.3		1
All items excluding:				Electricity	147.2		
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)	153.6	0.5	2.9	Gas	124.3		0
housing	150.5	0.5	2.6	Oil and other fuels	130.1		15
mortgage interest payments and							
indirect taxes (BPIY)[1]	149.6	0.6	2.5	Household goods	138.3	0.5	2.5
mortgage interest payments and				Furniture	139.9		4
council tax	153.7	0.5	2.7	Fumishinas	141.3		6
mortgage interest payments and	10011	0.0		Electrical appliances	104.4		
depreciation	153.6	0.5	28	Other household equipment	142.0		
depreciation	100.0	0.0	2.0	Household consumables	158.3		1
Food	141 4	-10	17	Pet care	140.8		3
Prood	120.2	-1.0	1.1	i el care	140.0		
Dread	130.3			Household services	1426	0.6	10
Cereais	141.2		0	Destage	152.6	0.0	4
Biscuits and cakes	151.9		4	Fosiage	107.0		1
Beet	134.5		0	Telephones, telemessages, etc	170.0		
Lamb	147.6		20	Domestic services	176.0		
of which, home-killed lamb	149.3		13	Fees and subscriptions	160.1		
Pork	160.4		23				
Bacon	161.3		15	Clothing and footwear	122.3	5.2	-0.2
Poultry	117.1		7	Men's outerwear	121.3		-1
Other meat	133.7		5	Women's outerwear	109.1		C
Fish	122.8		-1	Children's outerwear	119.9		0
of which fresh fish	124.5		0	Other clothing	150.8		3
Butter	166.2		5	Footwear	124.0		-3
Oil and fate	137.0		2				
Chaose	165.1		6	Personal goods and services	165.2	0.5	3.3
Eggo	150.0		11	Personal articles	120.8		1
Lyys Mills freeh	152.4		2	Chemists goods	172.3		4
IVIIIK ITESTI	140.0		1	Personal services	2117		5
Milk products	149.2		1	1 6130101 30141003	E11.7		
lea	151.0		4	Motoring expenditure	159 7	15	4.4
Coffee and other not drinks	119.5		-4	Durahaaa of mater vehicles	1/1 2	1.0	5
Soft drinks	174.6		5	Maintenance of motor vehicles	170.5		5
Sugar and preserves	157.4		3	Detrol and all	168.3		8
Sweets and chocolates	144.8		D	Petrol and on	100.0		-3
Potatoes	156.3		-11	venicles tax and insurance	100.4		
of which, unprocessed potatoes	160.9		-21		405.0	0.0	3.6
Vegetables	110.3		-12	Fares and other travel costs	165.8	0.2	3.0
of which, other fresh vegetables	95.6		-19	Rail fares	183.1		5
Fruit	125.6		-3	Bus and coach fares	178.3		4
of which fresh fruit	122.1		-4	Other travel costs	146.9		3
Other foods	145.4		4				10
	110.1			Leisure goods	123.7	0.0	1.6
Catering	177.5	0.3	4.2	Audio-visual equipment	68.4		-5
Postaurant moals	175.1	0.0	4	Tapes and discs	118.5		3
Cantaon moole	102.4		5	Toys photographic and sport goods	121.2		1
Canteen meals	192.4		4	Books and newspapers	176.8		5
Take-aways and snacks	1/4./		4	Gardening products	143.8		2
	170 7	0.1	20	Cardening products	0.0		
Alcoholic drink	170.7	0.1	2.0		175.2	0.5	3.0
Beer	179.9		4	Television licenses and ventele	100.0	0.0	1
on sales	184.5		4	Television licences and rentals	0140		4
off sales	150.2		4	Entertainment and other recreation	214.0		3
Wines and spirits	158.1		2	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	111.2		2
on sales	174.4		3	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	105.5		and the second second
"	140 4		1				and the second sec

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation.
 For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.
 The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

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6.3 **RETAIL PRICES** Average retail prices of selected items

verage retail prices on September 10 for a number of ortant items derived from prices collected by the Office National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United ngdom are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final column below

Average prices on S	eptember	10 1996		column below.		, ,	
tem	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	ltem t	lumber of juotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	273	73	41- 95
Beef: home-killed, per kg Best beef mince	353	341	278-527	Cheese, per kg			
Topside Brisket (without bone)	360 450	412 769	369-548 739-1100	Cheddar type	278	462	355- 619
Stewing steak	389	412	328- 661	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	264 257	160 137	125- 198 98- 178
Lamb: home-killed, per kg	433	741	635-1099	Mille			
Shoulder (with bone)	405	303	279- 539	Pasteurised, per pint +	310	36	28- 31
lamb: imported (frozen), per l	kg			Теа			
Loin (with bone) Leg (with bone)	174 151	428 424	336- 622 419- 819	Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	257 279	63 136	46- 79 94- 165
perki home-killed, per kg				Coffee			
Leg (foot off)	341	357	309-519	Pure, instant, per 100g	279	187	175-219
Loin (with bone)	444	459	430- 649	Ground(filter fine),227g/per 8c	oz 271	188	124- 259
Bacon, per kg	101	221	294 700	Sugar			
Streaky *	434	476	439-725	Granulated, per kg	281	/6	64- 82
Back *	433	608	438- 879	Fresh vegetables			
				Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per	lb 362	25	12- 39
Ham (not shoulder).				Tomatoes, new loose, 454g/pe	489	45	36- 59
113g/per 4oz	447	91	65-115	Cabbage, hearted, 454g/per l	o 472	30	19-49
AF4g/por lb				Cauliflower, each	478	56	49- 69
Sausages, 4549/per ib	389	138	99- 168	Carrots 4540/per lb	482	20	16- 25
1000				Onions, 454g/per lb	497	30	19- 38
Canned meats	273	95	68-119	Mushrooms, 113g/per 4oz	482	39	27-41
Comed Deer, 340g	210	00	00 110	Lettuce - iceberg, each	489	43	29- 55
Chicken: roasting, oven ready	y, per kg	171	100 107	Leeks, 454g/per lb	437	75	58- 95
Frozen Frozen	204	1/1 181	130- 197 196- 285	Freeh fruit			
Flesh of chilled	001	101	100 200	Apples cooking 454g/per lb	457	54	39- 59
Fresh and smoked fish, per k	g	100	070 710	Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb	494	57	35- 69
Cod fillets Reinhow trout	430	439	198- 569	Pears, dessert, 454g/per lb	473	55	30- 62
Hambow trout	110	0,0		Bananas, 454g/per lb	499	41	39- 49
Canned fish	071	100	00 170	Grapes, 454g/per lb	480	90	64-100
Red salmon, 213g	271	130	99-179	Avocado pear, each	310	58	39-75
Bread				Graperiuit, each	402	00	20 00
White loaf, sliced, 800g	300	55	39-80	terreseased in the product shared at			
Brown loaf sliced 400g	280 280	55	49- 67	Items other than food	546	156	138- 185
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	267	75	49-89	Draught lager, per pint	551	175	159-200
Flour				Whisky per nip	669	124	110-145
Self raising, per 1.5kg	254	59	42- 73	Gin, per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter	1 146	124 274	235-293
contraining, por troing	*			Coal, per 50kg	224	679	515-850
Butter	050	00	79 90	Smokeless fuel per 50kg	260	972	780-1190
Imported per 250g	259	84	79-89	4-star petrol, per litre	549 546	63 58	56- 60
imported, por 2009	200			Unleaded petrol ord, per litre	549	58	56- 60
				Super unleaded petrol per lit	re 288	66	62- 68

Or Scottish equivalent. Average price estimates include prices of delivered milk and shop-bought milk. However, 80 per cent price range includes 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 ationship between the old and the new index structure is shown n Employment Gazette, p 379, September 1986.

Definitions

Seasonal food: items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations. These are fresh fruit and vegetables, fresh fish, eggs and home-killed lamb.

Consumer durables: Furniture, furnishings, electrical appliances and other household equipment, men's, women's and children's outerwear and footwear, audio-visual equipment, records and tapes, toys, photographic and sports goods.

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices 6.4

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								Ger	neral in	RET/	AIL PRIC	CES	6.4
-	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goodsand services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
	38 36 36 34 32 36 35 35 35 35 35	157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158 187 190	61 55 54 50 46 47 46 47 46 45 45 43	73 74 71 71 70 77 79 76 77 72	44 41 40 45 48 47 47 47 48	- 74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58 58 58 58 58 54 54		127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125 124	- 22 23 23 20 20 20 21 20 21 20 19 17	47 50 47 48 48 48 47 46 48 46 45		1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	Weights
	100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9 144.2 156.4 168.2 179.5	103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151.0 156.0 166.4	99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2 131.7 134.5	102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0 128.4 133.1	101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9 142.0 141.6	101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8 120.4 120.6	101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9 153.3 158.2	103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9 138.7 144.7 149.7 152.4	101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4 155.4 155.4 159.3	101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5 121.8 121.7	101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7 162.5 167.7	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Annual averages
	100.0 101.4 105.6 108.3 118.2 137.4 137.4 150.0 166.5	100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 156.0 151.6 150.2	100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.7 127.1 125.4	100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7 123.9 125.8 126.1	100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 125.5 135.3 139.8 142.4	100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7 114.9 116.2	100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2 138.4 144.7 149.5	100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 122.8 134.0 137.9 147.5	100.0 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8 140.9 148.6 154.0	100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3 121.3 122.3	100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 145.5 153.6 160.1	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12 Jan 18
	168.5	157.3	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9	1994	Sep 13
	168.4 168.0 170.9	159.8 160.1 160.4	134.0 133.8 133.8	129.0 130.3 131.1	141.0 140.9 141.2	122.1 122.7 122.8	154.3 154.4 156.6	149.7 149.1 150.5	156.0 156.1 156.1	121.1 121.2 121.4	164.4 164.5 164.7		Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13
	175.6 177.2 177.4	160.6 162.0 161.7	134.1 134.3 134.5	128.3 130.1 132.0	141.9 142.0 142.3	117.1 118.5 120.2	154.9 154.9 155.9	150.9 151.4 152.6	157.5 158.7 158.2	121.2 121.5 121.6	165.0 165.0 165.0	1995	Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14
	179.1 180.0 180.2	168.1 167.8 168.8	134.7 134.4 134.3	132.1 133.5 133.4	142.9 142.9 142.7	121.8 122.1 121.8	156.8 158.0 157.8	152.9 153.1 153.9	158.9 159.2 159.3	121.5 121.3 121.6	166.0 166.6 167.2		Apr 11 May 16 Jun 13
	180.2 180.1 180.1	168.3 168.8 169.1	134.4 134.4 134.7	132.0 133.5 134.9	140.7 140.8 140.9	116.2 118.0 122.6	158.3 159.1 160.0	153.9 153.4 153.0	159.9 160.2 160.0	121.3 121.6 121.8	167.9 168.7 170.1		Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 12
	180.0 180.0 184.4	167.0 167.3 167.2	134.6 134.6 134.8	134.7 135.8 137.4	140.5 140.6 140.6	122.4 123.0 123.2	160.5 160.9 161.1	151.0 149.8 153.0	159.7 159.8 159.7	122.1 122.1 122.7	169.9 170.2 170.5		Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12
D 1 4	188.1 188.8 189.0	166.4 166.3 166.2	134.9 134.9 135.0	133.3 135.5 137.8	141.6 141.7 141.8	116.3 117.4 119.1	159.9 161.6 162.1	154.0 153.8 154.0	161.1 161.4 161.4	122.4 123.1 123.6	171.0 171.1 171.4	1996	Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 12
	190.6 191.9 192.1	169.6 168.9 168.8	135.1 134.9 135.1	137.1 138.0 138.2	141.3 141.4 141.5	120.3 120.6 120.5	163.8 164.0 163.9	155.3 155.7 155.8	163.5 164.7 164.7	124.1 124.0 123.8	172.7 173.4 173.6		Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11
5	191.6 192.1 192.5	169.4 169.4 169.2	135.2 135.0 135.0	136.1 137.6 138.3	141.5 141.7 142.6	114.6 116.3 122.3	164.5 164.3 165.2	155.9 157.4 159.7	164.7 165.4 165.8	123.5 123.7 123.7	174.0 174.3 175.2		Jul 16 Aug 13 Sep 10
067 557 em)	190.8 191.9 192.1 192.1 192.4 192.5 Note: The s	169.6 168.9 168.8 169.4 169.4 169.2 tructures of the	135.1 134.9 135.1 135.2 135.0 135.0 published comp	137.1 138.0 138.2 136.1 137.6 138.3 ponents of the ir	141.3 141.4 141.5 141.5 141.7 142.6	120.3 120.6 120.5 114.6 116.3 122.3 at in February 1	163.8 164.0 163.9 164.5 164.3 165.2 987. (See Gene	155.3 155.7 155.8 155.9 157.4 159.7 eral Notes unde	163.5 164.7 164.7 165.4 165.8 or table 6.3).	124.1 124.0 123.8 123.5 123.7 123.7		172.7 173.4 173.6 174.0 174.3 175.2	172.7 173.4 173.6 174.0 174.3 175.2

UNITED	KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food			Catering	Alcoholic
Januar	y 13, 1987 = 100	TIEMS	food	except seasonal food +	housing	mortgage interest	industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		drink
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996	Weights	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 856 858 858 861 857	974 975 976 976 978 979 980 978 978 978	843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813 810	956 958 940 925 924 936 952 956 958 958	57 54 46 — — — — —	139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 127 123 116	167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142 139 143	26 25 23 24 24 22 21 20 22 22	141 138 131 134 127 130 123 123 122 117 121	46 50 49 47 47 47 45 45 45 48	76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76 77 78
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Annual averages	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1 149.1	102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5 151.4	101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8 149.6	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6 145.4	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8 147.9	100.9 106.7 — — — — — —	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9 115.5 116.2	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9 137.0	101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7 127.2	101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3 138.5	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1 169.0	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7 158.5 164.5
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12 Jan 18	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.5 135.6 137.9 141.3	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7 143.5	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6 142.1	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6 135.0 139.3	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4 141.3	100.0 102.8 110.9 — — — —	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2 112.8 113.0	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4 128.8 130.0	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2 110.3	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0 131.7 133.5	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7 159.1	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9 151.0 156.9
1994	Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7	-	116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7
	Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13	145.2 145.3 146.0	147.8 147.9 148.5	145.9 146.0 146.6	142.1 142.2 142.9	144.5 144.6 145.3	Ξ	116.1 116.9 117.4	131.4 131.8 132.7	117.3 117.6 122.0	133.8 134.3 134.5	164.2 164.6 165.1	159.8 159.4 158.9
1995	Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	146.0 146.9 147.5	148.3 149.2 149.8	146.5 147.3 148.0	142.9 143.7 144.5	145.2 146.0 146.6	=	113.2 114.8 116.2	134.1 135.0 135.9	126.3 128.5 130.0	135.3 135.9 136.7	165.7 166.4 167.1	161.3 162.4 163.1
	Apr 11 May 16 Jun 13	149.0 149.6 149.8	151.5 151.8 152.2	149.4 150.0 150.4	145.0 145.8 145.8	147.7 148.4 148.5	Ξ	116.5 117.2 116.9	135.8 138.1 137.0	130.3 135.6 125.2	136.4 138.2 139.0	167.8 168.5 168.8	163.2 164.1 164.8
	Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 12	149.1 149.9 150.6	151.6 152.1 152.8	149.9 150.3 151.0	145.0 145.9 146.7	147.7 148.6 149.2	Ξ	113.4 114.9 117.5	135.9 138.7 139.1	116.9 132.2 132.0	139.3 139.6 140.1	169.2 169.8 170.4	165.6 165.6 166.0
	Oct 17 Nov 14 Dec 12	149.8 149.8 150.7	152.1 152.2 152.9	150.5 150.5 151.3	146.2 146.2 147.2	148.7 148.8 149.6	Ξ	117.2 118.1 119.0	137.5 137.6 138.8	122.0 121.2 126.2	140.2 140.5 140.9	171.0 171.5 171.9	166.8 165.9 164.6
1996	Jan 16 Feb 13 Mar 12	150.2 150.9 151.5	152.3 152.8 153.3	150.7 151.3 151.9	146.8 147.6 148.4	149.3 150.2 150.9	Ξ	113.8 115.5 117.4	139.6 141.1 142.3	128.5 131.8 134.9	141.4 142.5 143.3	172.5 172.9 173.3	166.0 167.1 167.4
	Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11	152.6 152.9 153.0	154.6 154.8 154.9	153.0 153.3 153.5	149.0 149.5 149.7	152.0 152.5 152.6	Ξ	117.5 118.0 118.0	142.3 143.3 143.2	132.3 134.9 132.1	143.8 144.5 144.9	174.0 174.6 175.5	168.0 168.6 169.7
	Jul 16 Aug 13 Sep 10	152.4 153.1 153.8	154.5 155.1 156.2	153.2 153.7 154.7	148.8 149.7 150.5	151.9 152.8 153.6	Ē	114.1 115.6 118.5	141.3 142.9 141.4	120.1 126.5 119.2	145.0 145.8 145.5	176.3 176.9 177.5	170.5 170.5 170.7

For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Inereater the weight for home-killed lating (a so was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal tiern) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expendition. The Nationalised Industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under *table 6.3*. + **

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices: percentage changes on a year earlier 6.5

				and the seals			a start Louis				Sand Sand State	10000	Mr. 10	Bar in mind	
	All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988 Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989 Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990 Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991 Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992 Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993 Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1994 Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
1994 Sep 13	2.2	0.5	3.9	2.0	5.6	4.0	6.8	0.2	-0.2	0.0	4.2	1.8	2.2	-1.0	3.2
Oct 18	2.4	1.1	4.0	1.8	5.4	5.5	6.4	0.5	-1.4	-0.4	3.4	1.7	2.3	-1.3	3.5
Nov 15	2.6	2.1	4.0	2.1	5.1	5.5	6.4	1.0	-1.7	-0.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	-1.5	3.2
Dec 13	2.9	2.6	4.0	2.1	4.8	5.6	6.5	1.1	-1.2	0.2	4.5	2.6	2.5	-1.4	3.2
1995 Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
Feb 14	3.4	3.2	4.3	3.2	6.0	7.7	7.5	2.4	-0.6	-0.7	1.3	2.0	2.9	-0.9	2.9
Mar 14	3.5	3.3	4.4	3.8	6.2	7.4	8.0	2.7	0.3	-0.7	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	2.8
Apr 11	3.3	3.0	4.4	3.6	6.8	7.6	0.3	3.2	0.5	0.4	3.5	2.1	2.7	-0.9	2.6
May 16	3.4	3.7	4.5	4.0	6.9	7.3	0.4	3.9	0.4	0.6	2.2	1.8	2.6	-1.1	2.7
Jun 13	3.5	2.9	4.4	4.0	6.9	7.8	0.4	3.8	0.2	0.6	3.5	2.3	2.2	-0.7	2.9
Jul 18	3.5	2.7	4.3	4.1	6.9	7.3	0.4	4.5	-1.1	0.2	3.9	2.6	2.8	0.5	3.3
Aug 15	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	6.9	7.5	0.1	4.1	-1.1	-0.5	2.6	1.8	2.6	0.6	3.6
Sep 12	3.9	5.7	4.3	3.9	6.9	7.5	0.4	4.6	-1.1	0.3	3.1	1.7	2.6	0.5	3.8
Oct 17	3.2	4.6	4.1	4.4	6.9	4.5	0.4	4.4	-0.4	0.2	4.0	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.3
Nov 14	3.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	7.1	4.5	0.6	4.2	-0.2	0.2	4.2	0.5	2.4	0.7	3.5
Dec 12	3.2	4.6	4.1	3.6	7.9	4.2	0.7	4.8	-0.4	0.3	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.1	3.5
¹⁹⁹⁶ Jan 16	2.9	4.1	4.1	2.9	7.1	3.6	0.6	3.9	-0.2	-0.1	3.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	3.6
Feb 13	2.7	4.5	3.9	2.9	6.5	2.7	0.4	4.2	-0.2	-0.9	4.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	3.7
Mar 12	2.7	4.7	3.7	2.6	6.5	2.8	0.4	4.4	-0.4	-0.9	4.0	0.9	2.0	1.6	3.9
Apr 16	2.4	4.8	3.7	2.9	6.4	0.9	0.3	3.8	-1.1	-1.2	4.5	1.6	2.9	2.1	4.0
May 14	2.2	3.8	3.6	2.7	6.6	0.7	0.4	3.4	-1.0	-1.2	3.8	1.7	3.5	2.2	4.1
Jun 11	2.1	4.5	4.0	3.0	6.6	0.0	0.6	3.6	-0.8	-1.1	3.9	1.2	3.4	1.8	3.8
Jul 16	2.2	4.0	4.2	3.0	6.4	0.7	0.6	3.1	0.6	-1.4	3.9	1.3	3.0	1.8	3.6
Aug 13	2.1	3.0	4.2	3.0	6.7	0.4	0.4	3.1	0.6	-1.4	3.3	2.6	3.2	1.7	3.3
Sep 10	2.1	1.7	4.2	2.8	6.9	0.1	0.2	2.5	1.2	-0.2	3.3	4.4	3.6	1.6	3.0
Note: See notes un	der table 6.3														

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RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	lrish Republic	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States
Annual averages 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1993 1995		106.9 110.7 116.3 122.9 129.1 135.1 139.7 143.4	107.7 113.0 121.8 133.3 141.1 146.4 148.7 152.4 157.6	102.9 104.1 107.3 111.0 114.6 117.4 120.6 123.4 125.3	107.8 112.7 118.1 121.2 124.1 126.7 128.3 130.9 133.6	100.1 101.4 104.2 107.0 110.7 115.3 119.9 122.7 125.0	143.2 162.6 286.0 266.0 308.1 352.6 391.1 427.4	114.5 120.0 128.2 136.8 145.0 153.5 160.6 168.1 176.0	105.9 108.7 112.7 116.5 120.2 123.0 125.6 127.8 129.9	107.1 109.4 113.9 117.6 121.3 125.1 126.9 129.8 133.2	110.9 116.5 123.8 131.8 140.0 147.3 153.8 160.0 168.3	100.2 101.7 105.1 109.0 112.4 115.9 120.1 122.7 125.1	99.8 100.7 101.7 104.3 108.4 111.7 114.6 117.8 120.1	122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 189.6 206.7 220.0 231.5 241.1	103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 115.1 119.7 124.0 127.7 130.6	107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 132.8 136.7 139.7 141.2 142.6	108.6 114.9 122.3 135.1 147.8 151.1 158.2 161.6 165.7	116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 140.0 143.3 146.5 148.6 152.2	102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 119.8 124.6 128.7 129.8 132.2	105 110 115 121 126 130 134 137 141
Monthly 1995 Jul Aug Sep	148.6 149.1 149.5	 	157.6 158.5 159.2	125.7 126.0 125.7	133.2 133.4 134.2	125.4 125.5 125.4	421.8 422.1 434.8	176.0 176.4 177.2	129.6 130.2 130.7	133.8	169.0 169.5 169.9	125.2 125.1 125.3	119.8 120.0 121.0	240.4 241.6 242.1	131.6 132.3 131.1	143.0 142.8 142.9	165.7 165.5 166.6	152.5 152.2 153.0	132.1 132.5 132.7	14 142 142
Oct Nov Dec	149.5 149.7 150.0	· · · · ·	158.3 158.3 159.3	125.4 125.7 125.8	134.2 134.5 134.4	125.3 125.3 125.6	439.7 440.7 445.2	177.5 178.0 178.4	130.8 130.9 131.0	133.9	170.5 171.6 171.9	125.5 125.5 125.6	120.9 120.9 120.5	243.0 243.2 242.7	130.7 130.6 130.5	142.9 142.5 142.4	167.1 167.0 166.5	153.0 152.9 152.9	132.5 132.4 132.4	142 142 142
1996 Jan Feb Mar	150.3 P 150.8 P 151.4 P	 	158.8 159.5 160.1	126.8 127.2 127.3	134.3 135.0 135.8	125.7 126.4 126.5	444.7 443.3 458.4	179.6 180.1 180.7	131.2 131.7 132.5	134.4	172.3 P 172.8 P 173.3 P	125.9 126.0 126.3	· 121.1 121.5 122.5	243.4 245.1 246.1	131.2 131.8 132.4	142.6 143.1 143.3	166.2 166.4 167.2	152.2 152.3 153.0	132.8 133.1 133.3	143 144 144
Apr May	152.0 P 152.3 P 152.4 P		161.3 161.6 161.7	127.5 127.3 127.3	136.1 136.6 136.5	126.6 126.8 126.9	464.2 467.2 469.9	181.8 182.4 182.2	132.8 133.0 132.9	135.0	174.2 P 174.9 P 175.3 P	126.6 126.7 126.7	122.6 122.4 121.9	248.3 249.5 249.2	132.3 132.1 132.8	143.5 143.8 143.8	167.5 167.3 166.7	153.5 153.7 153.9	133.4 132.9 133.2	14 14 14
Jul Aug	152.3 P 152.4 P	··· ··	161.1 161.8	128.1 128.4	136.3 136.5	127.4 127.2	458.2 458.0	182.4 183.0	132.6 132.3	135.7	175.0 P 175.2 P	126.8 126.9	122.4 122.3	249.7 250.4	134.0 134.7 P	143.7 143.4	166.3 165.5	154.5 154.4	133.0 133.3	14 14
Increases on a year earli Annual averages	ier										Per cent	Per cent								
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	··· ··· ··· ···	3.3 3.6 5.1 5.7 5.0 4.6 3.4 2.6	4.2 4.9 7.8 9.4 5.9 3.8 1.6 2.5 3.4	1.6 1.2 3.1 3.4 3.2 2.4 2.7 2.3 1.5	4.1 4.5 4.8 2.4 2.1 1.3 2.0 2.1	0.2 1.3 2.8 2.7 3.5 4.2 4.0 2.3 1.9	16.4 13.5 13.7 20.4 19.5 15.8 14.4 10.9 9.3	5.2 4.8 6.7 6.0 5.9 4.6 4.7 4.7	3.1 2.6 3.7 3.4 3.2 2.3 2.1 1.8 1.6	3.2 2.1 4.1 3.2 3.1 3.1 1.4 2.3 2.6	4.8 5.0 6.3 6.2 5.2 4.4 4.0 5.2	-0.1 1.5 3.3 3.7 3.1 3.1 3.6 2.2 2.0	-0.4 0.9 1.0 2.6 3.9 3.0 2.6 2.8 2.0	9.4 9.6 12.8 13.2 10.9 9.0 6.4 5.2 4.1	1.4 1.9 2.6 3.2 3.4 4.0 3.6 3.0 2.3	3.4 5.1 6.6 6.1 4.3 2.9 2.2 1.1 1.0	4.2 5.8 6.4 10.5 9.4 2.2 4.7 2.1 2.5	8.7 6.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.4 2.2 1.4 2.4	1.4 2.0 3.1 5.4 5.8 4.0 3.3 0.9 1.8	
Monthly 1995 Jul Aug Sep	3.1 3.1 3.2	 	3.5 3.6 3.9	1.2 1.3 1.2	1.8 1.6 2.1	1.8 1.7 1.8	8.9 8.7 8.4	4.7 4.2 4.4	1.5 1.9 2.0	2.5	5.5 5.7 5.6	1.9 1.8 1.6	1.8 1.5 1.5	3.7 4.0 4.0	2.2 2.1 2.0	0.8 0.4 0.4	2.9 2.7 2.5	2.4 2.2 2.3	2.0 1.9 2.0	
Oct Nov Dec	3.0 3.0 3.0	 	3.2 3.1 3.2	1.2 1.5 1.5	1.9 1.9 1.8	1.8 1.7 1.8	8.3 8.2 8.1	4.4 4.5 4.3	1.8 1.9 2.1	2.4	5.5 5.7 5.6	1.6 1.3 1.3	1.3 1.6 1.7	4.0 3.9 3.4	1.9 1.9 1.8	0.3 0.3 0.3	2.7 2.7 2.6	2.3 2.1 2.2	1.9 1.9 1.9	
1996 Jan Feb Mar	2.8 P 2.7 P 2.7 P		2.9 2.7 2.7	2.0 1.9 2.0	· 1.7 1.8 2.1	1.5 1.6 1.7	8.4 8.5 9.1	3.9 3.7 3.4	2.0 2.0 2.3	2.0	5.4 P 4.9 P 4.5 P	1.1 1.0 1.2	1.9 1.8 2.1	2.5 2.5 2.4	1.7 1.6 1.8	0.5 0.5 0.6	2.0 1.7 1.7	1.2 0.9 0.7	1.5 0.8 0.9	
Apr May Jun	2.7 P 2.7 P 2.5 P		2.4 2.2 2.1	2.0 1.9 1.8	2.0 1.9 2.0	1.5 1.7 1.4	9.2 9.1 8.8	3.5 3.8 3.6	2.4 2.4 2.3	1.4	4.6 P 4.4 P 3.9 P	1.5 1.4 1.2	2.0 2.0 1.8	2.9 3.5 3.6	1.6 1.5 1.6	0.7 0.8 0.4	1.3 1.0 0.8	1.0 1.0 0.9	0.9 0.7 0.7	
Jul Aug	2.5 P 2.3 P	· · · · ·	2.2 2.1	1.9 1.9	2.3 2.4	1.6 1.4	8.6 8.5	3.7 3.7	2.3 1.6	1.4	3.6 P 3.3 P	1.3 1.4	2.2 1.9	3.9 3.6	1.9 1.8 F	0.5 0.4	0.6 0.3	1.3 1.5	0.7 0.6	

Notes: 1 Since percentage changes are calculated from rounded rebased series, they may differ slightly from official national sources. 2 The construction of consumer prices indices varies across countries. In particular, the treatment of owner occupier's shelter costs varies, reflecting both differences in housing markets and methodologies.

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

RETAIL PRICES Selected countries 6.8

> 1985=100 Annual averages 1987

Japan Canada

aa averages	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	108.7 113.1 118.7 124.4 133.4 135.8 136.1 139.0	100.7 101.4 103.7 106.9 110.4 112.3 113.8 114.6 114.4	105.7 110.0 115.3 121.5 126.6 130.5 134.3 137.8 141.7	102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 119.8 124.6 128.7 129.8 132.2	116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 140.0 143.3 146.5 148.6 152.2	108.6 114.9 122.3 135.1 147.8 151.1 158.2 161.6 165.7	107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 132.8 136.7 139.7 141.2 142.6	103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 115.1 119.7 124.0 127.7 130.6	122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 189.6 206.7 220.0 231.5 241.1	99.8 100.7 101.7 104.3 108.4 111.7 114.6 117.8 120.1	2 7 1 0 1 7 1
Monthly Jul Aug Sep	1995	139.5 139.3 139.4	114.0 114.2 115.0	141.8 142.2 142.5	132.1 132.5 132.7	152.5 152.2 153.0	165.7 165.5 166.6	143.0 142.8 142.9	131.6 132.3 131.1	240.4 241.6 242.1	119.8 120.0 121.0	2 1 3
Oct Nov Dec		139.3 139.6 139.4	114.5 114.2 114.3	142.9 142.8 142.7	132.5 132.4 132.4	153.0 152.9 152.9	167.1 167.0 166.5	142.9 142.5 142.4	130.7 130.6 130.5	243.0 243.2 242.7	120.9 120.9 120.5	5
Jan Feb Mar	1996	139.7 140.0 140.5	114.2 114.0 114.2	143.6 144.0 144.8	132.8 133.1 133.3	152.2 152.3 153.0	166.2 166.4 167.2	142.6 143.1 143.3	131.2 131.8 132.4	243.4 245.1 246.1	· 121.1 121.5 122.5	9 0 3
Apr May Jun		140.9 141.3 141.2	114.9 115.1 114.5	145.3 145.6 145.7	133.4 132.9 133.2	153.5 153.7 153.9	167.5 167.3 166.7	143.5 143.8 143.8	132.3 132.1 132.8	248.3 249.5 249.2	122.6 122.4 121.9	6 7 7
Jul Aug		141.2 141.3	114.7 114.4	146.0 146.3	133.0 133.3	154.5 154.4	166.3 165.5	143.7 143.4	134.0 134.7 P	249.7 250.4	122.4 122.3	6 9
a year earliei ual averages	Increases on Anr	1										
	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	4.4 4.0 5.0 4.8 5.6 1.5 1.8 0.2 2.1	0.1 0.7 2.3 3.1 3.3 1.7 1.3 0.7 -0.2	3.7 4.1 4.8 5.4 4.2 3.1 2.9 2.6	1.4 2.0 3.1 5.4 5.8 4.0 3.3 0.9 1.8	8.7 6.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.4 2.2 1.4 2.4	4.2 5.8 6.4 10.5 9.4 2.2 4.7 2.1 2.5	3.4 5.1 6.6 6.1 4.3 2.9 2.2 1.1 1.0	1.4 1.9 2.6 3.2 3.4 4.0 3.6 3.0 2.3	9.4 9.6 12.8 13.2 10.9 9.0 6.4 5.2 4.1	-0.4 0.9 1.0 2.6 3.9 3.0 2.6 2.8 2.8 2.0	1 5 3 7 1 1 6 2 0
Monthly Jul Aug Sep	1995	2.5 2.3 2.3	0.1 -0.2 0.2	2.8 2.6 2.5	2.0 1.9 2.0	2.4 2.2 2.3	2.9 2.7 2.5	0.8 0.4 0.4	2.2 2.1 2.0	3.7 4.0 4.0	1.8 1.5 1.5	9 8 6
Oct Nov Dec		2.4 2.1 1.7	-0.6 -0.7 -0.3	2.8 2.6 2.5	1.9 1.9 1.9	2.3 2.1 2.2	2.7 2.7 2.6	0.3 0.3 0.3	1.9 1.9 1.8	4.0 3.9 3.4	1.3 1.6 1.7	6 3 3
Jan Feb Mar	1996	1.6 1.3 1.4	-0.4 -0.1 0.1	2.7 2.7 2.8	1.5 0.8 0.9	1.2 0.9 0.7	2.0 1.7 1.7	0.5 0.5 0.6	1.7 1.6 1.8	2.5 2.5 2.4	1.9 1.8 2.1	1 0 2
Apr May Jun		1.4 1.5 1.4	0.3 0.2 -0.2	2.9 2.9 2.8	0.9 0.7 0.7	1.0 1.0 0.9	1.3 1.0 0.8	0.7 0.8 0.4	1.6 1.5 1.6	2.9 3.5 3.6	2.0 2.0 1.8	5 4 2
Jul Aug		1.2 1.4	0.6 0.1	3.0 2.9	0.7 0.6	1.3 1.5	0.6 0.3	0.5 0.4	1.9 1.8 P	3.9 3.6	2.2 1.9	3

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6.9 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

RETAIL PRICES	G	\cap
Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs	0.	3

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages 1993 1994 1995	113.4 116.8 120.2 P	113.6 117.0 120.5 P	116.1 118.8 122.0	108.2 110.5 112.0	104.5 106.3 108.5	111.0 113.9 115.7 P	158.4 173.9 190.7 P	117.4 122.9 128.7	107.5 109.2 111.1	107.9 111.1 113.6	116.7 121.4 127.7
Monthly 1995 Jul Aug Sep	120.2 P 120.4 P 120.8 P	120.5 P 120.6 P 121.1 P	121.6 122.4 123.1	112.4 112.7 112.4	108.0 108.2 109.0	116.3 115.4 P 115.4 P	187.2 P 187.3 P 193.7 P	128.7 128.9 129.5	110.7 111.2 111.6	114.0	128.2 128.6 128.9
Oct Nov Dec	120.9 P 121.1 P 121.4 P	121.2 P 121.4 P 121.7 P	122.7 122.7 123.5	112.1 112.4 112.4	109.1 109.2 109.2	115.4 P 115.4 P 115.6 P	196.8 P 197.6 P 199.9 P	129.8 130.1 130.4	111.7 111.8 111.9	114.2	129.4 130.2 130.4
1996 Jan Feb Mar	121.6 P 122.0 P 122.6 P	122.0 P	123.2 123.8 124.5	113.5 113.7 113.7	109.0 109.8 110.5	116.2 P 116.4 P 116.7 P	199.2 P 198.2 P 205.6 P	131.3 131.7 132.1	112.1 112.5 113.2	114.9	130.7 P 131.1 P 131.5 P
Apr May Jun	123.1 P 123.5 P 123.6 P	· · · · ·	125.0 125.4 125.6	113.9 113.7 113.7	110.8 111.0 110.9	117.2 P 117.7 P 117.8 P	208.5 P 207.7 P 210.8 P	132.9 133.3 133.2	113.4 113.6 113.5	115.4	132.2 P 132.7 P 133.0 P
Jul Aug	123.3 P 123.3 P		124.8 125.6	114.5 114.8	110.7 111.0	117.8 P 117.1 P	204.0 P 204.0 P	133.3 133.8	113.3 113.0	116.0	132.8 P 132.9 P
Increases on a year ea Annual averages 1993 1994 1995	17lier 3.7 3.0 2.9 P	3.6 3.1 3.0 P	3.0 2.3 2.7	2.6 2.2 1.4	0.8 1.7 2.1	3.6 2.6 1.6 P	14.5 10.9 9.7 P	4.6 4.7 4.7	2.2 1.6 1.7	2.0 2.9 2.3	Per cent 4.4 4.0 5.2
Monthly 1995 Jul Aug Sep	3.0 P 2.8 P 2.9 P	3.1 P 2.8 P 3.0 P	2.7 2.7 3.1	1.1 1.1 1.1	1.7 1.5 2.1	1.9 1.1 P 1.1 P	9.3 P 9.1 P 8.8 P	4.8 4.2 4.5	1.4 1.8 1.9	2.0	5.6 5.7 5.6
Oct Nov Dec	2.8 P 2.9 P 2.9 P	2.9 P 3.0 P 3.0 P	2.9 2.8 3.0	1.1 1.4 1.3	1.9 1.9 1.9	1.1 P 1.0 P 1.0 P	8.7 P 8.6 P 8.5 P	4.4 4.5 4.2	1.7 1.8 2.0	2.1	5.4 5.7 5.6
1996 Jan Feb Mar	2.7 P 2.5 P 2.6 P	2.8 P 	2.7 2.7 2.7	1.9 1.8 2.0	1.7 1.8 2.1	0.9 P 0.9 P 1.0 P	8.8 P 8.9 P 9.5 P	3.9 3.7 3.4	1.9 1.9 2.3	1.9	5.4 P 4.9 P 4.5 P
Apr May Jun	2.7 P 2.7 P 2.6 P	· · · · · · ·	2.8 2.5 2.7	2.0 1.8 1.7	2.1 2.0 2.1	1.2 P 1.5 P 1.2 P	9.6 P 9.5 P 9.5 P	3.5 3.8 3.5	2.3 2.3 2.3	1.7	4.6 P 4.4 P 3.9 P
Jul Aug	2.6 P 2.4 P		2.6 2.6	1.9 1.9	2.6 2.5	1.3 P 1.4 P	9.0 P 8.9 P	3.6 3.7	2.3 1.6	1.7	3.6 P 3.4 P

Notes: 1 Since percentage changes are calculated from rounded rebased series, they may differ slightly from official national sources. 2 The construction of consumer prices indices varies across countries. In particular, the treatment of owner occupier's shelter costs varies, reflecting both differences in housing markets and methodologies.

Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada	1990=100
109.1 111.2 113.0	107.5 109.8 111.0	128.7 135.5 141.1	110.6 113.4 115.3	112.2 113.9 114.9	110.4 113.0 115.8	107.5 109.1 111.9	110.3 112.9 115.9	105.9 106.3 105.8	109.5 109.6 112.5	Annual averages 1993 1994 1995
113.1 113.0 113.1	110.0 110.0 111.0	140.7 141.4 141.7	116.3 117.0 115.7	115.1 114.9 115.0	115.6 115.6 116.9	112.1 111.9 112.4	115.9 116.1 116.5	105.3 105.5 106.3	113.0 112.7 113.0	Monthly 1995 Jul Aug Sep
113.3	111.0	142.2	115.2	115.1	117.0	112.4	116.8	105.9	112.8	Oct
113.3	111.0	142.3	115.0	114.8	117.0	112.3	116.8	105.5	113.1	Nov
113.4	111.0	142.0	114.9	114.7	116.6	112.3	116.7	105.6	112.8	Dec
113.6	112.0	142.4	115.4	115.0	114.5	111.6	117.2	105.4	113.2	1996 Jan
113.7	112.0	143.4	115.8	115.6	114.7	111.7	117.6	105.2	113.4	Feb
113.9	113.0	144.0	116.6	115.8	115.6	112.1	118.3	105.4	114.0	Mar
114.3	113.0	145.3	116.3	116.0	116.1	112.6	118.9	106.2	114.6	Apr
114.6	113.0	146.0	116.3	116.3	116.3	112.8	119.2	106.4	115.0	May
114.3	113.0	145.8	116.8	116.2	115.8	112.9	119.2	105.9	114.9	Jun
114.4	112.0	146.1	118.1	116.0	115.5	113.5	119.2	105.6	114.9	Jul
114.4	112.0 P	146.5	118.6	115.7	115.0		119.3	105.5	115.0	Aug
Per cent 3.1 1.9 1.6	1.4 2.1 1.1	6.4 5.3 4.1	3.4 2.6 1.7	3.4 1.5 0.9	4.2 2.4 2.5	2.1 1.4 2.6	3.0 2.4 2.6	1.0 0.4 -0.5	In 2.0 0.2 2.6	creases on a year earlier Annual averages 1993 1994 1995
1.6 1.4 1.1	0.9 0.0 0.0	3.7 4.0 4.0	1.7 1.4 1.4	0.7 0.3 0.3	2.4 2.5 2.3	2.5 2.4 2.3	2.6 2.3 2.3	-0.3 -0.7 -0.2	3.0 2.7 2.9	Monthly 1995 Jul Aug Sep
1.2	0.0	4.0	1.3	0.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	-1.0	3.1	Oct
1.1	0.9	3.9	1.2	0.3	2.5	2.1	2.3	-1.0	2.6	Nov
1.0	0.9	3.4	1.1	0.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	-0.6	2.1	Dec
1.0	1.8	2.5	1.1	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.4	-0.8	2.0	1996 Jan
0.9	0.9	2.5	1.0	0.8	0.2	0.7	2.4	-0.5	1.6	Feb
1.0	0.9	2.4	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	2.6	-0.2	1.9	Mar
1.4	0.9	2.9	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.8	2.8	0.2	1.9	Apr
1.6	0.9	3.5	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.8	2.8	0.1	2.0	May
1.1	1.8	3.7	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	2.7	-0.3	1.9	Jun
1.2	1.8 1.8 P	3.9	1.5	0.8	-0.1	1.2	2.8	0.3	1.7	Jul

Source: Office for National Statistics/National Statistical Offices/OECD

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.1 Economic activity *, seasonally adjusted §§

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity *, not seasonally adjusted



GREAT BRITAIN	In employment	#			A STATE AND A STATE OF	ILO unemployed	Total	Economically	All aged 16 and	GREAT BRITAIN	In employment	it #	Sector Contraction	A STATE OF STATE	A CONTRACTOR OF THE	ILO	Total	Economically	All agod 16
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++		active		over	-	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++	— unemployed	economically active	inactive	over
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1997 Sum 199	22,600 21,574 20,446 20,673 20,890 20,982 21,010 21,708 22,269 22,488 22,132 21,586 21,473 21,441 21,385 21,441 21,385 21,425 21,425 21,486 21,545 21,545 21,545 21,545 21,545 21,545 21,545 21,675 21,748 21,874 21,874 21,874 21,874 21,874 21,874 21,874 21,874 21,874 21,874 21,939 22,102 22,084	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,606 2,703 2,718 2,957 3,136 3,429 3,471 3,318 3,140 3,147 3,318 3,088 3,084 3,084 3,101 3,113 3,143 3,123 3,224 3,269 3,289 3,249 3,249 3,249 3,247 3,219 3,290	366 361 321 402 414 513 541 458 458 458 458 356 333 329 329 329 323 324 335 298 298 298 298 298 298 298 298 298 298	 	24,369 23,765 23,103 23,626 23,995 24,117 24,489 25,389 26,195 26,421 25,258 26,421 25,258 25,146 25,254 25,048 24,963 25,048 24,965 25,294 25,206 25,291 25,207 25,562 25,562 25,686 25,646 25,715	1,466 X 2,521 X 2,891 X 2,964 X 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,021 1,925 2,361 2,737 2,737 2,737 2,737 2,859 2,957 2,957 2,957 2,957 2,855 2,855 2,855 2,712 2,669 2,532 2,435 2,444 2,535 2,446 2,444 2,535 2,446 2,444 2,535 2,456 2,535 2,55	25,836 X 26,286 X 26,590 X 26,590 X 26,500 X 27,021 27,148 27,435 27,435 27,813 28,246 28,243 27,995 27,923 27,907 27,905 27,863 27,864 27,864 27,864 27,865 27,959 27,959 27,959 27,959	15,310 X 16,564 X 16,399 X 16,130 X 15,990 16,100 16,053 15,852 15,616 15,835 16,164 16,283 16,283 16,283 16,283 16,283 16,353 16,402 16,382 16,382 16,389 16,544 16,544 16,544 16,582	$\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,394\\ 42,720\\ 42,720\\ 43,011\\ 43,246\\ 43,887\\ 43,865\\ 43,869\\ 43,869\\ 43,869\\ 44,176\\ 44,176\\ 44,176\\ 44,176\\ 44,203\\ 44,213\\ 44,223\\ 44,230\\ 44,283\\ 44,283\\ 44,282\\ 44,381\\ 44,47\\ 44,485\\ 44,452\\ 44,580\\ $	ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Spr 1995 Spr 1995	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,515 20,746 20,852 20,892 21,601 22,167 22,388 22,034 21,520 21,467 21,480 21,520 21,615 21,480 21,298 21,415 21,632 21,632 21,655 21,675 22,035	1,778 2,201 2,301 2,616 2,713 2,729 3,148 3,441 3,482 3,330 3,147 3,151 3,163 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,108 3,115 3,216 3,224 3,229 3,229 3,247 3,266 3,218 3,205 3,295	355 311 311 390 400 498 527 478 448 412 364 355 350 331 341 341 332 330 329 322 280 296 283 273 238 251 242 230 209		24,210 23,606 22,944 23,467 23,850 23,984 24,368 25,279 26,324 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,087 25,587 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25,597 25	1,428 X 2,483 X 2,853 X 2,956 X 3,105 2,990 2,990 2,990 2,990 2,990 2,990 2,990 2,990 2,990 2,990 2,399 1,989 1,894 2,329 2,684 2,847 2,846 2,847 2,847 2,847 2,849 2,942 2,790 2,656 2,734 2,517 2,435 2,437 2,435 2,437 2,439 2,265 2,327	25,638 X 26,089 X 26,597 X 26,593 X 26,571 26,840 26,979 27,671 28,083 28,218 28,121 27,880 28,121 27,767 27,776 28,027 27,776 28,123 2	$\begin{array}{c} 15,507 \\ 15,851 \\ 16,586 \\ 16,597 \\ 16,297 \\ 16,141 \\ 16,141 \\ 16,267 \\ 15,994 \\ 15,994 \\ 15,997 \\ 15,745 \\ 15,957 \\ 15,745 \\ 15,957 \\ 16,269 \\ 16,054 \\ 16,228 \\ 16,437 \\ 16,441 \\ 16,528 \\ 16,218 \\ 16,244 \\ 16,528 \\ 16,655 \\ 16,655 \\ 16,656 \\ 16,659 \\ 16,679 \\ 16,379 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,394\\ 42,720\\ 42,720\\ 43,011\\ 43,246\\ 43,487\\ 43,665\\ 43,839\\ 44,078\\ 44,078\\ 44,159\\ 44,159\\ 44,159\\ 44,159\\ 44,217\\ 44,203\\ 44,224\\ 44,223\\ 44,232\\ 44,232\\ 44,381\\ 44,410\\ 44,447\\ 44,485\\ 44,452\\ 44,550\\$
Changes Spr 96 - Sum 96 Per cent	-18 -0.1	92 2.9	5 2.2	-9 -7.1	70 0.3	-50 -2.2	19 0.1	18 0.1	37 0.1	Changes Spr 96 - Sum 96 P Per cent	215 1.0	90 2.8	-21 -9.3	-9 -7.1	275 1.1	62 2.7	338 1.2	-300 -1.8	37 0.1
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Min 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 96 Sum 96 P	13,381 12,427 11,643 11,643 11,683 11,487 11,583 11,487 11,984 12,082 11,803 11,377 11,377 11,377 11,377 11,244 11,186 11,186 11,186 11,186 11,186 11,173 11,223 11,243 11,333 11,333 11,436 11,462 11,571 11,578	1,449 1,753 1,988 1,988 2,039 2,057 2,231 2,375 2,647 2,535 2,647 2,535 2,647 2,535 2,371 2,367 2,320 2,330 2,330 2,331 2,349 2,384 2,406 2,427 2,462 2,454 2,454 2,465	221 201 201 255 278 329 339 313 296 252 234 231 221 206 219 219 219 219 219 215 217 207 195 191 186 163 163 163 163 163	 	$\begin{array}{c} 14,830\\ 14,180\\ 13,845\\ 13,845\\ 13,977\\ 13,920\\ 14,052\\ 14,552\\ 14,928\\ 15,029\\ 14,598\\ 14,598\\ 14,598\\ 14,037\\ 13,953\\ 13,841\\ 13,744\\ 14,037\\ 14,15\\ 14,16\\ 14,183\\ 14,014\\ 14,183\\ 13,16\\ 14,183\\ 14,014\\ 14,183\\ 13,16\\ 14,183\\ 13,16\\ 14,183\\ 14,014\\ 14,183\\ 14,114\\ 14,1$	787 X 1.583 X 1.802 X 1.801 1.817 1.755 1.425 1.425 1.425 1.425 1.425 1.427 1.827 1.821 1.948 1.904 1.885 1.885 1.831 1.790 1.775 1.577 1.577 1.577 1.515 1.514 1.478	$\begin{array}{c} 15,617 \ \mathrm{X} \\ 15,763 \ \mathrm{X} \\ 15,795 \\ 15,795 \\ 15,795 \\ 15,796 \\ 15,978 \\ 16,101 \\ 16,150 \\ 16,068 \\ 15,804 \\ 15,804 \\ 15,804 \\ 15,760 \\ 15,750 \\ 15,663 \\ 15,663 \\ 15,663 \\ 15,663 \\ 15,663 \\ 15,666 \\ 15,666 \\ 15,666 \\ 15,660 \\ 15,600 \\ $	4,067 X 4,824 X 4,872 X 4,872 X 4,872 X 4,872 X 4,872 X 5,071 5,078 5,078 5,078 5,507 5,5078 5,5078 5,5078 5,5078 5,578 5,578 5,578 5,786 5,786 5,786 5,786 5,786 5,804 5,801 5,901 5,901 5,901 5,901 5,905 5,903 6,017	19.884 20.87 20.37 20.519 20.581 20.465 21.052 21.152 21.249 21.318 21.382 21.382 21.382 21.382 21.382 21.382 21.382 21.448 21.448 21.448 21.448 21.448 21.448 21.559 21.5	MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1992/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Sp	13,302 12,348 11,601 11,572 11,621 11,528 11,439 11,794 11,943 12,038 11,755 11,320 11,415 11,261 11,109 11,164 11,364 11,364 11,364 11,364 11,364 11,364 11,358 11,457 11,558 11,478 11,457 11,554 11,457	1,442 1,745 1,751 1,980 2,052 2,050 2,224 2,369 2,621 2,641 2,528 2,370 2,369 2,338 2,331 2,316 2,336 2,247 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,2427 2,337 2,337 2,337 2,337 2,337 2,336 2,2477 2,2462 2,337 2,337 2,337 2,337 2,337 2,2462 2,2477 2,2462 2,2477 2,2462 2,2377 2,2462 2,2477 2,2377 2,337 2,347 2	212 192 245 266 315 326 302 288 249 229 223 224 224 229 223 224 223 224 223 224 223 224 223 224 223 224 211 186 195 190 177 152 160 151 145 135	 	14,743 14,093 13,565 13,759 13,898 13,846 13,984 14,491 14,870 14,541 13,982 14,061 13,878 13,665 13,818 13,850 13,818 13,851 13,851 13,851 13,851 13,818 13,731 13,833 14,025 14,044 13,931 14,028 14,041 14,091 14,292	763 X 1,560 X 1,815 X 1,778 X 1,778 X 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,796 1,408 1,156 1,408 1,156 1,408 1,803 2,003 2,003 1,924 1,856 1,856 1,812 1,616 1,500 1,502 1,516	15,507 X 15,653 X 15,537 X 15,537 X 15,596 15,694 15,642 15,720 16,027 16,027 16,027 16,026 15,778 15,769 15,615 15,771 15,6615 15,779 15,615 15,837 15,884 15,579 15,847 15,577 15,585 15,877	4,177 X 4,434 X 4,952 X 4,962 X 4,923 4,987 5,165 5,125 5,153 5,153 5,153 5,172 5,172 5,172 5,172 5,172 5,172 5,172 5,172 5,172 5,172 5,172 5,172 5,183 5,624 5,624 5,624 5,624 5,624 5,625 5,641 5,774 5,688 5,688 5,688 5,832 5,668 5,890 5,769 5,774 5,769 5,76	19,684 20,087 20,519 20,519 20,681 20,806 21,052 21,158 21,249 21,318 21,369 21,389 21,389 21,382 21,420 21,420 21,420 21,448 21,457 21,559 21,559 21,559 21,654 21,654 21,654
Changes Spr 96-Sum 96 Per cent	-33 -0.3	72 3.0	3 1.9	-4 -9.0	37 0.3	-36 -2.4	0.0	23 0.4	25 0.1	Changes Spr 96 - Sum 96 P Per cent	138 1.2	77 3.2	-10 -7.0	-4 -9.0	201 1.4	21 1.4	222 1.4	-198 <i>-3.3</i>	25 0.1
WOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1984 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 P	9,220 9,147 8,774 9,030 9,030 9,207 9,399 9,522 9,872 10,285 10,406 10,329 10,285 10,406 10,329 10,214 10,214 10,226 10,263 10,263 10,263 10,300 10,284 10,478 10,559 10,531 10,545	319 438 533 619 664 661 727 761 803 824 769 769 768 768 768 768 754 784 784 785 809 802 795 809 807 809 807 809 807 807 809 805 805 825	145 120 120 147 136 185 202 177 166 122 166 120 121 10 110 107 108 107 103 99 93 93 92 94 94 89 90 81 83		9,539 9,585 9,452 9,780 10,018 10,197 10,437 10,836 11,265 11,221 11,192 11,207 11,210 11,210 11,210 11,220 11,220 11,220 11,220 11,220 11,220 11,232 11,331 11,413 11,413 11,530 11,532	679 X 937 X 1.053 X 1.162 X 1.208 1.208 1.214 1.191 999 848 803 891 910 927 939 939 976 955 972 971 955 972 971 955 972 971 894 862 838 856 844 844 786 799 784	10,218 X 10,522 X 10,943 X 11,062 11,226 11,411 11,628 11,628 12,116 12,116 12,176 12,176 12,171 12,182 12,201 12,187 12,184 12,187 12,184 12,187 12,184 12,170 12,187 12,291 12,316 12,298 12,316	11,243 X 11,330 X 11,257 X 11,258 X 11,104 11,029 10,915 10,517 10,517 10,517 10,517 10,659 10,657 10,659 10,675 10,648 10,648 10,611 10,653 10,636 10,552 10,574 10,552 10,574 10,555	21,452 21,852 22,200 22,200 22,330 22,440 22,543 22,661 22,760 22,760 22,760 22,770 22,784 22,760 22,797 22,788 22,788 22,788 22,788 22,788 22,788 22,788 22,788 22,788 22,788 22,788 22,788 22,788 22,281 22,859 22,881	With 1979 Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1980 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1993 Aut 1992 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Sum 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 <	9,130 9,057 8,687 8,943 9,126 9,324 9,453 9,453 9,807 10,225 10,350 10,279 10,201 10,219 10,219 10,219 10,246 10,246 10,246 10,335 10,337 10,337 10,334 10,499 10,525 10,507 10,584	337 455 550 636 682 678 745 745 745 820 842 802 802 777 782 771 746 792 783 797 801 801 801 801 801 801 801 797 801 798 798 798 798 799 813 827	143 119 145 134 183 201 176 164 126 121 126 121 121 121 121 121 121 121		9.467 9.512 9.708 9.708 9.952 10.388 10.384 11.224 11.253 11.224 11.215 11.235 11.235 11.235 11.235 11.235 11.235 11.235 11.235 11.235 11.235 11.235 11.219 11.316 11.316 11.316 11.321 11.441 11.469 11.487 11.562	665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,148 X 1,267 1,176 984 933 787 875 880 958 958 958 954 964 925 1,001 986 891 980 891 981 878 878 878 878 878 878 878 878 878 8	10,132 X 10,435 X 10,448 X 10,856 X 11,146 11,1367 11,560 11,772 12,057 12,141 12,127 12,098 12,141 12,127 12,098 12,141 12,242 12,152 12,209 12,109 12,136 12,239 12,136 12,239 12,136 12,255 12,255 12,255 12,255 12,258 12,373	11,330 X 11,447 X 11,644 X 11,344 X 11,344 X 11,102 10,983 10,841 10,624 10,624 10,624 10,663 10,664 10,656 10,656 10,656 10,662 10,644 10,675 10,614 10,671 10,518 10,611 10,601 10,609	21,462 21,852 22,200 22,200 22,340 22,543 22,613 22,713 22,790 22,790 22,790 22,796 22,796 22,796 22,798 22,800 22
Changes Spr 96-Sum 96 Per cent	15 0.1	20 2.5	2 2.6	-5 -6.1	32 0.3	-15 -1.8	18 0.1	-5 0.0	13 0.1	Spr 96 - Sum 96 P Per cent	77 0.7	14 1.7	-11 - <i>13.2</i>	-5 -6.1	74 0.6	41 5.3	115 <i>0.9</i>	-102 -1.0	13 0.1

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a rev dimension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490. People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employee and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government-supported training programmes is in *table 8.1*. The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a <u>one</u> week job search period, rather than <u>four</u> weeks with the L0 definition.

X

definition. Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992. Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed. §§ Revised March 1995.

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Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490. People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government-supported training programmes is in *table 8.1*. The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a <u>one</u> week job search period, rather than <u>four</u> weeks with the ILO definition.

Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992. Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.

NOVEMBER 1996

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity + by age

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Full-time/ Part-time workers & second jobs (all in employment)

All Part-time in main job +

Men

Women

Total

4,872

All Full-time +

Men

Women

Total

Seasonally adjusted

7.4 THOUSAND

Women

All persons with second job #

Men

Total

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTED)	NOT SEAS	ONALLY ADJU	STED			N Sparry	AN ALL AND	THOUSAND
	All aged 1	6 and over		_	Age groups	3	00.01	05.01	05.40		
Internal according	All	Men	women	All	16-17				35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Wom	65 & over (M) en)60 & over (W)
In employment * Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1	235342666671 62917938558870379977 93534266666990097979730568866 94917939300074966471 9353426666691946990074966471 94052007496666916 9405200749666671	13,8457 13,9970 14,45528 14,55	9,780 10,018 10,1477 10,4877 11,285 11,285 11,221 11,277 11,279 11,270 11,270 11,270 11,270 11,220 11,220 11,230 11,230 11,230 11,230 11,530 11,530	23,467 23,467 23,489 24,577 24,577 24,577 24,577 24,577 24,5777 24,5777 24,577	819 854 854 8461 801 734 633 633 633 633 633 635 645 547 547 547 547 547 546 645 645 645 645 645 666	1,9563 2,0934 2,01288 1,972 2,01288 1,972 1,510 1,5405 1,3380 1,3388 1,2288 1,33888 1,33888 1,33888 1,33888 1,33888 1,33888 1,338888 1,3388888 1,338888888888	429448149167603974419 90212789167603927477030277031260146 902127878787877777030127703126 902127878787877777030127703126 902127777030127770301277703027777030000000000	5,340775 340775 5,340775 6,66564 6,66564 7,400 1,666 6,66564 7,400 1,676 6,668 8,830 0,668 6,668 6,668 6,668 8,830 0,668 8,830 0,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 6,668 8,830 8,750 8,830 8,750 8,830 8,830 8,830 8,750 8,830 8,800 8,800 8,800 8,800 8,800 8,800 8,800 8,800 8,800 8,800	7838783 864287745 864287745 86579688 86579688 8650988742 86504442 86504442 86504442 8650444444444444444444444444444444444444	4,44,44,44,44,44,44,44,44,44,44,44,44,4	722 674 674 644 642 642 767 767 767 767 767 767 767 769 750 755 755 755 755 755 755 755 755 755
ILO unemployed * Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Sp	333325441 142251 1023542421 102342421 102374595736565 1023252 1023778595736565 1023252 102325 10232552 10232552 10232552 10232552 10232552 10232552 1023552 10255552 10255552 10255552 102555552 1025555555555	1 8618 1 8818 1 755 1 425 1 122 1 470 1 9919 1 9941 1 9948 1 9948 1 9948 1 9948 1 9948 1 9948 1 9948 1 9948 1 9948 1 5577 5577 5577 1 5572 1 5555 1 5515 1 5	1 2888 1 224 1 224 1 224 1 224 1 299 848 848 848 848 849 855 8552 972 9752 9752 9755 9755 9755 9755 97	32000000000000000000000000000000000000	2277 2233 252 1099 103 121 124 124 124 124 140 140 140 145 121 140 145 121 145 121 145 121 145 122 223	551 495 4402 442 256 205 348 322 307 415 338 3294 415 338 338 311 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 271 2	630 6607 6607 65432 4326 5331 4499 5546 4454 5524 4454 5524 4454 5524 4454 5524 4454 5524 4454 5524 4453 5524 4453 5524 5524 5524 455 5524 5525 5524 5525 5524 5525 5524 5525 5	723 7760 627 509 634 509 632 7754 7747 787 775 7755 7755 7754 7754 7	691 686 6868 5564 447 5691 7633 77250 77250 77250 6660 66438 66438 6635 6648 6635 6618 6621 599 579	450 441883 44059 3351595 44487 448555 44485530 44485530 33771 4485533 33533 35	59963000111403000N/57/8001159800984
Economically inac Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1982 Spr 1982 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Vin 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1995 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 S	tive 95900 15560 15560 155663 155663 155663 155663 155663 155663 156665 156663 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156655 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 156665 1566555 1566555 1566555 1566555 1566555 1566555 15665555 156655555 1566555555 15665555555555	4.813 4.8861 5.50089 9.55555555555555555555555555555555555	11,138 11,1049 10,025 10,564 10,564 10,564 10,564 10,564 10,564 10,564 10,564 10,564 10,564 10,554 10,554 10,555	16.148 14717 16.625084 15577455 15577455 16.62287 16.62287 16.62287 16.62287 16.62287 16.62287 16.62287 16.62587 16.65288 16.65288 16.65287 16.6527 17.79	76495 66189 56202 55179 55467 6515 5586 5586 5581 6516 5581 5581 5581	1 078 1 001 9 24 860 827 840 942 1 014 1 059 947 1 000 1 007 1 023 1 007 1 025 960 9 91 985 991 985 991 804	813 807 806 7781 7737 807 807 807 807 807 807 812 890 890 890 890 8913 887 690 787 787 811 831 690	1586 1541 1528 14260 14260 1481 1529 15261 1526 1527 1526 15261 15265 15264 15265 15264 15265 15264 15264 15264 15264 15264 15264 15264 15264 15264 15264 15264 15264 15264 1527 15264 1527 15264 1527 1527 1527 1527 1527 1527 1527 1527	1 655 6655 6655 5565 5565 5565 5565 6618 6618	7930887286264 22625388672866264 26625388672866264 26625388672866264 26625388677098667679 2662538857098667709	80,788,2 80,788,2 80,70,2 80,0 8
Economic activity of Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Aut 1992 Min 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Min 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1	rate + per ce 662288 663317 663445 66321 663321 663309 663309 663309 663309 663309 663309 663299 663299 662299 662298 662298 662298 662298 662298 662288 662288 662288 662288 662288 662288 662288 662288 662288 662288 662288 662288 662288 662288 662288 662288 662288 662288 66239 66229 662288 66229 66229 662288 66229 662288 66229 66229 662288 66229 662288 662888 662888 662888 662888 662888 662888 66	nt 7655977659 766107755427737677377300 77300773307733077330773307	450.395633475233344 5501553333344 55333555333344 553335555333344 55333554333344778098 5533355555555555555555555555555555555	62244 62274 62274 62274 62338 62358 62358 62358 62358 6256 6256 6556 6556 6556 6556 6556 65	63582 923582 66669986625 6666996665584 666633114 7171884 55555555555555555555555555555555555	991168 77240 77240 7742.2 7742.6 665.5 66030 661.1 4 662.5 4 662.5 4 662.5 4 662.5 6 662.5 4 662.5 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 662.5 7 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	8150113668 8221368381 8222368381 8655207997 799788397761582 7615882 8088 8088 8088 8088 8088 8088	78 8 79 7 80 4 81 3 82 2 83 4 83 0 82 6 82 8 82 8 82 8 82 9 83 1 83 1 83 1 83 1 83 1 83 1 83 1 83 1	83.8 84.3 84.4 85.5 86.0 86.0 86.0 86.0 86.0 86.0 8 85.6 8 85.6 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	69.927 669.849 669.90 669.69 669.69 669.60 669.60 669.60 668.60 668.60 668.60 668.80 669.90 668.80 6	82551 7770 8811 8800 7779 8800 8800 8800 8800 8800 8777 7.8
ILO unemployment Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992/3 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Min 1994/5 Sum 1995 Sum 1995	rate # per ce 11.2 11.2 11.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2	ent 11.8 11.5 11.5 11.1 7.3 9.1 12.26 12.20 12.20 12.20 12.20 11.7 11.5 10.2 10.7 10.2 10.1 9.7 10.2 10.7 10.2 10.7 10.2 10.7	11.6 10.86 10.24 7.66 7.75 7.70 800 87.86 7.73 1.90 9.94 6.69 9.94 6.69 9.94 6.66 6.66 6.66	11.7 11.1 10.7 8.3 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5	21.7 20038 19951 10.8 110.4 116.0 126.0 17.8 124.0 17.8 124.0 17.8 124.5 20.5 2 10.6 4 10.5 10.6 10.5 10.6 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5	2297.895.35.63.4 114.63.4 109.52008882491.777.4 205219 101112008882491.777.4 1052219	603066180864021583644150188 766419921556666665664444450188	2222294817.737.2449.522195886666	1187197812945440866442208 887764457777777777766666666666	88.11 88.11 88.891 999999999999999999987777777666	5862634088710842168224652

18,657 19,181 19,181 20,6649 20,947 20,649 20,949 20,649 20,949 20,649 20,949 20,649 20,949 20,649 20,949 20,649 20,949 20,949 20,649 20,949 20,949 20,649 20,949 20,949 20,949 20,649 20,949 2 435 591 717 836 149 500 394 198 198 199 199 199 199 199 199 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Vin 1995/6 Sor 1996 Sum 1996 P - Not seaso ,495 ,789 ,789 ,789 ,7821 ,976 ,976 13,1231 13,231 13,231 13,231 13,251 14,0635 14,0635 14,0635 14,0635 14,0635 12,252 14,0635 12,252 14,0635 12,252 14,0635 12,252 14,0635 12,252 12,552 12,252 59770 7833000 9901083358843993999901488358843993999010 11110098884399394417 1111111111112172 27 33742334679361888340182774653349 333445555555666666677777769 7823 88456 88456 905797 1,0787 1,0787 1,0787 1,0787 1,1288 1,2280 1,2280 1,2280 1,2280 1,2280 1,2280 1,2280 1,2280 19,243 19,078 19,164 19,416 19,341 19,168 19,166 **19,430** Aut 1995 Win 1995/6 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 P djusted 16,291 16,441 16,364 16,931 17,296 17,476 17,068 16,533 16,269 mploye $\begin{array}{c} 11,218\\ 11,254\\ 11,13254\\ 11,995\\ 11,280\\ 11,280\\ 11,280\\ 11,497\\ 11,179\\ 10,502\\ 10,502\\ 10,557\\ 10,634\\ 10,5557\\ 10,6643\\ 10,602\\ 10,643\\ 10,699\\ 10,598\end{array}$ 4445637700206511410991630976305732 41664564427576492118730 4444555566667723462118730 $\begin{array}{c} 3.9577\\ 0.0846486609953\\ 0.084444444444552899533200\\ 0.4444444444555883200\\ 0.5558320057684\\ 0.44444444444444444\\ 0.55683200\\ 0.6842\\ 0$ 16,2279 16,2279 16,2279 16,2279 16,2400 16,4488 16,4488 16,549 16,5549 **16,502** um 1995 ut 1995 In 1995/6 pr 1996 um 1995 P nployee - Not sea y adjust $\begin{array}{c} 11,139\\ 11,183\\ 10,939\\ 11,229\\ 11,229\\ 11,444\\ 11,1658\\ 10,4325\\ 10,4395\\ 10,539\\ 10,6286\\ 10,5391\\ 10,589\\ 10,671\\ 10,622\\ 10,671\\ 10,624\\ 10,704\\ 10,704\end{array}$ 4555567176699257829905534 4555567777667788888998898 3062 3127 8888 9635 9435 16,139 16,428 16,398 16,296 16,340 16,641 16,533 16,455 16,455 16,441 **16,650** um 1995 um 1995 ut 1995 in 1995/6 pr 1996 **um 1996 P** If-employed y adjuste 133555006477751651679540 11111111111000003340 241 279 452 880 915 8807 627 or 1992 pr 1993 in 1993/4 or 1994 um 1994 ut 1994 in 1994/5 or 1995 or 1995 in 1995/6 or 1996 or 1996 **um 1996 P** 2,60179 6,66179 6,6645355 6,666299 1,5634 2,2022222 2,634 f-employed Not ally adju 448 461 436 507 557 557 551 20905558995543787 1111111119995543787 165910722205736883194406 111122221905736883194406 200012143336 468704549314445780887 2222333322333333333333333334333 89559800702332607831 114320332607831 403 151 139 2,57 634 658 231 240

The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active. See corresponding notes to *table 7.1.* The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

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Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. People whose main job is full-time or part-time. The definition of full and part-time for employees, self-employed, those on employer based schemes and unpaid family workers, is based on the respondent's own assessment. Those on college based schemes have been included with part-timers. Second jobs reported in LFS in addition to person's main full-time or part-time job. Excludes those who have changed jobs within the reference week.

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment

7.6 THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemploy	yment measure			Claimant uner	mployment measur	re +		- SOAND
	Seasonally a	djusted	A State			a series			
						A Real Street	Not ILO unemp	loyed	
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995/6 Spr 1996 Sum 1996	1,804 1,826 1,877 1,937 1,915 1,861 1,815 1,757 1,546 1,471 1,445 1,405 1,405 1,365 1,325 1,260	933 952 981 1,021 989 1,015 1,041 1,029 1,010 1,012 986 964 987 1,012 991 937 937 988 1,002	3,143 3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,021 1,925 2,361 2,737 2,778 2,957 2,937 2,859 2,957 2,903 2,876 2,876 2,875 2,903 2,876 2,712 2,532 2,712 2,532 2,435 2,435 2,435 2,432 2,435 2,432 2,435 2,302 2,313 2,263	369 3115 38 115 279 294 149 149 149 149 149 96 66 69 108 111 115 151 114 128 186 199 225 170 220 221	2,774 2,911 2,993 2,799 2,270 1,502 2,067 2,588 2,659 2,563 2,661 2,837 2,675 2,597 2,747 2,518 2,417 2,518 2,417 2,246 2,217 2,246 2,217 2,307 2,241 2,217 2,307 2,246 2,217 2,307 2,217 2,518 2,417 2,307 2,247 2,518 2,417 2,518 2,417 2,518 2,417 2,518 2,417 2,518 2,517 2,518 2,517 2,518 2,517 2,518 2,517 2,517 2,518 2,517	1.804 1.826 1.877 1.937 1.915 1.861 1.815 1.757 1.546 1.471 1.445 1.405 1.405 1.405 1.325 1.325 1.260	492 569 547 585 570 634 588 586 557 544 540 549 498 516 498 483 469 478	292 264 339 339 352 345 345 332 339 316 332 287 302 297 267 285 298 303	784 833 826 924 932 932 932 938 855 850 872 836 800 812 756 768 766 767 781
Changes Spr 96 - Sum 96 Sum 95 - Sum 96	-65 -144	15 -9	-50 -154		-51 -176	-65 -144	8 -38	5 7	14 -31
MEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Aut 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1997 Sum 1997	1,413 1,437 1,479 1,516 1,484 1,444 1,401 1,361 1,321 1,290 1,214 1,129 1,090 1,088 1,075 1,033 992	414 413 440 465 464 469 469 469 485 455 455 455 455 447 482 464 440 482 486	1,861 1,818 1,817 1,755 1,425 1,425 1,470 1,827 1,851 1,919 1,981 1,948 1,904 1,904 1,885 1,885 1,881 1,790 1,775 1,670 1,577 1,572 1,552 1,515 1,514 1,478	-95 -208 -251 -150 -62 22 -92 -154 -187 -214 -214 -214 -228 -250 -223 -200 -148 -176 -164 -136 -115 -108 -77 -70	1,956 2,067 1,943 1,575 1,234 1,100 1,552 1,381 2,038 2,195 2,176 2,154 2,154 2,154 2,154 2,154 2,053 1,990 1,923 1,846 1,761 1,712 1,688 1,653 1,624 1,591 1,548	1,413 1,437 1,479 1,516 1,484 1,444 1,401 1,361 1,290 1,214 1,142 1,129 1,090 1,088 1,075 1,033 992	352 404 381 420 414 468 435 433 385 383 374 396 345 365 359 336 337 336 337 332	216 197 260 259 278 242 270 260 260 258 223 238 233 206 213 221 224	588 600 641 679 692 710 705 692 609 803 631 631 633 631 633 631 633 631 633 584 538 554 539 556
Changes Spr 96 - Sum 96 Sum 95 - Sum 96	-40 -97	4 4	-36 -94		-43 -140	-40 -97	-5 -33	3 -9	-3 -42
WOMEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995	391 389 398 421 430 417 414 396 380 368 331 329 316 315 317 289 293 268	519 538 541 555 555 557 559 541 526 531 539 529 529 529 529 529 527 497 506 516	1,282 1,208 1,214 1,191 999 848 803 891 910 927 939 976 955 921 894 862 838 856 844 844 844 789 784	464 323 288 335 304 401 386 303 305 296 310 294 319 330 334 315 300 290 292 292 292 315 325 278 297 291	817 885 926 695 508 402 505 607 622 643 665 661 653 641 607 572 547 533 529 519 509 501 493	391 389 398 421 430 417 414 396 380 368 331 329 316 315 317 289 293 268	141 166 166 164 157 166 152 153 161 161 166 153 153 151 140 147 132 146	75 67 79 80 74 70 75 72 65 66 64 64 64 64 64 64 80	216 233 245 245 231 236 227 225 226 227 240 217 215 201 219 209 225
Changes Spr 96 - Sum 96 Sum 95 - Sum 96	-25 -47	10 -13	-15 -60		-8 -36	-25 -47	14 -5	3 16	17 11

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. For a full description of the method, see the ted note to the article 'Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared' in the October 1993 issue of the *Employment Gazette*.
 The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter.

GREAT	Not seasonal	ly adjusted		_			The second state of the second		
						Z. Constant	Not ILO unemp	loyed	
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL Sar 1984 Sar 1986 Sar 1986 Sar 1986 Sar 1987 Sar 1980 Sar 1990 Sar 1991 Sar 1992 Sar 1992 Sar 1992 Sar 1992 Sar 1992 Sar 1992 Sar 1993 Sar 1993 Sar 1994 Sar 1994 Sar 1994 Sar 1994 Sar 1995 Sar 1995	2,233 2,164 2,202 2,096 1,655 1,143 1,034 1,447 1,790 1,828 1,861 1,970 1,901 1,862 1,862 1,526 1,658 1,526 1,505 1,434 1,402 1,318 1,259	872 826 794 815 737 846 860 883 894 1,018 997 997 948 1,080 1,045 999 967 1,077 991 930 942 1,077 994 947 1,068	3,105 2,990 2,996 2,912 2,322 1,989 1,894 2,849 2,846 2,847 2,947 2,947 2,947 2,947 2,947 2,947 2,947 2,947 2,947 2,947 2,947 2,947 2,947 2,947 2,942 2,734 2,735 2,734 2,735 2,7354 2,7354 2,7354 2,7356 2,73756 2,7377777777777777777777777777777777777	$114 \\ -149 \\ -186 \\ -41 \\ -10 \\ 214 \\ 373 \\ 243 \\ 71 \\ 189 \\ 113 \\ 45 \\ -18 \\ 131 \\ 120 \\ 53 \\ 32 \\ 212 \\ 125 \\ 66 \\ 105 \\ 255 \\ 235 \\ 104 \\ 149 \\ 273 \\ 140 \\ 149 \\ 273 \\ 140 \\ 149 \\ 273 \\ 140 \\ 149 \\ 273 \\ 140 \\ 1$	2,991 3,139 3,181 2,952 2,401 1,775 1,520 2,086 2,613 2,657 2,735 2,922 2,867 2,811 2,737 2,624 2,523 2,332 2,369 2,271 2,523 2,369 2,271 2,264 2,523 2,322 2,369 2,271 2,224 2,147 2,195 2,116 2,054	2,233 2,164 2,202 2,096 1,655 1,143 1,034 1,447 1,790 1,828 1,861 1,970 1,901 1,862 1,797 1,791 1,689 1,658 1,526 1,505 1,434 1,402 1,385 1,400 1,318 1,259	$\begin{array}{c} 574\\ 778\\ 783\\ 673\\ 568\\ 423\\ 300\\ 390\\ 517\\ 567\\ 540\\ 602\\ 598\\ 636\\ 583\\ 604\\ 604\\ 582\\ 547\\ 536\\ 567\\ 521\\ 522\\ 496\\ 500\\ 488\\ 487\\ \end{array}$	184 197 196 183 178 209 186 263 306 263 350 368 313 312 342 342 342 353 318 329 296 315 300 266 295 310 309	758 975 980 856 746 632 486 640 623 829 874 952 949 949 924 946 935 865 865 865 865 865 864 837 822 795 798 796
MEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996	1,607 1,567 1,571 1,490 1,176 834 777 1,111 1,415 1,430 1,457 1,437 1,437 1,378 1,391 1,325 1,281 1,191 1,171 1,134 1,080 1,064 1,064 984	231 229 225 246 231 329 343 390 457 436 458 445 445 445 440 530 440 530 449 445 528 455 522	1,838 1,796 1,796 1,746 1,408 1,166 1,166 1,454 1,804 1,804 1,824 1,924 1,924 1,941 1,856 1,850 1,765 1,812 1,639 1,616 1,550 1,534 1,534 1,536	-257 -377 -392 -311 -260 -114 -14 -129 -202 -202 -205 -196 -244 -281 -203 -220 -256 -252 -101 -176 -198 -198 -198 -252 -101 -176 -198 -197 -21 -27	2.094 2.173 2.188 2.047 1.607 1.270 1.220 1.583 2.006 2.024 2.144 2.076 2.106 2.106 2.107 1.913 1.815 1.815 1.815 1.623 1.623 1.623 1.677 1.616 1.543	1,607 1,567 1,571 1,490 1,176 834 777 1,111 1,415 1,430 1,457 1,437 1,437 1,437 1,378 1,391 1,325 1,281 1,171 1,134 1,080 1,064 1,107 1,040 984	367 487 492 435 373 294 206 278 366 399 375 429 466 431 431 447 409 382 370 411 357 366 356 356 356 356 3348 334	121 118 125 122 118 142 137 194 225 256 267 289 241 267 268 267 268 283 255 231 246 255 231 246 233 204 221 228 225	488 605 617 557 491 436 344 472 591 594 632 702 718 632 632 632 632 632 632 632 632 632 632
WOMEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996	627 597 631 607 479 257 336 375 398 403 425 414 425 419 400 364 376 335 334 300 322 321 294 279 275	641 597 569 505 505 505 505 505 505 505 505 505 50	1,267 1,194 1,200 1,176 984 833 787 875 880 958 954 964 925 1,001 986 940 891 923 878 819 826 871 861 765 770 811	370 228 206 271 250 328 388 372 273 325 308 289 263 334 340 309 284 334 301 264 293 301 264 293 326 337 248 2293 326 337 248 270 300	897 9963 993 734 505 400 503 607 633 646 675 667 645 667 645 667 645 631 607 610 576 556 533 545 524 518 511	627 597 631 607 479 309 257 336 375 398 403 425 414 425 419 400 364 335 334 300 322 321 294 275	208 291 291 298 196 199 94 112 151 167 164 168 169 170 152 157 157 165 165 166 164 156 164 156 141 150 140	63 78 71 59 67 48 56 81 68 78 82 72 74 75 74 68 74 65 66 62 84	270 370 363 299 255 196 142 235 243 250 248 242 227 231 243 244 241 222 233 223 223 223 223 223 224 224 224

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. For a full description of the method, see the technical note to the article Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared in the October 1993 issue of the *Employment Gazette*. The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter.

S70 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS NOVEMBER 1996

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Job-related training received by employees

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Average actual weekly hours⁺ of work by industry sector, not seasonally adjusted

Constr -uction

Distribution Transport Hotels & & comms Catering

G,H

41.5 41.7 42.1 41.8 41.4 41.4 40.8 40.2 40.1 40.8 38.8 40.2 39.6 40.2 39.6 40.2 39.6 40.2 39.7 39.2 40.2 38.8 39.7 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.7 37.9 38.2

 $\begin{array}{c} 39.5\\ 39.6\\ 39.7\\ 41.1\\ 40.6\\ 40.9\\ 39.5\\ 39.5\\ 39.5\\ 39.5\\ 39.5\\ 39.5\\ 39.5\\ 39.5\\ 39.5\\ 40.2\\ 40.2\\ 41.4\\ 37.5\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 37.4\\ 41.0\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 41.0\\ 40.8\\ 41.9\\ 41.0\\ 40.8\\ 40.8\\$

SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)

Manufac

 $\begin{array}{c} 36.3\\ 37.1\\ 37.2\\ 37.1\\ 38.1\\ 37.6\\ 37.5\\ 37.5\\ 37.5\\ 37.5\\ 37.5\\ 35.4\\ 34.5\\ 35.4\\ 34.5\\ 35.4\\ 37.3\\ 35.4\\ 37.8\\ 35.5\\ 35.7\\ 35.4\\ 37.8\\ 35.5\\ 35.7\\ 38.0\\ 35.4\\ 37.6\\ 35.4\\ 35.6\\$

 $\begin{array}{c} 25.0\\ 25.6\\ 24.7\\ 25.7\\ 25.7\\ 25.3\\ 25.9\\ 24.1\\ 26.4\\ 25.3\\ 25.9\\ 22.5.9\\ 22.5.9\\ 22.5.9\\ 22.5.9\\ 22.5.4\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.6\\ 24.5\\ 26.6\\ 24.5\\ 24.5\\ 26.6\\ 24.5\\ 24.5\\ 26.6\\ 24.5\\ 24.5\\ 26.6\\ 24.5\\ 24.5\\ 26.6\\ 24.5\\ 2$

-turing

D

Agriculture Energy and and fishing water

C,E

A-B

 $\begin{array}{c} 47.7\\ 47.4\\ 47.4\\ 47.4\\ 47.4\\ 47.4\\ 47.4\\ 47.4\\ 47.5\\ 49.0\\ 47.5\\ 43.7\\ 43.3\\ 43.3\\ 42.5\\ 40.4\\ 45.8\\ 40.4\\ 44.3\\ 40.3\\ 41.0\\ 45.8\\ 46.4\\ 43.9\\ 40.9\\ 40.9\\ 45.2\\ 45.5\\ \end{array}$

Total (millions) #§

Average

 $\begin{array}{c} 38.9\\ 39.8\\ 39.9\\ 40.6\\ 40.1\\ 40.1\\ 38.9\\ 38.5\\ 39.9\\ 37.4\\ 38.2\\ 39.8\\ 39.4\\ 38.2\\ 39.6\\$

 $\begin{array}{c} 52.4\\ 52.2\\ 51.9\\ 52.1\\ 52.1\\ 52.0\\ 52.0\\ 52.0\\ 52.0\\ 52.0\\ 52.0\\ 52.0\\ 52.0\\ 52.0\\ 52.0\\ 52.0\\ 52.0\\ 52.0\\ 50.5\\ 50.5\\ 50.5\\ 51.2\\ \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 26.2\\ 26.8\\ 26.4\\ 27.3\\ 27.0\\ 226.9\\ 225.8\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 25.8\\ 25.4\\ 27.1\\ 25.9\\ 225.6\\ 27.1\\ 25.7\\ 25.8\\ 225.4\\ 27.1\\ 25.7\\ 225.8\\ 225.4\\ 225.4\\ 225.8\\ 225.4\\ 225.8\\ 225$

ked in reference week, including hours worked in second jobs lace outside UK and those who did not state their industry. Il hours are allocated to the industry sector of main job.

verage

 $\begin{array}{c} 33.1\\ 33.8\\ 33.6\\ 34.4\\ 34.2\\ 33.9\\ 33.9\\ 33.9\\ 33.9\\ 33.9\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.2\\ 33.3\\ 33.3\\ 33.3\\ 33.3\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.3\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.5\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.2\\ 33.4\\$

8 HOURS

Total Services

G-Q

Other Services

0-0

Public admin education & health L-N

Banking, Finance &

Insuranc etc J,K

 $\begin{array}{c} 36.3\\ 37.2\\ 36.6\\ 37.3\\ 37.3\\ 36.8\\ 37.3\\ 36.8\\ 37.2\\ 36.6\\ 37.2\\ 36.8\\ 37.2\\ 36.8\\ 37.2\\ 36.5\\ 34.0\\ 35.5\\ 36.8\\ 37.4\\ 35.6\\ 36.8\\ 37.4\\ 35.6\\ 36.8\\ 37.4\\ 35.6\\ 34.5\\ 36.8\\ 37.4\\ 35.6\\ 34.5\\$

GREAT BRITAIN	All who received job-	elated training in the I	ast 4 weeks				THOUSAND	GREAT BRITAIN	
	Seasonally adjusted		Age Groups			07.10			Total (millions) #§
ALL 9845 98555 98555 98555 98555 98555 98555 98555 98555 98555 9855	All of working age +		16-19 410 3763 417 3763 417 3764 267 267 267 267 267 267 267 267	20-24 464 470 504 504 504 504 465 465 465 465 465 465 465 46	25-34 559 613 6733 6881 0560 0546 05566 0556 0556 0556 0556 0556 0556 0556 0556	35-49 546 599 546 599 10057 100	50-59/64	LL Sp 1984 Sp 1985 Sp 1985 Sp 1985 Sp 1986 Sp 1987 Sp 1989 Sp 1989 Sp 1991 Sp 1991 Sp 1992 Sp 1992 Sp 1992 Sp 1992 Sp 1992 Sp 1992 Sp 1993 Sp 1994 Sp 1992 Sp 1993 Sp 1995 Sp 1995	782 810 814 821 894 894 876 824 837 828 822 821 821 821
Men 844 Construction 845 Co	1-1-0-0-1-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	14000000-00000-00000-00000-00000-00000-0000	775660 77660 77660 77660 77660 77660 77660 77660 77660 77600 77700000000	6446674416744167117780/8886028805 5944650744650009662868621205 30744650000009662868621205	44888800000000000000000000000000000000	6040009400907-002-01-010094093	Aut 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986	828 832 835 841 845 848 848 849 849 850 856 530 545 545 551
Worrenewa \$ \$ Worrenewa \$ \$ \$ Worrenewa \$ \$ \$ \$ Worrenewa \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ Worrenewa \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ Worrenewa \$ <td< td=""><td>8000 19-689 19-69 1</td><td>5007-440-0070-44 30002440-490-0070-0070-4 00702440-494-490-0070-0070-4 0070240-0070-0070-0070-0070-0070-0070-00</td><td>900067 800777 600777 600777 600777 7 600777 7 600777 7 600777 7 600777 7 600777 7 600777 7 600777 7 600777 7 6007777 7 6007777 7 6007777 7 6007777 7 60077777 7 60077777 7 60077777 7 600777777 7 600777777 7 6007777777 7 6007777777 7 6007777777 7 60077777777</td><td>1000007-0007-00000-1</td><td>2027-2020 2020</td><td>20060-1-0-4094-0-1- 224000-1-0-4094-0-1- 22400-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-</td><td>60000000000000000000000000000000000000</td><td>\$\$r 1988 \$pr 1980 \$pr 1990 \$pr 1991 \$pr 1992 \$un 1992 \$un 1992 \$un 1992 \$un 1993 \$un 1993 \$un 1993 \$un 1993 \$un 1993 \$un 1993 \$un 1994 \$pr 1994 \$un 1994 \$un 1994 \$un 1994 \$un 1994 \$un 1994 \$un 1995 \$un 1995 \$un</td><td>581 595 593 575 534 541 535 530 529 530 529 530 530 533 540 544 547 540 547 549</td></td<>	8000 19-689 19-69 1	5007-440-0070-44 30002440-490-0070-0070-4 00702440-494-490-0070-0070-4 0070240-0070-0070-0070-0070-0070-0070-00	900067 800777 600777 600777 600777 7 600777 7 600777 7 600777 7 600777 7 600777 7 600777 7 600777 7 600777 7 6007777 7 6007777 7 6007777 7 6007777 7 60077777 7 60077777 7 60077777 7 600777777 7 600777777 7 6007777777 7 6007777777 7 6007777777 7 60077777777	1000007-0007-00000-1	2027-2020 2020	20060-1-0-4094-0-1- 224000-1-0-4094-0-1- 22400-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-	60000000000000000000000000000000000000	\$\$r 1988 \$pr 1980 \$pr 1990 \$pr 1991 \$pr 1992 \$un 1992 \$un 1992 \$un 1992 \$un 1993 \$un 1993 \$un 1993 \$un 1993 \$un 1993 \$un 1993 \$un 1994 \$pr 1994 \$un 1994 \$un 1994 \$un 1994 \$un 1994 \$un 1994 \$un 1995 \$un	581 595 593 575 534 541 535 530 529 530 529 530 530 533 540 544 547 540 547 549
	% of all employees # Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjust	sted				PERCENT	Aut 1995 Win 1995 Sor 1996	547 548 548 548
	All of working age +		Age Groups 16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	Sum 1996 P WOMEN	551
ALD TO	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	00-744000-4440-70070-00	0.000000000000000000000000000000000000		9.00070.0000.000.000.000.000.000.0	20000000-000-000000-000	60000057740480-4-00-7000-1-1- 844460-8880-1-1-880-1-1-880-1-1-1-880-1-1-1-880-1-1-1-1	Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Win 1992 Win 1992 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Apr 1993 Apr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994	252 264 269 291 291 301 290 296 296 292 292 292 292 292 292 293 292 293 292 294 295 505
	00000	300-10094@40900000477-00041	5820565759282077-0502657-07676174 95666666657666657666671-076767676	1	64	2-11-11-1-5-1-11-00000000000 2-111-11	4 000000000000000000000000000000000000	Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Win 1995/6 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 P + Average hot # Includes pe § For people	297 298 299 301 301 301 302 306 vople with workg with two jobs, a
Women \$ yor 1985 \$ yor 1985 \$ yor 1986 \$ yor 1999 \$	1-00001-01-001-001-001-00000000-4444	0,0,-,0,4,0,-,-0,0,-,-0,0,0,-,-0,0,0,-,-0,0,0,-,-0,0,0,0,-,-0,0,0,0,-,-0,0,0,0,0,-,-0,		0,-00,-10,-10,0,-0,-0,-0,-0,-0,-0,-0,-0,-0,-0,-0,-0,	00000-00000000		90-00000-10-1000000000000000011-8-		

Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59. Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group. Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods. Data for 1984 is not comparable with other years and is therefore not shown.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.1 Number of people participating in the programmes

	Training For W	lork		Youth Training (including You	th Credits)		Modern Apprenticeship	ps	
Period ending	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Brita
1993 Aug Sep	119.0 119.3	13.7 13.9	132.7 133.1	246.5 244.5	33.5 33.5	280.0 278.1			
Oct Nov Dec	130.2 133.7 134.4	14.0 14.1 14.1	144.2 147.8 148.5	255.0 257.7 259.0	33.7 33.7 33.1	288.7 291.4 292.1			
1994 Jan Feb Mar	134.9 138.9 133.1	14.4 15.0 14.7	149.2 153.9 147.8	260.2 258.5 250.2	34.1 34.1 33.4	294.3 292.6 283.6			
Apr May Jun	123.4 119.9 116.2	14.4 14.3 14.2	137.8 134.2 130.3	239.3 235.7 231.3	32.8 31.8 32.5	272.1 267.5 263.7			
Jul Aug Sep	108.2 104.0 103.2	13.7 13.8 14.1	121.9 117.8 117.3	241.8 242.1 242.4	32.1 32.3 33.0	273.9 274.5 275.4			
Oct Nov Dec	113.7 116.6 118.1	14.3 14.7 14.2	128.0 131.3 132.3	252.4 254.4 255.7	33.2 33.3 33.0	285.6 287.7 288.7			
1995 Jan Feb Mar	115.8 117.0 103.4	14.4 14.6 14.4	130.2 131.6 117.8	253.2 252.7 239.5	34.0 34.3 33.6	287.2 287.0 273.1			
Apr May Jun	82.1 79.3 75.9	14.0 13.8 13.6	96.1 93.2 89.5	229.0 228.7 227.0	31.7 31.1 31.5	260.8 259.8 258.4	1.7 1.8 1.8	1.7 1.8 0.0	1.9
Jul Aug Sep	69.3 65.0 63.1	13.1 12.9 12.8	82.4 77.9 76.0	237.5 239.9 240.1	31.3 31.8 33.0	268.8 271.7 273.1	2.4 3.2 6.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	2.5 3.2 6.1
Oct Nov Dec	66.6 68.8 70.5	13.0 13.0 12.8	79.6 81.8 83.3	245.6 246.0 244.5	32.0 32.7 34.5	277.5 278.7 279.0	11.1 14.2 16.8	0.0 0.0 0.1	11.1 14.2 17.0
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June	68.8 71.8 72.7 68.1 67.6 67.3	12.7 13.4 13.0 14.5 15.0 15.2	81.5 85.2 85.7 82.6 82.6 82.5	236.4 232.0 224.1 216.1 214.2 215.4	34.8 35.7 35.2 34.3 34.0 35.1	271.1 267.6 259.3 250.4 248.1 250.5	21.0 24.1 27.8 30.1 32.0 34.3	0.1 0.1 0.2 0.8 0.8 0.9	21.1 24.2 28.0 30.9 32.8 35.2

2: Modern Apprenticeships were launched in September 1995 (in England and Wales; at the end of 1995 in Scotland), following prototyping in 17 industry sectors. Acc Apprenticeships for 18 and 19 year old school and college leavers, also launched in September 1995, has been merged with Modern Apprenticeships from April 1996 in E it will continue separately in Wales). Modern Apprenticeships aim to increase significantly the number of young people trained to technician, supervisory and equivalent-leaves level 3 as a minimum plus the breadth and flexibility required for the relevant industry sector. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships figures have been merged with Modern Because of the different ways in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, provided by the Scottish Office are sh See Employment Gazette, pp57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Number of starts on the programmes

	Training For W	ork	and the second second	Youth Training (including You	th Credits)		Modern Apprenticeshi	ps	
Period ending	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Brita
1993 15/27 Aug 12 Sep/1	20.9 23.1	2.6	23.4 25.9	23.7 27.9	4.3 4.2	27.6 31.5			
10/29 Oct 7/26 Nov 5/31 Dec	36.8 26.4 24.4	2.7 2.7 2.2	39.6 29.1 26.6	36.1 20.3 17.7	2.5 2.0 1.3	39.0 22.6 19.2			
1994 2 Jan 31/28 Jan 27/25 Feb 27/31 Mar	12.1 30.8 28.4 23.7	n/a 2.7 3.2 3.1	14.1 33.6 31.4 26.2	11.4 16.0 14.7 13.1	n/a 3.4 2.6 2.8	13.1 19.2 17.1 15.3			
24/29 Apr 22/27 May 19 Jun/1	20.1 20.8 20.3	2.6 2.5 3.0	22.7 23.3 22.7	13.8 11.3 15.4	1.9 1.5 4.4	15.7 12.7 18.9			
17/29 Jul 14/26 Aug 11/30 Sep	21.8 20.0 21.6	1.9 2.8 3.8	23.8 22.5 24.6	38.5 26.1 29.8	2.3 4.3 4.4	41.1 29.9 33.5			
9/28 Oct 6/25 Nov 4/30 Dec	35.4 25.7 24.6	2.8 2.9 2.0	38.3 28.6 26.9	36.8 20.6 19.3	3.0 2.5 1.8	40.1 23.3 21.3			
1995 1 Jan 30/27 Jan 26/24 Feb 26/31 Mar	12.3 26.0 23.9 16.7	n/a 2.6 2.9 3.3	14.2 28.7 25.3 18.5	9.6 17.0 16.3 14.0	n/a 3.5 2.8 2.9	11.5 20.3 18.9 16.3			
23/28 Apr 21/26 May 18/30 Jun	12.0 15.9 15.5	2.2 2.6 2.8	14.3 18.0 18.1	12.3 12.8 14.7	2.5 1.8 4.2	14.9 14.2 18.2	0.1 0.1 0.2	0.1 0.1 0.0	0.2
16/28 Jul 13/25 Aug 10/29 Sep	16.2 14.7 15.3	1.7 2.3 3.3	18.2 16.5 17.8	36.6 26.7 28.0	2.6 5.0 5.2	39.6 30.3 32.6	0.6 0.8 3.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.6 0.8 3.0
8/27 Oct 5/24 Nov 3/22 Dec 31 Dec	22.0 19.6 19.6 10.8	2.6 2.4 1.8 n/a	24.9 21.8 21.5 12.3	35.2 21.0 18.5 10.9	3.8 2.6 2.0 n/a	39.7 23.9 20.4 12.6	5.0 3.0 3.0 2.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 n/a	5.0 3.0 2.3
1996 28/22 Jan 25/19 Feb 24/18 Mar 28/22 Apr 26/20 May 23/17 Jun 21/15 Jun	18.8 21.6 22.6 19.2 17.8 17.0 17.6	2.1 2.7 2.8 2.3 2.9 2.1 1.5	20.9 24.3 25.5 21.6 20.7 19.1 18.8	16.6 17.1 17.9 16.2 12.7 17.4 33.7	3.0 2.7 2.2 2.9 2.0 3.1 2.3	19.6 19.8 20.1 19.2 14.6 20.5 35.6	2.6 3.4 4.4 3.1 2.6 2.8 4.5	0.0 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.0	2.6 3.4 4.4 3.2 2.6 2.8 4.6

See table 8.1 note. Because of the different way in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, which are The first date shown is for England, Wales and GB, but the second date shown is for Scotland. Because of this, the sum of the separ necessarily equal the published GB figure. See *Employment Gazette*, pp S7-8, December 1993 for more detail.

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8.3

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training##

leavers

ENGLAND and WALF	ËS	Percentage of	survey respondents who	were:	Percentage of sur	vey respondents who):
Month of survey	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training **	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualifica- tion or credit toward one
Oct 90 Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)		42	52	45	40	22
Uct 89-Jun 90	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	55	49	47	29
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	55	55	51	34
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 97-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-War 94)	36	43	48	61	58	41
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-War 95)	30	42	48	66	61	45
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Iviar 95)	36	42	40			10
1994.lan	(Jul 93)	34	44	47	67	66	50
Feh	(Aug. 93)	36	43	49	61	58	41
Mar	(Sen 93)	35	46	48	56	56	39
Apr	(Oct 93)	37	42	51	54	49	31
Mou	(Nov 93)	36	39	52	55	56	37
May	(NOV 93)	40	44	48	63	50	34
Jun	(lop 04)	37	42	48	54	53	35
Jui	(Jan 94)	38	44	46	60	55	38
Aug	(Feb 94)	36	43	47	65	59	44
Sep	(Mar 94)	30	43	47	64	56	41
Oct	(Apr 94)	37	40	47	62	57	41
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	40	66	62	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	00	02	47
1005 lon	([u] 04)	36	45	45	71	65	53
1995 Jan	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	59	44
reb	(Aug 54)	38	44	46	65	61	44
Iviar	(Sep 94)	10	43	48	61	58	40
Apr	(Uct 94)	40	41	50	62	59	42
May	(NOV 94)	30	13	48	69	59	43
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	40	40	63	63	45
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	50	65	63	46
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	70	64	40
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	10	65	50
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	60	66	50
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	59	71	50
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	12	/1	57
	(1-1-05)	37	44	47	72	67	53
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	30	45	46	69	64	48
Feb	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	68	66	50
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	40	67	60	43
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	40	67	56	40
May	(Nov 95)	41	44	40	72	59	44
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	48	13	62	44
Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	50	00	02	44
Current and previou	waar to date						
Oct 94- Jul95	(Apr 94-Jan 95)	38	43	47	65	60	45
Oct 94-Juiss		20	11	47	69	64	49

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 Employment Gazette. According to respondents' own classification. # In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training. # Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, 'unemployed'. Those whose responded positively to the question, "When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?

training?. Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all base who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. ##



GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.4 Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

ENGLAND and WALE	ES	Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:			
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one	
Jul 87-Jun 88 Jul 88-Jun 90 Jul 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93 Oct 93-Sep 94 Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 94) (Apr 94-Mar 95)	61 69 68 52 50 53 58	77 84 82 74 68 67 70 72	20 13 14 20 25 28 25 22 22	22 34 37 37 44 43 46 46	41 52 56 54 58 62 64 65	29 45 51 51 48 50 50	
1994 Jan Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Mar 94) (May 94) (Jun 94)	55 53 50 52 52 52 53 59 54 53 63	72 73 75 70 65 63 64 66 72 67 66 74	23 21 20 26 29 32 30 28 23 27 28 21	53 48 37 34 42 36 45 35 37 59	68 66 58 60 62 61 59 66 62 66 62 63 73	57 53 49 39 39 44 41 40 50 44 44 61	
1995 Jan Felb Mar Apr' Jun Jun Jun Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Nov 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (Mar 95) (May 95) (Jun 95)	61 53 54 55 60 57 59 64 59 60 65	75 74 76 69 68 70 68 70 75 70 75 71 72 76	20 21 17 25 23 26 23 20 22 22 22 19	56 47 48 37 45 39 43 51 43 51 43 51 42 58	72 66 64 60 59 62 61 62 66 65 65 71	59 52 49 40 38 46 43 46 53 48 49 59	
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun	(Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Nov 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96)	61 57 53 63 64 68 64	76 76 79 76 75 77 77	18 17 15 18 19 16 20	55 50 53 47 48 57 49	70 66 63 61 64 62	56 51 52 46 44 49 49 46	
Current and previous	s year to date							
Oct 94-Jul 95 Oct 95-Jul 96	(Apr 94-Jan 95) (Apr 95-Jan 96)	57 62	72 76	22 18	46 51	65 66	49 51	

There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. An analysis of the effect of the change will be prepared when more data are available. This does not affect the data for completers (table 8.6), or Training for Work (tables 8.3, 8.5). Vers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months in leaving. further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette.* and to other a job, full-time education or other government-supported training. See whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'. See whose response to the question, Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.5 Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers who completed** their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	urvey respondents who we	ere:	Percentage of sur	vey respondents who:
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93 Oct 93-Sep 94 Oct 94-Sep 95	(Jul 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 94) (Apr 94-Mar 95)	43 37 35 38 40 40	45 41 41 44 47 45	48 51 51 48 45 46	48 55 56 60 64 64	35 44 48 53 57 58
1994 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Nov 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Mar 94) (May 94) (Jun 94)	42 43 43 42 39 39 40 37	45 46 48 48 45 45 45 45 45 45	47 46 43 42 45 45 46 46	62 53 57 59 64 60 60 60 67	56 47 51 53 58 54 54 54 60
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Dec 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (Mar 95) (Mar 95) (May 95) (Jun 95)	38 40 43 42 44 40 40 39 42 42 38	$\begin{array}{c} 47\\ 46\\ 46\\ 47\\ 45\\ 46\\ 43\\ 42\\ 43\\ 46\\ 46\\ 46\\ 46\\ 46\end{array}$	43 45 45 47 46 49 48 48 48 48 45 44	70 63 65 61 62 60 66 66 66 68 68 68 75	65 57 59 55 57 54 60 60 61 62 61 69
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	(Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Dec 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96)	39 42 41 44 43 43 43 41	46 47 47 46 46 46 46 44	45 45 45 47 46 48	71 67 71 64 58 61 66	65 60 64 56 52 55 58
Current and previous year Oct 94-Jul 95 Oct 95-Jul 96	r to date (Apr 94-Jan 95) (Apr 95-Jan 96)	40 41	46 46	45 45	64 67	58 61

There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. .eavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. According to respondents' own classification. n a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training. Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'. Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agree raining.' you and the organiser of you ining?'. ining For Work superseded Employment Training and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who inployment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were: Percentage of survey responder		vey respondents who:		
Month of survey	Month of leaving YT	In a job +	In a positive outcome #	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88 Jul 88-Jun 89 Jul 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93 Oct 92-Sep 94 Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 92-Mar 94) (Apr 94-Mar 95)	73 83 84 75 69 67 68 72	80 88 89 83 77 76 78 81	18 10 9 14 17 20 18 14	63 75 70 73 76 76 76 76	53 66 68 72 73 72 72 72 72 71
1994 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Nov 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Apr 94) (May 94) (Jun 94)	70 68 66 68 73 67 66 73	76 75 73 75 81 75 74 81	20 21 21 20 14 20 21 14	68 70 70 69 75 69 69 80	60 64 65 63 70 64 64 76
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (Mar 95) (May 95) (Jun 95)	71 68 69 71 73 76 74 74 78 70 72 76	82 81 83 79 80 81 80 84 78 80 84 84	14 14 13 16 16 14 15 12 16 15 12 15 12	82 79 77 72 70 71 72 72 72 73 73 73 79	78 76 74 65 65 65 69 69 69 68 68 68 74
1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun	(Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Nov 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96)	72 70 79 77 79 77 79 77	84 85 86 85 85 85 85 85	12 10 10 9 10 10 11	78 77 77 73 68 69 69	74 73 68 63 65 64
Current and previous year to Oct 94-Jul 95 Oct 95-Jul 96	o date (Apr 94-Jan 95) (Apr 95-Jan 96)	71 74	80 84	15 11	76 75	72 70

There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six month fter leaving

after leaving. According to respondents' own classification. In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government-supported training. Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'. Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'

Share

Ownersh

rt on the Ownership of Share

at 31st of Decemb

THE SHARE REGISTER SURVEY

Share Ownership 1995 is the report of the end 1994 Share Register Survey which examines how the total value of UK listed shares is split between categories of beneficial ownership.

> The survey includes a breakdown of individual and institutional owners, including a geographical analysis and sections on share holdings within privatised companies and FT-SE 100 companies.

A series of tables and definitions provide a comprehensive overview of this subject

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

Share Ownership

Published for the Office for National Statistics by The Stationery Office Price £25 ISBN 0 11 620708 6

Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who completed** 6 their agreed training

Central Statistical Office

WOMEN IN BRITAIN TODAY

Social Focus on Women is a collection of vital information covering the lives of women in the UK today.

> This report examines the contemporary roles of women in the workplace and the family as well as their lifestyles. Topics covered include employment, earnings, fertility, health and leisure.

A comprehensive overview of women, this book is invaluable for the business community, researchers, students and the casual reader alike.

Also in this series: Social Focus on Children.

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

Social Focus on Women

Published for the Office for National Statistics by The Stationery Office Price £25 ISBN 0 11 620713 2

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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 3 August 1996 - 6 September 1996 + Registered as disabled on 15 April 1996 #

7,423 373,565

ncluding placings through displayed vacancies. stration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease o enital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Development Grants: July - September 1996

and the second se		and the second and the second second			and the second se				and a second s
~	East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cooling (Cooling		and a second	Provide the second s	and the second second second	and the second		and the second se		

	Regional Development	elopment Gra	OTHER FACTS ants of over £25,000 (c	S AND FIGURES original scheme)	A.5
Selection 1.		100,000 (Ievi	seu scheme). July - 5	eptember 1990	
	Area+	Value (£)	Region and company	Area+	Value (£)

panies listed here may have received one or more payments. oyment Office Area for the original scheme, travel-to-work area for the revised scheme

d company

RIGINA SCHEME

legion

we mayines egarding this table should be addressed to: inglish cases - Department of Trade and Industry, RAD, Bay 3.B.40, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171-215 2597). isotitsh cases - Scottish Office, Industry Department, SO IA 2, 5th Floor, Meridian Court, Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141-242 5623). Velsh cales - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 01222 825167).

S81

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

EARNINGS

Total gross remuneration which employees receive from their employers in the form of money. Income in kind and employers' contributions to National Insurance 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 government-supported employment and training programmes, or from 1992, as unpaid family workers) together with those who are ILO unemployed.

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 ILO unemployed; this group includes people who are, for example, retired or looking after their home/family.

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 two jobs with different employers will be counted twice

FULL-TIME WORKERS

People normally working for more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

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 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 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

less than one day are excluded except where the 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 establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would particularly bear 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 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)
- provisional
- break in series
- R revised
 - series revised from indicated entry onwards
- not elsewhere specified nes
- UK Standard Industrial SIC Classification
- EC European Community

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the 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 sampling and other errors.

PART-TIME WORKERS

People normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

Those who in their main employment work on their own account, whether or not they have any employees, Second occupations classified as self-employed are not included.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than regular hours. Therefore time lost through sickness, holidays, absenteeism and the direct effects of industrial disputes is not counted as short-tim

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFIC TION (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a masistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistical it was revised in 1968, 1980 and 1992.

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

Measures the increase in gross taxable incomineeded to compensate taxpayers for any increase in retain prices, taking account of changes to direct taxe (including employees' National Insurance contractions Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

People who at the date of the unemployment count are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are claim benefit. These people are not include in the unemployment figures.

VACANCY

A job opportunity notified by an employer to a Jobcentre or Careers Office (including 'self inployed opportunities created by employers) which remained unfilled on the day of the count.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the reference week and hours not worked but paid for under guarantee agreements.

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Governmen supported training programmes.

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Those participants on Government programmes and schemes who in the course of their participation receive training in the context of a workplace but are not employees, self-employed or HM Forces.

|--|

		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	
UMMAR	TABLES				
abour For	ce Survey: UK	M	Nov 96	0.1	
lorkforce	UK SUDAN' GB	M	Nov 96	0.2	
abour For	GB	M	Nov 96	0.4	
ACKGR	UND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	м	Nov 96	0.5	
MPLOY	ENT AND WORKFORCE				
lorkforce.	aries	M(Q)	Nov 96	1.1	
bour for	estimates, projections		May 96	197	
mployees	in employment industry: GB				
Alline	ustries: by division, class or group	Q	Nov 96	1.4	
	time series, by order group	M	Nov 96	1.2	
Mars.	sistrative, technical and clerical in		1101 00	1.0	
mani	acturing	D	Dec 94	1.10	
Loca	authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	
mployee	in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Nov 96	1.5	
ensus of	mpioyment dragions by industry (Sent 1993)		Oct 95	369	
GBa	d regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369	
ternatio	comparisons	Q	Nov 96	1.9	
egistere	disabled in the public sector	А	Aug 96	325	
rade unic	membership ated industries in Great Britain	A	May 96 Nov 96	251 1.14	
		-			
laimant 1	employment		NeurOc	0.1	
Sum	GR	M	Nov 96	2.1	
Ane	nd duration: UK	Q	Sep 96	2.5	
Broa	category: UK	М	Nov 96	2.1	
Deta	ed category: GB	M	Nov 96	2.2	
Regi	n: summary	Q	Sep 96	2.6	
Age:	me series UK	Q	Sep 96	2.7	
Dura	on: time series UK	Q	Sep 96	2.8	
Regi	n and area				
Time	eries summary: by region	М	Nov 96	2.3	
:ass	ited areas, travel-to work areas	M	Nov 96	2.4	
: COU	ties, local areas	IVI M	Nov 96	2.9	
: par	d duration: summary	0	Sep 96	2.10	
Flow	duration. Summary	ď	00000	2.0	
UK, t	me series	М	Nov 96	2.19	
	ge time series	М	Nov 96	2.20	
Mean dura	on de la contra de	Q	Oct 96	2.21	
Claim hist	y: number of previous claims	Q	Sen 96	2.22	
Bysought	and usual occupation	M	Nov 96	2.24	
Students:	ly region	D	Mar 93	2.13	
Disabled j	obseekers: GB	M	Nov 96	A1	
Internation	comparisons	M	Nov 96	2.18	
Ethnic orig Temporari	listopped	А	Jun 96	209	
Later	figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	
Vacancies					
Unfil	ed, inflow, outflow and				
placi	ngs seasonally adjusted	М	Nov 96	3.1	
Unfil	ed seasonally adjusted by region	M	Nov 96	3.2	
UIIII	ed unadjusted by region	IVI	1404 90	0.0	
REDUND	ANCIES				
In Great B	ntain	M	Nov 96	2.32	
by re		M	Nov 96	2.33	
by a	ge du stru	IVI M	Nov 96	2.34	
by o	ccupation	M	Nov 96	2.36	
EARNING	S AND HOURS				
Average e	amings (index)				
Who	le economy				
Ind	Main industrial sectors	M	Nov 96	5.1	
Und	Stries	M	Nov 96	5.3	
Levels of	enving trends	Q	Lep ao	15	
indu	strial sectors and industries				
Man	ual employees	Q(A)	Nov 96	5.4	
Non	manual employees	Q(A)	Nov 96	5.5	
Alle	mployees	Q(A)	Nov 96	5.6	
Qua	neny estimates of levels	Q(A)	Nov 96	237	
Man	ufacturing	M	Nov 96	5.0	
Overtime	and short-time; manufacturing	IVI	1400 50	5.5	
Late	st figures: industry	м	Nov 96	1.11	
Reg	ions: summary	Q	Sep 96	1.13	
nours of v	work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12	
OUTPUT	PERHEAD				
Output pe	r head; quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Nov 96	1.8	
Wages an	d salaries per unit of output	(a)			
Man	ufacturing index, time series	М	Nov 96	5.8	
Qua	rteriy and annual indices	М	Nov 96	5.8	

LABOUR COSTS Survey results 1932 (Juademinial Annual Update Sep 54 A Single Sep 54 Sep 54 Annual Update Sep 54 A Single Sep 54 Annual Update Nov 96 A Single Sep 54 Sep 54 Annual Update Nov 96 A Single Sep 54 Annual Update Nov 96 A Single Common Sep 54 Annual Update Single Common Sep 54 Annual Update Nov 96 A Single Common Sep 54 Annual Update Nov 96 A Single Common Sep 54 Annual Update Nov 96 A Single Common Sep 54 Annual Update Single Common Sep 54 Annual Update Single Common Sep 54 Annual Up		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
School Procession Sep 34 3.13 Annual update A Peb 56 5.13 RETAIL PRICES	LABOUR COSTS		0 04	010
FIGLE PRICES General index (RPI) Nov 96 6.2 : precentage changes M Nov 96 6.1 Main components: time series and weights M Nov 96 6.5 Food prices M Nov 96 6.5 Food prices M Nov 96 6.8 Main components: time series M Nov 96 6.8 Main components: time series M Nov 96 6.8 Main components: time series M Nov 96 7.1 Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted M Nov 96 7.1 Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted M Nov 96 7.1 Atternative measures of unemployment (to seasonally adjusted) M Nov 96 7.1 Atternative measures of unemployment (to seasonally adjusted) M Nov 96 7.1 Atternative measures of unemployment (to seasonally adjusted) M Nov 96 7.1 Atternative measures of unemployment (to seasonally adjusted) M Nov 96 7.12 Atternative measures of unemployment (to seasonally adjusted) M Nov 96 7.12 Atternative me	Annual update	A	Feb 96	5.7
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	Development Grants by region and company		a 1100 90	A3

A Annual, S Six monthly, Q Quarterly, M Monthly, B Bi-monthly, D Discontinued.

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

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.

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS ONS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the

The number to ring is 0336 416036. Calls for the service are charged at 45p per minute cheap rate and at 50p per minute at all

latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am.

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON: Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9) Average Earnings Index 01928 792442 (monthly) Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a 01928 792442 collective agreement New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked 01928 792077/8 Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of 01928 792442 earnings and labour costs Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13) Census of Employment 01928 792690 01928 792563 Employment and hours 01928 792563 Workforce in employment Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2) 01928 792825 Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.24) 0171 273 5585 0114 259 3787 Qualifications Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36) 0171 273 5530 Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.9) 0171 217 4905 Ansafone service 0171 217 4310 Enquiries Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages 0114 259 4308 0114 259 7538 Small Firms (DTI)

Trade union membership	01928 792825
Trade unions (density only)	0171 215 5999
Training (Tables 8.1-8.11) 'Training for work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern	
Apprenticeships'	0114 259 4027
Workforce training	0114 259 3489
Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs),	
composition and review of	0171 273 5530
Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24) (claimant count)	0171 273 5532
Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) notified to Jobcentres	0171 273 5532
Youth Cohort Study	0114 259 4215
(Note: The table numbers quoted on the preceding pages)	relate to tables
FOR ADVICE ON:	A COLORED STATES

Sources of labour market statistics

0171 273 5524

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION INCLUDING ON-LINE:

Nomis (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database) 0191 374 246

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of Labour Force Survey data) 0171 625 711

Skills and Enterprise Network 0114 259 407

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

Data are drawn from England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS) which

tracks large nationally representative cohorts of young people over the first

of compulsory schooling in 1986 and was surveyed four times through to

performance of those graduating after the explosion in graduate numbers

RS16 The Business Benefit of Comptence-based

The aim of this study was to evaluate the business benefits of competence-

Employment Department recommended an embedded case study design and

based management development (CBMD) through case studies of sixteen

selected organisations. A study group established in 1994 by the former

offered guidance on the case study protocol to explore the following

• leads to identifiable improvements in organisational performance;

• is more likely to produce improvements in performance when linked to

is more likely to produce improvements in performance when HRD

systems and processes are based on the Management Standards.

RS17 Establishing Small Firms' Training Practices,

Small businesses are now responsible for a very substantial proportion of

This study of training reports' findings on informal and formal training of

owner-managers and workers from a telephone survey of 751 owner-

of firms between 1-199 workers and from the three main sectors -

The views of owner-managers who had contacts with Industry Training

Both quantitative and qualitative analyses of the data were undertaken.

manufacturing, services and construction - were represented.

10 ITOs, all through face-to-face interviews.

national estimates on key issue.

economic activity and jobs in the UK economy. However, it is widely accepted that they have problems in providing training for both owner-managers and

managers and 90 face-to-face interviews also with owner-managers. All sizes

Organisations (ITOs) were also collected as well as those of representatives of

Quantitative data from the telephone survey has been grossed-up to provide

Needs, Difficulties and use of Industry Training

leads to identifiable improvements in individual performance:

• leads to identifiable improvements in business performance;

the study can be treated as a 'benchmark' against which to judge the

which occurred in the 1990s.

hypotheses: that CBMD

organisational strategy:

Organisations

workers.

Management Development

1994. Because the cohort entered higher education in 1980s, the results of

few years after the end of compulsory schooling. The sample reached the end

313 The Out of School Childcare Grant Initiative: a cond evaluation

Social Survey Division of the former Office of Population Censuses and veys, 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 Initiative in England and les. This followed an interim evaluation of the first pilot phase of the ative by the Policy Research Unit at Leeds Metropolitan University. The aim he Initiative is to improve the quantity and quality of out-of-school dcare in order to facilitate increased labour market participation, among 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 unlaces at existing schemes. Its purpose is to cover initial capital costs 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 is. At the end of this period the remaining 35 English TECs, together with remaining two in Wales, were brought into the Initiative. The Scottish al Enterprise Companies (LECs) began development work in 1993, and the

14 Value added measures of school GCSE rformance

in phase of the Initiative began there in 1994.

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 pupils' outcomes as insufficient information by which to compare schools' effectiveness. s is because schools comprise differing pupil populations: some schools cate 'very able' children, while other do not. What is required therefore, is

- easure of the 'progress' or 'value' which has been 'added' to each pupil
- virtue of the teaching and learning regime of each school.
- understanding is implicit in the TGAT Report (1988), which identified ropriate 'levels' of performance in core subject areas at particular Key
- pes, and thereby indicated what might be called 'normal progress'
- ween these stages throughout the years of compulsory schooling. In very
- ad terms, the TGAT Report suggested that 'one level every two years' was about what should be expected.

R315 The return to graduation

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

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: 0114 2593444. 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.]

Department for Education and Employmen

other times. Contact ONS on 0171 270 6363 if you have any problems.

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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.

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 Adults

The 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 straof learning – core skills and work experience – which have developed somewhat separately.

RS23 The Impact of Redundancies on Local Labou 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 effect a large scale redundancies on local economies. The report's stated aims are 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 over 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 □ ¼A in terms of impact on local suppliers of the reduced level of activity at the company making the redundancies.
- (f) The induced effect from the reduction in disposable income, and he is consumers' expenditure of the redundant workers.

ISBN 0-11-620786

(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: 0114 2593444. 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.]

Department for Education and Employment