

September 1997 £6.00

Trends

5SFP 1997

incorporating Employment GAZETTE



Spotlight on the West Midlands PLUS

Economic activity of working-age households
Workless households, unemployment and economic inactivity

Temporary workers

Registered disabled people in the labour market and plans to improve the labour market position of disabled people

Distribution of hourly earnings

subscription form

September 1997 £6.00 STATIONAL STATISTICS Labour Market Trends incorporating Employment GAZETTE



To keep up-to-date with what's happening in the labour market, why not take out a subscription?

| I would like to start my subscr | iption with issue (month |) at a rate of £63.50 o |
|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 12 issues (£89.50 overseas) | | |
| Delivery name and address (n | lease print) | |
| servery name and address (p | icase printy | |
| | | |
| 1 | postcode | |
| | ponodo | |
| My name and address (if differ | rent from above) | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | postcode | |
| enclose a postal order/chequ | e (made navable to The Stationon, Office) | for |
| choiose a postal order/chequ | e (made payable to me Stationery Office, | |
| ACCESS/VISA CARD NO | | |
| | | |
| Expiry date | Signature | have been and the second |
| 1 2 | | |

Labour Market Trends

incorporating Employment GAZETTE

Labour Market Trends. Office for National Statistics, B3/5, 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 200.

0171 533 6126

0171 533 6185

Annelise Jespersen

Zeta Image to Print

Frances Slv David Bradbury

Geoff Francis

Darren Stillwell

See page S76

José Tomás

ditorial office

Managing Editor

Assistant Editor

LFS Help-Line

Advertising

Nigel Stephens

Tel: 01162 417300

Fax: 01162 416906

subscription from

Tel: 0171 873 8499

Fax: 0171 873 8222

Office

Subscriptions Department

and issue details (date, ISBN).

'The Stationery Office').

£6.00 Single issue £89.50 Overseas

£63.50 Annual subscription

labour Market Trends is available on

The Stationery Office Publications Centre. PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT.

Single issues are available from the address

above, and from The Stationery Office Bookshops.

Please remember to quote the publication title,

Payment may be made by Access/Visa/Connect

credit cards, via your The Stationery Office

account, or by cheque (made payable to

Printed by B.R. Hubbard Printers Ltd.,

Callywhite Lane, Dronfield, Sheffield S18 6XP.

The Government accepts no

responsibility for any of the

statements in non-governmental advertising and the inclusion of any such advertisement is no guarantee

that the goods or services concerned have official approval. The inclusion

of reports on studies by nongovernmental bodies does not imply

any endorsement by the Office for

National Statistics or any other

government department of the views

or opinions expressed, nor of the

methodology used.

© Crown Copyright 1997

Labour Market Data

Statistics enquiries

ax

Fditor

Desig

Contents

News

employment.

Bookshelf

News and research

Items include: Social Focus on the Family,

a report on parents and the labour market;

and 'family-friendly' practices; research into the National Record of Achievement:

and the latest OECD outlook on

Labour Market Update

two government reports on maternity rights

Parliamentary questions 310

indicators of regional competitiveness

Volume 105 Number 9 Pages 305-364

September 1997

In this month's issue



This issue contains features on the labour market in the West Midlands: the definition of working-age households: workless households; temporary workers; and registered disabled people in the public sector

Photos: Telegraph Colour Library and Birmingham City Council

Research brief

Review of information on the benefits of training to employers 317 Findings of DfEE research on the effects that training has on productivity, profitability and employee commitment Features Spotlight on the West Midlands 323 The third in our series of features dealing with the labour market in the regions of the UK. 333 Economic activity of working-age households An examination of different definitions of working-age households 339 Workless households, unemployment and economic inactivity What are the factors underlying the growth in the number of workless households since 1984? **Temporary workers in Great Britain** 347 A look at temporary workers and the types of job they do. Registered disabled people in the public sector and plans to

306

311

313

improve the labour market position of disabled people

The latest statistics from public-sector employers under the former quota scheme, and the Government's approach to improving the labour market position for disabled people.

Statistics

LFS Help-Line

LFS45-48 This month's topics include: employees and self-employed people looking for a different or additional job; type of accommodation by economic activity; people born in the UK and outside, by ethnic origin; and employees in service industries by occupation. 320

Distribution of hourly earnings A statistical report on the availability of regional and sub-regional data from the NES on the

distribution of hourly earnings.

Labour Market Data Requests for reproduction of tables or contents should be addressed to the Contract and Copyright

Officer, ONS, 1 Drummond Gate, B1/4, London SW1V 2QQ; tel 0171 533 5674, ax 0171 533 5688/9

ISSN 1361-4819

355

S1-76

The most recent figures for: employment, unemployment, vacancies, industrial disputes, earnings, government-supported training and other statistics

ws Research News Research News Research News Research News Rese search News Research News Research News Research News Research ws Research News Research Research News Research News Rese search News Research News Research News Research News Research

Research News Research News Research News Research News Research ews Research News Research News Research News Research New arch News Research Research Stand stessearch Research News Research ws Research News Research News Research News Research New

ONS news

Social Focus on Families published

THE MOST WIDE-RANGING official study on families in the UK has been published by ONS. The report looks at families and how they live their lives today, as well as illustrating changes over the years. It also highlights the continuing importance of the family, despite changing social and economic characteristics.

Social Focus on Families shows that, in recent years, the family has experienced some major changes. For example, in one generation the number of first-time marriages has halved and the number of divorces has trebled. Cohabitation before marriage, once rare, is now the norm, and in 1995 lone parents headed 22 per cent of all families with children, nearly three times the proportion in 1971.

Other key findings of the report show that.

■ in 1994, 84 per cent of the population of Great Britain lived in one of its 15.8 million families; ■ traditional gender roles still persist, with mothers spending three hours a day on housework and cooking compared with fathers spending just threequarters of an hour on these

most absent fathers keep in contact with their families - 47 per cent of non-resident fathers saw their children at least once a week, and only 3 per cent never saw their children

tasks; and

The chapter on family living standards focuses on four specific themes: economic activity; income; expenditure; and housing. With respect to economic activity, the report concludes that the traditional model of the husband as breadwinner and wife as homemaker has been eroded. The most significant change

has been the fall in the proportion of families living solely on a man's wages, and the related increase in the number of dual-earner households. In 1995 in 62 per cent of married couples of working age with children both adults were in work, compared with 50 per cent ten years earlier. The report also found that 37 per cent of mothers aged 25 to 34 said that they had returned to work within a year of the birth of their first child, compared

to 64

with 14 per cent of mothers aged 60 Other sections of the living standards chapter found that:

■ lone-parent families tend to have lower incomes, be more dependent upon benefits and have lower levels of savings than other types of families: and

■ where both partners work fulltime, in 68 per cent of cases the man earns at least £50 a week more than his female partner. The remaining two chapters of the

report look at: family structure and change; cohabitation, marriage and divorce; parenthood; lifestyles and relationships

The report generally uses a standard definition of a family either a married or cohabiting couple with or without never-married children who have no children of their own, or a lone parent with such children. However, wider family relationships are also examined. 'Children' are here defined as peopl aged under 16, or single persons age 16-18 and in full-time education. Social Focus on Families draws a wide range of data sources. including the General Household Survey, the Family Expenditure

Survey, the Labour Force Survey, ONS registration data and the Britis Social Attitudes Survey. Social Focus on Families ISBN 0 11 620919 4, £30

Published by The Stationery Office

occupational attainments; and

monitoring equal employment

• A fuller review of Volume 4 of

Labour Market Trends.

opportunity

valso had a high awareness of sions introduced in October 14-88 per cent being 'fully aware' oyee's right not to be r selected for redundancy ounds of maternity. Employers owever, less aware of the -standing right to extended mity absence - only 61 per cent fully aware of this - and relating to statutory ternity pay. Smaller firms with few mancies were least likely to ware of the maternity provisions. Most mothers were aware of key ects of maternity legislation, ecially regarding employment ection and maternity leave. Thus, le, 74 per cent were aware their right to continuing non-wage nefits during maternity leave. others most commonly mentioned eiremployer as the most useful arce of information on maternity ts and benefits, but those in small knlaces more often mentioned t leaflets. The findings pointed to a high degree ce with the legislation. The to return to the same or a similar

ed to have been honoured to a edegree, especially in the public ctor. There were, however, some ubts about compliance in the small is sector, where 21 per cent of ers with recent pregnancies their employees reported that of them had taken maternity leave.

Few employers had been caused problems by the right to return to work after maternity leave; however, 38 per cent of employers saw the right to 14 weeks of statutory maternity leave as causing a problem, mainly that of covering for the mother while she was away. Problems were most likely among small private-sector employers where 58 per cent reported difficulties. Of women entitled only to the 14 weeks' statutory maternity leave, 86 per cent took at least this amount. The remaining 14 per cent took less. The reasons for this are not known, but women who worked in non-union establishments were much more likely to take less than their 14 weeks entitlement. Extra-statutory maternity benefits were offered by 11 per cent of establishments, covering 30 per cent of women employees, and were commonest in establishments with a high proportion of young women or in large private- or public-sector organisations. Paternity leave was more common than extra-statutory maternity leave.

The second report, carried out for the DfEE, presents the findings of the research on what are often called 'family-friendly' employment practices - those features of employment that help employees combining family responsibilities with their job. It sought information on: ■ the range of such arrangements made available by employers;

Parents and the labour market

NEW report on parents and the

The greatest increase in mothers' bour market indicates that employment was among women with nployment rates for mothers a child under five, particularly among abour Force Survey and examines nges in employment and working urs of mothers, fathers and parents

hours a week) Over the decade there was an

graduate women living with a non-manual occupations rose from 57 to 67 per cent, with a fall of similar partner. In contrast, the employment rate fell slightly among fathers (from proportions among those in semi- and unskilled work from 35 to 25 per 86 per cent to 85 per cent) and other men. Most employed mothers cent. Mothers of children under five worked part-time, with a substantial also featured in the rise in working proportion working shorter part-time hours, which grew by 4 hours per hours (fewer than 16 hours a week), week for this group, compared with a while the most common employment rise of 2.3 hours among mothers in general and 0.4 hours for other category for other women was shorter full-time hours (31 to 40 women. The increase in mothers' employment and working hours did

occupational move among mothers not result in any compensating

■ the availability of the various arrangements to individual employees, especially parents of young children;

■ the take-up of the main types of arrangement by employees; and

employers' views of the utility of the arrangements. Benefits available from employers included paternity leave; additional maternity leave; additional maternity

pay; special leave at short notice for childcare reasons; career breaks and being allowed to work at home occasionally. Flexible or nonstandard working time arrangements were provided by 71 per cent of establishments, and over half of mothers who had returned to work from a recent pregnancy had used such arrangements. Extra-statutory maternity leave was offered in 11 per cent of establishments employing women. In all, 31 per cent of establishments employing men granted paternity leave, usually limited to about four days. Only 10 per cent of workplaces offered any form of practical assistance with childcare for parents with young children. Overall, 2 per cent offered a workplace nursery, 1 per cent supported a nursery elsewhere and 2 per cent operated a childcare allowance or voucher scheme. A third of establishments employing women had special leave arrangements to cover childcare emergencies

towards higher status jobs, with this

change again being most marked

among women with a child under

five. The proportion of mothers in

occurring at short notice. Career breaks were offered by 17 per cent of employers, but had relatively little take-up: only 1 per cent of mothers and 1 per cent of their partners reported having taken a career break

There were a number of different types of non-standard working hours arrangements, of which the most common was flexible hours. This was available to full-time employees in 36 per cent of establishments. Temporary or permanent switches from full-time to part-time working were on offer in 22 per cent and 24 per cent respectively of establishments; women were much more likely than men to have switched permanently. Term-time only working was the least common type of non-standard working practice, available in 7 per cent of establishments.

 Maternity Rights and Benefits in Britain 1996, by C. Callender, N. Millward, S. Lissenburgh and J. Forth. DSS research report no. 67. ISBN 0 11 762536 1. £35. Available from The Stationery Office. Family-Friendly Working Arrangements in Britain 1996, by J. Forth, S. Lissenburgh, C. Callender and N. Millward. DfEE research report no. 16. ISBN 0 85522 615 3, £4.95. Available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6YJ, tel 0845 6022260

changes for fathers, with no indications of a reduction in working hours nor of a substantial move towards more part-time employment. A feature by the report's authors, concentrating specifically on working fathers, appeared in July's Labour Market Trends, pp259-67.

• Mothers, Fathers and Employment: Parents and the Labour Market in Britain 1984-1994, DfEE research report RR10, ISBN 0 85522 595 5; £4.95. Available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO106YJ, tel 0845 6022260.

Send your news releases to: Labour Market Trends newsdesk **Room B3/05 Office for National Statistics** 1 Drummond Gate, London SW1V 2QQ

Work patterns for ethnic minorities

DETAILED ANALYSIS of employment, education and housing conditions for Great Britain's ethnic minorities is now available. Volume 4 of Ethnicity in the 1991 Census was published by ONS in late July.

The study, which follows earlier volumes on the ethnic minority populations of Great Britain, their demographic characteristics and social geography, is edited by Valerie Karn of the University of Manchester and has contributions from 21 other academics. Chapters relating

Rights and Benefits in Britain 1996

and Family-Friendly Working

Arrangements in Britain 1996.

There was a high incidence of

mothers returning to work after

giving birth; by the time of the

survey, 67 per cent of women had

in 1988). The women most likely to

return to work tended to be older.

married, in higher-income families

done so (compared with 45 per cent

principally to the labour market include: labour force participation rates, self-employment and unemployment; patterns of ethnic minority employment in the context of industrial and occupational growth and decline; the impact of ethnic origins on educational and

DfEE and DSS news

Families and work

TWO GOVERNMENT reports have highlighted the increasing prevalence of mothers returning to work after the birth of their children. The Policy Studies Institute carried out research on behalf of the Department for Education and Employment, the Department of Social Security and the Department of Trade and Industry, which has now been published as Maternity

and working for employers in the public sector or operating 'familyfriendly' employment practices. The first report, published by the DSS, concentrates on the effects of the 1994 changes to legislation

affecting maternity rights and benefits. The research was designed to look at the effects both on women and on employers, as well as identifying any problems they had in understanding and complying with

legislation. Two large surveys were conducted in spring 1996 to examine this: a telephone survey consisting of 1,500 interviews with employers, and a postal survey of a sample of mother who had given birth in June 1995 which produced 3,700 responses.

The survey of employers showed that they were generally aware of the legislation, and that it presented ther with few problems - only 1 per cen of employers reporting difficulties. (continued above rig

Ethnicity in the 1991 Census ist be found on p311 of this issue of ave increased faster than for ther groups. Between 1984 and 994 mothers' employment rose at twice the rate of that for other men, from 49 per cent to 59 per cent, with most of the growth ing in full-time employment, n 17 per cent to 24 per cent. he report, funded by the DfEE, is on secondary analysis of the

ws Research News Research News Research News Research News esearch News Research News Research News Research News Research ws Research News Research News Research News Research News Res search News Research News Research News Research News Research

options:

be produced, but with emphasis on

decided what to include in their NRA;

encouraged to maintain and update

their NRAs, with easily accessible

post-school guidance being made

enhanced if education providers

as a tool to consider their future.

of the NRA found that they saw

was limited and tended to be

survey of 487 UK employers

by 20 in-depth interviews. The

restricted to school leavers. The

benefits in seeing NRAs from job

applicants, but that their current use

research was centred on a telephone

conducted in summer 1996, followed

sample of employers studied was not

intended to be representative of all

employers. It focused on those who

were quite sophisticated in terms of

The report found that NRAs were

their approach to recruitment and

currently used by relatively few

employers, mainly by those who

regularly recruited young people.

when recruiting. Their use was

instead driven by young people

presenting them to prospective

employers. However, the survey

saw, the more they came to expect

of the recruitment process.

The NRA format includes

young people to present them as part

found that the more NRAs employers

Firms did not generally seek NRAs

training.

The IES study on employers' use

and employers recognised the NRA

and encouraged individuals to use it

the process by which individuals

NRA holders needed to be

• the use of the NRA would be

available: and

Research into the National **Record of Achievement**

AS PART OF THE review of the National Record of Achievement (NRA), the Department for Education and Employment commissioned several pieces of research, GHK Economics and Management studied the use of the NRA for reviewing progress, recording achievement and planning future action for school students. Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR) were asked to explore young people's perceptions, current use and likely future use of the NRA and the Institute for Employment Studies (IES) looked at employers' use of the NRA.

Most school leavers today are issued with an NRA - a document that allows individuals to set out their skills, record and achievements in a nationally-recognised format. The NRA system was reviewed following a recommendation in Sir Ron Dearing's report on qualifications for 16 to 19-year-olds. Extensive research was carried out by the DfEE as part of this process

The GHK report looked at review, recording achievement and action planning (RRAP) in schools and was based on 700 telephone interviews and a series of 700 case studies. It found tremendous variations in the quality of RRAP, from minimalist approaches based on simply filling in the NRA to comprehensive approaches where the activity was integrated into the learning process. School teachers and students reported important benefits from effective RRAP, such as:

- greater self-esteem and confidence among students; ■ improvements to performance:
- better relationships between staff and students:

308

the opportunity to engage parents in the learning process; and pride in achievements at school.

Components which made RRAP effective in supporting the learning process were identified. These included: the need for clear learning objectives which encompassed academic and personal goals and the skills required to achieve them; setting achievable and measurable targets; identifying action for improvement; and regular assessment of progress. Similarly, a range of practices and tools which could help develop and implement effective RRAP were also noted. The report concludes with recommendations to help guide the development of coherent approaches to RRAP.

The SCPR study on individual use of the NRA was based on 20 focus groups. In all, 17 of these were with young people aged 16-24 selected to reflect a range of educational and employment sectors (at school, school leavers, in higher education, on government training schemes. employed and unemployed). The remaining three groups were with individuals taking part in development projects funded by DfEE. The first contact with the NRA was

generally through school, where young people's experience reflected that reported by the GHK study. There was little evidence of individuals being encouraged to update their NRAs after they left school; where this did occur, it was primarily at further education colleges or on a government-funded training scheme. The NRA appeared to be 'sold' to students almost exclusively as a document to present to prospective employers and college interviewers. A number of key conclusions for encouraging the greater use of the NRA emerged, including that:

individuals needed to be information sheets on a number of encouraged to consider the NRA as areas, including personal details,

qualifications and credits. a mechanism for identifying and considering their skills and future, achievements and experiences. employment history, achievements i education, attendance record, and an ■ they needed to be encouraged to individual action plan. Employers fe become used to reviewing their that all these were relevant, although skills from a much earlier age; the usefulness of specific pages varie ■ the NRA folders should continue to

by individual. The study suggested that the benefits of using the NRA related more to the individual than the employer. However, employer benefits did include recording employee performance and motivating the workforce. Improvements that firms wanted to see to the NRA included more details on skills, work experience, career plans and personality. If the document were to be used for adults employers wanted to see sections of competencies gained at work, and work-based achievements

The conclusions drawn from thes three pieces of research are reflected in the proposals from the NRA Review Steering Group, chaired by Sir Nicholas Goodison, for a new national record of achievement which is introduced earlier in schools and an individually-owned tool for lifelong learning. These proposals are being taken forward and trials of the new materials will commence in autumn 1997

• Individual Use of the National Record of Achievement, by Andrew Thomas and Rebecca Diba (SCPR). DfEE Research Study RS42. ISBN 0 11 270987 7. £25.95 Employers' Use of the National Record of Achievement. IES repo 328. ISBN 1 85184 256 X. £35. Review, Recording Achievement and Action Planning in Schools. GHK1. ISBN 0 85522 604 8. All reports available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO106YJ, tel 0845 6022260.

CONSULTATION ON THE most oppropriate range of indicators to Justrate the factors that determine egional competitiveness is being carried out by the Government. It has issued a consultation ocument outlining 13 proposed indicators and highlighting the otential difficulties involved in

ising them. The indicators - developed by the nt of Trade and Industry in ion with ONS - include the ompetitiveness Indicators under five main headings: erall competitiveness; labour arket: education and training;

should be used as indicators of

labour productivity should be

competitiveness and, if so, whether the relationship between average earnings and productivity would be useful. The document also looks at the two measures of unemployment -

ILO and claimant count - and asks for preferred. on the appropriate measure of gross domestic product per head; whether

comments on which would be For 'overall competitiveness', the Government is looking for comments

capital; and land and infrastructure.

For the labour market, the

Government is particularly seeking effective indicator of competitiveness views on whether earnings figures and, if so, which benefit is the most appropriate measure. Views are also specifically invited on the issues of research and development intensity, and road

rch News Research News Research News Research News Research

ews Research Nove Research News Research New rch News Research WSvall seesearch Research News Researc

ews Research News Research News Research News Research Neu

DTI news

transport and congestion. The other indicators covered by the consultation document are manufacturing investment and output by foreignowned companies; employment; educational and vocational attainment; Investors in People; VAT registrations and survival rates; and industrial property costs.

measured for the economy as a whole The regional competitiveness

OECD news

International jobs outlook

nearly 3 per cent in 1997 and 1998,

THE ORGANISATION for **Economic Co-operation and** Development (OECD) has published its latest Employment Outlook, The annual publication oncludes that unemployment in OECD countries is likely to fall nly slightly next year. The report's chapter on recent

our market developments and

spects suggests that GDP growth

but with substantial differences between member states. Growth should be robust in some countries, including the UK, but in others, such as Japan and the major continental European economies, it is likely to be more hesitant. The inflation outlook, the report believes, remains good nearly everywhere. Unemployment across the OECD will fall only slowly, down from its 1996 level of Other chapters in the report cover:

in the OECD area is likely to average 36.3 million to a projected level of 35.7 million in 1997 and 35.2 million in 1998.

For the UK, the report projects GDP growth of 3.0 per cent in 1997 and 2.7 per cent in 1998. It projects a 1.3 per cent rise in employment in the UK in 1997, and 0.7 per cent in 1998. For UK unemployment, using the Eurostat definition, it projects a fall from 7.4 per cent in 1996 to 6.1 per cent in 1997 and 5.6 per cent in 1998.

a longer-run view of earnings mobility; economic performance and the structure of collective bargaining; the impact of trade with emerging economies on OECD labour markets; and whether job insecurity is on the increase in OECD countries. There is also a statistical annexe. • Employment Outlook: July 1997.

Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. ISBN 92 64 15579 1.

Expert help on the labour market is just a phone call away Employment (see Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

| Census of Employment | 01928 792690 |
|--|-------------------|
| Employment and hours | 01928 792563 |
| Workforce in employment | 01928 792563 |
| Labour force, unemployment and vacancies (see Tables 2.1-2.24, 3.1- Claimant count, vacancies notified to Jobcentres, and | 3.3 and 7.1-7.24) |
| Labour Force Survey | 0171 533 6176 |
| Redundancy (see Tables 2.32-2.36) | |
| Redundancy statistics | 0171 533 6086 |

Regional competitiveness indicators would be published or only for the manufacturing sector;

and whether the proportion of social

security benefit claimants is an

regularly to help establish a framework for future work on regional competitiveness and identify underlying regional characteristics influencing regional competitiveness, says the document. They are designed to assist those responsible for regional development strategies and will also support the work of the proposed regional development agencies.

 Regional Competitiveness Indicators: a Consultation Document is available from Linda Oldfield, Statistics Directorate, DTI, Room G21, 10 Victoria Street, London SW1H0NN, tel 0171 215 3279.

tamentary questions Parliamentary questions Parliamentary questions nentary questions Parliamentary questions Parliamentary questions P tary questions Parling and a contract questions Parliamentary questions Parl v questions Parliamentary questions Parliamentary questions Par

> A selection of recent Parliamentary Questions concerning labour market statistics answered in letters from Dr Tim Holt, Director General of the Office for National Statistics. The date on which the answer was given is at the end of each PQ.

> > Whole economy (SIC 1992 sectors A-Q) 1,720 2,467 3,174

SIC 1992 - Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities

GRAHAM BRADY (Altrincham and Sale West)

how much youth unemployment levels have

changed in each of the last four years; and by

how much he expects them to change in each

TIM HOLT: The data you have requested for those

under 25 years are shown in the attached table.

ONS does not make forecasts of any of the labour

asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer by

Part-time

1992

1992/3

1993/4

1994/5

1995/6

1996/7

Agriculture (SIC 1992 sectors A-B)

Manufacturing (SIC 1992 sector D)

Services (SIC 1992 sectors G-Q)

controlled schools and colleges)

of the next four years.

market estimates data it produces

Level

867

785

695

656

633

Temporary contracts

Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted

Transport (SIC 1992 divisions 60-63)

Charity, voluntary organisation or trust

Local government or council (including

police, fire services and local authority

sample size too small to give a reliable estimate

Youth unemployment

Retail (SIC 1992 division 52)

Earnings

MICHAEL FALLON (Sevenoaks) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what estimate he has made of the number of employees earning less than (a) £3.50 an hour. (b) £4.00 an hour and (c) £4.50 an hour; what estimate he has made of the number of self-employed people earning less than (a) £3.50 an hour. (b) £4.00 an hour and (c) £4.50 an hour: what estimate he has made of the number of people employed in the retail sector earning less than (a) £3.50 an hour, (b) £4.00 an hour and (c) £4.50 an hour; what estimate he has made of the number of people employed in (a) manufacturing and (b) services, earning less than (a) £3.50 an hour, (b) £4.00 an hour and (c) £4.50 an hour: what estimate he has made of the number of people employed in the agriculture, fishing and food industries earning less than (a) £3.50 an hour, (b) £4.00 an hour and (c) £4.50 an hour: what estimate he has made of the number of people employed by local authorities earning less than (a) £3.50 an hour, (b) £4.00 an hour and (c) £4.50 an hour; what estimate he has made of the number of people employed in the transport industries earning less than (a) £3.50 an hour, (b) £4.00 an hour and (c) £4.50 an hour: what estimate he has made of the number of people employed by charitable organisations earning less than (a) £3.50 an hour, (b) £4.00 an hour and (c) £4.50 an hour.

TIM HOLT: The latest information, from the Labour Force Survey, is given in the table below. Data for the self-employed are not available.

Employees on all rates including those whose pay for the survey pay-period was affected by absence: Labour Force Survey winter 1996/7 (December 1996- February 1997): Great Britain

Number of employees (thousands) with hourly earnings (including overtime) less than:

| | £3.50 | £4.00 | £4.50 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|
| All | | | |
| Whole economy (SIC 1992 sectors A-Q) | 3,174 | 4,786 | 6,557 |
| Agriculture (SIC 1992 sectors A-B) | 51 | 76 | 101 |
| Manufacturing (SIC 1992 sector D) | 400 | 680 | 972 |
| Retail | | | |
| (SIC 1992 division 52) | 703 | 1,094 | 1,427 |
| Services | | | |
| (SIC 1992 sectors G-Q) | 2,612 | 3,880 | 5,269 |
| Transport (SIC 1992 divisions 60-63) | 116 | 155 | 200 |
| Charity, voluntary organisation or trust | 60 | 91 | 130 |
| Local government or council (including | | | |
| police, fire services and local authority | | | |
| controlled schools and colleges) | 192 | 371 | 585 |
| Full-time | | | |
| Whole economy (SIC 1992 sectors A-0) | 1 454 | 2319 | 3 383 |
| Aariculture (SIC 1992 sectors A-B) | 45 | 60 | 84 |
| Manufacturing (SIC 1992 sector D) | 292 | 524 | 779 |
| Retail (SIC 1992 division 52) | 191 | 326 | 454 |
| Services (SIC 1992 sectors G-0) | 1.026 | 1.618 | 2 350 |
| Transport (SIC 1992 divisions 60-63) | 86 | 119 | 155 |
| Charity, voluntary organisation or trust | 19 | 31 | 44 |
| Local government or council (including | 10 | | |
| police, fire services and local authority | | | |
| controlled schools and colleges) | 17 | 80 | 163 |

Unpaid work

18 192

973

45

86

422

(11 July)

Thousands

Per cent

Italy

5.4

7.6 7.2

(29 July)

Change on year

Source: Labour Force Surv

-82

-90

-39

-23

Figures are shown for winter of each year (December to Februar

CHRISTOPHER FRASER (Mid Dorset and Poole

North) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer

what estimate he has made of the proportion

contracts in (a) the United Kingdom, (b) France,

(c) Spain and (d) Italy; and to what extent this

TIM HOLT: Numbers of temporary employees and all

employees are published in the Eurostat publication

Labour Force Survey Results which is available in

the House of Commons Library. The most recent

edition is for 1995. The proportions for spring of

each of the years 1987, 1992 and 1995 are shown

in the table below. The latest figure for the United

Temporary employees as a proportion of all

France Spain

15.6

33.5

35.0

7.1

10.4

12.2

Kingdom, for winter 1996/7, is also shown.

United

6.2

5.4

6.8

7.4

Kingdom

employees

Spring 1987

Spring 1992

Spring 1995

Winter 1996/7

of people currently employed on temporary

has changed since (i) 1987 and (ii) 1992.

2.918

155

768

35

61

291

2,262

108

512

1,585

29

41

145

JACKIE BALLARD (Taunton) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what statistics the Office for National Statistics compiles on the value of unpaid work to the economy, TIM HOLT: ONS publishes no direct estimates of unpaid labour. It plans, however, to publish an experimental account of household production the ONS publication Economic Trends in the next few months, based on time-use surveys. An article describing the approach was published in Economic Trends in July 1996.

Earnings (Blackpool)

GORDON MARSDEN (Blackpool South) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what estimate he has made of the number of employees in Blackpool currently earning less than (a) £3.50 per hour, (b) £3.75 per hour and (c) £4 per hour TIM HOLT: The latest information, from the New Earnings Survey (NES) April 1996, is given in the table below for the local authority district of Blackpool.

Employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence, NES April 1996

| | | | | Per cent |
|--------------|------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Employees with h | ourly earnings (ex | cluding overt | ime) less that |
| | Blackpool | £3.50 | £3.75 | £4.00 |
| | Full-time | 10.1 | 13.2 | 15.9 |
| Force Survey | Part-time | 18.4 | 25.0 | 30.3 |
| to February) | All | 12.2 | 16.2 | 19.5 |
| (15 July) | | | | (10.1.1) |

Earnings (Stoke-on-Trent)

JOAN WALLEY (Stoke-on-Trent North) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many people in the constituency of Stoke-on-Trent North earn (a) less than £4 per hour, (b) £3.50 per hour and (c) £3 per hour.

TIM HOLT: The latest available information, from the New Earnings Survey (NES) April 1996, is given in the table below for the parliamentary constituency of Stoke-on-Trent North. Employees on adult rates whose pay for the

survey pay-period was not affected by absence, NES April 1996

| toke-on-Trent North | £3.00 | £3.50 | £4.00 |
|---------------------|--------|-------|----------|
| ull-time | 0.5 | 1.5 | 11.1 |
| art-time | 9.5 | 28.6 | 52.4 |
| | 1.4 | 4.1 | 15.0 |
| Survey C | Serie- | | (16 July |

ETHNICITY IN THE 1991 CENSUS HE LATEST volume in a series what the 1991 Census tell us about ethnicity in centrates heavily on ritain CO market. Volume 4 of the labou n the 1991 Census city nt, education and ong the ethnic pulations of Britain' parate chapters, by

t experiences of

housing and

stics, gender or

conclude that the

ng size, relative to the White

city, as opposed to country of

mation on the labour market

cipation and characteristics of

ority groups. The third chapter

of this volume, on labour market

cipation rates, says that the

rce Survey in highlighting the

advantages these groups face.

The patterns of involvement in

rience of men and women.

examining variations by age

up, marital status, household

ajor influence on the lower

th in comparison with the

hite population, as younger

is, educational attainment and

ly organisation. For example,

omic activity rates of ethnic

rity groups was their relative

e labour market are compared

oss all ten Census ethnic

gories, contrasting the

lts largely confirm the Labour

ch there was a question on

h, and so provides the first

nally comprehensive

en and women from ethnic

ence of the 1991 Census

ss age household

ious a

cunati

(29 July)

(16 July)

Although the degree of participation in the labour market thors, to: labour force on, self-employment by ethnic minority groups as a lovment; patterns of whole was markedly lower than ority employment in that of Whites, for both men and the context of industrial and women, there were noticeable nal growth and decline; differences between different act of ethnic origins on minority groups. Generally, people ducation and occupational from the Black ethnic groups were ainments: and monitoring of more likely than those from Asian qual employment opportunity. or Other groups to be participating One of the questions the book in the labour market. ns to address is to what extent

authors add.

people are less likely to be in the

some ethnic minority groups spent

much longer in full-time education

highly qualified people from ethnic

minority groups still suffered much

highly qualified White people," the

higher unemployment rates than

labour force, and people from

than White people. "However,

A much higher percentage of thnic groups have worse economically active people were unemployed in the ethnic minority groups than in the White group. ent compared with the Among men, the unemployment ulation. It also asks to rate (20 per cent) was nearly twice nt ethnicity accounts for that for White men. The rates were erences and how much is highest for Bangladeshis (30.8 per o other factors such as cent), Black-Africans (28.9) and Pakistanis (28.5) and slightly lower, at around 25 per cent, for ical location. While Black-Caribbean and Black-Other dging that the Census men. In contrast, unemployment ta are not designed to address among Indian men was 13.4 per stions - such as the cent and for Chinese men (10.5 per any, of discrimination cent) it was slightly lower than for White men. that all minority ethnic

For women, unemployment 'suffer a 'penalty', albeit of among ethnic minority groups (15.6 per cent) was more than twice that for White women (6.5 per cent). The 1991 Census was the first in The Pakistani and Bangladeshi groups again experienced the highest rates, even higher than men from the same ethnic groups, despite the fact that female unemployment rates were generally a lot lower than those of men. Unemployment rates for Black women (16.8 per cent) were well below those for Black men, with the exception of the Black-African group where a quarter of women were unemployed. Chinese women had the lowest unemployment rate (8.2 per cent) of all the ethnic minority groups, although this was still higher than the White female rate. Indian women also had relatively low unemployment rates at 12.6 per cent.

> The chapter on industrial and occupational growth and decline looks at the implications of some ethnic groups being concentrated in particular sectors and outlines employment prospects over the medium term by using labour market projections. Although there

is no evidence that workers from ethnic minority groups are unequivocally concentrated in declining industries and occupations, some sub-groups are particularly vulnerable, according

Booksbelf Booksbelf Book shelf Bookshelf Booksbelf Booksbelf B helf Booksbelf Booksbelj Pookspelf Booksbelf Booksbelf Books Bookshelf Booksbelf Bool (1) fillersbelf Booksbelf Booksbelf B helf Booksbelf Booksbelf Booksbelf Booksbelf Booksbelf Books

A selection of recent books which may be

of interest to Labour Market Trends readers.

to forecast labour market trends. These include South Asian women in craft and plant and machine operative occupations in declining industries, and Black men and women in unskilled occupations and in clerical and secretarial occupations in public services. In contrast, Chinese men and women are particularly well-established in growth industries and occupations.

The impact of ethnic origins on education and occupational attainments is assessed in a chapter which asks whether members of ethnic minority groups have the same chances of securing desirable jobs and avoiding unemployment as do Whites of the same age and qualifications, and whether there is any difference between first and second generation minority groups

Referring to 'ethnic penalties' (all sources of disadvantage. including discrimination), the authors find there are similar patterns between the generations, and little evidence that the second generation has an improved position in the labour market relative to British-born whites. Among the second generation, the relative chances of Black-Caribbean men reaching the salaried classes were 75 per cent of those of British-born Whites of the same age and qualifications. Their chances of avoiding unemployment were only 43 per cent of those of their White peers.

One of the reasons the Government gave for including an ethnic group question in the Census was to provide a benchmark against which the success of equal opportunity policies could be measured, and one chapter illustrates how the data can provide a basis for setting equal employment opportunity targets. Using Slough and its adjacent areas as a case study, the importance of geography is emphasised, with a key point being that each employer needs to be set targets reflecting conditions in their local area.

Other chapters examine various aspects of housing in relation to ethnic minority groups, and the final chapter addresses what the authors regard as appropriate responses to the findings of the Census, including the reform of race equality policy.

SEPTEMBER 1997

The authors also explain the technical aspects of using the Census to study ethnicity including the use of Samples of Anonymised Records, Small Area Statistics and Local Base Statistics; look at the interpretation and possible problems of the ethnic group question; and examine the impact of under-enumeration on analyses of ethnic groups.

• Ethnicity in the 1991 Census Volume 4: Employment, education and housing among the ethnic minority populations of Britain. Valerie Karn (ed). The Stationery Office: 1997; £29.95; 296pp; ISBN 0 11 691658 3.

EUROPEAN LABOUR MARKETS

GIVEN THE large potential effects of European Union mandates related to the labour market, a 'thorough examination' of these effects should precede the introduction of any EU directive according to a recent book assessing Europe's labour markets.

Ten authors address the issue of Community-level mandates, producing a range of interpretations which the editors hope will provide both a framework for evaluating EU social policy and insights into the consequences of social policy mandates. Confirming that the move towards labour market harmonisation in Europe is substantive and of consequence. the book examines two fundamental questions: whether government regulation in general and supranational regulation in particular can improve on individuals freely contracting with each other; and the extent to which government regulation improves the opportunities of some workers while harming the prospects of others. The different authors arrive at contrasting or opposing positions but all provide substantial evidence to support their conclusions.

The context is set by a chapter outlining both existing and prospective legislation, describing the course of policy from the 1970s onwards, followed by an analysis of the justifications for regulation of the labour market, together with an assessment of the likely impact of such regulation.

Against this background, the various factors affecting Community mandates are addressed from different perspectives. Chapters giving a

311



HOUSE OF **COMMONS** Department of the Clerk of the House

Education and **Employment Committee Specialist Assistant**

A Specialist Assistant specialising in employment matters is required on the Education and Employment Committee. The duties will include giving assistance to the Clerk of the Committee, principally in preparing briefing material and draft reports for the Committee in support of their inquiries into a wide range of topics. Applications are invited from candidates with a good degree or an equivalent professional qualification in a relevant subject together with several years' relevant practical experience. An interest in public administration and a working knowledge of statistics would be an advantage.

Salary will be in the range of £18,256 - £28,906 pa (including Recruitment and Retention Allowance of £1,776 pa), according to qualifications and experience. The post is pensionable. Leave is generous. The appointment will commence as soon as possible after the satisfactory outcome of the normal postinterview enquiries, probably in January 1998, and will be for an initial period of two years with the possibility of extension for a further two years.

Strict political impartiality is required of all House of Commons staff and the persons appointed will be expected not to engage in political activities for the duration of the appointment.

Applications are sought from candidates with a good knowledge of policy matters which come within the employment responsibility of the Education and Employment Department and a good knowledge of labour market issues, possibly with a background in economics.

Strong computing and word processing skills are essential.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 26th September 1997), write to Recruitment & Assessment Services, Innovation Court, New Street, Basingstoke, Hampshire RG21 7JB, or telephone Basingstoke (01256) 468551 (24 hours), or fax 01256 383786/383787. Please quote reference C3416 post C.

The House of Commons is an Equal Opportunities Employer.

Applications from registered disabled candidates will be welcomed

broad-based legal and economic analysis include an assessment of the role played by the European Court of Justice in the development of harmonisation of labour standards among member states. It is argued that the Court has both weakened and strengthened harmonisation, for example, by its 'direct effect' doctrine which

the state and, in contrast, by its

if this interferes with trade - if the

Another chapter takes up the

industrial restructuring brought

operation between workers and

performance. To counteract this

threat, a social dimension to

that certain measures - such as

employer-worker cooperation.

Two German contributors

provide arguments that are most

mandates. One contends that rules

governing the social protection of

that country's competitive position

human capital - as with these other

as much as its raw materials and

stand a competitive 'market test'

Therefore, it is argued, a mandate

materials, so an individual

country's social system has to

that harmonises employment

protection but leaves the other

damaging to competition.

The second German

increasingly competitive

study in a chapter which

international economy.

factors the same is illogical and

contribution looks at the tensions

desire to preserve the corporatist

Spain is also taken as a case

addresses whether there is a link

between the country's tightly

regulated labour market and its

high unemployment rates, while

with the North American Free

Finally, a brief overview of

European labour markets, along

with those of the USA and Japan,

aims to provide empirical material

relevant to the debate on the links

wage-fixing machinery, protection against dismissal, laws affecting

statistics, earnings and income, and

trends in unemployment inequality

between regulation and labour market outcomes. To this end, it

includes comparative data on

labour contracts, employment

Trade Agreement.

by education

another section compares the EU

which have stemmed from the

workers in a country determine

opposed to Community-level

employers, resulting in workplace

conflicts and undermining economic

mandates is needed and it is claimed

works councils - can help maintain

about by the Single European

Market could destabilise co-

policy grounds.

• Labour Markets in Europe: Issues of Harmonization and Regulation, edited J. T. Addison and W. Stanley Siebert. The Dryden Press; 1997; £17 95-251pp; ISBN 0 03 099046

PRIVATISATION

The rapid increase in confers rights on individuals against privatisation in many countries since the 1980s has resulted in a ruling that different social standards number of consequences for are permissible among states - even individual labour markets. A recent study by the International standards can be justified on public Labour Organization assesses these consequences in developing countries (Republic of Korea, India and Mexico) and implications of EC labour regulation transition economies (Bulgaria, on industrial relations, arguing that the Czech Republic, the former the internationalisation of firms and East Germany and Hungary)

during the first half of the 1990s In the developing countries the key issues are usually how privatisation can promote efficiency and reduce the public debt, while in central and eastern Europe it has been a fundamenta part of the transformation of a state-managed economy.

Based on more than 20 case studies, the study considers the effect of privatisation on productivity and on the level and structure of employment, and also examines the changes in wages, remuneration systems and industrial relations that evolved i newly-privatised firms.

Despite the differences in the countries and industries that make up the case studies, the book point to a number of conclusions

In many cases, it was found that exposure to competition, rather than the nature of ownership itself, creat the most pressure for improved efficiency. There was not sufficient evidence to say whether or not such improvements could be achieved without privatisation, but with other internal and external reforms which often accompanied privatisation, no whether change in ownership pers nature of German institutions in an increased efficiency. • Lessons from Privatization.

edited R. Van der Hoeven and G. Sziraczki. International Labou Organization; 1997; £14.85; 190pp; ISBN 92 2 109452 9.

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE



The Office for National Statistics overview and update of trends in the abour market, drawn from the Labour Market Data section's detailed tables

The underlying annual growth in average

remained stable in recent months. In the

year to June, the underlying increase was

4.25 per cent (seasonally adjusted), the

> The number of new vacancies notified to

UK Jobcentres fell by 1,000 in July to

224,900 (seasonally adjusted) but was

1,800 higher than the same month last year.

The stock of unfilled vacancies in the UK in

July was, at 284,400 (seasonally adjusted),

at its highest level since the series began in

1980, reflecting an increase of 1,500 over

the month and 54,300 over the year. The

seasonally-adjusted number of placings by

the employment service was 138,000 in July,

down 4,000 over the month and down 10,000

same as the year to May.

since July 1996.

earnings for the whole economy has

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

The latest statistics confirm continuing growth in the labour market, with falling unemployment and stable earnings growth. The Labour Force Survey figures indicate unemployment falling by around 20-35,000 a month. Recent claimant count figures are not inconsistent with this

Unemployment levels continued to fall, as was indicated by both the spring 1997 LFS and the most recent claimant count Levels and rates on both measures figures lowest since 1990. Seasonallywere unemployment in Great Britain on adius neasure fell to a level of 2,037,000 1997, a decrease of 74,000 over 1 Spri ter and 285,000 over the year. The the au of claimants in the UK (seasonally numbe fell by 49,800 in July to 1,550,000 adiust al decrease of 576,000. an ann

The ILO unemployment rate in Great Britain (seasonally adjusted) was 7.2 per cent in spring 1997, down 0.3 percentage er the guarter and 1.1 points over noints The UK claimant count rate was he vea 5.5 per cent in July, a decrease of 0.2 age points on the June rate

Figure 1. Tables 7.1-7.3

rande

nomic activity rate for all people in Great Britain aged 16 and over from the spring (March to May) 1997 LFS (seasonally stood at 62.9 per cent, the same rate as in winter (December to February) 1996/7 and 0.1 percentage points higher than spring 1996

The spring 1997 LFS recorded 84.9 per cent of men of working age as economically active seasonally adjusted), compared with 71.9 per cent of women. The difference between the rates for men and women has decreased over the year to spring 1997. Over the



On the ILO measure, long-term unemployed (over one year) at 758,000 is now 717,000 lower than at its peak in spring 1984, but 127,000 higher than the start of the most recent upwards trend in spring 1991 The UK long-term claimant count fell by 85,500 over the quarter to 531,000 in July

- The latest LFS results confirmed rising employment levels. In the quarter to spring 1997, the seasonally-adjusted Great Britain total in employment rose by 91,000 to 26,076,000. This represented an increase over the year of 431,000, and was the highest level since spring 1990. UK Workforce in Employment estimates (seasonally adjusted) showed an increase of 86,000 in the quarter ending March to a level of 26,209,000 - the highest since September 1991 - resulting in an annual rise of 359,000
- > The seasonally-adjusted number of employees in manufacturing industries in Great Britain was 3,944,000 in June, a rise of 3,000 over the month. Employment in manufacturing rose by 25,000 over the year.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

quarter, the rate did not change for men but fell by 0.2 points for women, while over the year the rates fell 0.2 percentage points for men and rose by 0.3 points for women

- The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 431,000 in the year to spring 1997 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 285,000, an increase in the number of economically inactive of 8,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 154,000 (all seasonally adjusted)
- In an analysis by age band, the spring 1997 LFS shows that the economic activity rate (not seasonally adjusted) remained highest for men among those aged 25-34 (93.4 per cent) and for women among those aged 35-49 (77.2 per cent)
- The seasonally adjusted economic inactivity rate for women of working age was 28.1 per cent in spring 1997, 0.3 percentage points lower than in spring 1996. The rate for men increased by 0.2 percentage points over the same period, standing at 15.1 per cent in spring 1997.

HOURS OF WORK

The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week (seasonally adjusted) was 866 million during spring 1997, up 1.7 per cent on spring 1996. This was a result of a rise of 1.7 per cent over the year in total employment and a decrease of 0.1 per cent in average actual weekly hours.

313

312 SEPTEMBER 1997

LABOUR MARKET **UPDATE**

LABOUR MARKET **UPDATE**

suggest that the rate of fall in unemployment

is now higher than it was in mid-1996.

1.550.000. (Table 2.1)

reached a peak.

(Table 2.1)

The UK seasonally-adjusted claimant count

The claimant count level was 43,900 lower

than in April 1990 when it reached its last

trough, and also 1,431,100 (48 per cent)

lower than in December 1992 when it last

The seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate,

at 5.5 per cent of the workforce, is down 0.2

percentage points over the previous month.

This is the lowest rate since April 1990.

The UK claimant count rate is 2.1 percentage

points lower than 12 months ago and, over

the year, has fallen in every region for both

men and women. (Tables 2.1 and 2.3)

Between June and July 1997 the total level

and the South East (GOR), (Table 2.3)

of seasonally-adjusted claimant count fell in

every region. The largest regional percentage

The UK unadjusted claimant count level fell by

or 5.6 per cent of the workforce, down 2.1

The unadjusted UK long-term (more than)

the guarter ended July 1997 to 531,000.

The unadjusted UK youth (18-24 years old)

claimant count rose by 1,200 over the

guarter ended July 1997 to 422,900.

(Tables 2.6 and 2.8)

(Tables 2.5 and 2.6)

572,801 over the year to stand at 1,585,272,

percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)

one year) claimant count fell by 85,500 over

falls were in the South West, London, Scotland

level fell by 49,800 in July 1997 to stand at

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the second quarter of 1997 was 0.9 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas, GDP in the second quarter of 1997 was 1.0 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail sales volumes in the three months to June were 1.8 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to June was 0.1 per cent lower than in the previous three months but 1.6 per cent up on a year earlier.
- Construction output in the first quarter of 1997 was 1.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing investment in the first quarter of 1997 was 6.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter but 4.5 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the first quarter of 1997 was 0.4 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 1.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of trade in goods in the three months to May was in deficit by £2.2 billion compared with a deficit of £2.3 billion in the previous three months and a deficit of £3.4 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to May were 2.7 per cent up on the previous three months and 6.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to May were 0.6 per cent up on the previous three months and 5.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

◆ The increase over the 12 months to July in the 'all items' RPI was 3.3 per cent, up from 2.9 per cent for June. The main upward effect on the all items 12-month rate came from seasonal food prices and increased housing and motoring costs. Seasonal food prices fell less sharply than last year as adverse weather conditions restricted supplies. The rise in housing costs was principally due to increased mortgage interest payments following the increase in the base lending rates in June, although there was also an upward effect from house price increases. Within the motoring costs component, there was a strong upward effect from petrol price rises as a result of the increase in road fuel duty announced in the budget. This was partly offset by reductions in vehicle insurance premiums. There was also a small upward effect from charges for leisure services, which was offset by reduced fuel and light charges.

- The 'all items' RPI was unchanged over the month (between June and July), compared to a fall of 0.4 per cent between June and July last year.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX), the 12-month rate of price increases was 3.0 per cent for July, up from 2.7 per cent for June.
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.2 per cent, unchanged from June.
- The 12-month rate of increase in the output price index for home sales of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 1.4 per cent in July, compared with 1.1 per cent (provisional) in June. The input price index for materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally decreased by 9.0 per cent over the year to July, compared with a provisional decrease of 8.6 per cent for June.



1997



EMPLOYMENT

Tables 0.1-0.4, 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 7.1-7.4

- ◆ The latest results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) for Great Britain, carried out in spring 1997, showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) stood at 26,076,000, a rise of 91,000 since winter 1996/7 and a rise of 431,000 since spring 1996. Both male and female employment increased. The number of men in employment was up over the quarter by 42,000, and over the year' by 259,000, reaching 14,395,000. The number of women in employment rose by 49,000 over the quarter, and 172,000 over the year, to 11,681,000. (Table 7.1)
- ◆ According to the LFS, the number of employees in Great Britain rose by 422,000 to 22,507,000 (seasonally adjusted) between spring 1996 and spring 1997, while the number of self-employed was 47,000 higher at 3,260,000. Over the quarter to spring 1997, the number of employees rose by 106,000 but the number of self-employed fell by 17,000.
- The LFS also showed that the numbers of both full-time and part-time employees rose over the quarter (by 99,000 and 8,000 respectively) and over the year (283,000 and 139,000) to spring 1997. (Table 7.4)
- ◆ In an analysis by industry sector, the LFS shows that over the year to spring 1997, the numbers in employment (not seasonaly adjusted) increased by 2.8 per cent in the service industries but fell by 1.4 per cent in the manufacturing industries. These industries together accounted for nearly nine-tenths of those in employment. The increase in service employment was greater for men than women (up 3.1 per cent and 2.6 per cent respectively), while the decrease in manufacturing employment was smaller for men than women (down 1.0 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively).
- ◆ The UK Workforce in Employment (unchanged from figures published in June) rose by 86,000 (0.3 per cent) over the quarter to March, and by 359,000 over the year, to 26,209,000. This is the fourth consecutive quarterly rise, and was entirely in male employment. The increase was all in employees (104,000), while there were falls in participants in work-related government-supported training schemes (10,000), the self-employed (6,000) and armed forces (3,000). (Table 1.1)
- Manufacturing jobs in Great Britain rose by 3,000 in June to 3,944,000. Over the year the series has risen by 25,000 (0.6 per cent), compared with a fall of 3,000 (-0.1 per cent) the year before. Over the month to June the largest increase was in textiles and leather, and other machinery and equipment, both up by 3,000 employees. The industry group showing the largest monthly fall was electrical and optical equipment, down by 8,000 employees. (Table 1.2)

igures 3 and 4. https://www.action.com/action

UNEMPLOYMENT

• On the ILO basis, the LFS recorded that the seasonally-adjusted number unemployed in Great Britain in spring 1997 stood at 2,037,000, with quarterly and yearly falls of 74,000 and 285,000 people respectively. (Table 7.1)

The seasonally-adjusted ILO unemployment rate fell over both the quarter and the year to spring 1997, by 0.3 and 1.1 percentage points respectively, to 7.2 per cent. (Table 7.3)

The LFS also shows that 1,294,000 men and 743,000 women (seasonally adjusted) were ILO unemployed in spring 1997 - down 32,000 for men and down 42,000 for women since winter 1996/7, and down 231,000 and 53,000 respectively since spring 1996. (*Table 7.1*)

The LFS recorded 595,000 ILO unemployed young people (those aged 16 to 24) in spring 1997, 63,000 fewer than in spring 1996. The youth ILO unemployment rate was 13.6 per cent.

The LFS reports a fall in the number of longterm (over one year) ILO unemployed people over the year to spring 1997, both in total (by 135,000 to 758,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed people (by 1.1 percentage points to 38.3 per cent).

On the ILO basis, seasonally-adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (spring 1997) stood at 2 million (or 7.2 per cent), which is 435,000 higher than the Great Britain claimart count for the same period.

Claiment count unemployment statistics are no longer affected by changes in the benefit regime. However, it is possible that labour market behaviour will continue to be influenced to some extent for some time to come. The recorded claimant unemployment falls sustained over the last six months

Figure 3 Claimant count by duration; July 1997; United Kingdom



Figure 4 Claimant count by age; July 1997; United Kingdom



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Figure 4. Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK, seasonally adjusted) rose by 1,500 between June and July to 284,400. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ The seasonally-adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 1,000 in July to 224,900. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service fell by 3,600 in July to 137,500. (Table 3.1)

AVERAGE EARNINGS

Figure 5. *Tables 5.1, 5.3*

- The underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to June 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 4% per cent. This was unchanged from the May figure. (Table 5.1)
- The September to November 1993 rate of 3 per cent was the lowest since 1967.
- ◆ The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.1 per cent in the year to June 1997. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 4½ per cent. This was unchanged from the May figure. (Table 5.1)
- The November 1993 and September to December 1995 rates are the lowest since 1967 for the manufacturing industries.
- The production industries increase was 4¼ per cent. This is unchanged from the May figure and is the fifth successive month at 4¼. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 4½ per cent in June, unchanged from the May rate. (Table 5.1)
- The September and October 1993 figure of 2½ per cent for the service sector was the lowest rate since the series began in 1985.



315

SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

314

1996

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6. Tables 1.8. 5.8

- ◆ Manufacturing output was 1.6 per cent higher in the three months ending June 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 1.4 per cent higher in the three months ending June 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 2.8 per cent in the three months ending June 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- ♦ Whole economy output per head was 1.9 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.8 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Figure 6 Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person; September <u>1994-Ju</u>ne 1997; United Kingdom



TRAINING Tables 7.7. 8.1-8.11

- Seasonally adjusted, three million (14.3 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during winter 1996. This suggests a very slight increase on autumn 1996 (Table 7.7)
- The number participating in Training for Work (TfW) in England and Wales at the beginning of June 1997 was 19 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TfW between November 1995 and October 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving, was 3 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between November 1994 and October 1995 This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)
- The proportion who gained a gualification in the same period was 4 percentage points lower than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. (Table 8.4)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants in England and Wales in June 1997 was 9 per cent lower than in the previous year. (Table 8.1)
- ◆ The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to October 1996 who were in a job six months after leaving was 4 percentage points higher than for leavers in the 12 months to October 1995. (Table 8.5)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to October 1996 who gained a qualification while on the programme was the same as for 12 months earlier. The proportion who gained a full gualification rose by 1 percentage point. (Table 8.1)
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in England and Wales was 82,200 in June 1997. Although this represents a small fall over the previous month, the overall trend is for the programme to continue to increase steadily in size. (Table 8.1)

LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7. Tables 4 1-4 2

- It is provisionally estimated that 13,000 working days were lost because of stoppages of work in June 1997, which is lower than the revised estimate for May 1997 (36,000). It compares with 241,000 in June 1996 and a June average of 83,000 over the period 1990 to 1996.
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to June 1997 is provisionally estimated to be 1,109,000 - equivalent to 49 days lost per 1,000 employees. Although the latest estimate is higher than the corresponding period a year ago (607,000) it is lower than the average over the ten year period 1987 to 1996 (1.721.000).
- Some 60 per cent of the 1,109,000 days lost were in the transport, storage and communication group industries (667,000), 13 per cent were lost in education (147,000), and a further 12 per cent were lost in manufacturing (137,000).
- ♦ A provisional total of 240 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in the 12 months to June 1997, which is lower than the corresponding period last year (246). The provisional single month figure for June is 20, which compares with 43 in June 1996

If you have any comments or suggestions on the Labour Market Update please ring Cathy Baker at the Office for National Statistics, tel: 0171 533 6066

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS bles 2 18 59 68-69

- Compared with our EU partners, the internationally comparable ILO unemployn rate for the UK is lower than in Spain, Finla France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium Germany and Portugal. (Table 2.18)
- ◆ The UK ILO rate is higher than in the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria and Luxembourg. (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average us the latest available data (6.9 per cent for the UK in May 1997 compared to 10.8 per cer for the EU as a whole).
- Manufacturing average earnings increase was higher for Great Britain than in five OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- ♦ Harmonised indices of consumer prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for purpose of international comparisons. Th is in the context of one of the convergen criteria for monetary union as requi red by the Maastricht treaty. Eurostat published HICPs for the 15 European Union memb states on 7 March 1997. To coincide with the transmission of UK HICP indice as to Eurostat, UK HICP figures were r ONS on 26 February in First Release ON (97) 50. A more detailed breakdown of th UK HICP is given in the RPI Business Monitor MM23. For non-EU countr consumer price indices excluding housing costs remain the best available basis of comparison. The RPI remains the best indicator of UK consumer price inflation.
- ◆ In EU countries there was an average ris in consumer prices of 1.6 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to June compared with an increase of 1.7 per ce in the UK. Over the same period consum prices rose in France by 1.0 per ce nt an Germany by 1.5 per cent. Outside the E consumer prices rose by 1.9 per cent int USA, by 2.4 per cent in Canada and by per cent (provisional) in Japan.



LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

HELP-LINE 0171 533 6176



📻 he Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey, conducted by the Social Survey Division of ONS, 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 response to enquiries on the Office for National Statistics' Labour Market Enquiry Helpline (incorporating the LFS Helpline).

CONTENTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1997 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM WINTER (DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY) 1996/7 LFS

- Employees and self-employed looking for a different or ditional job
- In winter 1996/7, 1.5 million employees and self-employed around 6 per cent of all employees and self-employed) were looking for a different job.
- ype of accommodation by economic activity 2
- The proportion of heads of household who owned their ccommodation outright was greatest for the group who were conomically inactive.

People born in the UK and outside, by ethnic origin

- For most groups, those born in the UK had higher activity rates than those born elsewhere.
- Employees in service industries, by occupation
- For both men and women, the occupations with the lowest proportion of employees in a service industry were the craft and related occupations and plant and machine operatives.

EMPLOYEES AND SELF-EMPLOYED WHO ARE LOOKING FOR A DIFFERENT OR ADDITIONAL JOB

Men Women

719

602

5.3

113

10

25,576 14,113 11,463

1,010

906

6.4

103

0.7

1,729

1 508

215

The LFS asks people who are in employees and self-employed) for a different job. Table 2 gives job gave this response. Around 5 employment whether they have were looking for a different job, been looking for a different or and 0.2 million (less than 1 per in winter 1996/7. For both men employed wanted longer hours additional job, and their reasons cent of all employees and self- and women the most common than at present and around 3 per for doing so. *Table 1* shows that

in winter 1996/7, 1.5 million additional job. employees and self-employed

Table 1 Employees and self-employed looking for a

seasonally adjusted)

Total number of employees and

are looking for a different/additional joba

as a percentage of all employees and self-employed 59

as a percentage of all employees and self-employed 0.8

Includes a small number of people who did not state if the job they were seeking was different or additional.

Thousands

self-employed

-different job

-additional job

of whom

different or additional job (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not

around 6 per cent of all three reasons why they are looking employed looking for a different

the *main* reason that people gave employed) were looking for an reason was that pay was cent wanted shorter hours. unsatisfactory in their present job; Respondents can give up to 27 per cent of employees and self-

per cent of employees and self-

Table 2 Main reason employees and self-employed gave for looking for a different job (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)

| Per cent | All | Men | Women |
|---|-------|-----|-------|
| Reasons for looking for a different jol | Ь | | |
| Pay unsatisfactory in present job | 27 | 29 | 23 |
| Other aspects of present job unsatisfactory | 22 | 21 | 25 |
| Present job may come to an end | 14 | 15 | 13 |
| Present job to fill time before finding another | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Wants longer hours than in present job | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Journey unsatisfactory in present job | 3 | 3 | 4 |
| Wants shorter hours than in present job | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| Other reason | 15 | 16 | 15 |
| Base: All employees and self-employed | | | |
| looking for a different job | | | |
| (thousands) (=100%) | 1,508 | 906 | 602 |

HELP-LINE

2 TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

The LFS is able to examine household characteristics according to the labour market status of the head of household. Table 3 looks at housing accommodation types according to the economic activity of the heads of households for winter 1996/7

The proportion of heads of households who owned their accommodation outright was greatest for the group who were economically inactive (over four in ten). A similar proportion of inactive heads of households rented their accommodation. Nearly all of the economically inactive heads who owned outright were aged 50 or over; their accommodation outright.

they were likely to have had longer to pay off any mortgage or loan than younger homeowners. This can be compared with ILO unemployed heads of households, where the majority rented and with those in employment where the majority were in the process of buying accommodation with a mortgage or loan.

Among the heads of households in employment, around a quarter who were parttime employees owned their accommodation. This group included a large proportion of heads of households who were aged 50 or over and were thus more likely to own

A further large proportion of parttime employees (over four in ten) rented their accommodation. From spring 1996 onwards,

new categories were introduced to the housing tenure question in the LFS (see red box). In winter 1996/7, around 308,000 heads of households (1 per cent of all heads of households) were in

accommodation that was rentfree. This proportion was highest among heads of household who were temporary employees and is partly explained by the type of jobs that are temporary (for example, a quarter of heads of households who worked in agriculture and fishing lived rent-free).

There were also 60,000 heads of household (less than 1 per cent of all heads) who had part-rent part-mortgage accommodation: around three-quarters of these heads were in employment.

Figure 1 shows the type of rented accommodation, by economic activity for winter 1996/7. Heads of households who were renting or living rent-free were most likely to live in council or housing association accommodation (see red box) if the head was economically inactive. Over eight in ten inactive heads were in this group, compared with around half of heads of households who were in employment.

HELP-LINE

PEOPLE BORN IN THE UK AND OUTSIDE, BY ETHNIC ORIGIN

Figure 2 gives the economic activity rates for people of working age born in the UK and elsewhere, by ethnic origin, for an annual average of spring 1996 through to winter 1996/7. Averaging over four quarters increases the reliability of estimates of groups like ethnic minorities, where sample sizes are often too small for detailed analysis (see February 1997 LFS Help-Line). Economic activity rates were

higher for men than women and slightly higher for Whites than most other ethnic groups. For most ethnic groups, those born in the UK had higher activity rates than those born elsewhere. The origins', where the rates were more likely than other groups to be the same, and Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi men, where activity rates were higher for those born elsewhere. The age structure has an important influence on economic activity rates because young people are more likely to be in full-time education. For all groups, those born in the UK had a higher proportion of 16 to 24year-olds than those born elsewhere. The difference between those born in the UK and those

Pakistani/Bangladeshi men and

born elsewhere (in the proportion of 16 to 24-year-olds) was greatest for the Indian and Pakistani/Bangladeshi groups. Among 16 to 24-year-olds,

inactive and in full-time education. This partly explains why men from these ethnic groups born in the UK had lower activity rates. The lowest activity rates

of those born in the UK and elsewhere were for Pakistani/Bangladeshi women, where around two in five of those born in the UK were economically active compared with around one in five of those born elsewhere. As for all groups, this may reflect differences in age and culture between those born in the UK and those born elsewhere. Figure 3 gives the ILO unemployment rates for spring

1996 to winter 1996/7 of Whites

groups combined, for people of working age. ILO unemployment rates were lower for Whites than the ethnic minority groups combined (although there were differences in rates between the different minority groups). For the latter, rates were higher for those born in the UK. This is associated with youth unemployment. However, the age distribution explains only part of the difference in the ILO unemployment rates between Whites and ethnic minorities combined. Other possible reasons for the difference were suggested in 'Trends in the labour market participation of ethnic groups, 1984 to 1996', Labour Market Trends, August exceptions were men of 'other Indian men (and women) were and the other ethnic minority 1997, pp 295-303.

Figure 2 Economic activity rates for people of working age^a by ethnic group and whether born in the UK^b (Great Britain, annual average of spring 1996 through to winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)





16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59. Britain and Northern Ireland) plus the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

"Black-mixed" are included in the 'other' category for consistency with previous LFS articles, although the GSS harmonised output categories includes these people in the 'Black' category.

Figure 3 Unemployment rates for people of working agea by ethnic group and whether born in the UKb (Great Britain, annual average of spring 1996 through to winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)



Table 3 Accommodation type of households, by economic activity of head

| (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally ac | ljusted) | | Being bought | | |
|--|--|----------------|--------------------------|--------|-----------|
| Per cent | All heads of households ^a (thousands) (= 100%) | Owned outright | with mortgage or loan | Rented | Rent-free |
| All in employment | 13,715 | 13 | 64 | 20 | 1 |
| All employees | 11,288 | 12 | 65 | 21 | 1 |
| Full-time employees | 10,157 | 10 | 69 | 19 | |
| Part-time employees | 1,130 | 26 | 30 | 43 | I |
| Permanent employees | 10,580 | 11 | 67 | 20 | |
| Temporary employees | 603 | 14 | 45 | 38 | 2 |
| Self-employed | 2,344 | 21 | 62 | 16 | |
| ILO unemployed | 1,095 | 9 | 24 | 66 | × |
| Economically inactive | 9,185 | 45 | 10 | 44 | |
| All heads of households | 23,995 | 25 | 42 | 31 | - |

a Includes around 60.000 heads of household (less than 1 per cent of all heads of households) whose accommodation was part-rent, part-mortgage. Bases for calculation of percentages exclude heads of households who did not sure their accommodation and a very small number of heads who gave squatting as a response. Sample size too small for a reliable estimate

Housing tenure in the LFS

Prior to spring 1996, respondents were asked whether they owned their accommodation outright, were buying their accommodation with a mortgage or loan, or whether their accommodation was rented/rentfree. From spring 1996 onwards, rented/rent-free was split into two distinct categories and two more categories were added: part-rent part-mortgage, and squatting.

Those who said that their accommodation was rented/rentfree were asked who it was rented from or provided by:

• 'council or housing association' includes those who replied that their accommodation was rented from a local authority or council, Scottish Homes, New Town corporation, housing association, co-operative or housing charitable trust; and • 'other' includes those who said

that they rented their accommodation from an employing organisation, another organisation, relative of household member, individual employer or other individual private landlord.

Figure 1 Type of rented accommodation, by economic activity of heads of household (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted) Per cent





EMPLOYEES IN SERVICE INDUSTRIES, BY OCCUPATION

The LFS classifies employment in service industries. both by the type of activity engaged in by the employer (industry) and by the type of work done by the employee (occupation). It is of interest to winter 1996/7. For both men and look at the range of occupations women, the occupations with the undertaken by people employed lowest proportion of employees in

a service industry were the craft and related occupations and Figure 4 gives the proportions plant and machine operatives. of employees in each occupation Nevertheless, around a third of group that work in service men and around a fifth of women industries and other industries, for in these occupations worked in a service industry. In each of the remaining occupations, the

proportion of male employees in service industries was lower than that for women, although over nine in ten male employees in the personal and protective occupation group worked in a service industry.

Figure 4 Employees in service industries, by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1996/7, not seasonally adjusted)



Includes distribution, hotels and restaurants, transport and communication, banking, finance and insurance, public administration, education and health and other services Includes agriculture and fishing, energy and water, manufacturing and construction

Standard Occupational Classification

An accurate occupational classification is essential for identifying occupational trends and developments in the labour market. At the most detailed level of classification, the LFS uses around 500 codes to distinguish between different occupations (the Standard Occupational Classification - SOC). These codes are then grouped together, with reference to the skills, qualifications, training and experience needed competently to perform tasks in each occupation, to produce the broad groups seen in the LFS Help-Line and most other Labour Market Trends features. Some examples of the sorts of occupations included in each group are given below

• Managers and administrators (SOC code 1) for example, general managers of large companies or administrations, local government officers, officers in the armed forces, the police force and the fire service and managers and proprietors in service industries such as restaurants, garages and hairdressers:

- Professional occupations (SOC code 2) for example, mechanical, electronic and chemical engineers, scientists, medical practitioners. teachers, judges, barristers and accountants;
- Associate professional and technical occupations (SOC code 3) - for example, scientific technicians, computer analysts, nurses and literary, artistic and sports professionals:
- Clerical and secretarial occupations (SOC code 4) - for example, receptionists, telephonists, clerks, personal assistants and secretaries;
- Craft and related occupations (SOC code 5) for example, bricklayers, plasterers, glaziers and other construction trades, electronic/electric trades and wood and metalwork trades:
- Personal and protective service occupations (SOC code 6) - for example, NCOs and other ranks in the armed forces, police officers below the rank of sergeant, security guards, chefs, waiters/waitresses, hairdressers, and medical assistants such as ambulance staff and dental nurses:

- Sales occupations (SOC code 7) for example. sales representatives, sales assistants, market and street traders, buyers and brokers.
- Plant and machine operatives (SOC code 8) for example, drivers of buses, trains, taxis and lorries and operatives in chemical, metal making, textiles and food and drink processes; and
- Other occupations (SOC code 9) for example, farm workers, coal miners, labourers, porters, postal workers and kitchen hands

What effect does training have **Review of information on** on productivity, profitability the benefits of training for and employees' commitment to the organisation? employers

A recent report by Francis Green, Professor of Economics at Leeds University Business

- School, reviews the formal evidence available on the benefits of training to • Research into the link between
 - employers.
- also lacking in Britain. • Studies carried out abroad in most cases indicate that training has a direct and positive impact on productivity; there little is agreement, however, about the magnitude of the effect.

• There are large gaps in our

No research has been carried out,

training on company profitability.

training market is functioning.

knowledge about the way the

either in Britain or abroad, which

attempts to measure the impact of

training and labour productivity is

Key findings

rch brief Research brief Research brief Research brief Res. rief Research brie Research brief fesearch brief Research bri rch brief Research Research brief Research brief Research

rief Research brief Research brief Research brief Research br

Several British studies have found that the skills of an establishment's workforce do have a positive impact

THE REPORT reviews the formal evidence on the benefits of training for employers, in order to contribute to the overall evaluation of the functioning of the skill formation system in Britain. Formal evidence is defined as evidence derived from quantitative data drawn from large samples, using formal statistical methods of analysis.

The report concludes that there are large gaps in our knowledge about the way the training market is functioning. The potential importance of enterprise-based training for upgrading the skills of the British workforce is not in doubt, but no formal studies of companies have been completed in Britain which investigate the links between training and profits or productivity.

In Britain, enterprise training plays a pivotal role in the skill formation system. Job-related training has been organised around the principle of a training market in which the forces of supply and demand are allowed, as much as possible, to determine the level and quality of training that is provided. While the Government provides considerable support for the training of young people, for the most part the training of adult workers is left to employers or employees to fund and arrange. The Government provides encouragement to

on productivity. To the extent that training raises skill levels, these studies therefore provide indirect evidence of the link between training and productivity.

- There is some evidence, both from . Britain and abroad, to show that training reduces labour turnover and, therefore, helps to increase job tenure. However, the impact of training on labour mobility has been found to be relatively small.
- Few studies have examined the impact of training on raising employee commitment to corporate objectives. What evidence there is, however, does indicate a positive correlation between training and employee commitment.

firms to train, and substantial infrastructural support through the Training and Enterprise Councils and the Local Enterprise Councils, Especially important in this approach is the Investors in People standard. But it is primarily up to employers and their workforces to determine their training needs. Given this emphasis on enterprise training, it will be useful to understand the incentives that companies face when determining the level, the quality, and the purpose of any training they provide.

Attributed benefits of training

There are several reasons commonly offered by companies for training, and a number of benefits are correspondingly claimed. In addition to the aim of raising the skills of employees in their regular jobs, training is used for multi-skilling, to engender commitment or enthusiasm for corporate objectives, to implement change, to meet health and safety and other external standards, to prepare employees for promotion, or to attract good recruits. New skills that training is aimed at producing are typically quoted as computing, customer care and problem solving skills, ability to work in teams, and reliability and working to deadlines. Whatever the benefits to the employees

trained, the bottom line question for

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS 317

companies operating in the private sector is whether training is profitable. There are, however, no existing formal studies of the impact of training on profitability. Instead, there are studies which focus instead on 'intermediate' variables, that is, organisation-wide variables that are important in the determination of profits. The primary intermediate variable for this purpose is the productivity of the labour force, defined as output (measured in some suitable way) divided by employment. The value of these studies is that they can assess whether the claimed benefits for the workforce, as listed above, translate into real benefits for the company. Their dis-advantage is that, since they do not measure the costs of training, they cannot definitively assess the rate of return.

There is also some evidence on two other intermediate variables. The first concerns labour turnover, and the second is the degree of 'organisational commitment' of a company's workforce. In addition, the report considers two kinds of indirect evidence. First, it considers existing evidence about the relationship between the stock of skills of the workforce and productivity. Second, it briefly considers the evidence concerning the distribution of training opportunities among firms, and among employees within firms.

The findings

The report describes in non-specialist terms the findings of 21 formal research studies from Britain and abroad, providing an overview of these studies and of some other related evidence. It looks at the statistical and measurement problems that commonly occur in studies of the impact of training on companies before reviewing the overall findings.

Evidence about the link between training and labour productivity is lacking in Britain. Studies from abroad show in most, but not all, cases that training does have a positive impact on productivity. There is little agreement, however, about the magnitude of this effect. Estimates range from very large (about an 80 per cent increase attributed to training) to a negligible effect. One of the best studies, especially in terms of its representativeness and its standards of data collection, found no significant overall impact from training on company turnover or on productivity in a survey that sampled American establishments with at least 20 employees.¹ Nevertheless, it did find that certain kinds of training were effective in raising productivity, notably computer training in the non-manufacturing sector.

Because training may have an impact on labour turnover, and because the latter has a theoretical connection with organisational objectives, the report includes some evidence on this matter. The general finding is that the impact of training on labour mobility is comparatively small, in relation to other factors determining mobility, and for the most part is in the downward direction. This finding applies

equally to British and American studies. Whether the training is for youths or for adults, the effect is mostly to reduce the probability of employees quitting their jobs in any one period, and thereby to increase the tenure of jobs, but not by much. The significance of this general conclusion is two-fold. First, it provides some reassurance that the danger of skilled workers being poached is not increased by offering them training, and is probably reduced somewhat. Second, it shows that there may be a minor contribution of training via this route (in addition to its impact via other routes) to meeting organisational goals.

Organisational commitment is typically measured by combining the responses to a set of questions to employees about their attitudes to their employer. Evidence on the impact of training on organisational commitment is surprisingly scarce. Among the now quite large number of studies that have looked at the antecedents and effects of organisational commitment, few have treated the presence of training opportunities as a possible variable. This omission is surprising because a number of commentators have suggested that such a link exists. Only two studies, one British the other American, provide relevant evidence. Both confirm a positive correlation between training and commitment. However, neither develops a suitable multivariate analysis to examine the influence of training separately from the influence of other variables. So it is not possible to conclude robustly that training increases commitment.

Since the amount of direct formal evidence on the question of training's impact on organisations is not all that large, it is useful to turn to some indirect formal evidence.

The main route through which training might be beneficial for companies is by raising the skills of the workforce, and hence productive efficiency. Hence, it seems relevant to check empirically whether a higher skilled workforce is substantially more productive. But this is only indirect evidence for any effect of training, for two reasons. First, it would need to be assumed that the company's training does indeed contribute to a significant rise in workforce skills. Second, the skills that companies acquire can be and frequently are - obtained through recruitment, and by the same token any skilled workers obtained by the company's training might quit. It is therefore probably best to see any evidence about the link between skills and performance as a necessary though not sufficient condition for training to be thought of as benefiting companies through this route.

The evidence to date on this issue is that higher level skills normally lead to greater productivity. Most energetic in providing evidence on this issue has been the National Institute of Economic and Social Research. Many of its studies have compared the productivity and skills at workplaces in Britain with those at similar workplaces in continental Europe and they point to traditional deficiencies in Britain's supply of intermediate-skilled workers at the craft and technician levels. However, the impact of skills should not be overstated: there are many other sources of productivity differences, and one study reviewed is a reminder of this. The productive superiority of American establishments may, according to this evidence, be due not so much to better skills but mainly to economies of scale.

There are many groups of workers who tend to receive little or no training, and it is likely that firms have calculated that it does not benefit the company to fund such training. By the same token, much of the training actually undertaken is presumably done because it is perceived to pay off.

However, great care is needed when using evidence about who receives training to infer something about the returns of training. It may not be the case that training is always a response to economic incentives and, vice versa, there may be situations when there is an incentive to train but firms do not respond to it.

With heavy qualifications, this report includes in its review two studies on the distribution of training at a British company and one from the United States. The general evidence suggests the following: training is greater for those who have good qualifications or more education, for younger people, for new recruits to jobs, in larger establishments, in establishments that are introducing technological changes, and in establishments that have union representation. Training also varies considerably across occupational groups, with those in the less skilled groups receiving less training.

Missing knowledge

The report indicates that there are large gaps in our knowledge about the way the training market is functioning. The potential importance of enterprise-based training for upgrading the skills of the British workforce is not in doubt. But it is disarming that there are no formal studies of companies in Britain which can be called on to provide evidence of any direct link between training and productivity. The evidence from abroad is also patchy, though for the most part it does suggest that there is some positive link.

It is recommended, therefore, that future research should be devoted to examining the benefits of training on profitability, as well as to improving our knowledge of its effects on productivity and on other intermediate variables.

Footnotes

1 Lynch, L M and Black, S E: Beyond the Incidence of Training: Evidence from a national employers survey, Working Paper No. 528 (1995), National Bureau of Economic Research

Review of Information on the Benefits of Training Employers, DfEE research report RR7, is availad from Cambertown Ltd, tel 01709 888688. Pri £4.95, ISBN 0 85522 592 0.

N O M I S[®]



YOUR OPEN DOOR TO LABOUR MARKET DATA

The Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market database that contains information on:

- Employment
- Unemployment
- Jobcentre vacancies
- Labour Force Survey
- Census of Population ... and much more

Facilities available include:

All major geographies Immediate access to the latest official statistics Access 24 hours a day, 365 days a year Full user support Comprehensive analytical facilities Outputs readily imported into other packages

Run under contract by the University of Durham

For more information contact:

ONS - 0171 533 6114/6086 Durham - 0191 374 2468

atistical report Statistical rep

Hourly earnings^a of employees on adult rates, by Government Office Region, April 1996

Growing interest in regional earnings has resulted in the Office for National

Statistics producing new regional tables on the proportions of employees earning below specific pay thresholds.

By Derek Bird, Earnings and Employment Division, Office for National Statistics.

IN RESPON in regional has produce showing the propo

earning below spe The data have b 1996 New Earnings Survey (NES) for Great Britain, and relate to the hourly earnings of employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence; they also exclude overtime earnings. The data refer to location of employment, not the residence of employees. The information is useful in assessing the number of employees who might be affected by a minimum wage were it to be set at any one of five levels. The levels chosen for analysis replicate those pay bands most frequently asked about by MPs in Parliamentary Questions, although the NES can be used to obtain estimates for any rate of pay. The value of £4.42 per hour, representing a half of male median earnings, is the figure often quoted in the context of a minimum wage by the trade union movement.

Government Office Regions (GOR), but similar information is also available for local and unitary authorities and parliamentary constituencies. Information is available for individuals by sex, industry or occupation, but this report concentrates on looking at full- and part-time workers as a whole.

Findings

The data in *Table 1* show that around 1 per cent of full-time employees earned less than £2.50 per hour in 1996. Wales had the highest proportion of full-time employees earning below £2.50 (1.1 per cent), with London having the lowest (0.5 per cent). For part-time employees earning less

than £2.50 an hour, London again had the lowest proportion compared with other GORs, but at 3.6 per cent it was more than seven times higher than the figure for fulltime workers. There was a higher proportion of part-time employees earning less than £2.50 in Scotland (5.5 per cent) than the rest of Great Britain.

At the other end of the earnings scale there are some quite pronounced regional disparities. Just 3.3 per cent of full-time employees in London earned less than £4.00 in 1996, a proportion which is lower than all other regions and less than one third the proportion in Wales, which had the highest (11.3 per cent).

| NSE to a lot of interest | Generally, about two-fifths of part-time |
|--------------------------|--|
| earnings data, the ONS | employees earned less than £4.00 |
| ed summary analyses | although the proportion in London was less |
| ortions of employees | than half this (18.7 per cent). The North |
| cific pay thresholds. | East had the highest proportion of part |
| een derived from the | time employees earning below £4.00, with |
| | |

Distribution of hourly earnings

This statistical report provides data for

tion in London was less per cent). The North st proportion of partning below £4.00, with nearly half of all workers (48 per cent) earning below the threshold. Most other regions had broadly similar proportions of both full- and part-time employees earning less than £4 per hour, with the exception of the South East and, to a lesser extent, th Eastern region, where the proportions were smaller. This distribution reflects the figures from the NES for average hourly earnings, which also showed that London and the South East had the highest average

hourly earnings and Wales the lowest. By location of employment, the parliamentary constituency with the highest pro portion of full-time employees earning less than £4 per hour was St Ives, with 31.3 pe cent. This contrasts with Bexleyheath. Fulham and Islington North constituencies where there were no full-time employees reported as earning below this threshol

The constituency with the highest proportion of part-time employees earning below £4.00 per hour was East Lothian where more than three-quarters (76.2 pe cent) earned less than this.

There is a small number of cases where the sample size is too small to provide reliable estimates and there are some limit tations to the coverage of the NES which should be considered when looking at the data for employees with low earnings Because of this ONS advises users to read the description of the survey which given in Volume A of the New Earni Survey 1996. Copies are available on request.

Information on the earnings of employees is also available from the Labour Force Survey but, because of its smaller sample size, reliable estimates for small areas can not be produced. An article which compared the two sources appeared in Labor Market Trends, April 1996, pp161-74.

The NES is available via The Statio Office (ISBN 011620818) and is priced £19.95 per volume or £100 for the co plete set of six volumes. Results from 1997 NES will be published in Septer 1997, and a summary article is schedu to appear in the November edition Labour Market Trends.

| overnment Office Region | Percentage e | arning less than | | | | |
|--|--------------|------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|
| | £2.50 | £3.00 | £3.50 | £4.00 | £4.42 | |
| th Fast | | | | | | |
| - Litime | 0.8 | 2.2 | 6.0 | 11.2 | 17.1 | |
| -ul-time | 4.5 | 8.9 | 28.0 | 48.2 | 58.3 | |
| Jan-Linto | 1.6 | 3.7 | 10.9 | 19.5 | 26.3 | |
| All | | | | 1010 | | |
| orth West | 0.7 | | 4.0 | | 110 | |
| -ull-time | 0.7 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 9.3 | 14.9 | |
| part-time | 3.7 | 6.8 | 21.7 | 38.7 | 49.3 | |
| All | 1.4 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 15.6 | 22.3 | |
| rcavside | | | | | | |
| | 0.6 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 8.7 | 14.0 | |
| -unition | 3.2 | 6.8 | 20.8 | 41.1 | 51.8 | |
| art-unite | 1.2 | 3 1 | 87 | 16.1 | 22.7 | |
| All | 1.2 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 10.1 | 22.1 | |
| rkshire and the Humber | | | | | | |
| ull-time | 0.6 | 1.7 | 5.2 | 10.8 | 17.2 | |
| Part-time | 3.9 | 7.8 | 21.7 | 41.2 | 55.5 | |
| | 1.4 | 3.2 | 9.3 | 18.2 | 26.6 | |
| Willande | | | | | | |
| st Midiands | 0.8 | 2.0 | 53 | 11.0 | 17.2 | |
| ull-time | 0.0 | 2.0 | 01.6 | 11.0 | F1 0 | |
| Part-time | 4.0 | 8.4 | 21.6 | 40.4 | 51.3 | |
| All . | 1.6 | 3.4 | 8.8 | 17.3 | 24.5 | |
| est Midlands | | | | | | |
| ull-time | 0.8 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 9.1 | 15.0 | |
| Part-time | 4.0 | 7.4 | 23.0 | 41.4 | 54.9 | |
| | 1.4 | 2.9 | 8.1 | 15.8 | 23.3 | |
| | | | | | | |
| stern | 0.0 | 10 | 0.7 | 7.0 | 10.0 | |
| ull-time | 0.9 | 1.6 | 3.7 | 7.9 | 12.9 | |
| art-time | 5.1 | 8.6 | 20.5 | 35.7 | 47.4 | |
| | 1.8 | 3.2 | 7.6 | 14.3 | 20.8 | |
| ndon | | | | | | |
| ull-time | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.7 | 3.3 | 5.7 | |
| art-time | 3.6 | 5.4 | 11.3 | 18.7 | 30.2 | |
| ll | 1.0 | 1.5 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 9.5 | |
| IL PLAN | | | | | | |
| uth East | 0.7 | 10 | 0.4 | | | |
| ull-time | 0.7 | 1.2 | 3.1 | 6.6 | 11.3 | |
| art-time | 4.9 | 6.9 | 17.4 | 31.4 | 43.2 | |
| | 1.6 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 12.2 | 18.5 | |
| uth West | | | | | | |
| ull-time | 0.9 | 1.8 | 4.8 | 10.3 | 16.3 | |
| art-time | 4.4 | 8.2 | 24.0 | 41.5 | 51.8 | |
| | 1.7 | 3.2 | 92 | 17.6 | 24.5 | |
| | | 0.2 | 0.2 | 11.0 | 24.0 | |
| ales | | | | | | |
| ull-time | 1.1 | 2.0 | 5.4 | 11.3 | 18.3 | |
| art-time | 5.1 | 8.1 | 25.3 | 43.5 | 55.1 | |
| ul de la constante de la const | 1.9 | 3.3 | 9.5 | 18.0 | 25.9 | |
| otland | | | | | | |
| ull-time | 1.0 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 10.1 | 15.6 | |
| art-time | 5.5 | 8.6 | 22.7 | 40.4 | 53.3 | |
| | 19 | 3.0 | 86 | 16.2 | 23.2 | |
| | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 20.2 | |

te: Survey is of those whose pay is not affected by absence arnings exclude over

Further information: For more data.

available for virtually all areas, contact:

ONS Earnings Information and Analysis Room 249 PO Box 12 East Lane Runcorn WA7 2GJ tel 01928 792077 fax 01928 792408 e-mail dbird.ons.run@gtnet.gov.uk Source: New Earnings Surve

YOUR INSIGHT INTO THE LABOUR MARKET

NATIONAL STATISTICS

THE LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

LFS FIRST RELEASE AND FS OUARTERLY BULLETIN

LFS results are first published in printed form in an Office for National Statistics (ONS) First Release just six weeks after each quarterly reference period. A wide range of analyses and tables are included. (£20 per annum)

Further LFS analyses are included in the 60-page full colour publication LFS Quarterly Bulletin together with explanatory charts and text. (£30 per annum)

The LFS User Guide consists of six volumes - 1) Background & Methodology, 2) LFS Questionnaire, 3) Details of LFS Variables, 4) LFS Standard & Eurostat Derived Variables, 5) LFS Classifications and 6) LFS Local Area Data. Volumes 1, 2, 5 & 6 cost £5 each. Volumes 3 & 4 cost £10 each. Complete LFS User Guide is £30. Subscription or User Guide contact: Barbara Louca (Tel 0171 533 6179)

Ouantime now offers you: Bureau services

• LFS data to use on your PC

• Full training & technical support

Direct dial-up facilities

• Export data in a range of formats (SPSS, SIR, SAS)

For more information and a free information pack, contact: **QUANTIME Ltd. (Tel 0171 625 7222)**

For further information about the LFS, contact the LABOUR MARKET **ENQUIRY HELPLINE** Tel 0171 533 6176

FS DATA via NOMIS"

Nomis[®] now offers you:

- LFS data for TECs/LECs
- LFS data for counties and local authority districts
- Efficient computer mapping
- User support services

For more information and a free information pack, contact: NOMIS® (Tel 0191 374 2468/2490)

For research users, copies of all LFS databases are available from the Data Archive. For information Tel 01206 872001

Spotlight on the West Midlands

This article on the West Midlands region is the third in the 'Spotlight' series examining the labour market from a regional perspective, following features on the South West and Yorkshire and the Humber.

By Kelly Field, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.

THE WEST MIDLANDS Government Office Region (GOR) and Standard Statistical Region (SSR) are identical, including the counties of Hereford and Worcester, Shropshire, Warwickshire, and West Midlands (a metropolitan county), and the former county of Staffordshire (see technical note). It comprises 5 per cent of the total land mass of the UK. After London, the West Midlands

netropolitan county is the second most densely populated county in the UK, with around 3,000 people per square kilometre. The region as a whole has a higher population density than the UK average. In total, there are 5.3 million residents of the egion, with a workforce of approximately alf this number.

The recovery in the labour market since 1993 has been gradual but steady, with small but consistent falls in unemployment - the outcome of generally low evels of labour turnover – and slightly above-average growth in employment. However, some sectors – particularly in

OTLIGHT ON THE WEST MIDLANDS

CONTENTS

- INTRODUCTION: A broad overview of the West Midlands and its labour market. DEMOGRAPHY: The resident population in the
- region over the past few years, and labour force projections.
- EMPLOYMENT: Comparing the region's employment trends with the national picture, with an analysis by industry
- VACANCIES: A look at the level of Jobcentre vacancies in the region from 1987 to 1997. **UNEMPLOYMENT:** Unemployment rates together
- with age and duration analyses REDUNDANCIES: The region's redundancy rate in
- comparison with the national average. EARNINGS: Average gross weekly earnings in the region, analysed by gender and industry.
- **QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING: Economically** active in the region by their highest qualification, and the numbers receiving job-related training.

manufacturing industries - have been faring less well than others.

For several years, the region's claimant count unemployment rate was some way above that for the UK. However, in the last

> SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

323

important, as most of the region's residents are

The levels of in- and out-commuting to and from the region are low. Around 3 per cent of employed residents work outside the region, and likewise 3 per cent of jobs in the region are taken by people living outside the area. This means that the region as a whole functions as a highly self-contained labour market, i.e. the majority of people both live and work within the West Midlands.

couple of years the region has experienced one of the highest percentage decreases in the number of claimants in the country, and for the past year the claimant rate has been lower than the UK average.

The region is among the most manufacturingdependent of all the UK regions, with a higher proportion of people employed in - and more GDP directly attributable to - the sector than for the rest of the UK. Many of the service industries in the region are directly dependent upon manufacturing, and so the sector's prospects are fundamental to the regional economy as a whole. However, the performance of the services sector is also

employed in the service industries.





DEMOGRAPHY

THE POPULATION in the West Midlands grew at a slower rate than the average for Great Britain over the decade to 1995 – 2 per cent

compared with 3 per cent. In general, the region's population grew steadily over the decade - however, growth was slow between 1985 and 1986, and also 1993 and 1994. In Great Britain as a whole, the number of residents has increased steadily each year.

Resident population Between 1985 and 1995, the rate of increase in population differed across the region. The number of residents in Shropshire grew by 7 per cent, while the metropolitan county of West Midlands recorded a slight decrease over the decade (Table 1) The region has a slightly higher proportion of residents aged under 15 than the Great Britain average, but the rest of the population structure - by both age and sex - follows the

national pattern. (*Table 2*) Although there are more females than males in the region (*Table 2*), the percentage increase in male residents between 1985 and 1995 was higher than that for females. This was also the case in the country as a whole, with the percentage rises for both sexes being higher nationally than regionally.

In all, 8 per cent of the region's population belong to an ethnic minority group – the highest proportion after London. However, the majority are resident in the West Midlands metropolitan county, with the proportion of ethnic minority communities in the region's other counties being lower than the national average of 6 per cent

The labour force

The region had the same economic activity rate for those aged 16 and over in winter 1996/7 as the UK as a whole, but a slightly lower rate for those of working age. Economic activity rates in the region varied widely between counties. (*Table 3*)

There was a 2 per cent increase in the region's labour force between 1986 and 1996, compared with the UK average of 4 per cent. Following the national trend, the number of women in the labour force increased by 7 per cent in the region over the decade, while the number of men fell slightly. Despite this, there continue to be more men than women in the labour force, with the region's proportion of women in the labour force, at 44 per cent, being one of the lowest in the country. (*Table 4*) A shift can be seen over the decade in the

age structure of the labour force, with a rise in the number of workers aged 35 to 59 but a decrease of around a quarter in those aged between 16 and 24. This was the pattern for both sexes, both regionally and nationally, and reflects the small number of births in the 1970s following the 'baby boom' of the 1960s. (Table 4)

Future trends

The labour force in the region is projected to increase by 4 per cent between 1996 and 2006, compared with 5 per cent in the UK as a whole. The ongoing trend of an increasing number of women in the labour force is expected to continue, with a projected rise of 8 per cent in the region over the decade – similar to the UK average. However, over the same period there is a projected regional increase of only 0.5 per cent in the number of men in the labour force – lower than the national rise of 2 per cent. These projections result in a further slight increase, to 45 per cent, in the proportion of women in the labour force in 2006. A continued shift in the age structure of the labour force also seems likely. Projected falls in the numbers aged under 35 and to a lesser extent in those aged 65 and over, are more than offset by projected increases in numbers in the labour force at intervening ages – particularly at ages 35 to 44 and 60 to 64. (*Table 4*)

| | | | | - | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| | Population | n (thousands) | 1 | | | | | Popula |
| | 1985 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1985- 1995 |
| Great Britain | 55,127 | 55,972 | 56,207 | 56,388 | 56,559 | 56,753 | 56,957 | 3.3 |
| West Midlands | 5,195 | 5,250 | 5,265 | 5,278 | 5,290 | 5,295 | 5,306 | 2.2 |
| Hereford and Worcester | 653 | 682 | 685 | 690 | 695 | 700 | 694 | 6.3 |
| Shropshire | 392 | 410 | 412 | 413 | 414 | 416 | 420 | 7.0 |
| Stoke-on-Trent UA ^a | 251 | 252 | 253 | 253 | 253 | 254 | 254 | 1.3 |
| Staffordshire ^a | 771 | 792 | 797 | 799 | 801 | 800 | 802 | 4.1 |
| Warwickshire | 481 | 487 | 489 | 492 | 494 | 496 | 499 | 3.6 |
| West Midlands ^b | 2,646 | 2,626 | 2,629 | 2,631 | 2,634 | 2,628 | 2,637 | -0.3 |
| | | | | | | | | |

Comprise the former county of Staffordshire The metropolitan county of West Midlands.

Table 2 Resident population: by age and sex, 1995

Table 1 Resident population

| | West Midlan | West Midlands | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------|--------|---------|--------|
| | Males | Females | All | Males | Females | All |
| Percentage aged: | | | | | | |
| 0-14 | 20.6 | 19.1 | 19.8 | 20.2 | 18.4 | 19.3 |
| 15-19 | 6.2 | 5.7 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 |
| 20-29 | 15.1 | 13.9 | 14.5 | 15.3 | 14.1 | 14.7 |
| 30-39 | 15.1 | 14.2 | 14.7 | 15.8 | 14.8 | 15.3 |
| 40-49 | 13.7 | 13.1 | 13.4 | 13.8 | 13.2 | 13.5 |
| 50-59 | 11.5 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 10.7 | 10.8 |
| 60 and over | 17.8 | 22.9 | 20.4 | 17.8 | 23.2 | 20.6 |
| All ages (=100 per cent) (thousands) | 2,621 | 2,686 | 5,306 | 27,922 | 29,035 | 56.957 |

Source: Mid-year population estimates, Nomis®, 00

Thousands and no. opulation percentage ch

1990-

1995

1.8

1.1

0.4

Thousands and nerro

3.3

Source: Mid-year population estimates. Nomis®

Table 3 Economic activity, winter 1996/7

| | In employment (per | employment (percentages) | | | Total | Economic | Economic |
|----------------------------|--|--|---|------|---|--|--|
| | Employees (as a percentage of all in employment ^a) | Self-employed (as a percentage of all in employment ^a) | All in employment (as a percentage of the economically active) | rate | nt economically active (=100 per cent) (thousands) | activity rate activity r for all 16 for all of and over ^b working (percentages) (percent | activity rate for all of working age ^b (percentages) |
| Jnited Kingdom | 86.2 | 12.5 | 92.6 | 7.4 | 28,690 | 62.6 | 78.3 |
| West Midlands | 87.6 | 10.9 | 92.9 | 7.1 | 2,585 | 62.6 | 78.2 |
| Hereford and Worcester | 86.6 | 12.0 | 93.3 | 6.7 | 380 | 67.6 | 84.5 |
| Shropshire | 80.5 | 16.4 | 94.6 | 5.4 | 195 | 59.1 | 78.3 |
| Staffordshire | 87.8 | 11.0 | 94.4 | 5.6 | 548 | 65.6 | 79.2 |
| Varwickshire | 85.5 | 13.5 | 96.6 | | 261 | 66.7 | 83.2 |
| Vest Midlands ^d | 89.5 | 9.0 | 91.1 | 8.9 | 1,201 | 59.6 | 75.0 |

Sample size too small for reliable estimate As a percentage of all in employment – including unpaid family workers, those on government training programmes and those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.

Working age: 16-59 for women: 16-64 for men.

The former county of Staffordshire. The metropolitan county of West Midlands

Percentage aged

Table 4 The projected labour force: by age and sex^a

| | West Mid | llands | | | | | | | |
|---|------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| | All | | | Men | | | Women | | |
| | 1986 | 1996 | 2006 | 1986 | 1996 | 2006 | 1986 | 1996 | 2006 |
| Percentage aged: | | | | | | | | | |
| 16-24 | 22.6 | 16.3 | 15.2 | 21.2 | 16.1 | 15.2 | 24.5 | 16.5 | 15.2 |
| 25-34 | 22.6 | 26.1 | 20.8 | 23.3 | 26.6 | 21.3 | 21.6 | 25.4 | 20.0 |
| 35-44 | 23.8 | 23.2 | 27.4 | 23.2 | 22.7 | 26.5 | 24.6 | 23.9 | 28.5 |
| 45-59 | 25.7 | 29.5 | 31.0 | 25.8 | 28.7 | 30.3 | 25.5 | 30.5 | 31.8 |
| 60-64 | 3.9 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 3.5 |
| 65 and over | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| All of working age ^b (thousands) | 2,479 | 2,537 | 2,625 | 1,463 | 1,449 | 1,456 | 1,015 | 1,087 | 1,169 |
| All aged 16 and over (= 100 per cent) (thousands) | 2,543 | 2,605 | 2,705 | 1,487 | 1,475 | 1,481 | 1,056 | 1,129 | 1,224 |
| | United Kir | ngdom | | | | | | | |
| | All | | | Men | | | Women | | |

22.9 16-24 25-34 16.0 15.0 21.6 15.7 14.8 24.8 16.6 23.1 26.9 21.2 24.0 27.4 21.9 21.9 26.2 35-44 233 236 273 229 23.3 27.7 26.8 23.9 25.6 24.1 45-59 28.3 30.2 25.3 29.1 60-64 3.9 3.5 4.3 4.9 4.1 1.7 4.7 2.6 2.8 65 and over 15 15 14 1.6 1.6 12 1.3 13,045 All of working age^b (thousands 26.861 27.747 29.154 15,791 15.713 16.109 11 070 12 034 16,376 11,511 12,546 13,715 All aged 16 and over (= 100 per cent) (thousands) 27,566 28,554 30,092 16,055 15.986 Source: Labour Force Survey and labour force projections,

2006

1986

1996

2006

1996

1986

The projections for 2006 are 1994-based. These will be updated to take account of actual events since 1994 when the next set of sub-national population projections have been prepared. b 16-59 for women and 16-64 for men

1986

| SPOTLIGHT | ON | THE | WEST | MIDLANDS |
|-----------|----|-----|------|----------|
|-----------|----|-----|------|----------|

2006

TLIGHT ON THE WEST MIDLANDS

1996

| | Populatio | on (thousand | ds) | | | | | Percenta | age change | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | 1986 | 1990 ^a | 1993 ^b | 1995 | 1996 | 1986- 1996 | 1990- 1996 | 1990- 1993 | 1993- 1996 | 1995- 1996 |
| All in employment aged 16 and over | | 0.401 | 0.074 | 0.047 | 0.240 | | | | 2.2 | 0.0 |
| West Midlands Great Britain | 2,234 23,984 | 2,481 26,324 | 2,274 24,907 | 2,347 25,350 | 2,348 25,578 | 5.1 6.6 | - 5.4 -2.8 | -8.3 -5.4 | 3.3 2.7 | 0.9 |
| Employees | 1,976 | 2,112 | 1,964 | 2,036 | 2,057 | 4.1 | -2.6 | -7.0 | 4.7 | 1.0 |
| Great Britain | 20,852 | 22,388 | 21,313 | 21,675 | 22,020 | 5.6 | -1.6 | -4.8 | 3.3 | 1.6 |
| Self-employed | 204 | 321 | 269 | 280 | 258 | 26.5 | -19.6 | -16.2 | -4.1 | -7.9 |
| Great Britain | 2,729 | 3,482 | 3,108 | 3,269 | 3,205 | 17.4 | -8.0 | -10.7 | 3.1 | -2.0 |

represent an employment peak present an employment trough

LISE Employment, spring quarters

Full- and part-time employment,^a winter 1996/7



Annual change in employees in employment by major industry group, March 1996 to March 1997





EMPLOYMENT

A TOTAL OF 2.3 million people aged 16 and over were in employment in the region in spring 1996, according to the LFS. This was up from 2.2 million a decade earlier - a rise of 5 per cent compared with the Great Britain average of 7 per cent.

Over the past decade, the Workforce in Employment estimates have indicated that there has been a structural shift from manufacturing to the service industries, both regionally and nationally.

Employment trends

For those aged 16 and over, changes in employment levels in the region between 1986 and 1996 broadly followed the national trends. Between the employment peak in 1990 and the trough in 1993, the level fell more sharply regionally than nationally, but since then has recovered slightly. (*Table 5*)

Between spring 1986 and 1996, the number of women aged 16 and over in employment rose by 11 per cent in the region, while the number of men increased by just 1 per cent. The equivalent average increases for Great Britain as a whole were higher over the decade, at 13 and 2 per cent respectively There was a 4 per cent rise in the number

of employees in the region over the decade to spring 1996 – up 0.1 million to 2.1 million. Again, the national increase over the same period was higher - 6 per cent. In line with the trend for Great Britain as a whole, the number of female employees in the region rose by 10 per cent between 1986 and 1996; there was a small decrease in the number of male employees. (Table 5)

In all, 258,000 people were self-employed in the region in spring 1996 - 26 per cent higher than a decade earlier, compared with a national increase of 17 per cent. However, the level in Great Britain followed a broadly upwards trend between spring 1993 and 1996, whereas in the West Midlands the opposite was true. The number of self-employed women in the region has increased more over the decade than self-employed men, as it also has nationally. The proportion of all aged 16 and over in employment who were self-employed in winter 1996/7 was 11 per cent regionally, less than the national average of 13 per cent. (Table 5)

Full- and part-time employmer Three-quarters of all aged 16 and over in employment work full-time, both regionally and nationally. This proportion has decreased slightly in recent years, indicating a rising trend in the employment of part-time workers (Figure 1)

Of women in employment, 48 per cent worked part-time in winter 1996/7 – a higher proportion than the national average of 45 per cent. However, the converse was true among men, with the percentages being 8 and 10 per cent respectively. Some 83 per cent of parttime workers in the region are female compared with 80 per cent nationally. Part-time employment in the region increased by 14 per cent between winter 1992/3 and 1996/7, compared with a national rise of 12 per cent. Over this period, the increases in full-time employment were 5 and 3 per cent respectively. This is further indication of the growth in part-time working a trend which is expected to continue

325

SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS



EMPLOYMENT Continued

Analysis by industry Between March 1987 and 1997, there was a fall in the number of employees in manufacturing in the region, but the percentage decrease was less than the national average – 10 compared with 16 per cent. This was because, although the region experienced a greater proportionate fall in the early 1990s, the increase in employees over the past few years has been larger than in Great Britain as a whole. Over the year to March 1997, there was a rise in the level regionally, compared with a slight decrease nationally. (*Figure 2*)

In the region's service industries, there was a 19 per cent increase in the number of employees over the decade to March 1997 – higher than the national rise of 16 per cent. Over the year to March 1997, the increases in the level of employees were similar regionally and nationally. (Figure 2) The number of employees in construction

The number of employees in construction has fluctuated around an average of 78,000 over the past few years in the region, with a slight fall being recorded between March 1996 and 1997. Nationally, however, there was a downwards trend in the level from late 1994 till March 1996, but then a 3 per cent increase in numbers over the next year. (*Figure 2*) In September 1995, the region had the

hind september 1993, the region had the highest proportion of employees in manufacturing in the country – 27 per cent compared with a national average of 18 per cent. For local authority districts within the region, however, concentrations varied from 10 per cent in both Solihull and Shrewsbury and Atcham, to 41 per cent in The Wrekin. (Figure 3)

For Great Britain as a whole, the largest proportion of employees are in the public administration, education, and health sector, with just over a quarter of employees in March 1997 compared with 23 per cent regionally. (Figure 4)

Analysis by occupation

In the region in winter 1996/7, three occupational groups shared the highest proportion of workers – managers and administrators, clerical and secretarial, and craft and related, each with 15 per cent of those aged 16 and over in employment. Nationally, the greatest proportion – 16 per cent – were managers and administrators. The region has a larger proportion of both plant and machine operatives, and those in craft and related occupations, than Great Britain, with this higher concentration of manual workers being linked to the region's large manufacturing sector. (*Figure 5*)







7 Notified vacancies and placings^a by occupation, West Midlands, quarter ending April 1997



SPOTLIGHT ON THE WEST MIDLANDS

327

VACANCIES

19905

IN EMPLOYMENT SERVICE Jobcentres in the

region, the fluctuating levels of notified vacancies, placings, and unfilled vacancies

over the past few years have provided an

recovery since the recession of the early

indication of the state of the economy and its

Seasonally-adjusted trends since 1987 Although the overall pattern in the number

of vacancies notified was similar in the West Midlands to the UK average, as a consequence

of a stronger period of growth between 1992

increase in level over the previous peak in the

late 1980s. The number of vacancies in the region has fluctuated around 20,000 a month

and 1994, the West Midlands has seen an

In the quarter ending April 1997, the

region, apart from the 'other occupations'

18 per cent, and again excluding 'other occupations' – was for the personal and

group, was in the plant and machine

highest proportion of notified vacancies in the

operatives occupational group, at 18 per cent. In Great Britain, the highest percentage – also

protective occupations. (*Figure 7*) In the same quarter, the highest percentage

of placings in the region was again for plant

higher than that for 'other occupations' (20 per cent). For the country as a whole, the 'other

occupation' group contributed 23 per cent of placings, with the personal and protective

group having the next highest proportion of 17

and machine operatives with 21 per cent -

going against the national trend by being

since the end of 1994. (Figure 6)

Analysis by occupation



UNEMPLOYMENT

THE SEASONALLY-ADJUSTED claimant count rate in the region in May 1997 was 5.7 per cent, similar to the UK percentage of 5.8. In winter 1996/7, the unemployment rate on the ILO measure was also lower regionally

than nationally, 7.1 per cent compared with a UK average of 7.4 (not seasonally adjusted). The number of claimants in the region fell by 52 per cent over the decade to May 1997, UK The number of the the decade to May 1997,

compared with 43 per cent for the UK. The level of claimant unemployment, both regionally and nationally, is close to the level of the previous trough in 1990. Over the year to May 1997, levels decreased by around a quarter both regionally and nationally (seasonally adjusted).

The number of unemployed on the ILO measure in the region in winter 1996/7 was 182,000, with a percentage decrease in the level over the year of 18 per cent (not seasonally adjusted). This was one of the largest percentage falls in the country, and compares with a figure of 10 per cent for the UK as a whole.

Trends since 1987 Levels of both claimants and ILO unemployed have in the region, as in

unemployed have in the region, as in the UK as a whole, followed similar trends over the past decade. Over the decade May 1987 to 1997, the

peak number of claimants (seasonally adjusted) in the region was in May 1987, while the lowest level was recorded in May 1997. From the peak in 1987, the claimant count followed a downwards trend for three years, then rose again till the end of 1992, and since then has generally been decreasing. This was similar to the national pattern (all seasonally adjusted). (Figure 8)

The percentage increases and decreases in the seasonally-adjusted claimant count rate over the past decade have been higher in the region than nationally. The region's rate in May 1997 was less than half that in May 1987. (Figure 8)

Since 1987, the region has recorded one of the highest percentage falls in the number of claimants in the UK.

Unemployment rates

The region had the fifth lowest unadjusted claimant count rate in the country in May 1997, which at 5.7 per cent was slightly lower than the UK average of 5.8. At 7.1 per cent, the ILO unemployment rate in the region for winter 1996/7 was also the fifth lowest in the UK. (Figure 9) On the ILO measure, the unemployment

On the ILO measure, the unemployment rate in the region was 3.4 points lower in spring 1996 than 1986, compared with a national decrease of 3.0 points over the decade. Between spring 1986 and 1996, the levels of unemployment fell by a quarter both regionally and nationally.

regionally and nationally. Among men, the rates on both measures were lower in the region than nationally. Among women, the regional ILO rate was lower than the UK average, but the converse was true for the claimant count measure (all unadiusted)

The ILO unemployment rate among the ethnic minority groups in the region in winter 1996/7 was 16.4 per cent, slightly lower than the Great Britain figure of 16.6. ILO rates for White people were 6.4 per cent regionally and 6.9 nationally.













POTLIGHT ON THE WEST MIDLANDS



REDUNDANCIES

THE TREND IN the level of redundancies in the region has followed that in Great Britain over the past few years. Both regionally and nationally, the number of redundancies reached a peak in 1991, and then followed a downwards trend until the end of 1994. For the last couple of years, the level of redundancies in each quarter has fluctuated around 19.000 in the region, less than half the number recorded at the peak.

Over the last few years, the redundancy rate in the region has been similar to the national average at around 10 redundancies per 1,000 employees, but has recorded a larger percentage decrease since the peak in 1991. It should be noted, however, that regional estimates of redundancies and regional rankings vary from quarter to quarter. (Figure 15)

EARNINGS

FROM THE 1996 New Earnings Survey, average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees in the region were £324, £28 less than the Great Britain average of £352. Over the year to April 1996, the average gross weekly earnings for both men and

women in the region increased by 4 per cent, whereas in Great Britain the rise was 4 per cent for men and 5 per cent for women. Analysis by sex

In April 1996, average gross weekly fulltime earnings for men in the region were £360, compared with a national average of £391. The regional figure for women was £257, £26 less than for Great Britain (see technical note). (Figure 16)

Within the region in April 1996, there were variations in earnings, with the counties of Warwickshire and West Midlands having higher averages. Shropshire recorded a particularly low average for women of £233 a reek. (Figure 16)

Analysis by occupation For men in full-time manual employment, average gross weekly earnings in the region in April 1996 were close to the Great Britain figure - £297 and £301 respectively. For nonmanual employment, the differential was greater – \pounds 425 regionally compared with \pounds 464 nationally. The average gross weekly pay for women in manual jobs in the region in April 1996 was £192 – among the highest of all the regions in Great Britain. For those with nonmanual jobs, the average pay of £276 was £26 less than the national figure. (*Table 6*) In the region in April 1996, average earnings for men were particularly low in clerical and secretarial occupations, but high for sales occupations. For women, average pay was low compared with other regions for managers and administrators, but high in the professional occupations. (Table 6)



Figure 15 Redundancy rates,^a winter 1996/7

b Estimates not shown for the North East, Merseyside or Wales - less than 10,000 redundancies Source: Labour Force Survey, ONS



Table 6 Average gross weekly full-time earnings^a by sex and occupation, April 1996

| | West Midlands | | Great Britain | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|-------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| | Men | Women | Men | Women |
| Managers and administrators | 522.8 | 324.4 | 569.2 | 389.4 |
| Professional | 491.8 | 416.1 | 520.6 | 421.1 |
| Associate professional and technical | 377.8 | 325.4 | 463.5 | 349.9 |
| Clerical and secretarial | 256.9 | 218.7 | 274.9 | 239.1 |
| Craft and related | 319.2 | 207.9 | 331.6 | 200.1 |
| Personal and protective | 299.5 | 187.7 | 317.2 | 207.0 |
| Sales | 319.4 | 202.8 | 321.9 | 208.5 |
| Plant and machine operatives | 301.4 | 207.0 | 303.8 | 208.8 |
| Other | 246.7 | 165.7 | 253.6 | 174.5 |
| All manual occupations | 297.1 | 191.5 | 301.3 | 195.2 |
| All non-manual occupations | 425.0 | 276.4 | 464.0 | 302.4 |
| All occupations | 360.1 | 256.9 | 391.3 | 283.0 |
| | | | | Source: New Earnings Survey, ON |

Of full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence

Economically active of working age: by highest Table 7 gualification, winter 1996/7

| | Thou | sands and percentages |
|--|---------------|-----------------------|
| | West Midlands | Great Britain |
| agree or equivalent | 11.7 | 14.5 |
| leber education below degree | 9.4 | 9.9 |
| inglier Education of a second se | 15.4 | 15.9 |
| accenticeship | 9.7 | 10.9 |
| ose or equivalent | 19.0 | 19.9 |
| se helow grade 1 | 7.6 | 6.2 |
| ther | 9.6 | 8.9 |
| lone | 17.7 | 13.9 |
| otal (= 100 per cent) (thousands) | 2,515 | 27,810 |
| | Source: Lab | our Force Survey, ONS |

Persons of working age receiving job-related training,^a Table 8 winter 1996/7

| | West Midlands | Great Britain |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| otal persons of working age: | 12.7 | 12.8 |
| men | 11.7 | 12.1 |
| women | 13.8 | 13.5 |
| imployees and self-employed: | 13.3 | 13.3 |
| in managerial and professional occupations | 19.3 | 18.1 |
| in service industries | 15.6 | 15.1 |

In the four weeks before their interview

QUALIFICATIONS AND TRAINING

RESULTS FROM the winter 1996/7 LFS revealed that the West Midlands had an above-average proportion of economically active with no qualifications. The West Midlands also had a slightly lower than national average proportion educated to A-level or above. The winter 1996/7 LFS results showed that

408,000 people of working age had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to their interview, representing 13 per cent of everyone of working age. This proportion was the same as the average for Great Britain as a

Qualifications

Regionally in winter 1996/7, 18 per cent of the economically active of working age held no qualifications. This was the highest proportion of all the regions in Great Britain, and compares with the national average of 14 per cent (Table 7)

Training

The level of those receiving job-related training follows a seasonal pattern depending on the academic year. In winter 1996/7, 306,000 employees and self-employed of working age had participated in job-related training in the region in the last four weeks. This represented 13 per cent of the total number of employees and self-employed, the same as the national average. The level has shown an upwards trend recently both regionally and nationally. (*Table 8*) In the region over the past few years, there has generally been a greater proportion of women of working age receiving training than men. However, only recently has the number of women undergoing job-related training been higher than the number of men. This situation was the same across the country.

For more information on the Nomis® database,

see p319. For information on the annual New Earnings Survey, phone 01928 792077/8.

 LFS data is also available from Quantime, see p322. Regional Trends is an annual publication examining the regions of the UK, covering a wide range of

Further information statistics. For enquiries, phone 0171 533 5796. Further information and statistics for the West Midlands are available from both the Government Office for the West Midlands and the West Midlands Employment Information Unit. The Government Office publishes a yearly document

called West Midlands Labour Market and Skill

Trends, and for more details contact Paul Bayliss on 0121 212 5157. The EIU produces a twiceyearly publication, Labour Market Review, for details contact Ray Brookes on 0121 452 5404. If you have any comments on this regional profile. please contact Steve Hickman at the Office for National Statistics, on 0171 533 6113



TECHNICAL NOTE

Regions Government statistical policy is that since 1st April 1997 GORs have replaced SSRs as the primary classification for the presentation of official statistics at regional level. The West Midlands region is defined identically as a GOR and an SSR.

There are ten GORs in England, but the North West region and Merseyside are usually combined into one region for statistical purposes. There were eight SSRs in England before the change. London is also a GOR, but was not a separate SSR, instead forming part of the South East.

Nomis[®] builds GOR data from local authority wards on either a 1981 or 1991 basis, according to the dataset. This is done either on a county basis or on a TEC basis.

Currently, LFS data for GORs are based on estimates weighted to mid-year population estimates and projections relating to SSRs (see p 253, Labour Market Trends, July 1997). The issue of weighting to GOR population figures will be considered as part of a wider review of LFS grossing to take place later this year

The third phase of the local government reorganisation in England came into effect in April 1997, with parts of some two-tier areas (comprising counties and local authority districts) being replaced by a single-tier unitary authority. Within the West Midlands, one new unitary authority was formed. The district of Stoke-on-Trent, along with part of a ward in the Stafford local authority district, separated from the former county of Staffordshire and became a unitary authority. The rest of Staffordshire remained as a county, as did Hereford and Worcester, Shropshire, Warwickshire, and the metropolitan county of West Midlands. Figures 3 and 14 refer to local authority districts. From April 1997, as detailed above, the district of Stoke-on-Trent was replaced by a unitary authority.

LFS data for local authorities

A further source of LFS data is the annual local area database. This makes it possible to carry out cross-sectional analyses of local area data from the survey using 14 key variables for each of the 184,000 people on the database. It was first released in May 1996, covering the period March 1994-February 1995. An updated version was released at the beginning of 1997, covering March 1995-February 1996.

LFS quarterly data is not available for unitary authorities, and so in Table 3 the former counties of the West Midlands have been used. However, the local area database does contain some unitary authority information for the period spring 1995 to winter 1995/6 (March 1995-February 1996), covering the unitary authorities created in April 1995 and 1996. This was the first time that any LFS estimates have been produced for unitary authorities. For further

details, phone Steve Hickman on 0171 533 6113.

Employment

The LFS is considered to be the better source for estimates of overall employment, while the Workforce in Employment (i.e. the Annual Employment Survey and the Short-term Employment Survey) is the better source for employment by industry. Details of the two data sources are given in the 'Notes on summary tables' in the Labour Market Data section, pS3.

Vacancies

Vacancy statistics during 1996 were affected by the introduction of a new vacancy circulation computer system, LMS. In effect, the introduction of this system meant that staff in Jobcentres were distracted by having to learn to use new software and therefore had less time to place people into jobs. This consequently led to a temporary rise in the level of unfilled vacancies (i.e. the stock). The effect of LMS has now completely bottomed out

Unemployment

ONS produces two measures of unemploy ment. The first is derived from the quarterly LFS, and is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the International Labour Organization (ILO). ONS also publishes the monthly claimant count, which is based on the administrative system and includes all people claiming unemployment-related benefits at Employment Service offices on the day of the monthly count.

The claimant count rate uses workforce estimates as its denominator, which are based mainly on the employer-based (and hence workplace-based) estimates of employees in employment, whereas the LFS provides residence-based unemployment rates. Further details of the two sources are given in the 'Notes on summary tables' in the Labour Market Data section, pS3.

Jobseeker's Allowance was introduced in October 1996, and between then and April 1997 this had an effect on the claimant count. It i believed that LFS figures give a better indication of movements in that period.

Earnings

When comparing figures from the New Earnings Survey, 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. This is because average earnings from the Survey do not take into account different mixes of occupations, and therefore cannot be used to claim that pay for like work is lower. Earnings comparisons take no account of differing price levels between regions and therefore do not indicate differences in the standard of living.

re Statistical feature Statistical feature Statistical feature tical feature Statistical feature Statistical feature Statistical re Statistical feature Statistical feature Statistical feature tical feature Statistical feature Statistical feature Statistical feature S

households and families. This is much

more complex than simply looking at indi-

viduals. Recent Labour Market Trends

articles have presented some household

and family data from the Labour Force

Survey (LFS) and discussed some of the

More than half of all working-age

households have all adults in

employment; one in ten of all work-

ing-age households contain at least

one person who is ILO unemployed.

About half of all working-age house-

holds containing someone who is

ILO unemployed contain at least one

Some 69 per cent of all workless

households consist of adults who

are all inactive; 16 per cent contain

other person in employment.

only ILO unemployed adults.

no one in employment.

Economic activity of working-age households

There has been growing interest recently in analysis of economic activity at the household level. This article examines different definitions f working-age households, looks at their effects on the proportions of workless households and other sub-groups of interest and recommends a standard definition for general use.

> By David Hastings, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.

Introduction

EMPLOYMENT and unemployment have tended to be regarded in relation to individual people, but er the last few years there has been wing interest in how they affect whole

Key findings

- dard definition of working-age households includes all households that contain at least one person of working age.
- 19.6 per cent of households had no one in employment in spring 1996 this proportion fell throughout the rest of the year.
- Changes in household structure have increased the number and proportion of workless households quite separately from the effect of the overall levels of employment
- The proportion of non-pensioner single person households has trebled since 1961; the proportion of single pensioner households has doubled in that time.

methodological problems involved in using LFS household and family data, including the issue of grossing.1 The LFS is grossed at an individual level and there can be problems when analysing at household or family level (see LFS Help-Line report, 'Family analysis,' Labour Market Trends, June 1996, for further details).

Analyses can be complex even when using just the main economic activity categories of in employment, ILO unemployed and economically inactive. There are many possible ways in which these can be combined in households and families. Attention so far, however, has concentrated mostly on one particular phenomenon, the increasing number of households with all adults in employment ('work-rich') or no adults in employment ('work-poor'), at the expense of the traditional household of married couple with the husband as the breadwinner and an economically inactive housewife.

Analysis of this is further complicated by social and demographic factors. Table 1 shows the composition of households from 1961 to 1996. As marriages and cohabiting partnerships break up more often, so more lone parent families and more single

SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

SEPTEMBER 1997

It is recommended that the stanhouseholds containing one working-age adult are workless; about 10 per cent of working-age households containing two working-age adults and around 6 per cent of working-age households with three or more working-age adults have

•

- and unemployment.
- Around 40 per cent of working-age

Table 1 Composition of households by type of household and family, 1961-1996, Great Britain

he 2 Working-age and non-working-age adults by working-age household definitions, United Kingdom

Included

9,995

100.0

2 006

20.1

1,066

11.1

908

9.0

0

0.0

Non-working age adults

Excluded

0

0.0

7.990

799

8,929

89.3

9 087

9 995

100.0

90.9

Sum 1996

Included

35 576

100.0

35 576

34,510

34,224

33,172

93 2

96.2

97.0

100.0

Working-age adults

Excluded

0

0.0

0

0.0

1,066

1,353

2,404

68

3.8

3.0

| Type of household | 1961 | 1971 | 1981 | 1991 | Sum 1996ª |
|---|------|------|------|------|-----------|
| One-person households | | | | | |
| Under pensionable age | 4 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 13 |
| Over pensionable age | 7 | 12 | 14 | 16 | 14 |
| Two or more unrelated adults | 5 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 3 |
| One-family households ^b | | | | | |
| Married couples with: | | | | | |
| No children | 26 | 27 | 26 | 28 | 28 |
| 1-2 dependent children ^c | 30 | 26 | 25 | 20 | 20 |
| 3 or more dependent children ^c | 8 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 4 |
| Non-dependent children only | 10 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 7 |
| | | | | , | |
| Lone parent with: | | | | | |
| Dependent children ^c | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Non-dependent children only | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| Two or more families | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Number of households | | | | | |
| (Millions) (=100%) | 16.2 | 18.2 | 19.5 | 22.4 | na |

Labour Force Survey data is unweighted.

These households may contain some individuals who are not members of the nuclear family May also include non-dependent children.

person households are formed. The proportion of lone parents with dependent children has risen substantially over this period. Young single people living alone rather than with their parents also form more single person households. The proportion of non-pensioner single person households has trebled since 1961 and the proportion of single pensioner households has doubled (note that the term 'pensioners' is used as being synonymous with people of pensionable age). The growth in the population of pensionable age means an increasing proportion of households consisting of retired and hence economically inactive people. (Haskey describes the changes that have affected household and family composition in recent decades in more detail.²) All these factors will tend to increase the number and proportion of work-poor households quite separately from the effect of the overall levels of employment and unemployment. This will distort comparisons with other countries and between regions, as well as comparisons over time

Workless households

Recent commentary in this area has concentrated even more narrowly on a single summary measure, the proportion of 'workless households', or households with no one in employment. There seems now to be a consensus that this measure should be based on the population of working age only (i.e. men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59), excluding people of pensionable age, most of whom are retired (LFS data shows that around 750,000 pensioners are in employment, about 8 per cent of all pensioners.) However, some households include adults both of working

No pensioners (NP) - excludes

age and of pensionable age. A variety of approaches has been tried to achieve a practicable and reasonable definition of 'working-age households' or 'non-pensioner households', based on the variables available for LFS data.

Definitions of working-age households

Box 1 shows four definitions of working-age households. The first definition, based on household composition (HC), was first used by the House of Commons Library in its research on behalf of MPs. It was subsequently used by ONS (in order to maintain consistency) to answer parliamentary questions on workless households. This definition was also used for an LFS Help-Line report - 'The economic status of people in non-pensioner households' - in Labour Market Trends. February 1997.

Box 1 Definitions of working-age households

Household composition (HC) based on the household composition variable, excludes all households. consisting of one or two adults, with no children, where at least one person is of pensionable age.

Someone of working age (1WA) includes all households containing at least one person of working age.

Head of household/non-students (HoH) - excludes households where the head of the household is of pensionable age and households containing only (full-time) students.

households that contain at least one person of pensionable age.

A second approach - someone of work. ing age (1WA) - was used by ONS in 'Data on households and families from Labour Force Survey' in Labour Man Trends, March 1997. The third defini based on the head of household (HoH), been used by the Employment Pol Institute.³ A fourth definition - no pensi ers (NP) - includes households which contain working-age adults only.

Assessment of the different definitions

The ideal definition would be one that covers the entire working age popula and minimises the number of pension included in the definition, that is approate for addressing likely issues of po relevance, and that can be practica applied. Possible distortions to analyses of sub-groups of particular interest, which might be caused by excluding any workingage adults and by including non-working age adults, also have to be considered.

Table 2, for illustration, shows the nu ber of working-age and non-working a persons included and excluded by vari definitions for two separate quarter spring 1993 and summer 1996. Spring 1993 data have been adjusted by exclud households where there are missing me bers (see technical note).

Numbers of working-age adults and pensioners included and excluded

The working age population is fu covered by the 1WA definition. Just of 2 million pensioners are included in bo spring 1993 and summer 1996 as th live in 'mixed' households with working age adults.

The HC definition includes only about

97 per cent of all working-age adults in ing 1993 and summer 1996, but also ncludes more than 1 million pensioners. milar numbers of working-age adults are luded in both quarters. The HoH definition achieves only about 6 per cent coverage of the working age

ee Box 1 opposite for details of definitions.

opulation in both quarters. More than 1.5 nillion working-age people are excluded n spring 1993 and nearly 1.4 million in mer 1996. Around 900,000 pensioners are included by this definition.

Spr 1993^a

Included

34 420

34,420

100.0

33,369

32,884

32.027

diusted by excluding all households with missing members

93.0

95.5

96.9

100.0

households

porcentage

Number (000s)

Number (000s)

umber (000s)

Percentage

Number (000s

Jumber (000s)

Percentage

Percentage

Percentage

Working-age adults

Excluded

0

0.0

0

0.0

1,051

1,536

2.393

7.0

45

3.1

The NP definition, which excludes any usehold with a pensioner, includes about 93 per cent of all working-age adults in oth spring 1993 and summer 1996 but xcludes about 2.4 million working-age

Coverage

The second criterion is that the definiion should cover all groups which are of atterest from a policy point of view. We would wish to include all the households that contain someone of working age in order to cover everyone who would norally be expected to be potentially active he labour market.

The HC definition excludes those vorking-age adults who are members of wo adult households where only one adult over pensionable age. But any houseolds of more than two adults are included the household composition variable bes not distinguish between pensioners nd non-pensioners for these categories. The 1WA definition, which includes all iseholds with at least one working-age dult, would include all working-age

The HoH definition excludes workingge adults who live in households where

the head of the household is over pensionable age. Thus, households with someone in employment may be excluded solely on the basis of the age of the head of the household. Households containing only students were excluded from this definition in order to produce time-series starting before 1984. For 1996, between 200,000 and 400,000 working-age adults - depending on the time of year - who are in allstudent households are excluded.

The NP definition excludes those households that have both working- and nonworking age adults. Again, this excludes some people of working age who may be active in the labour market.

Practicality

The recommended definition should be able to be easily applied on a consistent basis over time. The HC and HoH definitions are both complicated to apply and difficult to maintain a consistency over time. The 1WA and NP definitions are very clearly defined, easily applicable, interpretable and would be straightforward to keep on a consistent basis.

Effects of definitions on sub-groups

Table 3 presents a time-series of proportions of working-age households in various sub-groups for each of the definitions of working-age households. Table 3(a) shows that for the overall percentage of workless households the 1WA definition consistently results in the highest proportion (at least 1.2 percentage points higher), the NP definition gives the lowest proportions, and the other two fall in between. The level of worklessness has been falling throughout 1996.

One factor that affects worklessness in a

household is the number of working-age adults in the household. Table 3(h-d)shows that around 40 per cent of households with one working-age adult are workless compared with just over 10 per cent of two working-age adult households and about 5-6 per cent of households with more than two working-age adults. The proportions of workless households produced by the different definitions are much closer to each other within each of these size categories than for all households together.

000s and per cent

Excluded

0

0.0

8,124

79.7

9 0 9 8

89.2

9,299

91.2

10.198

Source: Labour Force Survey

100.0

Non-working age adults

Included

10.198

100.0

2,074

20.3

1.101

10.8

899

8.8

0

0.0

For households containing dependent children (see Table 3(e)), the level of worklessness is slightly lower than overall except for the HC definition which shows a higher level for households with children. The HoH definition produces the lowest figures as some households with children will be excluded because the head of the household is over working age and some all-student households will have children.

Another important figure is the proportion of households with everyone in employment. Table 3(f) shows that this has increased steadily from spring 1992 onwards as the numbers in employment, particularly among women, have increased. The NP definition shows the highest percentage whereas the 1WA definition has the lowest proportion. This is because the 1WA definition includes all those mixed households with working-age adults and pensioners but the 'no pensioners' definition excludes all such households.

Table 3(g) shows the proportion of households with at least one member who is ILO unemployed. The percentage has risen and fallen since 1992, broadly in line with trends for individuals, but there is little difference between the four definitions.

335

Table 3 Proportions of working-age households, in various sub-categories, by working-age definition, a United Kingdom

Spr 1993b

19.0

17.6

17.8

17.4

40.6

40 1

40.6

40.8

11.5

11.5

11.2

11.4

5.7

57

5.0

57

17.7

17.8

17.4

176

51.1

53.4

53.7

55.7

143

14.6

14.4

14.6

51.5

50.2

50.6

50.5

Spr 1992^b

17.7

16.4

16.6

16.3

39.8

40.0

40.3

41.0

10.6

10.6

10.3

10.5

5.2

5.2

4.4

5.2

16.8

16.8

16.4

16.7

50.8

53.3

53.5

55.5

137

14.1

13.8

140

48 2

46.9

47.2

474

(a) Workless households as a proportion of all households

(b) Workless households with one working-age adult as a

(c) Workless households with two working-age adults as a

(d) Workless households with three or more working-age

(e) Workless households with dependent children as a

(f) Households with all in employment as a proportion

(g) Households with at least one person ILO unemployed

(h) Workless households with at least one person ILO

as a proportion of all households

unemployed as a proportion of (g)

proportion of households with dependent children

adults as a proportion of all households with three or

proportion of all households with two working-age adults

proportion of all households with one working-age adult

1WA

HC

HoH

NP

1\//

HC

HoH

NE

1WA

HC

HoH

NP

of all households

more working-age adults

Spr 1994^b

19.3

18.1

18.0

18.0

40.6

40.2

40.0

40.9

11.4

11.4

11.1

11.4

6.0

60

4.9

60

18.3

18.4

18.0

184

519

54.2

54.7

56.3

132

13.6

13.4

13.6

53.9

52.8

53.1

53.1

Spr 1995^b

19.4

18.1

18.2

18.1

40.4

40 1

40.3

407

11.0

11.0

10.7

11.0

5.9

5.9

4.7

58

18.3

18.4

17.9

18.3

53.0

55.3

55.7

57.4

119

12.2

11.9

12.1

55.1

54.1

54.1

54.5

Spr 1996

19.6

18.3

18.4

18.1

40.6

40.1

40.6

40.7

11.3

11.3

11.0

11.2

6.0

6.0

5.1

59

18.3

18.4

17.9

18.2

537

56.1

56.5

58.3

11.1

11.4

11.2

11.4

54.5

53.5

53.6

53.9

Sum 1996 Aut 1996

19.2

179

18.1

17.6

40.5

40.0

40.6

40.5

10.5

10.5

10.3

10.4

5.3

5.3

4.9

52

18.0

18.1

17.7

17.9

54.1

56.5

56.7

58.7

11.5

11.8

11.6

11.8

50.3

49.2

494

49.6

19.0

177

17.9

17.5

39.9

39.4

39.9

39.9

10.5

10.5

10.3

10.3

6.0

6.0

5.4

5.9

17.3

17.4

17.2

17.2

54.7

57.4

57.4

59.3

10.9

11.2

11.0

11.2

52.2

51.2

51.2

515

All-student households, United Kingdom

| | | | | Per cent |
|--|----------|----------|-------------|-------------------|
| | Spr 1996 | Sum 1996 | Aut 1996 | Win 1996 |
| Total all-student households (000s) (= 100%) | 205 | 123 | 136 | 206 |
| propertion of working-age adults | | | | |
| One working-age adult | 54.0 | 63.1 | 60.2 | 56.8 |
| Two working-age adults | 21.4 | 19.0 | 18.2 | 16.0 |
| Three or more working-age adults | 24.6 | 17.9 | 21.6 | 27.3 |
| Proportion of workless households | 58.7 | 57.5 | 63.2 | 59.8 |
| | | | Source: Lat | oour Force Survey |

hough the 1WA definition seems to be sistently lower than the other three. Table 3(h) shows that around half of all the households with at least one ILO employed member are households with least one other household member in lovment Table 4 shows some analysis of all-stu-

one working-age adult. Around 60 per cent

all-student households were workless.

these households are included within the

HoH definition then the overall workless

nousehold proportion would increase by

between one quarter and one half of a per-

It is recommended that the 1WA defini-

ion - households containing at least one

vorking-age adult - be used as the standard

vay to define working-age households

suitable for certain specific specialised

analyses). This definition covers the entire

working-age population, thus including all

other definitions may be more

centage point for the 1996 quarters.

Recommended definition

Per cent

Win 1996

18.7

17.5

17.5

17.2

40.0

39.7

39.7

40.1

10.0

10.0

9.7

9.8

6.3

6.3

5.4

6.2

16.9

17.0

16.5

16.8

54.7

571

57.5

59.3

10.2

10.4

10.2

10.4

53.1

52.1

52.0

52.0

Source: Labour Force Su

proportion of workless households and the lowest proportion of work-rich ones, which may suggest that it is producing a distorted impression of these categories, but in practice it is in any case necessary to look dent households which are excluded by the at them in much more detail in order to HoH definition. Over a half to two-thirds interpret them correctly. of these households in 1996 contained only

Interpretation

More detailed analysis is especially important for the interpretation of workless household estimates as workless households have different household compositions.

working-age adults who are active in the

labour market, and can be used simply and

consistently. It does produce the highest

People can be without employment for a variety of different reasons. In addition to the ILO definition of unemployment, the LFS identifies 24 separate categories of economic inactivity in three broad groupings: seeking work but unavailable to start work; not seeking work but would like work; and not seeking nor wanting to work. Reasons for inactivity coded by the LFS include student, looking after family or home, temporarily sick or injured, long-term sick or disabled, waiting for results of job application, believes no job available, not started looking, not looked, not need or want a job, retired or other reason.

The number of working-age adults contained in a household should be looked at separately in order to interpret the results clearly. Table 5 shows a breakdown of the overall estimate of workless households by economic activity, for spring 1996, using the recommended definition of workingage households. It shows that 69 per cent of all workless households consist of adults who are all inactive compared with 16 per cent who only contain ILO unemployed adults. The remaining 15 per cent contain both ILO unemployed and inactive adults. About two-thirds of all workless households contain only one working-age adult. Nearly 30 per cent contain two workingage adults and the remaining 5 per cent contain three or more working-age adults. Half of all workless households contain only one working-age adult, and have all adults (whether of working-age or pensionable-age) inactive.

For more information see 'Workless households, unemployment and economic inactivity' on pp339-45 of this issue.

Footnotes

- 1 'Household and family data from the Labour Force Survey: recent improvements in approach'. Labour Market Trends, June 1997, pp209-216. 'Data on households and families from the Labour Force Survey', Labour Market Trends, March 1997, pp89-98.
- 2 Haskey, J: Population review: (6) Families and households in Great Britain, Population Trends 85, HMSO (London, 1996).
- 3 Employment Policy Institute: Employment Audit, summer 1996

able 5 Workless households by economic activity and household composition, spring 1996, United Kingdom

| | | 14 - | | Per cent |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------|----------|
| | All ILO unemployed | ILO unemployed and inactive | All inactive | Total |
| One working-age adult, no children | 10.5 | na | 18.9 | 29.4 |
| One working-age adult, with children | 3.3 | na | 18.2 | 21.5 |
| One working-age adult, no children, with pensioners | * | 1.9 | 12.2 | 14.1 |
| One working-age adult, with children, with pensioners | * | * | 0.4 | 0.5 |
| One working-age adult | 13.8 | 1.9 | 49.8 | 65.5 |
| ^{Two working} -age adults, no children | 1.1 | 3.0 | 9.6 | 13.7 |
| Two working-age adults, with children | 1.2 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 14.0 |
| Two working-age adults, with or without children, with pensioner | * | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.3 |
| Two working-age adults | 2.3 | 10.2 | 16.4 | 29.0 |
| Three or more working-age adults | * | 2.5 | 2.9 | 5.5 |
| All workless households | 16.3 | 14.6 | 69.1 | 100.0 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

ample size too small for a reliable estimate.

applicable

See Box 1 on p334 for details of definition:

b Adjusted for missing household members.

Technical note

Adjustment for households with missing members

Figures for the spring 1992 to spring 1995 guarters have been adjusted for households with missing members. The technical note to 'Data on households and families from the LFS' (Labour Market Trends, March 1997, pp89-98) describes the inconsistencies and discontinuities of household data in the Labour Force Survey in detail. From spring 1992 to winter 1995, if a member of a household was not present and if the respondent was unable or unwilling to give any information about that person then there was no record of that person in the survey. Thus, there could be households with missing members. In the case of a married or cohabiting couple, the algorithm used to calculate family type would have assumed that no data for a partner meant no partner, classifying the responding member to be either a single person or a lone parent, depending on whether they had any children. The introduction of the household matrix approach from spring 1996 has eliminated this problem.¹ Thus, for analysis based on spring 1992 to spring 1995, households with missing members have been excluded.

Errors in household composition data In 1995, some errors were discovered in the programs deriving some of the household and family variables for 1992 to 1994. The variable most affected was household composition, which is the basis for the HC definition of working-age households. This definition was affected by the inclusion of households with two adults and no children with at least one person of pensionable age in the number of working-age households, instead of excluding them from the definition of working-age households. Other variables affected to a lesser extent were household type, age of oldest dependent child in family aged under 16 and under 19, and age of youngest dependent child in family under 19. It was decided not to correct these variables as the effects were thought to be small and household data were of little interest at that time. Analysis in this article for spring 1992, spring 1993 and spring 1994 uses the corrected data which ONS released in July 1997

Relationship to head of household

Introduction of the household matrix approach has also enabled new and revised household and family unit variables to be derived. One variable that was revised was relationship to head of the household. For the spring 1996 quarter only, the old version is also available i order to include imputed cases where data has been carried forward (for one quarter only) because of the responden being unavailable. This has been used in the HoH definition of working-age households. From summer 1996, the revised relationship to head of household variable has been used.

Seasonality

Estimates of economic activity at the individual level are subject to the effects of seasonality. Thus, it is likely that estimates of economic activity at the household level may be affected seasonally in a similar way.

Footnotes

1 'Household and family data from the Labour Force Survey: recent improvements in approach', Labour Market Trends, June 1997, pp209-216.

Workless households, unemployment and economic inactivity

statistical feature Statistical feature Statistical featur

tical feature Statistical feature Statistical



Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Introduction

THE FIRST PART of this article looks at unemployment and inactivity within households. Unemployment here is defined as people who are out of work, have actively sought work in the last four weeks and are available to start a job within a fortnight (the ILO definition). People who are economically inactive are those not in work who are either not seeking work or unavailable to start a job or both. Labour Force Survey (LFS) data from the spring quarter (March-May) is used to analyse trends in inactivity at the household level. This part of the article identifies how many households in Great Britain have nobody in employment; what type of households these are; the reasons why there is no one in employment and how the number of households with nobody in employment has changed over the past decade.

The article mainly focuses on changes in workless households over the period 1986 to 1996. However, evidence presented in research papers by Gregg and Wadsworth of the Centre for Economic Performance

SEPTEMBER 1997

339

Further information: Any enquiries arising from this feature should be referred to David Hastings

tel 0171 533 6146.

Key findings

In spring 1996, just under 20 per cent of working-age households were workless.

The population can be divided into

those in employment, unemployed

and economically inactive. Most

employment and unemployment.

his article examines what has been

happening to economic inactivity

since 1984 at both the individual

By lain Bell, Nicola Houston and

Labour Market Analysis Division, Department for Education

level and the household level.

Robert Heyes,

and Employment

Analytical Services:

attention has been paid to

- Between 1984 and 1991, the proportion of working-age households with nobody in employment remained roughly constant at around 16 per cent. Between 1991 and 1996, the proportion of households that were workless rose to just under 20 per cent.
- In 1984, 13 per cent of workless households consisted of one adult with children under 16. By 1996, this had risen to 22 per cent. The proportion of workless households which had more than one adult fell from 63 per cent in 1984 to 48 per cent in 1996. 75 per cent of single-adult households with the youngest child under ⁵ were workless in 1996, compared with 50 per cent of single-adult households with the youngest child

aged 5 to 15.

living in workless households lived in family units in receipt of state benefit. • There were 7.5 million economically inactive working-age people in

• In 1993/4 three-quarters of adults

- spring 1996 22 per cent of the working-age population. Almost two-thirds were women. Between 1984 and 1996, economic
- inactivity remained at just over a fifth. However, over this period the proportion of men who are inactive has increased, while the proportion of women who are inactive has declined
- Between 1984 and 1996, there has been a large increase in the number and proportion of people giving their reason for inactivity as being long-term sick or disabled. This increase may, however, just reflect changed reporting patterns over time

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

shows that there was a large rise in the number of workless households between the mid-70s and the mid-80s. This was mainly driven by increasing levels of worklessness across all types of household.

The article also looks at inactivity at the individual level. Characteristics of the unemployed and trends over time are already widely available from the LFS. Inactivity impacts on a large number of people and not just those who live in households where nobody works. In spring 1996 there were 7.5 million people of working age who were inactive; only 50 per cent of them lived in households where nobody worked. This section looks at LFS data showing what has been happening to inactivity at the individual level over the past decade; the reasons why people are inactive and the type of people who are likely to be inactive.

It should be noted at this point that the household data presented here are not very robust. The figures should be treated as guidance to levels and trends, not definitive estimates. For more details of the reasons, see the *technical note*.

Definition of a working-age household

Some of the results on household issues can be affected by the definition of a working-age household selected. There are several choices. For details of these and their relative merits, see 'Economic activity of working-age households' by David Hastings on pp333-8 of this issue of Labour Market Trends. For this article, the definition that has been used is any household which contains at least one person of working age. This definition was chosen because we wished to examine all households that had working-age members. Note that this will include households where at least one person of pensionable age lives with at least one person of working age. It will also include households made up entirely of students.

Periods considered

The LFS has been in existence since 1973. However, only since 1984 has a reasonably consistent set of data been available. In what follows, most of the



comparisons will be between 1986 and 1996, which represent roughly equivalent points in the economic cycle. 1991 is also included as roughly the trough of the last economic cycle. Although 1986 and 1996 represent similar points in the economic cycle, they are not similar points in the employment cycle. The employment rate in 1996 was higher than in 1986.

Trends in the number of households with nobody in employment

In spring 1996, 20 per cent of workingage households contained no working members, 52 per cent contained only people who were in employment and 28 per cent contained a mixture of working and non-working members.

While workless households have increased as a proportion of all workingage households over the past decade and households with all members employed have also increased slightly, there has been a large fall in the proportion of households with some people in employment and some not (*Figure 1*).

Although the proportion of households with nobody in employment rose over this period, the rise was not continuous. The proportion of working-age households that had nobody in employment remained roughly constant at around 16 per cent between 1984 and 1991, but increased to just under 20 per cent in spring 1996. There is some evidence that the proportion of workless households has fallen by around 1 percentage point between spring and winter 1996. This level of change is liable to be stronger than any seasonal effects

The impact of changing household size

Over this period, there has been a large increase in the number of household reflecting, in part, the increase in th divorce rate, a growing trend for people live in single-adult households and othe social and demographic factors. Over the last decade the number of single-adu households (with and without children) ha increased by over 70 per cent. Single-adu households are also much more likely have nobody in employment than house holds with more than one adult. Table shows the changes that have taken place in household size for working-age household Table 2 shows the number of workles households by size of household. Lone par-

e 2 Workless working-age households^a by household composition; Great Britain; spring quarters

| | | | | Per cent |
|--|-----------------|--------------|------------|--------------------|
| | 1984 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 |
| an adult children under 16 | 13 | 15 | 20 | 22 |
| one adult, no children under 16 | 23 | 24 | 27 | 30 |
| The adults, children under 16 | 21 | 20 | 15 | 14 |
| The adults, no children under 16 | 31 | 30 | 29 | 26 |
| Three or more adults, children under 16 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Three or more adults, no children under 16 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 |
| All workless households | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| All workless households (000s = 100%) | 2,526 | 2,800 | 2,692 | 3,578 |
| The number of adults in a working-age household includes | s anyone aged 1 | 16 or older. | Source: La | abour Force Survey |

ents and single-person households accounted for 39 per cent of workless households in 1986. By 1996, they accounted for over half of all workless households. Over the same period, workless households with two adults decreased as a share of all workless households from 50 per cent in 1986 to 40 per cent in 1996, and workless households with three or more adults fell from 12 per cent to 8 per cent over this period. This can be compared with the employment rate of individuals. In 1984, the employment rate of working-age adults was 68.6 per cent, and in 1986 it was 69.6 per cent. In 1991, it was 73.2 per cent and in 1996 it was 71.8 per cent.

Marital status and presence of children

In 1996, 55 per cent of children living in workless households lived in lone-parent households. In 1986, only 36 per cent of children living in workless households lived in these households. Lone parents are more likely to be out of work if they have children under 5. In 1996 over three-quarters of lone-parent households (one adult only, with at least one child under 16) where the youngest child was under 5 were workless; whereas just under half of lone-parent households where the youngest child was between 5 and 15 were workless. Regardless of the age of children, lone-parent households have a higher proportion with nobody in employment than any other group.

Table 3 sets out the workless household rate by presence of married couples and children in the household. The stereotypical household of a married couple with or without children actually comprises a low proportion of all workless households. In 1986, 12 per cent of households containing a married or cohabiting couple had nobody in employment. By 1996, 11 per cent of such households were workless - higher than in 1991 but lower than in 1986. The proportion of households containing lone parents (with or without other non-married members) with nobody in employment was higher in 1996 than in 1991 and higher in 1991 than in 1986. Note this excludes households with married or cohabiting members which contain a lone-parent family. A higher proportion of households with nobody married or cohabiting and no children under 16 were workless in 1996 than in 1986 – 30 per cent in 1996 compared with 27 per cent in 1986.

Divorced and separated people without partners have higher non-employment rates than those who are married or cohabiting. Increased divorce rates over the last decade (plus other factors) mean that more older people are living alone. Analysis by age shows that almost half of the increase in workless one-person households is due to people aged between 45 and retirement age. For women over 45, the increase in single-person households has been associated with increased proportions in employment, despite an absolute rise in the number of workless households. However, for men over 45, the increased number of single person households has also seen an increase in their non-employment rate.

Reasons for non-employment in workless households

The proportion of workless households that had at least one member unemployed on the ILO definition has fallen from 41 per cent in 1986 to 31 per cent in 1996. There has been a large increase in the proportion of households where all members are inactive (Figure 2). This has happened for all household types. For example, there has been a large increase in the number of workless households with a married or cohabiting couple and children under 16 where all working-age members are inactive. In 1986, only 25 per cent of these households had all working-age members inactive. In 1996, 44 per cent of these households were completely inactive.

A major reason behind the increase in workless households is the increase in longterm sickness and disability. *Table 4* gives the reasons for inactivity for households where all members are inactive, by marital status of household. Across all household types, the

able 3 Working age households with nobody in employment; Great Britain; spring quarters

| | Thousands/perc | centage of all such house | holds | |
|--|----------------|---------------------------|--------|--------|
| a second and the second se | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 10-10- |
| All households | 16,172 | 17,055 | 18,355 | |
| with nobody in employment | 2,800 | 2,692 | 3,578 | |
| percentage | 17 | 16 | 20 | |
| of which: | | | | |
| Households, nobody married/cohabiting, no under-16s | 3,556 | 3,653 | 4,606 | |
| with nobody in employment | 965 | 959 | 1,401 | |
| percentage | 27 | 26 | 30 | |
| Households, nobody married/cohabiting, with under-16s | 958 | 1,081 | 1,531 | |
| with nobody in employment | 488 | 586 | 847 | |
| percentage | 51 | 54 | 55 | |
| Households with married/cohabiting members, no under-16s | 5.879 | 6.656 | 6.538 | |
| with nobody in employment | 769 | 719 | 804 | |
| percentage | 13 | 11 | 12 | |
| Households with married/cohabiting members and under-16s | 5.778 | 5.665 | 5.680 | |
| with nobody in employment | 578 | 427 | 525 | |
| percentage | 10 | 8 | 9 | |

Table 1 Working-age households by number of adults^a and presence of children; Great Britain; spring quarters

| | Household | Households (thousands) | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|--------|--------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | 1984 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | Percentage change 1984 to 1996 | | |
| One adult, children under 16 | 556 | 654 | 885 | 1,267 | 128 | | |
| One adult, no children under 16 | 1,725 | 1,984 | 2,407 | 3,253 | 89 | | |
| Two adults, children under 16 | 4,681 | 4,605 | 4,583 | 4,729 | 1 | | |
| Two adults, no children under 16 | 4,509 | 4,636 | 5,199 | 5,283 | 17 | | |
| Three or more adults, children under 16 | 1,576 | 1,477 | 1,279 | 1,214 | -23 | | |
| Three or more adults, no children under 16 | 2,717 | 2,817 | 2,703 | 2,608 | -4 | | |
| All households | 15,764 | 16,172 | 17,055 | 18,355 | 16 | | |
| ^a The number of adults in a working-age household includes a | anyone aged 16 or older | : | | | Source: Labour Force Survey | | |

340 SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

Table 4 Reason for non-employment in working-age household by type of household; Great Britain; spring quarters

| 13 | | | | | | | | | | | _ | | | Tho | usand |
|--|------|--------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| | Nob | ody ma ohabitir under-10 | rried/ ng, 6s | Nob c wit | ody ma ohabitir h under | rried/ ng, -16s | Inclu coha no | ides ma biting c under- | arried/ ouple, 16s | Inclu cohabi wit | ides ma ting hou h under | urried/ usehold, -16s | All | househo | olds |
| and the strength of the second of the | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 |
| All working age household members inactive | 579 | 626 | 902 | 360 | 484 | 690 | 562 | 539 | 647 | 145 | 141 | 233 | 1,645 | 1,789 | 2 470 |
| - all members retired | 51 | 65 | 80 | 0 | 0 | * | 67 | 104 | 127 | * | 0 | • | 120 | 169 | 200 |
| - all members long-term sick/disabled | 147 | 220 | 411 | 13 | 18 | 43 | 29 | 46 | 104 | | | 13 | 195 | 289 | 571 |
| - all members looking after family/home | 11 | 20 | 17 | 278 | 388 | 525 | * | * | * | 14 | 14 | 37 | 306 | 423 | 583 |
| - all members students | 82 | 94 | 108 | * | 13 | 30 | * | * | 13 | * | * | * | 95 | 114 | 155 |
| - all members inactive for other reasons | 174 | 131 | 150 | 34 | 42 | 55 | 69 | 42 | 24 | 11 | 11 | * | 287 | 226 | 235 |
| - mixture of above reasons | 113 | 95 | 135 | 28 | 23 | 37 | 389 | 340 | 376 | 113 | 110 | 171 | 643 | 567 | 710 |
| -of which have at least one long-term sick | 62 | 54 | 88 | | * | * | 190 | 199 | 271 | 34 | 50 | 115 | 291 | 310 | 481 |
| All working-age members ILO unemployed | 284 | 254 | 405 | 87 | 78 | 124 | 40 | 33 | 31 | 62 | 39 | 47 | 473 | 403 | 606 |
| Mixture of ILO unemployed and inactives | 102 | 80 | 95 | 42 | 25 | 33 | 167 | 147 | 126 | 371 | 248 | 245 | 682 | 499 | 500 |
| All households with nobody in employment | 965 | 959 | 1,402 | 488 | 586 | 847 | 769 | 719 | 804 | 578 | 427 | 525 | 2,800 | 2,692 | 3,578 |

number of people with long-term sickness. It also asked about reduced activity due to

acute sickness in the last fortnight and con-

verted this into average number of days of

acute illness per person per year. The GHS

showed that for the economically inactive

the average number of restricted activity

days per person per year for men aged 16-44

increased from 25 to 45 between 1985 and

1995, from 62 to 87 for men 45-64, from 25

to 30 for women 16-44, and 40 to 61 for

women 45-64. This suggests an increase in

acute long-term sickness among working-

There are other pieces of evidence which

suggest that the working-age population are

not getting healthier: first, the LFS shows a

general increase in long-term sickness and

disability in the working-age population as a whole - not just those who are inactive;

and, secondly, findings released in Social

Trends 27 show that 'healthy life years'

have not improved over the last 20 years.

age inactive people.



proportion of households with all members inactive has increased. Overall, the number of households with at least one member longterm sick or disabled has doubled between 1986 and 1996 and the number where all members are long-term sick or disabled has more than doubled. While 45 per cent of the increase in households with all members long-term sick or disabled is accounted for by over-45s living by themselves, every group has shown an increase in long-term sickness irrespective of age, marital status of household or the presence of children.

Interpreting changes in inactivity due to long-term sickness and disability over time is difficult. This is because, over time, there are improvements in diagnosis of certain types of illnesses, more awareness of certain types of illness and more willingness on the part of the respondent to say they have an illness which may have had more of a stigma attached to it in the past. The General Household Survey (GHS) measures limiting long-standing illnesses Source: Labour Force Surv

Overall, there is evidence to suggest that the working-age population is not gettin healthier. Reported long-term illness and disability in the LFS (and other surveys) increasing, but the extent to which thi actually represents a genuine increase in long-term sickness is not clear.

Sickness benefits

Long-term sickness is strongly related to age. Around 60 per cent of men aged 35-6who are inactive give the reason for the inactivity as being long-term sick. There are a number of benefits that may be claimed by people who are inactive because of sickness or disability. One example o such benefits is Incapacity Benefit, former ly Invalidity Benefit (IVB). Although this only represents one particular benefit paid to the long-term sick, the trends shown are similar to those for the other sickness benefits - although not identical.

The numbers of men aged 35-64 on IVB increased from around 550,000 in 1984 to 950,000 in 1995. This rise of over 70 pe cent in 11 years is similar both to the trend in male IVB claimants of all ages (see Figure 3 and to the trend in the numbers receiving all types of sickness benefits. Looking at the reasons for this increase in the numbers or IVB, Figure 4 shows the yearly male inflows to IVB in the 35-64 age group.

The steady increase in IVB claimants i not mirrored by a consistent rise in people starting to claim (inflows). In fact, inflow remained stable over the period 1983-84 to 1990-91, after which they rose substantiall at the same time as the UK econom entered recession. However, the flows onto Invalidity Benefit are small compared with the stock. While the numbers flowing onto IVB began falling in 1993-94, the number of people claiming continued to rise. follows, therefore, that the increase in the stock is more a product of people staying of IVB longer rather then more people joining

The increase in average duration occurs because once on IVB for more than one



Number of new male claimants of Invalidity Benefit; Great Britain; Figur financial years

ands



year the proportion leaving is very low, generally less than 10 per cent a year. The steady increase in men aged 35-64 claimng IVB is not fully explained by rising lows. Claimants are on the benefit for ing periods of time and few leave.

The Family Expenditure Survey gives detailed information on benefit receipt among adults in workless households. It shows that in 1993/4, 29 per cent of adults in workless buseholds were in a family unit which was In receipt of some form of sickness benefit.

Benefits and workless households The Family Expenditure Survey shows hat in 1993/4, around three-quarters of adults in workless households lived in a family unit that received social security. The extent to which lone parents affect ese figures is clear from the fact that 94 per cent of children living in workless

inactive people live in workless households. In spring 1996 21.7 per cent of the working-age population were economically inactive. This represents around 7.5 million people, 2.8 million men and just over 4.7 million women.

In spring 1996, the largest proportion of inactive men previously worked in craft and related occupations and plant and machine operative jobs. These jobs are manual and many require only low-level skills. Among inactive women, the majority came from clerical or secretarial occupations, personal or protective occupations and sales occupations. Again, these sectors are predominantly low skilled.

Table 5 shows that the economic inactivity rate (proportion of working-age population who are economically inactive) of workingage men without qualifications in spring 1996 is more than double that of workingage men with qualifications (28.4 per cent compared with 12.4 per cent). Table 5 also shows that the same is true for women of working age with and without qualifications. Those with no qualifications have an inactivity rate of 44.7 per cent compared with 23.5 per cent for those with qualifications.

Trends in individual economic inactivity

The proportion of people of working age who are inactive has remained fairly constant between 1984 and 1996, at just over a fifth of the working-age population (Figure 5). However, this aggregate figure masks significant changes in the participation of men and women in the labour market. Between spring 1984 and spring 1996 the male working-age inactivity rate has gradually risen from 11.9 per cent to 15.3 per cent. The majority of this increase occurred between spring 1991 and spring 1996. In contrast, the female workingage inactivity rate has fallen from 33.7 per cent in spring 1984 to 28.7 per cent in spring 1996. The majority of this fall occurred between spring 1984 and spring 1991 - since then the female working-age inactivity rate has remained fairly constant. Around 30 per cent of the total were men and about 70 per cent were women. In 1986, almost 40 per cent of the total were men and around 60 per cent of them were women.

Qualifications and inactivity

Male and female inactivity rates for those of working age with and without

Economic inactivity rates of people of working age with and without qualifications; Great Britain; spring quarters store of working ago p

households are living in a family unit

Inactivity is not just confined to work-

which receives state benefits.

population

Inactivity in the working-age

| | F | ercentage o | working-a | ge populatio | |
|------------------------|------|-------------|-----------|-----------------|----|
| | 1984 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 | 1 |
| Men | | | | | |
| With qualifications | 9.4 | 9.4 | 9.4 | 12.3 | |
| Without qualifications | 16.3 | 18.0 | 19.8 | 28.6 | |
| Women | | | | | |
| With qualifications | 28.0 | 25.9 | 22.9 | 23.1 | |
| Without qualifications | 40.8 | 40.2 | 40.1 | 45.3 | |
| | | | Source: L | abour Force Sun | ve |

less households - only 50 per cent of all



qualifications have also changed significantly over the last decade. Table 5 shows that inactivity rates for men both with and without qualifications have increased since 1984. However, the percentage point increase for men with qualifications has been significantly less than for men without qualifications. Men with qualifications have experienced an increase in their inactivity rate from 9.4 per cent in spring 1984 to 12.3 per cent in spring 1996 (around 3 percentage points). Men without qualifications have experienced a 12 percentage point increase in their inactivity rate. Their inactivity rate increased from 16.3 per cent in 1984 to 28.4 per cent in 1996

Figure 5 shows that the working-age female inactivity rate has been declining since 1984, but this fall has been confined to women with qualifications. In spring 1984 the inactivity rate for working-age women with qualifications was 28 per cent; by spring 1996 this had fallen to 23.1 per cent. In contrast, the inactivity rate for working-age women with no qualifications remained fairly static between 1984 and 1991, but increased by just over 5 percentage points between 1991 and 1996.

Although inactivity rates have increased among those without qualifications, the proportion of the population who have no qualifications has fallen. Overall, though, inactivity has increased among those without qualifications.

Reasons for inactivity among men

Among working-age men the main reason for the growth in inactivity is long-term sickness and disability. The number of working-age men who are inactive has increased between 1984 and 1996, and so has the proportion of these who are long-term sick. *Table 6* shows that the proportion of inactive men who are long-term sick has increased from 31 per suggesting that for some the traditional roles of 'breadwinner' and those undertak ing domestic duties may be reversed.

In 1996 around half of working-age ina tive men were heads of married or cohabi ing households. Of these 55 per cent of the were inactive because they were long-terr sick. The inactivity rate of heads of marrie or cohabiting households has remained fairly constant at around 10 per cent over the last ten years. However, the reasons for inactivity among this group have changed over time. The proportion giving long-term sick or disabled as their reason for inactivity has increased by 14 percentage points in the last ten years - from 41 per cent in 1986 to 55 per cent in 1996. The proportion givin looking after family or home has also increased from 2 per cent in 1986 to 8 per cent in 1996. There was a decline in the proportion of discouraged workers.

The second largest group of inactive men are those who live on their own. Around a quarter of inactive men live alone. In 1996 the main reasons for inactivity in this group were long-term sickness (43 per cent) and being a student (29 per cent).

Reasons for inactivity among women

Table 7 shows that between 1984 and 1996 there has been a fall in the absolute number of inactive women and a 12 percentage point fall in the proportion of inactive women looking after family or home. The largest fall has been in the 20-24 age group. Between 1984 and 1996 there has been a 23 percentage point reduction in the proportion of inactive women aged 20-24 giving looking after family home as their reason for inactivity. This

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 6 Reasons for inactivity, working-age men; Great Britain; spring quarters

cent in 1984 to 41 per cent in 1996. The

largest percentage point increase occurred

(from a low base) in the proportion of men

giving 'looking after family or home' as

their reason for inactivity. This may reflect

the increase in female participation in the

labour force. If we look only at inactive

married or cohabiting men, there has been

a fourfold increase in the proportion giving

looking after family or home as their rea-

son for inactivity (from 2 per cent to 8 per

cent). Economic activity of wives or

partners of heads of married or cohabiting

family units has also increased by 9 per-

centage points between 1986 and 1996,

There has also been a threefold increase

between 1991 and 1996

| | | | | Per cent |
|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| | 1984 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 |
| Student | 33 | 30 | 29 | 28 |
| Looking after family or home | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Long-term sick/disabled | 31 | 29 | 35 | 41 |
| Does not want/need a job | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Discouraged workers | 7 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| Other | 22 | 26 | 28 | 22 |
| All inactive men (thousands = 100%) | 2,065 | 2.157 | 2.172 | 2,765 |

Table 7 Reasons for inactivity, working-age women; Great Britain; spring quarters

| the second s | | | | Per cent |
|--|-------|-------|-----------|-------------------|
| | 1984 | 1986 | 1991 | 1996 |
| Student | 11 | 10 | 12 | 16 |
| Looking after family or home | 63 | 60 | 57 | 51 |
| Long-term sick/disabled | 8 | 8 | 11 | 18 |
| Does not want/need a job | 10 | 10 | 9 | 3 |
| Discouraged workers | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Other | 5 | 9 | 10 | 12 |
| All inactive women (thousands = 100%) | 5,316 | 5,086 | 4,687 | 4,727 |
| | | | Coursella | hour Force Survey |

partly reflects an increase in the participation of young women in full-time education. Between 1984 and 1996 there has been a 22 percentage point increase in the proportion of women in this group who are inactive because they are students.

Between 1984 and 1996 there has been a 10 percentage point increase in the proportion of inactive working-age women who are long-term sick or disabled. There has been an increase in the proportion of inactive women who are long-term sick across all age groups. The largest increases have been in the older age groups, 14 percentage points in the 35-49 age group and 17 percentage points in the 50-59 age group.

Around 60 per cent of inactive women are married or cohabiting. The main reason for inactivity in this group is looking after family or home. In 1996, 63 per cent of nactive married or cohabiting women rave looking after family or home as their ason for inactivity - down 8 percentage points between 1986 and 1996. This has heen accompanied by a sharp increase in labour market participation among married or cohabiting women. Their economic ctivity rate has increased by 9 percentage ints between 1986 and 1996. However, here has also been an increase in inactivity due to long-term sickness among married or cohabiting women.

In 1996, just under a fifth of inactive women were lone parents. In 1996, women epresented 92 per cent of inactive lone par-

Technical note

Household data quality

There have been several feature articles on the quality of household data from the Labour Force Survey, namely: 'Data on households and families from the Labour Force Survey', Pam Tate, Labour Market Trends, March 1997, pp89-98; 'Household and family data from the Labour Force Survey: recent improvements in approach', David Hastings, Labour Market Trends, June 1997, pp209-16; and 'Economic activity of working-age households', David Hastings, Labour Market Trends, September 1997 pp.333-8 The main problem with household data in terms of this article is that the current LFS grossing system only takes account of individual characteristics. It therefore may not reproduce with full accuracy the distribution of household types in the population. This means that the results presented in this document should be treated as a guide to the levels and trends and not as definitive estimates.

Data on reasons for inactivity

Prior to 1992, the Labour Force Survey was carried out annually, focused on the spring quarter. Since 1992, the LFS has been carried out quarterly. For the purposes of comparison over time data for spring quarters have been used. However, there were many changes to the

questionnaire when the survey moved from being annual to quarterly. One of the major changes was in the way reasons for inactivity were identified. As part of this article a

ents. Three-quarters of inactive female lone parents gave looking after family or home as the main reason for their inactivity in 1996. Over the past decade, lone parents (men and women) have been the least economically active group. Just over 40 per cent of all lone parents are inactive. This figure has increased slightly over the past ten years, from 41 per cent in 1986 to 43 per cent in 1996. This is mainly due to a growth in inactivity due to long-term sickness.

Just over 10 per cent of inactive women live in single-person households, compared with almost a quarter of inactive men. In 1996 the main reasons for inactivity among women living alone were long-term sickness (41 per cent) and being a student (33 per cent). Across all single-person households (men and women) the proportion who are inactive has grown over the past decade. The main reason for the growth in inactivity in this group is the increase in long-term sickness. In 1986 the proportion who were long-term sick was 26 per cent; by 1986 this had increased to 42 per cent.

Conclusion

Between 1984 and 1991, the proportion of working-age households which had no members in employment remained roughly constant, at around 16 per cent. Between 1991 and 1996, the proportion rose to just under 20 per cent. Changing household size is very important in describing the increase in the workless household rate. Between

1984 and 1991, there were large increases in the numbers of single-adult households and in particular, single-adult households with at least one person under 16.

Single-adult households have high nonemployment rates, and increases in their numbers over time, coupled with a worsening in their employment rate, has contributed to the rise in workless households. For lone parents, the age of the youngest child is an important factor in the level of economic activity. Lone-parent households where the youngest child is under 5 are more likely to be workless than those where the youngest child is between 5 and 15.

Workless households are largely dependent upon state benefits. In 1993/4 three quarters of adults living in workless households lived in family units that were in receipt of benefit.

Only 50 per cent of inactive people live in workless households. Between 1984 and 1996, economic inactivity increased for men but decreased for women. The LFS asks the reasons why people are inactive. This showed that over time increasing numbers of inactive people are reporting that they are inactive because of long-term illness or disability. Results from other surveys also back this up. However, while there is no evidence that the population is getting healthier, it is thought that much of the reported increase in sickness and disability is due to changing response patterns rather than genuine changes to the health of the population.

consistent time-series on reasons for inactivity was created. The categories that were linked were: students; looking after family/home; long-term sick/disabled; not needing a job; discouraged workers; and other.

not in employment.

In general, a consistent series could be produced for most of these categories between 1991 and spring 1993. Linkage with data for 1992 is not possible due to teething problems with the new survey (for further details, see *LFS User Guide, Volume 3*). The one area where the linkage does not look consistent is for people who do not want or

Definitions household

family unit

state benefit

/ JLO unemployed

ajor economically inactive tivity workless need a job. The numbers in this category fell dramatically over this period. It is likely that the differences were absorbed into a lot of the remaining categories and so no other series appear to show a discernible discontinuity. For this reason, users are advised the category 'not want/need a job' does not provide a consistent time-series. More detailed information on the changes in methodology which occurred when the survey went from being annual to quarterly are contained in *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp483-90.

| a single person or group of people who have the same address as their only or main residence and who either share one meal a day or share the living accommodation. |
|--|
| a single person, or a married or cohabiting couple on their own, or with their never-married children who have no children of their own, or lone parents with such children. |
| those in receipt of Invalidity Benefit, War Disability Pension, Attendance Allowance, Industrial Injuries Disablement Pension, Invalid Care Allowance, Mobility Allowance, Severe Disability Allowance, Sickness Benefit and Industrial Injuries Benefit, Disability Living Allowance, Income Support or Unemployment Benefit. The period covered by this article predates Jobseeker's Allowance, so this is not included. |
| those who were out of work, had actively sought work in the four weeks before the interview and were able to start a new job within a fortnight of the interview. |
| those who are not in employment or ILO unemployed. |
| those who are either ILO unemployed or economically inactive i.e. |



30

nerg

water

notels

construction

restaurants

transport

communications

Annual Employment Survey 1995

250

Take the measure of the British workforce

Getting a clear picture of how the employed workforce changed between 1993 and 1995 is a 'must' for any labour market planner or analyst. But where do you go for the latest data?

Look no further than the Annual Employment Survey 1995, new from ONS. Based on a sample of 130,000 businesses across Great Britain, AES breaks down employee jobs by local area, industrial activity, sex and full or part-time status.

AES is the **only** source of employment data giving such detail for all sectors of the economy, providing a unique profile of employment patterns across Great Britain today.

The new AES series replaces the old Census of Employment, last conducted in 1993. The 1995 results are is now available in a series of three booklets. These are:

Part I: GB & Regions summary Results for GB & Regions to 92 class (4 digit) male female/part-time split. Plus a GB & Regions summary table.

ISBN | 857 74 227 3

Part 2: Local Authority Districts and Counties

Broad Industry Groups for each Local Authority District and County and GB, male, female full/part-time split. ISBN | 85774 229 X

Part 3: Government Office Regions and TEC/LEC areas; Size Analysis of Local Units

Broad Industry Groups for each Government Office Region, TEC/LEC areas and GB, male, female full/part-time split. Results for GB & Regions for local units by size- Broad Industry Groups ISBNI 1 85774 230 3

All booklets cost £35.99 each. Order the whole set and get a **10 per cent** reduction: pay £97.20.

For copies of any of the booklets please ring the Office for National Statistics Sales Office on 0171 533 5678 or fax 0171 533 5689. For information about the contents of the booklets, please contact Earnings and Employment Division, ONS on 01928 792563

re Statistical feature Statistical feature Statistical feature fical feature Statistical feature Statistical feature Statistical re Statistical feature Statistical feature Statistical feature fical feature Statistical feature

Temporary workers in Great Britain

Temporary work has increased from 5.5 per cent of employees in the mid to late 1980s to more than 7 per cent today. This article presents information from the spring 1996 abour Force Survey, on the types of temporary work and the people engaged in these jobs, and makes comparisons with 1984 and 1992.

By Frances Sly and Darren Stillwell, Labour Market Division, Office for National Statistics.



Key findings

Since 1990, there has been an increase in both the number of temporary employees and the proportion of all employees who were temporary, reaching 7.1 per cent of all employees (1.6 million) in spring 1996, compared with around 5.5 per cent during the mid to late 1980s. In 1996, 8 per cent of women employees and 6 per cent of men employees were temporary; since 1991, the increase in the proportion of employees who were temporary has been greater for men than for women.

- Temporary jobs have accounted for at least one-third of new engagements since 1984.
- Since 1992, around half of temporary employees have been on a
- fixed-term contract or task. Some 49 per cent of men and 36 per cent of women in a temporary

iob said this was because they could not find a permanent job. Among women in temporary employment, 34 per cent said that they did not want a permanent job, compared with 20 per cent for men.

- Around 10 per cent of employees in the public sector are temporary, compared with around 6 per cent in the private sector.
- The greatest concentrations of temporary employees are in the professional occupations, where one in seven employees is temporary, and in the public administration, education and health industry sector and the 'other services' industry sector where around one in ten employees is temporary.
 - The UK has the third lowest proportion of temporary employees in the EU.

•

Introduction

TEMPORARY JOBS have periodically been the focus of attention from both academic researchers and the media. In the 1980s the interest in temporary work was largely associated with the prevailing labour market segmentation theories. These viewed the use of temporary workers as a means by which employers were able to vary the size of their workforce more easily and rapidly in response to supply and demand patterns, the various stages of their production cycle, and changes in economic circumstances.¹ Statistical information on the early 1980s is not clear, but it is believed that temporary work increased at this time, suggesting that in the early stages of recovery from recession the number of temporary employees grew faster than permanent employees as employers were hesitant about taking on new permanent employees.² This certainly appears to have happened in Great Britain in the 1990s when the number of temporary employees

347

increased as a proportion of all employees by 1 percentage point between spring 1993 and 1995 (see *Figure 1*), increasing less rapidly in other years.

In the 1990s there is continuing interest in temporary jobs as one form of 'flexible' working (alongside others such as part-time work and work of varying weekly or monthly hours). It can offer benefits not only to employers but also to employees, who might prefer a non-standard working arrangement in order to fit paid work more easily around other responsibilities, such as looking after a family or undertaking fulltime education. Indeed, it is now recognised that people do not spend all their lives in permanent, full-time jobs, but move through a variety of working arrangements, which may at times, particularly in their early years, include temporary jobs.

In addition to overall trends for 1984 to 1996, this article presents more detailed analyses from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), giving the proportions of employees who are temporary, the proportions in each type of temporary work and the reasons they gave for working on a temporary basis. There is also a breakdown of temporary workers into broad industry and occupation groups, and finally there is a comparison with other EU countries.

What is temporary work?

Temporary jobs can take a variety of forms. These have in common the fact that the jobs are held by someone who has been recruited to do them for a finite period of time (although this may be up to several years). They include seasonal work, casual work, non-permanent jobs obtained through a temporary employment agency ('agency temps') and jobs carried out under a fixed-term contract. Temporary jobs in Great Britain have traditionally been common in certain industries and occupations: the 1986 LFS showed, for example, that there were high concentrations of temporary workers in distribution, hotels and repairs and other services and in clerical work, catering and some professional occupations, such as teaching.³

Within a general increase in both the number and proportion of employees who are temporary, the nature of temporary work that people are undertaking in Britain has changed since 1992. There have been increases in the proportions of temporary workers who are agency temps, those on fixed-term contracts or tasks, and temporary employees who could not find a fulltime job. Analysis of occupation and industry groups shows that different forms of temporary work were concentrated within different occupations and industries. The main industrial sectors employing temporary workers were public administration, education and health industries and the professional occupations. These industry and occupation groups include jobs in both nursing and education - high users of

348





temporary work. The growth since 1992 has also been greatest in these areas, with clerical/secretarial and personal/protective service occupations and the banking, finance and insurance industry sector also showing above average growth in temporary employment.

Overall trends 1984-1996

Figure 1 gives the proportion of employees who were temporary, from spring 1984 to spring 1996. Between spring 1984 and spring 1991, the proportion of all employees who were temporary remained around 5 per cent. As unemployment fell and employment rose between 1986 and 1990 the proportion of employees in temporary jobs fell slightly. It started to rise during the recession and then continued to rise in the first years of the recovery, although between 1995 and 1996 the rate of growth slowed. Between 1993 and 1995 there was an increase of 1 percentage point, and by 1996 both the proportion and the number of employees who were temporary were at the highest level since at least 1984: 1,557,000 temporary employees, accounting for 7.1 per cent of all employees in the labour force.

There were more women than men in temporary jobs in spring 1996 (861,000 compared with 696,000) and they represented a greater proportion of employees (8.2 per cent of women employees) than did men (6.0 per cent). However, since 1991 the increase in the proportion of employees who were temporary has been greater among men than women. From 1991 to 1995 the proportion of male employees who were temporary increased by over 2 percentage points compared with around 1 percentage point during the same period for women. There was, however, a drop in the proportions for men between 1995 and 1996.

Despite this growth, temporary jobs are still a small fraction of employment. As such, it is not a sign that job tenure is falling. In 1996, 10 per cent of all employees had been in their job for less than six months, 19 per cent for less than a year: these figures are exactly the same as in 1986. In general, temporary jobs are lasting longer. In 1996, around 40 per cent of temporary jobs had a total duration of more than one year.⁴

The significance of temporary jobs in the labour market may be greater than their numbers suggest. The LFS shows that temporary jobs account for at least a third of new engagements (a proportion which has not varied much since at least 1984) which suggests that a large proportion of job taken by the unemployed and new entrants to the labour market may be temporary. Information from the claimant count supports this hypothesis, as nearly half of the people who leave the count return within a year, though this includes people leaving so-called permanent jobs too.5 These figures reflect instability at the fringes of the labour market, particularly in entry jobs, and there is concern among some analysts about both the high rate of return to nonemployment from temporary jobs and the quality of temporary entry jobs.

Types of temporary jobs

Table 1 gives the proportions in the different types of temporary jobs, within the rising total, between 1992 and 1996. Over this period, most temporary workers (about half) were on a fixed-term contract or performing a fixed task. Around a quarter were casual or seasonal workers, although this proportion had declined from 29 per cent in 1992 to 25 per cent in 1996. There was an increase in the proportion of temporary workers who were agency temps, almost doubling to 13 per cent in 1996.

Je 1 Temporary employees by type of temporary job; Great Britain; spring 1992 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | | | | | Per cent |
|------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| torm contract/task | 48 | 50 | 54 | 54 | 51 |
| Fixed-temping | 7 | 7 | 8 | 11 | 13 |
| Agency tempersonal | 29 | 28 | 27 | 25 | 25 |
| Other | 16 | 15 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| All (thousands = 100%) | 1,195 | 1,251 | 1,386 | 1,512 | 1,557 |

Source: Labour Force Survey

While there were more women than men temporary employees, they were similarly distributed across the age groups and the various forms of temporary work (see *Table* 2). Overall, the proportion of employees who were temporary was greatest among those aged 16 to 24 and those over retirement age (see *Table 3*). Temporary employees in these two age groups were also more likely to be in casual or seasonal work than those in other age groups, and less likely to he on fixed-term contracts. The 16 to 24-year-old age group will contain students in weekend or vacation work, while the group aged over retirement age may contain people who have retired from fulltime work but wish to remain economically active or supplement their existing income.

Part-time temporary workers

Almost half of temporary workers were part-time, although the proportion has fallen slightly since spring 1992 (see *Table 4*). Part-time work has been most common

Table 2 Distribution of male and female temporary workers, by type of temporary job; Great Britain; spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | | Per cent |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| and ranne thereater and the | Men | Women |
| Fixed-term contract/task | 55 | 49 |
| Agency temping | 13 | 13 |
| Casual or seasonal | 23 | 27 |
| Other | 10 | 11 |
| All (thousands = 100%) | 696 | 861 |
| As a percentage of all employees | 6.0 | 8.2 |
| and the second se | redition of reading the full | Source: Labour Force Survey |

Table 3Distribution of temporary workers, by age and type of temporary job;Great Britain; spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | | | | | | Per cent |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | | | Age (| /ears) | |
| | All | 16-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | 50-59 (women) 64 (men) | 60+ (women) 65+ (men) |
| Fixed-term contract/task | 51 | 37 | 61 | 60 | 53 | 29 |
| Agency temping | 13 | 15 | 14 | 12 | 11 | * |
| Casual or seasonal | 25 | 37 | 17 | 18 | 25 | 49 |
| Other | 10 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 11 | * |
| All (thousands = 100%) | 1,557 | 448 | 399 | 438 | 209 | 63 |
| As a percentage of all employees | 7.1 | 12.9 | 6.5 | 5.5 | 5.4 | 11.7 |
| | | | | | 0 | |

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

able 4 Part-time temporary workers, by type; Great Britain; spring 1992 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | | | | | Per cent |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|-----------|--------------------|
| | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Fixed-term contract/task | 34 | 33 | 35 | 36 | 35 |
| Agency temping | 35 | 29 | 28 | 25 | 29 |
| Casual or seasonal | 77 | 77 | 75 | 76 | 76 |
| Uther | 46 | 50 | 51 | 50 | 51 |
| All temporary employees | 48 | 48 | 47 | 46 | 46 |
| | | | | Source: L | abour Force Sunrey |

among temporary employees who are casual or seasonal workers, comprising about three-quarters of this group. Over the same period, there has been a decrease in the proportion of agency temps working part-time, from 35 per cent to 29 per cent, coupled with an increase in the proportion of part-time temporary employees in 'other' forms of temporary work (to more than half of all temporary employees in this group by spring 1996).

Women were much more likely than men to work part-time in a temporary job; around 60 per cent of female temporary employees in spring 1996 were part-time (considerably more than among female permanent employees), compared with less than 30 per cent of men. Around three-quarters of part-time temporary employees were women and a fifth of part-time temporary workers were fulltime students.

Reasons for employers' use of temporary workers

The reasons that are most commonly given by employers for recruiting temporary workers include: providing cover for the absence of permanent staff (e.g. on maternity leave); to cope with seasonal fluctuations in the workload; to staff shortterm projects; and to acquire people with specialist skills which are only needed on a short-term basis or which are only available on a non-permanent basis.⁶

A comparison of LFS data from 1984 and 1994 shows that there has been a greater increase in the proportions of employees in 'flexible' employment (e.g. temporary workers, part-time workers or people working variable hours) in establishments of 25 or more employees than in smaller establishments.7 Whereas small establishments were the relatively greater users of temporary workers in 1984, larger establishments had caught up with them ten years later, having doubled their proportions of temporary employees. There was growth in these flexible labour market forms in smaller establishments (those with less than 25 employees), but the increase in proportions was less.

Why employees work on a temporary basis

There are a wide range of reasons why employees might take jobs on a temporary basis. In the case of highly-skilled workers, temporary contracts can provide a higher income and greater autonomy than a permanent job. Some people might prefer the flexibility of temporary work because they wish to combine working with other responsibilities, for example looking after children during school holidays or undertaking a course of higher education. Others may be in temporary work because they have been unable to obtain a permanent job.⁸ For employees in this category, temporary jobs can offer, in addition to

Table 5 Reason for being in a temporary job; Great Britain; spring 1992 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | | | | | Percer | 11 |
|--|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|----|
| in all the second s | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | |
| Could not find permanent job | 37 | 43 | 43 | 44 | 42 | |
| Did not want permanent job | 28 | 26 | 26 | 27 | 28 | |
| Contract included training | 6 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 5 | |
| Other reason | 31 | 25 | 24 | 23 | 26 | |
| All (thousands = 100%) | 1,195 | 1,251 | 1,386 | 1,512 | 1,557 | |
| | | | | | | - |

Source: Labour Force Survey

Per cent

Table 6Reason for being in a temporary job, by type of job;
Great Britain; spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | Fixed-term contract/task | Agency temping | Casual or seasonal | Other |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Could not find permanent job | 45 | 57 | 33 | 29 |
| Did not want permanent job | 17 | 27 | 50 | 26 |
| Contract included training | 8 | * | * | 7 |
| Other reason | 30 | 16 | 17 | 37 |
| All (thousands = 100%) | 801 | 201 | 395 | 159 |

* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

income, an opportunity to acquire skills and experience – and in some cases training – which are likely to help them to find a permanent job in the future. Further, there is recent evidence that some employers recruit staff on a non-permanent basis to cope with a temporary increase in the workload, but subsequently offer them permanent jobs when such vacancies become available.⁹

The reasons respondents to the LFS gave for being in a temporary job are shown in *Table 5*. The proportion of people

saying they were in temporary work because they could not find a permanent job increased from 37 per cent in spring 1992 to 42 per cent in spring 1996. Men were more likely than women to be in temporary work because they could not find a permanent job. Around a half of men in temporary work gave this response, compared with a little over a third of women (see *Figure 2*). For both men and women, this proportion was higher in the groups aged 25 to 34 and 35 to 49 than in other age groups. Around six in ten men aged 25 to 49 and four in ten women aged 25 to 49 could not find a permanent job. Women in temporary employment were more likely than men to say that they did not want a permanent job (around a third compared with a fifth).

Table 6 shows the cross-analysis of the reasons people gave for being in a temporary job, by type of temporary job in 1996. Agency temporary workers were the group most likely to say that they had not been able to find a permanent job – more than half gave this response. Almost half of those on fixed-term contracts and a third of those in casual or seasonal jobs also said that they could not find a permanent job. Those in casual or seasonal work were most likely to have said that they did not want a permanent job (50 per cent).

Occupations of temporary workers

Table 7 gives the percentage of empl ees who were temporary in each occupa tional group, for spring 1992 to sprin 1996. The small increase in the overall per centage of temporary workers was out stripped in the professional occupations. In 1992 around one in ten professional employees was temporary - this proportio had reached one in seven by 1996. The were also relatively strong increases in temporary workers among clerical and secretarial occupations and in the personal and protective services. These occupations are largely to be found in the services sector. where all of the recent growth in emplo ment has occurred

There were also clear differences in the types of temporary contract associated with different occupations (see *Table 8*), which might be expected as a result of





Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

able 7 Percentage of temporary employees in each occupational group; Great Britain; spring 1992 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | | | | | Per cent |
|--------------------------------------|------|------|------|--------------|----------------|
| Standard Occupational Classification | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Major occupation group | | | | | |
| Managers and administrators | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Professional | 10 | 11 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| Associate professional and technical | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Clerical and secretarial | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Craft and related | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Personal and protective service | 7 | 7 | 8 | 8 | 9 |
| Sales | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Plant and machine operatives | 5 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Other | 8 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 9 |
| All temporary employees | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| | | | | Source: Labo | ur Force Surve |

differences in the level of qualifications and skills required to carry out different occupations. Of all temporary employees, around a fifth were in each of professional occupations and clerical and secretarial occupations. Of the temporary workers in the professional occupations, around six in ten worked in education, where short courses and research projects which employ a lot of staff on a temporary basis are quite common. Of the temporary workers in personal and protective services, over a third were in childcare occupations and over a quarter were in catering occupations. A third of all fixed-term contract workers were in professional occupations and nearly a half of all agency temporary workers were in clerical and secretarial occupations. Seasonal and casual workers were found in their largest numbers in personal and protective services with around a quarter of temporary employees.

A common perception is that most temporary jobs are of poor quality, particularly for new entrants into the labour market. However, Table 8 suggests that temporary jobs, far from all being low-paid and unstable, fall into a number of categories, ranging from the casual and seasonal personal and protective service jobs (which may be relatively low-paid and unstable) to the often highly-paid professional employees, typically working on fixed-term contracts in specialist fields. Clerical and secretarial temps are typically employed through an agency, which may confer many of the benefits of permanent working with relatively few disadvantages.

Temporary work in the public and private sectors

Since spring 1994 (the first spring quarter for which information is available) the public sector has employed a higher proportion of temporary employees than the private sector, at around one in ten compared with one in 20 (see *Table 9*). Almost three-quarters of all temporary jobs in the public sector were fixed-term contracts, compared

 Table 8
 Distribution of temporary workers, by occupation group and type of temporary work; Great Britain; spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | | | | | | Per cent |
|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| Standard Occupational Classification | All temporary employees | Fixed-term contract/task | Agency temping | Casual or seasonal | Other | All employees |
| Major occupation group | | | | | | 1 Carling and |
| Managers and administrators | 6 | 8 | * | * | 7 | 15 |
| Professional | 21 | 32 | * | 7 | 17 | 11 |
| Associate professional and technical | 9 | 13 | 8 | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| Clerical and secretarial | 19 | 14 | 49 | 13 | 15 | 16 |
| Craft and related | 6 | 6 | * | 6 | 9 | 10 |
| Personal and protective service | 15 | 12 | 10 | 24 | 17 | 12 |
| Sales | 6 | 2 | * | 13 | 7 | 9 |
| Plant and machine operatives | 9 | 7 | 16 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| Other | 10 | 6 | 6 | 20 | 11 | 8 |
| All temporary employees (thousands = 100%) | 1,557 | 801 | 201 | 395 | 159 | 22,020 |
| Sample size too omell for a link to a | | | | | So | urce: Labour Force Surve |





Table 9 Use of temporary workers by the public and private sectors; Great Britain; spring 1994ª to 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | | | Percent |
|--|------|------|---------|
| Second States of the second st | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Public sector | 9.8 | 10.2 | 10.4 |
| Private sector | 5.2 | 5.8 | 5.7 |
| All | 6.5 | 7.0 | 7.1 |

a The public/private sector variable was introduced in autumn 1993.

Table 10 Percentage of temporary employees in each industry sector; Great Britain; spring 1992 to spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| | | | | | Per cent |
|---|------|------|------|------|----------|
| Standard Industrial Classification 1992 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 |
| Industry sector | | | | | |
| Agriculture and fishing | 7 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Energy and water | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 8 |
| Manufacturing | 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Construction | 6 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 6 |
| Distribution, hotels and restaurants | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Transport and communication | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Banking, finance and insurance etc. | 5 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| Public administration, education and health | 8 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Other services | 8 | 9 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| All temporary employees | 6 | 6 | 6 | 7 | 7 |
| | | | | | |

Source: Labour Force Survey

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 11 Distribution of temporary workers, by industry; Great Britain; spring 1996; not seasonally adjusted

| Standard Industrial Classification 1992 | All temporary employees | Fixed-term contract/task | Agency temping | Casual or seasonal | Other | All employees |
|---|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|------------------|
| ndustry sector | | | | | | |
| Agriculture and fishing | 1 | * | * | 3 | * | 1 |
| Energy and water | 2 | 2 | * | * | * | 1 |
| Manufacturing | 13 | 12 | 19 | 11 | 15 | 21 |
| Construction | 4 | 4 | 3 | * | 7 | 4 |
| Distribution, hotels and restaurants | 15 | 6 | 10 | 35 | 17 | 20 |
| Transport and communication | 5 | 4 | 8 | 5 | * | 6 |
| Banking, finance and insurance etc. | 14 | 12 | 35 | 8 | 10 | 14 |
| Public administration, education and health | 38 | 53 | 16 | 20 | 35 | 27 |
| Other services | 8 | 6 | * | 15 | 9 | 5 |
| All temporary employees (thousands) (=100%) | 1,557 | 801 | 201 | 395 | 159 | 22,020 |

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.



with only two-fifths of temporary jobs in the private sector (see Figure 3). Private sector organisations were heavier users of the othe forms of temporary work, with a third of a their temporary employees in casual seasonal work compared with an eighth the public sector. The growth in the propo tion of temporary workers over the last the years has been similar in both the public an private sectors, as Table 9 shows.

Industries employing temporary workers

Table 10 shows that from spring 1992 to 1996 the largest increases in the percentage of employees who were temporary worker were in the energy and water industri 'other services', the banking, finance a insurance group and the public administ tion, education and health industry grou Similar to the professional occupati category, this latter category includes bot the nursing and teaching professions. 1996 more than half of the tempora workers in this industry group wen employed in the education sector.

The distribution of the different types of temporary work by broad industry grou ing in spring 1996 is shown in Table Just under two-fifths of all tempora workers were found in the public admin tration, education and health industry; half of those on fixed-term contracts worked in this industry. A third of agence temps worked in banking, finance and insurance, and a third of casual and seaso al workers were in the distribution, hotel and restaurant industries. Hotels and catering - included in the dis-

tribution, hotels and restaurants indust grouping - is characterised by both seaso al demand and one-off events (over twofifths of temporary workers in this sector were in the hotel and catering group Seasonal demand in agriculture is well documented, and 'other services' includes cul tural, sporting and similar activities, which also sometimes employ large numbers o temporary workers for one-off events.

The research cited earlier has found that fixed-term contracts for highly-skilled workers can provide greater autonomy and

Figure 4 Levels of temporary employment in 15 EU countries; spring 1995; not seasonally adjusted



mings than a permanent post.10 Such ntracts are also likely to involve spealised work. Since 45 per cent of tempoary employees on fixed term contracts say hat they are in a temporary job because hey could not find a permanent job, this av indicate that some who are unable to ind permanent work in their area of spesation would rather take a fixed-term nporary post in the same area than ose to look more widely for permanent work. In some cases the temporary job may ead to a permanent post, though in many cases the employer will want to employ the specialist skills for a fixed period only.

Temporary work in the European

It is possible to compare broad LFS figmes for the UK with a corresponding eries of European Labour Force Surveys. Figure 4 presents the incidence of

Table 12 Reason for being in a temporary job; EU countries; spring 1995

the pattern of employment between countries is likely to depend on a variety of factors, the regulatory governance of the labour market (including collective agreements) is likely to have an important impact on the degree of labour market flexibility. The highest levels of temporary employment tend to exist in countries where there are relatively high levels of employment legislation (such as Spain). A

temporary work among employees for the

15 EU member states in 1995 (the latest

year for which Eurostat have published the

data).¹¹ It shows that Spain experiences the

greatest occurrence of temporary employ-

ment of any of the 15 EU member states

and the UK has the third lowest percentage

of employees in temporary work, after

Belgium and Austria (no recent figure was

available for Luxembourg, where tempo-

rary work had previously been less com-

mon than in the UK). While differences in

significant factor here is the level of employment protection afforded to permanent staff in preference to temporary workers. Whereas it is relatively costly to dismiss a permanent employee, it is likely to be less costly to hire a worker on a temporary contract, therefore permitting the firm greater flexibility. The relative scarcity of temporary employment in the UK in comparison to its EU partners can thus in part be ascribed to the less regulated nature of its labour market.12

The European LFS also gives data showing the reasons given by employees for being in temporary work (see Table 12). These figures should be treated with caution, however, as in certain countries respondents were presented with a more restricted range of options - France and Germany, for example, both had very high proportions of respondents giving no reason for being in temporary employment.

In countries where temporary work is most common and the labour market is highly regulated, high levels of dissatisfaction with temporary employment were recorded - notably in Spain, where 86 per cent of respondents were in temporary work because they could not find any permanent employment. A number of countries exhibit peculiarities in the reasons given for being in temporary employment which are probably due to the unique characteristics of the workings and regulations of their labour markets. The Netherlands, for example, has a high proportion of respondents in temporary employment because they do not want permanent work. Denmark and Austria have high incidences of people being in temporary employment because it involved training.

In summary, the UK has a relatively low level of temporary employment compared to other European countries, but with a similar gender breakdown - women being slightly more likely to be in temporary work than men. The most probable reason for this is the more flexible and unregulated state of

| | Contract covering a period of training | Could not find a permanent job | Did not want a permanent job | Contract for probationary period | No reason given |
|---------|---|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| | 17.0 | 39.0 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 34.4 |
| m | 18.7 | 41.9 | * | 8.2 | 30.3 |
| ark | 31.2 | 43.8 | 24.9 | * | * |
| ny | 38.0 | * | * | * | 62.0 |
| 9 | 5.2 | 78.3 | 4.6 | 9.0 | 2.9 |
| | 3.9 | 86.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 9.2 |
| | 16.6 | * | * | 7.2 | 76.2 |
| | . 14.6 | 63.2 | 17.8 | * | * |
| | 23.9 | 51.3 | 4.3 | 3.4 | 17.1 |
| bourg | * | * | * | * | * |
| lands | 14 | 48.1 | 43.4 | * | 7.1 |
| 3 | 50.4 | 13.8 | 11.1 | 24.7 | * |
| al | 5.0 | 83.3 | * | 9.6 | * |
| d | 4.8 | 57.0 | 11.0 | 3.9 | 23.3 |
| n | * | 79.2 | 20.8 | * | * |
| Kingdom | 5.3 | 44.5 | 27.3 | * | 22.9 |

the UK labour market, where there is not such a distinction between the rights of permanent and temporary employees. This explanation is reflected in the fact that a relatively low proportion of temporary workers in the UK are so employed because they are unable to find any permanent work. The data on temporary work across Europe remain patchy, and hence are a prime area in which research could be expanded.

Footnotes

Technical note

Questions in the LFS

- 1 McGregor, A and Sproull, AC: Employer Labour Use Strategies: Analysis of a national survey. Department of Employment Research Paper No
- 2 Casey, B, Metcalf, H and Millward, N: Employers' use of flexible labour, Policy Studies Institute.

From spring 1992 onwards, the LFS sec-

tion on the temporary/permanent status

of employment takes the form of four

questions that are asked of employees

only. The first question asks whether a job

is 'permanent' or 'not permanent in some

way' (i.e. temporary). Whether a job is

temporary or permanent is based on the

King, S: 'Temporary workers in Britain: Findings from the 1986 Labour Force Survey Employment Gazette, April 1988

3

- 4 LFS Help-Line, Labour Market Trends, May 1997
- 5 The claimant count is the monthly administrative measure of those claiming unemployment benefits. Information is published each month in Labour Market Trends, See 'Destination of leavers from claimant unemployment', Labour Market Trends, October 1996, pp443-52 for proportions returning to count (Table 7).

6 ELUS; Casey, B: 'The extent and nature of temporary employment in Great Britain', Policy Studies Vol. 8, Part I, July 1987; Meager, N: 'Temporary work in Britain', Employment Gazette, January 1986. 'Employers' use of temporary workers', Labour Market Trends, September 1996, pp403-12.

7 Casev B. Metcalf, H and Millward, N: op. cit. 8 Casey, B: op. cit.; Meager, N: op. cit.

Temporary Workers, IDS Study 579, June 1995 'Employers' use of temporary workers', Labor Market Trends, September 1996, pp403-1

10 Casey, B: op. cit.; Meager, N: op. cit.

- 11 Labour Force Survey Results 1995, Eurost
- 12 Grubb and Wells (1993), as cited in Beatson Labour Market Flexibility, Emplo Department Group, Research Series No. 49 1995, p23. Grubb and Wells found corre between the severity of employment regulating and the composition of type of employment be statistically significant.

Acknowledgements

Change in questions

The authors wish to acknowledge the consideration assistance of Phillip Lee at the Office for Nati Statistics, Paul Teasdale at the Department of Tra and Industry, and Tristan Slinger and others at th Department for Education and Employment

Between spring 1991 and spring 1992

a discontinuity occurred in the responses

to reasons why a job is not permanent.

special feature Special feature Special feature Special feature speci feature Special feature Special feature Special feature Special feature special feature Special flot de Stature Special feature Speci A feature Special feature Special feature Special feature Special featu

Registered disabled people in the public sector and plans to improve the labour market position of disabled people

This article shows the latest statistics from a cross-section of public sector employers who agreed to disclose the number of registered disabled people they employed. They relate solely to registered disabled people and are not, therefore, a complete guide to the employment of people with disabilities. The article also outlines the Government's approach to improving the labour market position of disabled people.

> By Christine Jukes, **Employment Service.**



Photo: Employment Service

respondent's own assessment of their employment. The LFS does not stipulate a duration that defines a temporary job. Respondents who say that their job is temporary are then asked a further three questions. Firstly, the type of temporary job, where the responses available are: seasonal work: work done under contract for a fixed period or task; agency temping (where the employee is leased out by a temporary workers bureau and remains the employee of the bureau rather than of the company with which they are placed); casual work: or some other reason for the job being temporary. Secondly, they are asked about their reasons for taking a temporary job. Four responses are available: contract that includes a period of training; could not find a permanent job; did not want a permanent job; or some other reason. Finally - in the spring (March to May) guarters only - respondents are asked about the total duration of their temporary job. They can respond with a duration of between 'less than one

month' to 'over five years', or state that the duration of their temporary employment has 'not vet been fixed'

Data quality issues

Recoding from self-employed to employee status

In the LFS, some self-employed people are recoded as employees if they give occupation details which ONS judges are inconsistent with being self-employed (for example, if a respondent states they are a member of the police service). This process increases the number of employees and decreases the number of self-employed. However, from 1992 onwards, since the questions on the temporary/permanent status of jobs are asked only of employees, anybody replying that they are selfemployed at the interview will not be asked the temporary employees section of the questionnaire. If they are recoded later as an employee, they will be classed as 'does not apply'. This category is a relatively large group of people (usually around 200,000 employees) for whom we have no information about their temporary/ permanent status. The LFS excludes these people, i.e. they are assumed to be in permanent employment. Prior to 1992, the temporary work questions were also asked of self-employed people so the reclassification of employment status has no effect on the availability of this information.

From 1992 onwards, respondents have a choice of one of the five responses as to why a job was temporary (see 'Questions' in the LFS', above). Prior to 1992, the three categories of seasonal, casual and agency temps were grouped as one response. Hence, data on the totals of temporary workers remain consistent from spring 1991 to spring 1992, despite the change of question, but the totals of the responses given for the type of temporary job prior to spring 1992 are not

comparable with estimates after this date

Variability

When studying temporary workers, data from the spring quarters remain the most stable. Summer and winter data on temporary workers are highly seasonal due to, for example, summer jobs in the tourist industry or additional jobs in the retail industry during the Christmas period. No grossed-up estimates from the LFS of less than 10,000 are published because the relative sampling error of the estimates is greater than 20 per cent. This particularly affects combinations of temporary workers with other LFS variables that have several sub-categories, for example, occupation and industry groups.

• The 1,022 public sector employers surveyed in this article employed

- registered disabled people laid down in the Disabled Persons
- employers will have employed more non-registered disabled people.

• The Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 guota and registration provisions were repealed in December 1996. The employment provisions of

- the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 came into force on 2 December 1996. • The labour market position of dis-
- abled people will be monitored using a baseline survey and the Labour Force Survey.

means it was also legally bound by the quota provisions of the DP(E)A 1944 until 2 December 1996.

A full set of figures for government departments has been supplied by the Cabinet Office's Office of Public Services and Science. They relate to the position on 1 December 1996. The figures for other public sector employers have been obtained during the annual enquiry into the position of all employers subject to quota regulations; this was carried out by the Employment Service during the summer of 1996.

these as percentages of the total workforce in each case. The figures have been collected from a cross-section of public sector employers and are disclosed with their agreement. The quota and registration provisions of the DP(E)A 1944 were repealed when the employment provisions of the Disability

This article reports the number of regis-

tered disabled people employed in public

sector organisations in 1996, and expresses

Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA) came into effect on 2 December 1996. These are therefore the final tables of figures to be compiled in this series. The tables have been produced annually since 1976. They relate only to people who were registered as disabled and are not a complete guide to all the people with disabilities who were employed by these employers when the figures were collected.

This year there have been some changes to the lists covering England, Scotland and Wales. All Scottish regional and district councils and Welsh county and district councils have been replaced by unitary authorities. Some local authorities in England changed to unitary status on 1 April 1996. Where possible these changes have been included in the tables. Although the changes

SEPTEMBER 1997

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS 355

Further information: Labour Market Enquiry Helpline Office for National Statistics Room B4/10 1 Drummond Gate London SW1V 2QQ tel 0171 533 6176

- Key findings
 - 26,850 registered disabled people (staff units) in 1996 • Only 14 of these employers reached or exceeded the 3 per cent quota of
 - (Employment) Act 1944. Registration was voluntary; many

Quota and registration

THE DISABLED Persons (Employment)-Act 1944 (DP(E)A) laced a duty on employers with 20 or more orkers to employ a quota of registered disbled people. The quota stood at 3 per cent f the employer's total workforce.

Although the quota duties were not nding on the Crown, government departents agreed to accept the same responsities as other employers. The National ealth Service and Community Care Act ⁹⁹⁰ removed crown immunity from the ational Health Service (NHS), which

appear substantial, the overall registered disabled employment figures shown in the tables are relatively unaffected.

The Disability Discrimination Act 1995

The quota and registration provisions of the DP(E)A 1944 were limited in scope and did not meet the needs of disabled people in a modern labour market.

The employment provisions of the DDA 1995, which came into force on 2 December 1996, apply to employers with 20 or more employees, including government departments and agencies. The Act provides a statutory right for disabled people not to be discriminated against or treated less favourably than other people in any aspect of employment including recruitment, transfer, promotion, training, retention and dismissal. Among other things, this means that an employer may have to make a reasonable adjustment if the premises or employment arrangements substantially disadvantage a disabled person compared with a non-disabled person.

The future for disabled people's employment legislation

The Government is committed to ensuring that disabled people get a fair deal in the labour market. Although the DDA is providing disabled people with very significant rights in the area of employment, there are fundamental flaws in the Act. The Government therefore has a manifesto commitment to support enforceable, comprehensive civil rights for disabled people. This broadly means that ministers will be considering two things: how a commission might offer disabled people help and support and how to ensure the proper scope for legislation to protect disabled people from discrimination, including in the area of employment.

There will be consultations on the implementation of the manifesto commitment but, in the mean time, the DDA will continue. Ministers will be considering whether there are any improvements that can practicably be made to its protection for disabled people through its regulation-making powers. By monitoring the operation of the DDA it will be possible to gain a valuable insight into the way in which anti-discrimination legislation for disabled people operates in Great Britain

and this will help with decisions on change. Ministers are also looking at ways in which services for disabled people and their employers can be improved. Some small, but important, changes to Access to Work have already been made to help disabled people get and retain employment and the scope for further improvements will be considered.

Ministers' decisions will be informed by evidence about disabled people's situation in the labour market. The picture provided by registration statistics was very inadequate. In future, the Labour Force Survey will be a

- They reflect only the people with disabilities who were registered as disabled under the terms of the DP(E)A 1944. It was not compulsory for disabled people to register and
- The winter 1996/7 Labour Force Survey showed there were approxiactive people with a long-term health problem or disability in Great Britain. However, in 1996 the total number of people who were registered as disabled under the DP(E)A

main source of statistics with a revised mod. ule based on the DDA definition. This is cur, rently being evaluated and will, it is hoped be available later this year. A range research is also being commissioned, such as a survey of 2,000 disabled people which i now nearing completion. This should he provide a baseline against which changes the labour market position of disabled people can be measured.

English and We

ast Sussex

Information about the DDA

If you require leaflets or information of the DDA 1995, the Government has set up an information line. The DDA Inform Line can be accessed in a number of way fdr live operator service call 0345 62263 text telephone 0345 622644; faxback 0345 622611; or automated line 0345 622688 H you wish to write, there is a freepo address: DDA Information, Freepo MID02164, Stratford-upon-Avon CV37 9BR. A Brief Guide to the Act and a DDA information catalogue are also available on the internet at: www.disability.gov.uk.

FACTORS TO BE KEPT IN MIND WHEN CONSIDERING THE STATISTICS

- many of the people who were eligible did not do so.
- mately 2.4 million economically was only 374,000.
- Less than a quarter of the public sector organisations listed employed the statutory 3 per cent quota of registered disabled people, but many would probably have had a far higher percentage of disabled employees due to the number of disabled people who were employed but not registered.
- The column headed 'registered dis-. abled people' in the tables includes some figures which end in '.5'. This is because registered disabled people employed for between 10 and 30 hours per week counted as half a 'staff unit' for the purpose of the quota scheme.



Photo: B. Busco/Image Bar

SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS Number and percentage of registered disabled people employed in public sector organisations, 1996

| nglish and Welsh cou nitary authorities | inty councils/ | dalign-1 | English and Welsh bord district councils | ough and | Similaria Signalaria | English and Welsh borough and district councils (cont.) | | | |
|--|--|-------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|--|----------|--|
| | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent | | Registered disabled peopl (staff units) | Per cent | And and Andrews Barris and Andrews | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent | |
| th and North East | | | Adur | 1 | 0.3 | Cotswold | 1 | 0.2 | |
| Somerset | | - | Allerdale | 5 | 1.5 | Coventry | 98 | 0.6 | |
| dfordshire | 121 | 1.5 | Alnwick | 7.5 | 3.7 | Craven | 8 | 2.6 | |
| rkshire | 90 | 0.5 | Amber Valley | 7 | 1.1 | Crawley | 7 | 0.8 | |
| aenau Gwent | 18 | 1.6 | Arun | 3 | 0.6 | Crewe and Nantwich | 6 | 0.8 | |
| istol ^a | 87 | 0.6 | Ashfistal | 10 | | _ | | | |
| | 60 | 0.5 | Ashfield | 12 | 1.4 | Dacorum | 9 | 0.9 | |
| ckinghamshire | 10 | 0.5 | Ashtord Aulaphum () (ala | 1 | 1.5 | Darlington | 10 | 0.9 | |
| mbridgesnire | 10 | 0.1 | Babarah | 0 | 1.0 | Daventry | 2 | 0.5 | |
| rdiff | 40 | 0.4 | Barnslov | 015 | 1.0 | Derby | 37 | 2.3 | |
| realyion | 77 | 0.4 | Durnsley | 54.5 | 1.2 | Derbysnite Dales | 1.5 | 0.4 | |
| estine | | 0.1 | Barrow-in-Furness | 13 | 44 | Derwentside | 14 | 15 | |
| weland | 44 | 0.7 | Basildon | 9 | 0.6 | Doncaster | 50 | 0.4 | |
| nWV | 3 | 0.1 | Basingstoke and Deane | 1 | 0.2 | Dover | 11 | 2.5 | |
| mwall | 184 | 1.7 | Bassetlaw | 3 | 0.4 | Dudley | 64 | 0.7 | |
| mbria | 47.5 | 0.5 | Berwick-upon-Tweed | 5 | 3.2 | Durham | 9 | 1.0 | |
| nbighshire | 50 | 1.0 | | | | | | | |
| | | | Birmingham | 615 | 1.8 | Easington | 26 | 2.2 | |
| rbyshire | 154.5 | 0.5 | Blaby | 1 | 0.4 | East Cambridgeshire | 0 | 0 | |
| von | 315 | 1.6 | Blackburn | 19 | 1.3 | East Devon | | 0.2 | |
| rset | 204.5 | 1.8 | Blackpool | 39 | 3.5 | East Dorset | 0 | 0 | |
| rham | 80 | 0.6 | Blyth Valley | 8 | 1.3 | East Hampshire | 0 | 0 | |
| st Sussex | 270.5 | 2.1 | | | | | | | |
| | 54 | 0.0 | Bolsover | 5 | 1.1 | East Hertfordshire | 2 | 0.5 | |
| sex | 54 | 0.2 | Bolton | 131.5 | 1.5 | East Lindsey | 12 | 1.4 | |
| ntshire | 18 | 0.3 | Boston | 4 | 1.1 | East Northamptonshire | 8 | 4.7 | |
| oucestersnire | 108 | 1.5 | Bournemouth | 14 | 0.8 | East Staffs/Lichfield | 4 | 0.7 | |
| mpshire | 03 | 0.5 | Dracknell | 0.0 | 0.9 | East Yorkshire | 94 | 0.8 | |
| leioid and worcester | 52 | 0.0 | Bradford | 200 | 10 | Faathourna | 0 | 10 | |
| tfordshire | 90 | 0.3 | Braintree | 12 | 1.2 | Eastloigh | 0 7 | 1.5 | |
| of Anglesev | 15 | 0.5 | Breckland | 12 | 1.0 | Eden | 15 | 1.0 | |
| of Wight | 17 | 0.8 | Brentwood | 14 | 3.2 | Ellesmere Port and Nesto | 1.5 n 10 | 2.6 | |
| es of Scilly | 1 | 0.7 | Bridgnorth | 2 | 0.8 | Elmbridge | 65 | 1.0 | |
| nt | 28 | 0.1 | | - | 0.0 | Linbildge | 00 | 1.0 | |
| | | | Brighton | 14 | 1.8 | Epping Forest | 7 | 1.0 | |
| ncashire | 347 | 1.0 | Broadland | 2 | 1.3 | Epsom and Ewell | i | 0.3 | |
| cestershire | 103.5 | 0.5 | Bromsgrove | 1 | 0.2 | Erewash | 7 | 0.9 | |
| colnshire | 31.5 | 0.4 | Broxtowe | 8 | 1.2 | Exeter | 12 | 1.4 | |
| rthyr Tydfil | 16 | 1.9 | Burnley | 10 | 1.0 | Fareham | 2 | 0.4 | |
| rfolk | 41 | 0.3 | | | | and the second se | | | |
| | | | Bury | 30 | 0.5 | Forest Heath | 5.5 | 2.1 | |
| thamptonshire | 176 | 1.4 | Calderdale | 50 | 0.6 | Forest of Dean | 1 | 0.3 | |
| numberland | 35 | 0.6 | Cambridge | 16 | 1.4 | Fylde | 5 | 1.4 | |
| rtn Yorkshire | 70 | 0.4 | Cannock Chase | -4 | 0.5 | Gateshead | 79 | 0.7 | |
| fordehize | 484 | 1.5 | Canterbury | 9.5 | 1.3 | Gedling | 2 | 0.3 | |
| loiusnire | 63.5 | 0.6 | 0 | | | | | | |
| mbrokeshire | 15 | 0.2 | Caradon | 11 | 2.7 | Gillingham | 1 | 0.2 | |
| ondda Cynon Toff | 15 | 0.3 | Carrick | 5.5 | 0.6 | Gloucester | 12 | 1.4 | |
| ropshire | 12 | 0.3 | Castle Morpoth | 11 | 2.4 | Gosport | 3 | 0.6 | |
| merset | 103 | 1.2 | Castle Point | 5 | 1.0 | Gravesnam Groat Vermouth | 5 | 1.0 | |
| uth Gloucestershire | Q | 0.1 | Castle POINT | 4 | 1.0 | Great Tarmouth | 16 | 2.5 | |
| | 3 | 0.1 | Charnwood | 1 | 0.6 | Guildford | 0 | 0.0 | |
| affordshire | 150 | 0.7 | Chelmsford | 5 | 0.6 | Halton | 25 | 0.9 | |
| ffolk | 86.5 | 0.6 | Cheltenham | 11 | 11 | Hampleton | 25 | 2.4 | |
| rrey | 28 | 0.2 | Cherwell | 1 | 0.2 | Harborough | 0 | 10 | |
| ansea | 91 | 1.0 | Chester | 16 | 2.0 | Harlow | 32 | 24 | |
| rwickshire | 89 | 0.8 | | .0 | | | 02 | 2.4 | |
| | | | Chester-le-Street | 2 | 0.3 | Harrogate | 14.5 | 1.4 | |
| stSussex | 30 | 0.2 | Chesterfield | 20 | 1.5 | Hart | 2 | 0.6 | |
| IShire | 114 | 0.9 | Chichester | 9 | 1.6 | Hartlepool | 13 | 0.4 | |
| exnam | 19 | 1.6 | Chiltern | 1 | 0.3 | Hastings | 12 | 3.2 | |
| | | | Chorley | 3 | 0.6 | Havant | 6 | 0.9 | |
| | 4,597 | 0.7 | | | | | | | |
| | | - | Christchurch | 0 | 0 | Hertsmere | 1 1 | 0.2 | |
| | | Institution and I | Colchester | 18 | 1.8 | High Peak | 4 | 0.8 | |
| | | 23 8112 | Congleton | 2 | 0.4 | Hinckley and Bosworth | 7 | 2.5 | |
| | | a. Series | Copeland | 9 | 1.6 | Horsham | 4 | 0.8 | |
| | | | | | | | | | |

Creat Duitain

Number and percentage of registered disabled people employed in public sector organisations, 1996 (cont.) Number and percentage of registered disabled people employed in public sector organisations, 1996 (cont.)

Great Britain

| | | | | 1.1.1.1 | | | Great | Britain |
|--|--|----------|---|--|----------|---|--|-----------------|
| English and Welsh bord district councils (cont. | ough and) | | English and Welsh boro district councils (cont.) | ugh and | | English and Welsh borough and district councils (cont.) | | |
| | Registered disabled peop (staff units) | Per cent | | Registered disabled peop (staff units) | Per cent | | Registered disabled peop (staff units) | Per cent ble |
| Hull | 160 | 1.3 | Oswestry | 0 | 0 | South Shropshire | 1 | 0.7 |
| luntingdon | 9 | 1.3 | Oxford | 22 | 1.7 | South Somerset | 4 | 0.4 |
| lyndburn | 5 | 0.9 | Pendle | 9 | 1.2 | South Staffordshire | 3 | 0.5 |
| swich | 21 | 1.6 | Penwith | 5 | 1.9 | South Tyneside | 69 | 0.0 |
| ennet | 1 | 0.3 | Peterborough | 11 | 0.8 | Southampton | 41 | 1.8 |
| arriar | 7 | 15 | Plymouth | 23 | 10 | Southend-on-Sea | 14 | 10 |
| errier | 7 | 1.0 | Poole | 9 | 11 | Spelthorne | 6 | 1.2 |
| an's Lunn & Most Norfe | | 0.6 | Portsmouth | 10 | 0.7 | St Albans | 4 | 1./ |
| Ig S Lynn & West Nond | 140.5 | 1.0 | Proston | 26 | 19 | St Edmundsbury | 3 | 0.9 |
| nowsley | 40 | 0.6 | Purbeck | 0 | 0 | St Helens | 26 | 0.5 |
| | 45 | 4.5 | Deadline | 00.5 | 2.0 | Stafford | 2 | |
| ancaster | 15 | 1.5 | Reading | 10 | 2.0 | Staffordshire Moorlands | 3 | 0.4 |
| eas | 379 | 1.5 | Redaitch | 18 | 2.4 | Stanorushire Woorlands | 5 | 0.6 |
| Icester | 86 | 2.1 | Reigate and Banstead | 1 | 1.0 | Stevenage | 5 | 0.6 |
| ominster | 0 | 0 | Restormel | 11 | 1.9 | Stockport | 50 | 0.7 |
| wes | 2 | 0.5 | Ribble Valley | 4 | 1.3 | Stockton-on-lees | 16 | 0.9 |
| ncoln | 12 | 0.9 | Richmondshire | 4 | 1.4 | Stoke-on-Trent | 49 | 1.9 |
| verpool | 319 | 1.3 | Rochdale | 46 | 0.5 | Stratford-on-Avon | 4 | 0.8 |
| ton | 20 | 1.4 | Rochester-upon-Medwa | y 5 | 0.8 | Stroud | 1 | 0.2 |
| acclesfield | 16 | 1.7 | Rochford | 1 | 0.4 | Suffolk Coastal | 0 | 0 |
| aidstone | 1 | 0.2 | Rossendale | 12 | 1.9 | Sunderland | 72 | 0.5 |
| aldon | 1 | 0.6 | Bother | 1 | 0.3 | Surrey Heath | 2 | 0.8 |
| alvern Hills | 1 | 0.3 | Botherham | 32 | 0.4 | Swale | 4 | 0.9 |
| anchester | 250.5 | 1.1 | Rugby | 0 | 0 | Tameside | 91 | 1.3 |
| ansfield | 14 | 1.3 | Runnymede | 5 | 1.2 | Tamworth | 1 | 0.2 |
| elton | 4 | 1.6 | Rushcliffe | 3 | 0.6 | Tandridge | 4 | 1.4 |
| d Podfordabira | 4 | 0.2 | Pushmoor | 4 | 0.2 | Taunton Deano | 0 | 10 |
| d Devon | 1 | 0.3 | Rutland | 2 | 2.0 | Teesdale | 3 | 21 |
| a Devon | 07.5 | 0.2 | Rutiand | 2 | 2.9 | Teigebridge | 3 | 2.1 |
| adiesbrough | 97.5 | 1.5 | Ryedale | 60 | 0.4 | Tendring | 10 | 0.0 |
| d Suffolk d Sussex | 2 | 0.6 | Salisbury | 11 | 2.2 | Test Vallev | 5 | 0.8 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Iton Keynes | 17 | 1.4 | Sandwell | 182 | 2.1 | Tewkesbury | 3 | 0.8 |
| ole Valley | 0 | 0 | Scarborough | 17 | 1.5 | Thamesdown | 18.5 | 1.0 |
| ew Forest | 4 | 0.3 | Sedgefield | 8 | 0.9 | Thanet | 1 | 0.2 |
| ewark and Sherwood | 2 | 0.3 | Sedgemoor | 6 | 0.8 | Three Rivers | 4 | 1.2 |
| ewbury | 1 | 0.2 | Setton | 70 | 0.8 | Thurrock | 11 | 1.0 |
| wcastle-under-Lyme | 4 | 0.6 | Selby | 2 | 0.5 | Tonbridge and Malling | 2 | 0.5 |
| ewcastle-upon-Tyne | 123 | 0.9 | Sevenoaks | 7 | 1.4 | Torbay | 15 | 1.9 |
| orth Bedfordshire | 8 | 1.2 | Sheffield | 315 | 1.5 | Torridge | 8 | 2.3 |
| orth Cornwall | 5 | 1.0 | Shepway | 3.5 | 0.7 | Trafford | 36.5 | 0.8 |
| orth Devon | 4 | 0.7 | Shrewsbury and Atcham | 3 | 0.5 | Tunbridge Wells | 4 | 1.0 |
| orth Dorset | 1 | 0.5 | Slough | 17 | 1.6 | Tynedale | 6 | 1.4 |
| orth East Derbyshire | 16 | 1.7 | Solihull | 20 | 0.6 | Uttlesford | 4 | 1.2 |
| orth East Lincolnshire | 45 | 0.6 | South Bedfordshire | 1 | 0.2 | Vale of White Horse | 3 | 0.9 |
| orth Hertfordshire | 5 | 0.6 | South Buckinghamshire | 15 | 0.8 | Vale Roval | 9 | 1.0 |
| orth Kesteven | 2.5 | 0.6 | South Cambridgeshire | 6 | 1.4 | Wakefield | 74 | 0.6 |
| th Lippolpshire | 00 | 10 | Couth Darburshing | - | 10 | Malaall | 457 | 15 |
| orth Norfelk | 62 | 1.0 | South Derbyshire | 5 | 1.3 | Wanahaak | 157 | 0.6 |
| orth Shronohire | 4 | 0.9 | South Hams | 3 | 0.6 | Wansbeck | 3 | 1.6 |
| ath Somerect | 3 | 1.4 | South Helland | 0 | 1 1 | Warnington | 25 | 0.1 |
| in Somerset | 20 | 0.4 | South Kesteven | 4 | 2.0 | Watwick | 11 | 1.2 |
| rth Tyneside | 47 | 0.7 | | | | | | |
| rth Warwickshire | 1 | 0.2 | South Lakeland | 6 | 0.9 | Waveney | 11 | 1.5 |
| rth West Leicestershir | e 4 | 0.8 | South Norfolk | 3 | 0.8 | Waverley | 2 | 0.5 |
| rth Wiltshire | 2 | 0.4 | South Northamptonshire | 1 | 0.2 | Wealden | 5 | 0.9 |
| orthampton | 18.5 | 1.2 | South Oxfordshire | 3 | 1.0 | Wear Valley | 5 | 0.8 |
| | | | South Ribble | 4 | 1 | Wellingborough | 5 | 1.2 |
| prwich | 45 | 2.2 | | | | | | |
| ottingham | 102 | 2.7 | | | | Welwyn Hatfield | 4 | 0.5 |
| ineaton and Bedworth | 9 | 1.0 | | | | West Devon | 3 | 2.3 |
| adby and Wigston | 1 | 0.5 | | | | West Dorset | 2 | 0.5 |
| | | 0.4 | | | | 147 11 11 | | 16 |
| Idham | 35 | 0.4 | | | | West Lancashire | 14 | 1.0 |

| Welsh borou Incils (cont.) | ugh and | Englief | London borough cound | cils (cont.) | 1200 |
|--|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Registered disabled people (staff units) | Per cent | print and a | Registered disabled peop (staff units) | Per cent le |
| dshire | 0 | 0 | Waltham Forest | 135 | 1.9 |
| rset | 0 | 0 | Wandsworth | 32 | 0.6 |
| ire | 5 | 0.8 | Westminster | 29 | 0.5 |
| and Portland | 109 | 1.1 | All | 1 095 | 0.0 |
| | 100 | 1.9 | | 1,905 | 0.9 |
| | 6 | 1.3 | Section Chainsteau | | |
| d Maidenhead | 3 | 0.6 | Conference and the second | | |
| | 155 | 1.4 | | | |
| | 2 | 0.5 | | | |
| | _ | | Scottish city authoritie | s | |
| pton | 187 | 1.3 | | Registered | Percent |
| | 3 | 0.4 | | disabled peor | le |
| | . 10 | 1.2 | | (staff units) | |
| | 19 | 0.7 | | (orall allito) | |
| | 2 | 0.7 | Aberdeen City | - | - |
| | 7 | . 1.0 | Dundee City | 33 | 0.4 |
| | 8 | 1.6 | City of Edinburgh | 182.5 | 1.1 |
| t | 20 | 2.2 | Glasgow City | 464 | 0.6 |
| | 60 | 1.1 | | | |
| | 7.057 | | All | 679.5 | 0.7 |
| December | (staff units) | 0.7 | | Registered disabled peop | Per cent |
| Dagennam | 49 | 0.7 | | (stan units) | |
| | 4.5 | 0.5 | | | |
| | 43 9 | 0.5 0.4 | Orkney Islands | 11 | 0.8 |
| | 43 9 79 | 0.5 0.4 1.5 | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands | 11 14 | 0.8 |
| | 43 9 79 21 | 0.5 0.4 1.5 0.5 | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles | 11 14 16.5 | 0.8 0.6 0.9 |
| | 43 9 79 21 88 | 0.5 0.4 1.5 0.5 1.4 | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles | 11 14 16.5 41.5 | 0.8 0.6 0.9 0.8 |
| ion | 43 9 79 21 88 20 | 0.5 0.4 1.5 0.5 1.4 0.5 | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All | 11 14 16.5 41.5 | 0.8 0.6 0.9 0.8 |
| don | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 | 0.5 0.4 1.5 0.5 1.4 0.5 1.3 | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All | 11 14 16.5 41.5 | 0.8 0.6 0.9 0.8 |
| don | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 | 0.5 0.4 1.5 0.5 1.4 0.5 1.3 0.6 | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All | 11 14 16.5 41.5 | 0.8 0.6 0.9 0.8 |
| don | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 | 0.5 0.4 1.5 0.5 1.4 0.5 1.3 0.6 0.5 | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All | 11 14 16.5 41.5 | 0.8 0.6 0.9 0.8 |
| lon | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 | 0.5 0.4 1.5 0.5 1.4 0.5 1.3 0.6 0.5 0.6 | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All | 11 14 16.5 41.5 | 0.8 0.6 0.9 0.8 |
| don | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 | 0.5 0.4 1.5 0.5 1.4 0.5 1.3 0.6 0.5 0.6 0.5 | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author | 11 14 16.5 41.5 | 0.8 0.6 0.9 0.8 |
| ion ith and Fulhar | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 46 m 112 | 0.5 0.4 1.5 0.5 1.4 0.5 1.3 0.6 0.5 0.6 0.5 1.7 | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author | 11 14 16.5 41.5 | 0.8 0.6 0.9 0.8 |
| don hith and Fulhar | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 46 m 112 74 113 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ 1.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author | 11 14 16.5 41.5 rities Registered disabled peop (staff units) | 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 Per cent |
| don hith and Fulhar | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 46 112 74 113 30 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 1.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 0.4\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author | 11 14 16.5 41.5 rities Registered disabled peop (staff units) | 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 Per cent |
| don lith and Fulhar | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 46 112 74 113 30 38 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 1.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 0.4\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author Aberdeenshire | 11 14 16.5 41.5 rities Registered disabled peop (staff units) 66 | 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 Per cent ole 0.6 |
| don hith and Fulhar | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 46 46 112 74 113 30 38 42.5 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 1.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 0.4\\ 0.5\\ 0.6\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author Aberdeenshire Angus | 11 14 16.5 41.5 41.5 Registered disabled peop (staff units) 66 11 | 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 Per cent ole 0.6 0.3 |
| don hith and Fulhar | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 46 112 74 113 30 38 42.5 74 10 | 0.5 0.4 1.5 0.5 1.4 0.5 1.3 0.6 0.5 1.7 1.0 1.9 0.4 0.5 0.6 0.5 0.6 0.5 | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute | 11 14 16.5 41.5 rities Registered disabled peop (staff units) 66 11 - | 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 Per cent ole 0.6 0.3 |
| don hith and Fulhar | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 46 46 112 74 113 30 38 42.5 74 19 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\ \begin{array}{c} 1.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\ \begin{array}{c} 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ \end{array}\\ \begin{array}{c} 0.4\\ 0.5\\ 0.6\\ 0.8\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Borders Clackmannan | 11 14 16.5 41.5 41.5 Registered disabled peop (staff units) 66 11 - 9 2 | 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 Per cent ole 0.6 0.3 - 0.2 0.1 |
| don hith and Fulhar and Chelsea pon-Thames | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 46 46 112 74 113 30 38 42.5 74 19 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\\\ 1.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ 0.4\\ 0.5\\ 0.6\\ 0.8\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Borders Clackmannan | 11 14 16.5 41.5 41.5 Registered disabled peop (staff units) 66 11 - 9 2 | 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 Per cent ole 0.6 0.3 - 0.2 0.1 |
| don hith and Fulhar and Chelsea pon-Thames | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 46 46 112 74 113 30 38 42.5 74 19 17 178 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\\\ 1.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ 0.4\\ 0.5\\ 0.6\\ 0.8\\ 0.5\\ 0.5\\ 0.5\\ 2.7\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Borders Clackmannan Dumbarton/Clydebank | 11 14 16.5 41.5 41.5 Registered disabled peop (staff units) 66 11 - 9 2 58 | 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 Per cent ole 0.6 0.3 - 0.2 0.1 2.7 |
| don hith and Fulhar and Chelsea pon-Thames | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 46 112 74 113 30 38 42.5 74 19 17 178 124.5 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\\\ 1.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ 0.4\\ 0.5\\ 0.6\\ 0.8\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\\\ 0.5\\ 0.5\\ 2.7\\ 1.4\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Borders Clackmannan Dumbarton/Clydebank Dumfries and Galloway | 11 14 16.5 41.5 41.5 Registered disabled peop (staff units) 66 11 - 9 2 58 59 | 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 Per cent ole 0.6 0.3 - 0.2 0.1 2.7 0.9 |
| don hith and Fulhar and Chelsea pon-Thames | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 46 112 74 113 30 38 42.5 74 19 17 178 124.5 49 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\\\ 1.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ 0.4\\ 0.5\\ 0.6\\ 0.8\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\\\ 0.5\\ 0.5\\ 2.7\\ 1.4\\ 1.0\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Borders Clackmannan Dumbarton/Clydebank Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire | 11 14 16.5 41.5 41.5 Registered disabled peop (staff units) 66 11 - 9 2 58 59 40 | 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 Per cent ole 0.6 0.3 - 0.2 0.1 2.7 0.9 0.7 |
| don hith and Fulhar and Chelsea pon-Thames | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 46 112 74 113 30 38 42.5 74 19 17 178 124.5 49 96 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\\\ 1.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ 0.4\\ 0.5\\ 0.6\\ 0.8\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\\\ 0.5\\ 0.5\\ 2.7\\ 1.4\\ 1.0\\ 0.9\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Borders Clackmannan Dumbarton/Clydebank Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire East Dunbartonshire | 11 14 16.5 41.5 41.5 Registered disabled peop (staff units) 66 11 - 9 2 58 59 40 3 | 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 Per cent ole 0.6 0.3 - 0.2 0.1 2.7 0.9 0.7 1.0 |
| don hith and Fulhar and Chelsea pon-Thames | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 46 112 74 113 30 38 42.5 74 19 17 178 124.5 49 96 20 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Borders Clackmannan Dumbarton/Clydebank Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire East Dunbartonshire East Lothian | 11 14 16.5 41.5 41.5 Registered disabled peop (staff units) 66 11 - 9 2 58 59 40 3 23.5 | 0.8 0.9 0.8 0.8 Per cent ole 0.6 0.3 - 0.2 0.1 2.7 0.9 0.7 1.0 0.6 |
| don hith and Fulhar and Chelsea pon-Thames | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 105 57 38 66 46 46 112 74 113 30 38 42.5 74 19 17 178 124.5 49 96 39 18 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\\\1.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ 0.4\\ 0.5\\ 0.6\\ 0.8\\ 0.5\\ 0.5\\ 2.7\\ 1.4\\ 1.0\\ 0.9\\ 0.5\\ 0.2\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Borders Clackmannan Dumbarton/Clydebank Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire East Dunbartonshire East Lothian | 11 14 16.5 41.5 41.5 Registered disabled peop (staff units) 66 11 - 9 2 58 59 40 3 23.5 | 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 Per cent ole 0.6 0.3 - 0.2 0.1 2.7 0.9 0.7 1.0 0.6 |
| don hith and Fulhar and Chelsea pon-Thames | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 112 74 113 30 38 42.5 74 19 17 178 124.5 49 96 39 5 8 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\\\1.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ 0.5\\ 0.6\\ 0.8\\ 0.5\\ 0.5\\ 2.7\\ 1.4\\ 1.0\\ 0.9\\ 0.5\\ 0.3\\ 1.1\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Borders Clackmannan Dumbarton/Clydebank Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire East Dunbartonshire East Renfrewshire East Renfrewshire | 11 14 16.5 41.5 41.5 rities Registered disabled peop (staff units) 66 11 - 9 2 58 59 40 3 23.5 3 11 | 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 Per cent ole 0.6 0.3 - 0.2 0.1 2.7 0.9 0.7 1.0 0.6 1.1 |
| don hith and Fulhar and Chelsea pon-Thames | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 112 74 113 30 38 42.5 74 19 17 178 124.5 49 96 39 5 18 86 9 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\\\1.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ 0.4\\ 0.5\\ 0.6\\ 0.8\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\\\0.5\\ 0.5\\ 2.7\\ 1.4\\ 1.0\\ 0.9\\ 0.5\\ 0.3\\ 1.1\\ 0.2\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Borders Clackmannan Dumbarton/Clydebank Dumfries and Galloway East Ayrshire East Dunbartonshire East Dunbartonshire East Lothian East Renfrewshire Falkirk | 11 14 16.5 41.5 41.5 Registered disabled peop (staff units) 66 11 - 9 2 58 59 40 3 23.5 3 11 33.5 | 0.8 0.6 0.9 0.8 0.8 Per cent ole 0.6 0.3 - 0.2 0.1 2.7 0.9 0.7 1.0 0.6 1.1 0.7 1.6 |
| don with and Fulhar and Chelsea pon-Thames upon-Thames lets | 43 9 79 21 88 20 105 57 38 66 46 112 74 113 30 38 42.5 74 19 17 178 124.5 49 96 39 5 8 86 9 46 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.5\\ 0.4\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ \end{array}\\\\1.4\\ 0.5\\ 1.3\\ 0.6\\ 0.5\\ 1.7\\ 1.0\\ 1.9\\ 0.4\\ 0.5\\ 0.6\\ 0.8\\ 0.5\\ 0.5\\ 2.7\\ 1.4\\ 1.0\\ 0.9\\ 0.5\\ 0.3\\ 1.1\\ 0.2\\ 0.4\\ \end{array}$ | Orkney Islands Shetland Islands Western Isles All Scottish unitary author Aberdeenshire Angus Argyll and Bute Borders Clackmannan Dumbarton/Clydebank Dumfries and Galloway East Dunbartonshire East Dunbartonshire East Dunbartonshire East Lothian East Renfrewshire Falkirk Fife Hidbland | 11 14 16.5 41.5 41.5 Registered disabled peop (staff units) 66 11 - 9 2 58 59 40 3 23.5 3 11 33.5 81.5 | 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.6 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.2 0.1 2.7 0.9 0.7 1.0 0.6 0.7 1.0 0.6 0.7 1.0 0.6 |

| 021025 | disabled peop (staff units) | ple |
|--|--|---|
| Midlothian | 10 | 0.3 |
| Moray | 9 | 1.0 |
| North Ayrshire | 200 | 3.1 |
| North Lanarkshire | 83 | 0.5 |
| Perth and Kinross | 20 | 0.5 |
| Renfrewshire | 26 | 1.2 |
| South Ayrshire | 22.5 | 0.5 |
| South Lanarkshire | 100.5 | 8.1 |
| Stirling | 13 | 1.0 |
| West Lothian | 12.5 | 1.0 |
| All | 1,228.5 | 1.0 |
| | | |
| East Sussex Health Auth Northern and Yorkshire Northern and Yorkshire | Registered disabled peo (staff units) nority 1 2 1 | Per cent ple 0.5 0.2 0.8 |
| East Sussex Health Auth Northern and Yorkshire ^b Northern and Yorkshire Oxford | Registered disabled peo (staff units) nority 1 2 1 0 | Per cent ple 0.5 0.2 0.8 0 |
| East Sussex Health Auth Northern and Yorkshire ^b Northern and Yorkshire Oxford West Midlands | Registered disabled peo (staff units) hority 1 2 1 0 3 | Per cent ple 0.5 0.2 0.8 0 1.2 |
| East Sussex Health Auth Northern and Yorkshire ^b Northern and Yorkshire Oxford West Midlands All | Registered disabled peo (staff units) hority 1 2 1 0 3 7 | Per cer ple 0.5 0.2 0.8 0 1.2 0.3 |
| East Sussex Health Auth Northern and Yorkshire ^b Northern and Yorkshire Oxford West Midlands All District health authorit | Registered disabled peo (staff units) nority 1 2 1 0 3 7 7 ies Registered | Per cen ple 0.5 0.2 0.8 0 1.2 0.3 Per cer |

1.1 0.7 1.6 0.9 0.6

Scottish unitary authorities (cont.)

| Barking, Havering and | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|------|
| Brentwood | 2.5 | 0.1 |
| Barnsley | 0 | 0 |
| Basingstoke and North | | |
| Hampshire | 3 | 0.2 |
| Bedford | 0 | 0 |
| Calderdale and Kirklees | 2 | 1.4 |
| Corpuell and lales of Soilly | 0 | 0 |
| Coventry | 2 | 1 1 |
| Coventry Deutfound Curauasham | 3 | 1.4 |
| Dartford and Gravesham | 4 | 0.2 |
| Doncaster | 3.5 | 3.1 |
| Dorset Health Commission | 1 | 0.6 |
| Dudley | 1 | 10 |
| Dyfed and Powys Health | | 1.0 |
| Authority | 0 | 0 |
| Ealing, Hammersmith and | U | Ū |
| Hounslow | 2 | 0.6 |
| East Kent Health Authority | 0 | 0 |
| | | |
| East Lancashire Consortium | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| East Riding | 1 | 0.6 |
| East Sussex | 1 | 0.5 |
| Grimsby and Scunthorpe | 0 | 0 |
| Harrow | 1 | 0.05 |
| | | |
| | | |

359

Number and percentage of registered disabled people employed in public sector organisations, 1996 (cont.)

Number and percentage of registered disabled people employed in public sector organisations, 1996 (cont.)

Great Britain

361

| वातां शरी शतनाम | | | | | | | 1 | Grea | t Britain | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|--|---|-------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|--|
| District health authoritie | es (cor | nt.) | - | Scottish health boards (| (cont.) | | English and Welsh NHS trust | ts (co | nt.) | English and Welsh NHS to |
| | Register disabled (staff uni | ed people ts) | Per cent | F | Registered disabled pe staff units) | Per cent cople | Regis disab (staff | tered led peo units) | Per cent | R di (s |
| Leeds | | 1 | 0.5 | Forth Valley | 1 | 1.0 | Blackburn Communicare | | | Corrwall & Isles of Scilly Lea |
| Leicestershire District | | | | Grampian | 1 | 0.3 | NHS Trust | 3 | 0.3 | Disabilities NHS Trust |
| Health Authority | | 0 | 0 | Greater Glasgow | 6 | 0.02 | Blackpool Victoria Hospital | | | Coventry Healthcare |
| Lincolnshire Health Autho | ority | 0 | 0 | Highland | 1 | 0.4 | Blackpool Wyre and Evide | 4 | 0.2 | Crawley & Horsharth NH3 1 |
| Commission | | 1 | 0.6 | Lanarksine | 0.0 | 0.1 | Community Health Service | 7 | 0.4 | Croydon Health Additional |
| Medway | 16 | .5 | 0.7 | Lothian | 3 | 0.6 | Bolton Community Healthcare | | 0.4 | CUMPIta Anno analis |
| | | | | Orkney | 0 | 0 | Trust | 1 | 0.1 | Dacorum and St Albans |
| Mid Essex | - | 11 | 0.3 | Shetland | 2 | 0.6 | Bolton Hospitals Trust | 10 | 0.3 | Community |
| New River Health Authorit | ty | 3 | 1.3 | Tayside | 1.5 | 0.4 | Reurpoweed Community and | | | Darlington Memorial Hospi |
| NHS Executive Anglia & C | Dxford | 0 | 0 | vvestern Isles | 5 | 0.9 | Mental Health | 0 | | Derby City Hospital |
| Northampton Health Auth | ority | 0 | 0.5 | All | 44 | 0.1 | Bradford Community Health | 4.5 | 0.5 | Derbyshire Ambulanoo |
| Northamptor rioutin tuti | ionity | 0 | Ū | | | | Bradford Hospitals | 9 | 0.3 | Derbyshire Royal Infirmary |
| North Bedfordshire | | 0 | 0 | | | | Bridgend and District | 4 | 0.1 | |
| North Derbyshire Health | | | | | | | Brighton Healthcare | 26 | 1.3 | Derwen NHS Trust, St Davi |
| Authority | | 1 | 0.9 | Eastick and Watch MUC | Turata | | | | | Hospital |
| North Hertfordshire | | 7 | 0.4 | English and Weish NHS | Irusts | | Bromley Hospitals NHS Trust | 3 | 0.2 | Dewsbury Health Care |
| North Worcestershire | | 1 | 0.1 | F | Registered | Percent | Burton Hospitals | 33 | 0.8 | Doncaster HealthCare |
| North forkshire | | 0 | 0 | | lisabled pe | ople | Bury and Bochdale District | | 0.1 | Montagu Hospital |
| Nottingham Health | | 0 | 0 | (1 | staff units) | | Health Authority NHS Trust | 1 | 0.9 | Dorset Ambulance Service |
| Plymouth Health Authority | y 5 | .5 | 0.2 | | | | Calderdale Healthcare | 16 | 0.7 | |
| Prince Charles Hospital | | 9 | 0.3 | Aberdare Hospital | 3 | 1.1 | | | | Dorset Community NHS Tr |
| Redbridge & Waltham For | rest | 0 | 0 | Addenbrooks NHS Trust | 25 | 0.6 | Calderstones NHS Trust | 12 | 0.9 | Dorset Health Care |
| Rotherham | | 1 | 0.7 | Aintree Hospitals | 8 | 0.3 | Camps and Huntingdon Healt | n 1 | | Dorset Irust |
| Royal Bethlem and Maude | clov - | 10 | 0.5 | Airedale | 6.5 | 0.3 | Camden and Islington Health | 1 | 0.1 | Dudley Priority Health |
| Sandwell | Siey | 0 | 0.5 | Alexandra Healthcare | 2.5 | 0.2 | Services Trust | 45 | 14 | Dudicy I Honey Houldh |
| Sandwell Family Health | | Ŭ | 0 | Allington Trust | 3 | 03 | Canterbury and Thanet | 10 | 1.4 | Durham Ambulance Servic |
| Services Authority | | 1 | 1.6 | Andover Community NHS | Trust 1 | 0.2 | Community Healthcare | 5.5 | 0.4 | Durham Health Commissio |
| Sheffield | | 1 | 0.2 | Anglian Harbours | 4 | 0.3 | Cardiff Community NHS Trust | 6 | 0.3 | Ealing Hospital |
| Shropshire | | 0 | 0 | Ashford Hospital | 1 | 0.1 | | | | East Anglian Ambulance |
| O - Physical | | 0 | 0.0 | Avalon Somerset NHS Tru | ist 3 | 0.3 | Cardiothoracic Centre | 0 | 0 | NHS Irust |
| Solinuli Southampton and South | | 6 | 0.2 | | | | (Liverpool) Carlisle Hospitals | 1 | 03 | Health Linit |
| West Hants | | 2 | 14 | Avon Ambulance Service | 1 | 0.3 | Carmarthen and District | 2 | 0.0 | induitri offic |
| South Bedfordshire | | 0 | 0 | Healthcare | 1 | 0.1 | Central Nottinghamshire | | | East Berkshire Trust for Peo |
| South Derbyshire Health | | | | Barking, Havering and Bre | entwood | 0.1 | Healthcare Trust | 7 | 0.3 | with Learning Difficulties |
| Authority | | 2 | 0.5 | Community Unit | 3 | 0.2 | Central Manchester Health | - | | Eastbourne Hospitals |
| Southend | | 3 | 0.1 | Barnet Community Health | icare | | Care Trust | 7 | 0.2 | East Clamorgan NHS Truet |
| Suffelk Health Authority | | 0 | 0 | Trust | 8 | 0.3 | Contral Middlesov Hospital | 2 | 0.2 | East Gloucestershire |
| Wakefield | | 1 | 07 | Barnet Family Health | 0 | 0 | Central Sheffield University | 2 | 0.2 | |
| Walsall | | 0 | 0 | Service Authority | 0 | 0 | Hospital | 15 | 0.4 | East Somerset |
| Warwickshire Health Auth | ority | 1 | 1 | Barnsley Community Prior | ritv | | Ceredigion and Mid Wales | 7 | 0.8 | East Surrey Learning Disab |
| West Surrey Health | | | | Services | 1 | 0.1 | Chase Farm Hospital | 5 | 0.4 | and Mental Health Servic |
| Commission | | 3 | 1.2 | Barnsley District General | | | Chester and Halton | 1 | 0.1 | NHS Irust |
| Wilts and Bath | | 1 | 0.5 | Hospital | 4 | 0.2 | Chapter Agute Hearthala | 4 | 0.2 | East Yorkshire Hospital |
| Wirral | | 0 | 0.5 | Basildon and Thurrock Ge | eneral | 0.0 | Chesterfield and North | 4 | 0.2 | East Yorkshire Hospitals NI |
| Worcester (Headquarters) | | 1 | 0.5 | Hospitals Basingstoke Priority Sonvio | es Init 0 | 0.3 | Derbyshire Royal Hospital | 7 | 0.3 | Trust (Castle Hill Hospita |
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | | | | Bassetlaw Hospital and | es unit u | 0 | Cheviot and Wansbeck NHS | 3 | 0.1 | |
| All | 121 | .5 | 0.3 | Community Health Serv | vice 6 | 0.4 | Chichester Priority Care Service | 4.5 | 0.3 | Enfield Community Care |
| | | | | | | | Chorley and South Ribble | 5 | 0.3 | NHS Irust |
| | | | | Bath and West Community | y 5 | 0.4 | | | 0.5 | Essex Ambulance Service |
| | | | | Bath Mental Health Care | 1 | 0.1 | Christie Hospital | 6 | 0.5 | Essex and Herts Communi |
| | | | | Bath Royal National Hosp | ital | 0 | Churchill John Radcliffe | 18 | 0.5 | NHS Trust |
| Scottish health boards | | | | Redfordshire and Herts | 5 U | U | City and Hackney Community | 10 | | Essex Rivers Health Care |
| | Service . | | | Ambulance Service | 0 | 0 | Service Trust | 3 | 1.6 | Evoto |
| F | Register | ed | Per cent | Bedford Hospitals | 2 | 0.1 | City Hospitals Sunderland | 8 | 0.2 | Farebarn Coll |
| d | disabled | people | | | | | Clatterbridge Centre for | | 0 | First Community Line HL |
| (: | staff unit | ts) | | Beds and Shires Healthca | are | Se to Star | Oncology | 0 | U | Forest Healthcare |
| Aroull and Okida | | ~ | 0.1 | NHS Trust | 0 | 0 | Olavaland And | 4 | 0.4 | Fosse Health Trust |
| Argyli and Clyde | | 0 | 0.1 | Birmingnam Heartlands | 5.5 | 0.0 | Cieveland Ambulance | 1 | 0.1 | E. |
| Borders | 1 | 2 | 12 | Birmingham Women's | 5.5 | 0.2 | North Durham | 5 | 0.4 | Frimles - Frimle |
| Dumfries and Galloway | | 1 | 1.2 | Healthcare | 0 | 0 | Community Health Services | | | Furness Line Hospital |
| Fife | | 0 | 0 | Bishop Auckland Hospital | 3 | 0.2 | NHS Trust | 4.5 | 0.3 | Gateshead Hoolth |
| | | | | Blackburn Hyndburn and | | | Cornwall and Isles of Scilly | 1 | 03 | Gateshead Hospitala |
| | | | | Ribble Valley | 8 | 0.3 | Healthcare Trust | 7 | 0.0 | |

| IHS trusts | (cont | .) | English and Welsh NHS t | rusts (con | t.) | English and Welsh NHS trust | ts (con | it.) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|----------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Registe disable (staff ur | ered d people nits) | Per cent | R d | egistered isabled peop staff units) | Per cent le | Regis disab (staff | tered led peop units) | Per cent lle |
| v Learning | | | George Elliot Hospital | 5 | 0.3 | Kent and Canterbury Hospital | s 4 | 0.2 |
| ust | 2 | 0.4 | Glan Clywd District Genera | al | | Kettering General Hospital | 14 | 0.9 |
| | 2 | 0.2 | Hospital | 7 | 0.3 | Kidderminster General Health | | |
| NHS Trust | 5 | 0.4 | Glan Hafren NHS Trust | 10 | 0.3 | Services Unit | 0 | 0 |
| ority | 2 | 1.6 | Glanymor NHS Trust | 12 | 0.5 | King Edward VII Hospital | 4.5 | 1.1 |
| Service | 0 | 0 | Glenfield Unit NHS Trust | 3 | 0.2 | Kings Healthcare | 7 | 0.2 |
| ns | | | Gloucester Royal NHS Tru | st 10 | 0.5 | King's Lynn and Wisbech | | |
| : | 3.5 | 0.2 | Gloucester Ambulance | 1 | 0.3 | Hospitals | 4 | 0.2 |
| Hospital | 6 | 0.5 | Gofal Cymuned Clwydian | | | Kings Mill Centre for Health | | |
| | 1 | 0.1 | Community Care | 15 | 0.5 | Care Services | 10 | 0.4 |
| e | - | | Good Hope Hospital NHS | Irust, | | Kingston and Esher Communi | ty | ~ ~ |
| | 0 | 0 | Sutton Coldfield | 3 | 0.2 | Health | 2 | 0.3 |
| mary | 2.5 | 0.1 | Grantham and District Hos | spital | 0.5 | Kingston Hospital | 3.5 | 0.3 |
| Davida | | | Irust | 3 | 0.5 | Lancashire Ambulance | 1 | 0.7 |
| Davius | 6 | 0.7 | Great Ormond Street Hosr | oital | | Service Itust | 4 | 0.7 |
| P | 0.5 | 0.03 | for Children | 2 | 0.1 | Lancashire College of Nursing | | |
| 9 | 5 | 0.3 | Greenwich Healthcare | 22 | 0.8 | and Health Studies | 1 | 0.6 |
| mary and | | 5.0 | Grimsby Health | 1 | 0.04 | Lancaster Acute Hospitals | 6 | 0.4 |
| , and and | 7 | 0.2 | Guild Community Health C | are 8 | 0.5 | Lancaster Priority Services | 9 | 0.9 |
| ervice | 2 | 0.6 | Guvs and St Thomas Host | oital 42 | 0.6 | Landough Hospital | 11 | 0.5 |
| | - | 0.0 | | | 0.0 | Leeds Community and Mental | | 0.0 |
| HS Trust | 4 | 0.4 | Gwent Community Health | 1.5 | 0.1 | Health Services | 7.5 | 0.2 |
| | 3 | 0.1 | Gwynedd Community Hea | lth | | | | |
| | 0 | 0 | NHS Trust Llanfaifechan | 0 | 0 | Leicestershire Ambulance | | |
| oitals | 2 | 0.1 | Gwynedd Hospital NHS Tr | ust | | NHS Trust | 3 | 0.7 |
| 1 | 3 | 0.2 | Bangor | 6 | 0.3 | Leicester General Hospital | 2 | 0.1 |
| | | | Halton General Hospital | 1 | 0.1 | Leicester Mental Health | 7 | 0.3 |
| Service | 0 | 0 | Hampshire Ambulance | | | Leicester Royal Infirmary | 13 | 0.3 |
| nission | 2 | 1.6 | NHS Trust | 0 | 0 | Lewisham Hospital | 11 | 0.5 |
| | 6 | 0.5 | 6.0 | | | | | |
| nce | | | Harefield Hospital (Londor | n) O | 0 | Lifecare (Caterham) | 0 | 0 |
| | 0 | 0 | Haringey Health Care | 74 | 1.0 | Lifespan Healthcare | 16 | 1.6 |
| nunity | | | Harrogate Health Care | 3.5 | 0.2 | Lincoln and Louth NHS Trust | 5 | 0.2 |
| | 1.5 | 0.1 | Harrow and Hillingdon Hea | alth | | Lincoln District Health Care | 4.5 | 0.5 |
| | | | Care | 2 | 0.2 | Lincolnshire Ambulance | 1 | 0.2 |
| or People | | | Hartlepool and Peterlee Ho | spitals 1 | 0.04 | | | |
| ulties | 3.5 | 0.9 | | | A second second | Liverpool Women's Hospital | 4 | 0.8 |
| 5 1. | 7.5 | 0.6 | Hastings and Rother | 5 | 0.2 | Llanelli Dinefwr | 8 | 0.7 |
| T . | 3 | 0.2 | Heatherwood and Wexhan | n Park | Savera De | Luton and Dunstable Hospital | 1 | 0.03 |
| Irust | 3 | 0.2 | Hospitals | 70 | 2.9 | Mancunian Community and | 24/2 | nel rinov |
| | 5 | 0.1 | Heathland Mental Health | 4 | 0.5 | Mental Health Unit | 3 | 0.3 |
| | 0 | 0.0 | Hereford and Worcester | - | | Mayday NHS Trust | 2 | 0.1 |
| Dischilit | 6 | 0.3 | Ambulance | 0 | 0. | | | |
| Disability | | | Hereford Hospitals | 3 | 0.2 | Mental Health and Learning | | |
| Service | F | 0.7 | Liensfendebing Community | | | Disabilities (South Surrey | | |
| Care | 0 | 0.7 | Health | - | 0.5 | and Area) | 5 | 0.7 |
| al | 0 | 0 | Highbury College | 5 | 0.5 | Mid Staffa | - | - |
| ale NHS | 0 | 0 | Highbury College | 5 | 1.0 | Maraau Dagiang Ambulana | 0 | 0 |
| als NI IS | 1 | 0.4 | Hinduguon Hospital | 3 | 0.2 | Mersey Regional Ambulance | 0 | 0.0 |
| spital | 4 | 0.4 | NILS Trust | ire 1 | 0.1 | Service Morton and Sutton Communit | 8 | 0.8 |
| are | | | Horizon Hertfordshiro | 2 | 0.1 | Health Services | y , | 0.0 |
| aro | 3 | 0.2 | rionzon, nertiorashire | 5 | 0.5 | Mid Anglia Community Health | 4 | 0.3 |
| | 1 | 0.1 | Horton General Hospital | 1 | 0.1 | Initia Anglia Community Health | | 0.1 |
| rvice | 3 | 0.4 | Hounslow and Spellthorne | 1 | 0.1 | Mid Cheshire Hospitals | 2 | 01 |
| munity | | 0.1 | Community | 1 | 0.1 | Mid Essex Community Health | 3 | 0.1 |
| , | 1 | 0.1 | Huddersfield NHS Trust | 6.5 | 0.3 | Service | 3 | 03 |
| Care | 5 | 0.2 | Hull and Holderness | 0.0 | 0.0 | Mid Essex Hospital Services | 11 | 0.3 |
| | | 3.3 | Community Health | 1 | 0.04 | Mid Glamorgan Ambulance | | 0.5 |
| ervices | 9 | 0.3 | Humberside Ambulance Se | ervice 1 | 0.2 | Trust | 1 | 03 |
| | 1 | 0.3 | | | 0.2 | Mid Staffordshire Acute | | 0.5 |
| h (Stafford) | 3 | 0.8 | lechyd Morgannwg Health | | | Services Unit | 4 | 03 |
| , | 16 | 0.5 | Trust | 15 | 12 | Services offic | 4 | 0.3 |
| | 15 | 0.4 | Ipswich Hospital | 7 | 0.2 | Mid Staffordshire General | | |
| | | | Isle of Wight Acute | 60 | 4.8 | Hospitals | 1 | 0.2 |
| | 22 | 0.7 | Isle of Wight Community | 00 | 4.0 | Milton Keynes Conoral Hospital | 4 | 0.2 |
| | 5 | 0.3 | Health Care | 1 | 0.04 | Milton Keynes Community Loop | 4 th 0 | 0.3 |
| | 1.5 | 0.1 | James Paget Hospital | 1 | 0.04 | Moorfield Evo Hoonital | 0 11 | 0 |
| re | 0 | 0 | Great Yarmouth | 2 | 01 | Morecambe Bay NUS Truct | 0 | 0.3 |
| | 5 | 0.2 | and turned in | 2 | 0.1 | and the bay NHS must | 0 | U |
| | - | J.L | | | | | | |

Number and percentage of registered disabled people employed in public sector organisations, 1996 (cont.)

Number and percentage of registered disabled people employed in public sector organisations, 1996 (cont.)

Great Britain

12

Per cent

0.2

0.2

0.1

0.1

0.6

0.4 0.2

0.8

0.3

Per cent

0.4

0 0.4

0

0.6

0.3

0 0.1 0.2

0.2

0.2 0.1

0.1

0.3

0

0.2

_

0.2 0.3

0.2

0.2 0.1

0.7

0

0.4

0 0.2

| | Registered | Per cent | Registe | ered ed people | Per cent | Regis disab | stered |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------|---|----------|
| in the second | (staff units) | | (staff u | nits) | | (staff | f units) |
| Morriston Hospital | 4.5 | 0.2 | Oxford Community Health | 3 | 0.3 | Royal Hospitals NHS Trust | 9 |
| Mount Vernon Hospital | 2 | 0.1 | Oxfordshire Family Health | | | Royal Hull Hospital | 2 |
| Mulberry Lincolnshire | 1 | 0.3 | Service | 1 | 1.0 | Royal Liverpool Children's | |
| Nevill Hall District Trust | 4 | 0.3 | Oxfordshire Mental Healthcare | 0 | 0 | Hospital | 8 |
| New Possibilities | 2 | 0.2 | Oxleas NHS Trust | 2 | 0.2 | Royal Liverpool University | |
| | | | Papworth Hospital | 0 | 0 | Hospital | 4 |
| Newcastle City Health N | IHS | | | | | Royal London Hospital and | |
| Trust | 10 | 0.4 | Parkside Mental Health | | | Association Community | |
| Newham Healthcare | 3 | 0.2 | Services | 2 | 0.2 | Service | 8 |
| Norfolk and Norwich He | alth | | Parkside Health | 12 | 0.7 | | |
| Care | 6 | 0.2 | Pathfinder NHS Trust | 10 | 1.1 | Royal National Orthopaedic | |
| Northallerton Health Ser | vices 3.5 | 0.3 | Pembrokeshire | 3 | 0.2 | Hospital | 11 |
| North Birmingham Com | munity | | Peterborough Hospitals Unit | 13 | 0.7 | Royal Oldham Hospital | 14 |
| Health | 1 | 0.1 | | | | Royal Shrewsbury Hospital | 15 |
| | | | Phoenix NHS Trust | 11 | 0.5 | Royal Surrey and St Lukes | |
| North Birmingham Ment | al | | Pilgrim Health Trust | 5 | 0.3 | Hospital | 0 |
| Health | 0 | 0 | Pinderfields Hospital Trust | | | Royal United Hospital Bath | |
| North Cumbria Health | | | Wakefield | 3 | 0.1 | Health | 8 |
| Authority | 1 | 1.3 | Plymouth Community Services | 7 | 0.5 | | |
| North Downs Communit | ty | | Pontefract Hospitals | 3 | 0.3 | Royal Victoria Infirmary and | |
| Health | 2 | 0.2 | | | | Association Hospitals | 5 |
| North Durham Acute Ho | spital 4 | 0.2 | Poole General Hospital | 7 | 0.3 | Royal West Sussex Trust, now | N |
| North East Essex Mental | Health 0 | 0 | Portsmouth Health Care NHS | | | St Richards Hospital Trust | 7 |
| | | | Trust | 2.5 | 0.1 | Royal Wolverhampton NHS | |
| North East Worcester | | | Portsmouth Hospital Trust | 2 | 0 | Trust | 6 |
| Healthcare Trust | 2 | 0.3 | Powys Health Care | 8 | 0.8 | Rugby | 2 |
| Northern Devon Healtho | are 7 | 0.4 | Premier Health | 6 | 0.3 | Salford Community Health Ca | are |
| Northern General Hospi | tal 11.5 | 0.3 | | | | NHS Trust | 2 |
| Northgate and Prudhoe | 5 | 0.3 | Preston Acute Hospital | 5 | 0.2 | | |
| North Hertfordshire | 9 | 0.4 | Princes Alexandra Hospital | 6 | 0.3 | Salford Mental Health Service | es |
| | | | Princess Royal Hospital, | | | NHS Trust | 17 |
| North Kent Health Care | Trust 1 | 0.1 | Telford | 2 | 0.2 | Salford Royal Hospital | 5 |
| North Lakeland Healthc | are 7 | 0.7 | Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, | | | Salisbury Health Care | 1 |
| North Middlesex Hospit | al 6 | 0.4 | East Herts | 6 | 0.4 | Scarborough & North East | |
| North Manchester Healt | h Care | | Queen Mary's, Sidcup – | | | Yorkshire Health Care | 5 |
| NHS Trust | 9 | 0.4 | Bexley Health | 2 | 0.1 | Scunthorpe and Goole | |
| North Mersey Communit | y 34 | 1.1 | | | | Hospitals | 1 |
| | | | Queen Mother Hospital | 0 | 0 | | |
| North Staffordshire Con | nbined | | Queens Medical Centre | 11 | 0.2 | Scunthorpe Community | 0 |
| Healthcare | 7.5 | 0.3 | Queen Victoria Hospital | 3 | 0.6 | Health Unit | 0 |
| North Staffordshire Hos | pital 13 | 0.3 | Ravensbourne Priority Health | 4 | 0.2 | Severn NHS Irust | 14 |
| North Tees NHS Trust | 2.5 | 0.1 | Redbridge and Waltham Forest | 0 | 0 | Sheffield Childrens Hospital | 1.5 |
| North Tyneside Health C | are 0.5 | 0.5 | Family Practitioners | 0 | 0 | Sneffield Community Health | 10 5 |
| Northumberland Mental | Health | | | | 0.0 | Irust Olympic Organization | 13.5 |
| Trust | 1 | 0.2 | Redbridge Health Care Trust | 4 | 0.2 | Shropshire Community | |
| | | | Redcliffe Infirmary | 6 | 0.6 | Health | 4 |
| Northumberland Commu | inity | 0.0 | Rhondda NHS Trust | 2 | 0.1 | Chuses shine Mantal Lie alth | |
| Health NHS Trust | 1 | 0.2 | Richmond Twickennam Health | 10 | 0.0 | Shropshire Mental Health | 1 |
| Northumbria Ambulance | Service 3 | 0.4 | Care Irust | 12 | 0.6 | Service | 4 |
| North Wales Ambulance | rust | | Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt | 0 | 0 | Somerset NHS Irust | |
| Mold | 6 | 1.1 | | 10 | 0.5 | South & East Wales Ambuland | ce o |
| North Warwickshire NHS | 5 Irust 4 | 0.2 | Rochdale Health Care | 12 | 0.5 | Southampton University | - 4 5 |
| North West Anglia Healt | n | | Rockingham Forest NHS Trust | 3 | 0.2 | Hospital Irust | 14.5 |
| Commission | 0.5 | 0.02 | Rotherham General Hospitals | 7 | 0.2 | South Bedfordshire | 0 |
| | | | Rotherham Priority Health | _ | | Community Health Care | 3 |
| North Yorkshire Ambula | nce | | Services | 1 | 0.5 | | |
| Service | 0 | 0 | Royal Berks & Battle Hospital | 30 | 0.9 | South Birmingham Communi | ity |
| Norwich Community He | alth | | | | | Health | 12 |
| Partnership | 7 | 0.2 | Royal Berkshire Ambulance | 2 | 0.6 | South Birmingham Mental | |
| Nottingham City Hospita | al NHS | | Royal Bournemouth and | - | | Health | 15 |
| Irust | 8 | 0.2 | Christchurch | 7.5 | 0.3 | South Bucks | 1 |
| Nottingham Community | Health | C . | Royal Cornwall Hospital & | 0 | 0.0 | South Cumbria Community a | ina |
| Irust | 2 | 0.1 | West Cornwall Hospital | 9 | 0.3 | Mental Health Unit | 0 |
| | | | Royal Devon and Exeter NHS | | | South Devon Healthcare | 8 |
| Nottingham Healthcare | NHS | | Irust Exeter Specialist | 15 | | | |
| T | 2 | 0.1 | Services | 18 | 0.7 | South Downs Health NHS Tru | ust 0 |
| Irust | 2000 | | Royal Free Hampstead | 6 | 0.2 | South Durham Health Care | 1 |
| Nottinghamshire Ambul | ance | | | | | | |
| Nottinghamshire Ambul Service | 2 | 0.4 | | | | Southend Community Care | 3 |
| Irust Nottinghamshire Ambul Service Nuffield Orthopaedic (O | xford) 3 | 0.4 0.5 | | | | Southend Community Care Southend Health Club | 3 2 |
| Nottinghamshire Ambul Service Nuffield Orthopaedic (O Optimum Health Service | 2 xford) 3 >s 7 | 0.4 0.5 0.6 | | | | Southend Community Care Southend Health Club Southern Derbyshire Mental | 3 2 |

| G | reat | Britain | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|----------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| trusts | (cont | t.) | English and Welsh NHS tru | ısts (cor | nt.) | English ar |
| Registe disableo (staff un | red d peopl iits) | Per cent | Reg disa (sta | gistered abled peop off units) | Per cent | |
| st | 9 | 0.0 | auth Kent Community | | | United Bris |
| | 2 | 0.2 | Health Care Trust | 2 | 0.2 | Unit of Lea |
| S | 8 | | South Kent NHS Trust | 55 | 0.2 | Unit of Lee |
| у | 0 | 0,4 | Hospitals | 0.0 | U.L | Hospital |
| | 4 | 0.1 | Community and Mental | | 0.0 | Velindre Ho |
| na v | | | Health | 1.5 | 0.2 | Commu |
| ., | 8 | 0.1 | Hospitals | 25 | 0.4 | |
| ali a | | | Southmead Health Services | 18 | 0.5 | Walsall Co |
| aic | 11 | 16 | cauthport and Formby | 7 | 0.5 | Walsall Ho: |
| | 14 | 0.4 | Southport Priority and Famil | у | | Walsgrave |
| tal | 15 | 0.6 | Services Unit | 3 | 0.5 | Walton Cer |
| S | 0 | 0 | South Tees Acute Hospital | 4.5 | 0.1 | Wandswor |
| th | 0 | U | Mental Health | 1 | 0.1 | Health N |
| | 8 | 0.3 | South Tyneside Health Care | 4 | 0.2 | |
| nd | | | auth Wanujakshire General | | | Warks Amb |
| nu | 5 | 0.1 | NHS Trust | 3 | 0.1 | Warrington |
| , now | | | South Warwickshire Health | | | Weald of K |
| rust JS | 7 | 0.5 | Care Auth Wanujakabira Mantal | 3.5 | 0.3 | Wearside F |
| 10 | 6 | 0.2 | Health | 1 | 0.2 | Wellhouse |
| | 2 | 0.3 | South Yorkshire Metropolitar | ١ | | West Berks |
| th Care | 2 | 0.0 | Ambulance and Paramedi | C 1 | 0.2 | West Ches |
| | 2 | 0.0 | St George's Health Care Trus | st 7 | 0.2 | West Coun |
| rvices | | | | | | Service |
| | 1/ | 1.3 | St Helens and Knowsley | 3 | 0.1 | West Cumb |
| | 1 | 0.2 | St Helens and Knowsley NHS | S | 0.1 | West Dorse |
| st | - | | Trust | 2 | 0.3 | West Herts |
| | 5 | 0.2 | St Helier's Health Care Trust | 5 | 0.2 | Trust West Lamb |
| | 1 | 0.1 | Hospital | 10.5 | 0.2 | Health C |
| | | | St Mary's | 2 | 0.1 | West Lanca |
| | 0 | 0 | StPeter's Hospital NHS Trus | + 1 | 0.1 | West Linds |
| | 14 | 0.5 | Staffordshire Ambulance | | 0.1 | West Londe |
| ital | 7.5 | 0.7 | Service | 3 | 0.8 | NHS Trus |
| aith 1: | 3.5 | 0.5 | Stockport Healthcare | 6 | 0.4 | West Middl Hospital |
| | 0.0 | | Stoke Mandeville Hospital | 11 | 0.2 | West Midla |
| | 4 | 0.3 | Surroy Lloophing to LL - LL | | | Service |
| 1 | | | Care Trust | 4 | 0.2 | Weston Are |
| | 4 | 0.6 | Swansea NHS Trust | 4.5 | 0.2 | Weston Are |
| Jamaa | 1 | 0.8 | Swindon & Molborough NHT | 0 | 0 | Weston Par |
| lance | 0 | 0.0 | Services | 7 | 0.5 | West Suffol Trust |
| 1 | 4.5 | 0.3 | Tameside and Glossop | , | 0.0 | West Wales |
| - | 3 | 0.2 | Community and Priority | 3 | 0.2 | Trust |
| re | 0 | 0.2 | Taunton and Somerset Hosp | ital 23 | 0.9 | West Yorks |
| nunity | | 0.0 | Teddington Memorial Hospita | al O | 0.0 | Weybourne |
| -1 | 12 | 0.0 | Services | | | Trust |
| al | 15 | 0.8 | The Bury Healthcare NHS | 0.5 | 0.1 | Whittingtor |
| | 1 | 0.04 | Trust | 12 | 0.6 | Hospital |
| nity and | 0 | 0 | ine Freeman Group | 11 | 0.3 | Wigan and |
| | 8 | 0.2 | The Royal London | | | Service T |
| | | 0 | Homeopathic Hospital | 0 | 0 | Wiltshire He |
| S Trust | 0 | 0.1 | NHS Trust | | | Winchester |
| are | 3 | 0.3 | Tower Hamlets Healthcare | 3 | 1.3 | Healthca |
| | 2 | 0.2 | NHS Trust | 4 | 0.2 | |
| ntal | 1 | 0.1 | UCL Hospitale | t 13 | 0.6 | |
| | | | ; | 8 | 0.2 | |
| | | | | | | |

| lish and Welsh NHS t | rusts (cont |) | English and Welsh NHS trusts (cont.) | | | | |
|----------------------------|--|---------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| R di (s | egistered sabled peopl taff units) | Per cent e | Reg disa (sta | jistered P abled people iff units) | | | |
| ed Bristol Healthcare | 13 | 0.3 | Wirral Hospitals | 8 | | | |
| of Learning Disability, | | | Wolverhampton Primary | | | | |
| kford | 3 | 0.5 | Healthcare | 3 | | | |
| of Leeds Teaching | | | Worcester Royal Infirmary | 2 | | | |
| ospitals | 18 | 0.4 | Worcester Community | | | | |
| dre Hospital NHS Trus | st U | 0 | Unit Worthing and Southlands | 1 | | | |
| ommunity Health | 4 | 0.3 | Hospital | 13 | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| all Community Health | 0.5 | 0 | Worthing Priority Care Unit | 4 | | | |
| all Hospital | 0.5 | 0.2 | Wrightington Hospital | 3 | | | |
| arave Hospital | 9 | 0.2 | Vardley Green Unit | 4 | | | |
| on Centre for Neuroloc | 11/ | 0.2 | York Health Services | 85 | | | |
| d Neurosurgery | 0 | 0 | TOR Health Services | 0.5 | | | |
| dsworth Community | 0 | 0 | All | 2 404 | | | |
| alth NHS Trust | 0 | 0 | | 2,404 | | | |
| e Ambulance Service | 0 | 0 | | | | | |
| ington Acuto Linit | 1 | 0 1 | | | | | |
| ington Priority Care Llr | nit 7 | 0.1 | | | | | |
| d of Kent NHS Trust | 1 | 0.5 | | | | | |
| side Priority Health Ca | are 1 | 0.1 | | | | | |
| oldo i nonty noutin ot | | 0.1 | Scottish NHS trusts | | | | |
| nouse | 6 | 0.3 | | | | | |
| Berkshire Priority Car | e 8 | 0.4 | Reg | jistered P | | | |
| Cheshire NHS Trust | | | disa | abled people | | | |
| riority Care Unit) | 3 | 0.4 | (sta | ff units) | | | |
| Country Ambulance | | | | | | | |
| rvice | 1 | 0.1 | Angus NHS Trust | 8 | | | |
| Cumbria Health Autho | ority 5 | 0.2 | Borders Community Health | | | | |
| | | | Services NHS Trust | 0 | | | |
| Dorset General Hospit | als 1 | 0.1 | Caithness and Sutherland | 2 | | | |
| Herts Community Hea | alth | 0.0 | Central Scotland Healthcare | 0 | | | |
| ISI Lomboth Community | 4 | 0.2 | Dumfries Galloway Acute and | ł | | | |
| alth Caro | 4 | 0.2 | Maternity Hospital NHS Tru | ust 8 | | | |
| Lancachiro | 4 | 0.3 | | | | | |
| Lindsay NHS Truet | 0 | 0.5 | Dumfries and Galloway | | | | |
| Endody Nilo nust | 0 | 0 | Community Care | 5 | | | |
| London Health Care | | | Dundee Healthcare NHS Tru | st 0 | | | |
| IS Trust | 3 | 0.2 | Dundee Teaching Hospital | 4.5 | | | |
| Middlesex University | | | East and Midlethian NUIC Tru | ey 5 | | | |
| spital | 7 | 0.6 | East and Midiothian NHS Iru | IST 4 | | | |
| Midlands Ambulance | | | Edinburgh Healthcare Trust | 7 | | | |
| rvice | 2 | 0.2 | Edinburgh Nick Children's | 1 | | | |
| moreland Hospitals | 2 | 0.4 | NHS Trust | 1 | | | |
| on Area Health | 2 | 0.2 | Falkirk and District Boyal | | | | |
| | | | Infirmary NHS Trust | 2 | | | |
| on Park Hospital | 1 | 0.2 | Fife Healthcare NHS Trust | 8 | | | |
| Suffolk Hospital NHS | - | | Glasgow Royal Infirmary NH | S | | | |
| IST Malaa Ambulaa - Nii | 5 | 0.2 | Trust | 0 | | | |
| wales Ambulance NH | 15 | 0 | | | | | |
| Vorkshire Matropolita | 0 | 0 | Grampian Healthcare NHS | | | | |
| hulance Service | 2 | 0.2 | Trust | 10 | | | |
| ourne Community NE | 19 | 0.5 | Gt Glasgow Community and | | | | |
| ist | 2 | 0.4 | Mental Health Service NHS | 5 | | | |
| | 2 | 0.4 | Irust | - | | | |
| ington & Roval Northe | rn | | Hairmyres and Stonehouse | | | | |
| spital | 6 | 0.3 | Hospitals NHS Irust | 2.5 | | | |
| n and Leigh Health | | | Truct | 0 | | | |
| rvice Trust | 10 | 0.2 | Inversive Revel NUC Trust | 6 | | | |
| hire Ambulance | 0 | 0 | Inverciyue Royal NHS Irust | 3 | | | |
| hire Health Service | 2 | 0.2 | Kirkcaldy Acute Hospital NU | S | | | |
| hester and Eastleigh | | | Trust | 3 | | | |
| althcare Trust | 7 | 0.3 | Law Hospital NHS Trust | 3 | | | |
| | | | Monklands and Reliebille | 2 | | | |
| | | | Hospitals | 24.5 | | | |
| | | | Moray Health Services NHS | | | | |
| | | | Trust | 0 | | | |
| | | | North Avrshire and Arran | 12 | | | |

SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

362

Number and percentage of registered disabled people employed in public sector organisations, 1996 (cont.)

| Scottish NHS trusts (cont | .) | - | Other bodies within the NHS | | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--|--|----------------|--|--|
| Re dis (sta | gistered abled peop aff units) | Per cent | | Registered disabled peop (staff units) | Per cent le | | |
| Perth and Kinross Healthca | re | | Dental Practice Board | 20 | 3.6 | | |
| NHS Trust | 1.5 | 0.1 | London Ambulance Ser | vice 7 | 0.2 | | |
| Queen Margaret Hospital | | | Prescription Pricing | | | | |
| NHS Trust | 0 | 0 | Authority | 13.5 | 0.8 | | |
| Raigmore Hospital | 4.5 | 0.3 | Scottish Health Commo | on | | | |
| Renfrewshire Healthcare | | | Services Agency | 12 | 0.5 | | |
| NHS Trust | - | | Welsh Health Common | | | | |
| Royal Aberdeen Hospital | | | Services Organisation | n 4 | 0.3 | | |
| Trust | 4.5 | 0.1 | | | | | |
| | | | All | 56.5 | 0.6 | | |
| Royal Alexandra Hospital | 3 | 0.2 | | | | | |
| Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh | 1 | | | | | | |
| NHS Trust | 11 | 0.3 | and the second sec | | | | |
| South Ayrshire Hospitals | | | | | | | |
| NHS Trust | 6.5 | 0.5 | and the second s | | | | |
| Southern General Hospital | 4.5 | 0.2 | | | | | |
| Stirling Royal Infirmary | 3 | 0.2 | and the second s | | | | |
| | | | Nationalised industries | and public au | thorities | | |
| Stobhill NHS Trust | 1 | 0.1 | | and public ad | unonues | | |
| Victoria Infirmary NHS Trust | 2 | 0.1 | | Pagistarad | Percent | | |
| Western General Hospitals | | | 20 - Y - 6192 | dischlad naan | r er cent | | |
| NHS Trust | 10 | 0.4 | CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER | (at-ff wite) | ie | | |
| West Glasgow Hospitals | | | | (staff units) | | | |
| University NHS Trust | 1 | 0 | | | | | |
| West Lothian | 5 | 0.1 | British Broadcasting Corporation | 150 | 0.7 | | |
| Yorkhill NHS Trust | 2.5 | 0.1 | Civil Aviation Authority | 25 | 0.4 | | |
| All | 177.5 | 0.2 | All | 175 | 0.6 | | |

| | Great | Britai |
|---|--|--------|
| Government departme | nts | |
| Angeland Parlant Anathol steak Ingelsates | Registered disabled peop (staff units) | Per ce |
| Agriculture, Fisheries & F | -ood 145 | 14 |
| Crown Office, Scotland | 9 | 0.0 |
| Crown Prosecution Serv | vice 43 | 0.0 |
| Customs and Excise | 346 | 1.0 |
| Defence | 1,172 | 1.(|
| Education and Employm | nent 1,513 | 34 |
| Environment | 51 | 1. |
| Forestry Commission | 53 | 1 |
| Foreign and Commonwe | ealth | |
| Office | 17 | 0.3 |
| Health | 57 | 1. |
| Health and Safety Execu | utive 101 | 2. |
| Home Office | 105 | 0. |
| Inland Revenue | 1,205 | 2. |
| Intervention Board | 38 | 4. |
| Land Registry | 236 | 2. |
| Lord Chancellor's Dept. | 200 | 1. |
| National Savings | 142 | 2. |
| Office for National Statis | stics 59 | 1. |
| Ordnance Survey | 14 | 0. |
| Overseas Development | | |
| Administration | 22 | 1. |
| Prison Service | 58 | 0. |
| Registers of Scotland | 27 | 2. |
| Scottish Office | 59 | 1. |
| Scottish Prison Service | 7 | 0. |
| Social Security | 1,959 | |
| Trade and Industry | 110 | 1. |
| Transport | 117 | 1. |
| Welsh Office | 19 | 0. |
| Other government | | |
| departments | 157 | 0. |
| All | 8,076 | 1. |

15 18 .19 20 .23 32 .33

Source: Cabinet Off

LABOUR MARKET data

BB

| TABLES | | EAR | NINGS | |
|--|------------|-------|--|------|
| Notes | S3 | 5.1 | Average Earnings Index: industrial sectors | S47 |
| abour Force Survey: UK | S4 | 5.3 | Average Earnings Index: industries | S48 |
| Workforce: UK | S4 | 5.8 | Unit wage costs | S51 |
| 12 Labour Force Survey: GB | S5 | 5.9 | International comparisons | S52 |
| 1.3 Workforce: GB | S5 | | | COL |
| A workround economic indicators | S6 | DET | | |
| 5 Background coonerne indicatere | | 61 | Poport index movements | CE A |
| NOVMENT | | 6.0 | Detailed indices | 504 |
| MPLOYMENT | S 7 | 6.2 | Average for colocted items | 554 |
| Translavees in employment: industry time series | 58 | 0.0 | Average for selected items | 500 |
| 2 Employees in employment: administrative technical | 00 | 0.4 | Changes an experience and an experience | 500 |
| 3 Employees in employment, administrative teerinical | \$10 | 0.0 | Changes on a year earlier: time series | 557 |
| and cierical in maintractioning | S10 | 6.8 | International comparisons | S58 |
| 8 Output, employment and productivity | 512 | 6.9 | International comparisons: all items exc housing costs | S60 |
| NEMPLOYMENT | | LABO | OUR FORCE SURVEY | |
| 1 UK summary | S14 | 7.1 | Economic activity: seasonally adjusted | S62 |
| 2 GB summary | S14 | 7.2 | Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted | S63 |
| 3 Regions | S16 | 7.3 | Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted | S64 |
| A Assisted and local areas | S21 | 7.4 | Full-time and part-time workers | S65 |
| 5 Age and duration: UK | S22 | 7.5 | Alternative measures of unemployment | 000 |
| 6 Regions: summary | S24 | | (seasonally adjusted) | 566 |
| 7 Age: time series UK | S26 | 76 | Alternative measures of unemployment | 000 |
| 8 Duration: time series UK | S26 | 1.0 | (not seasonally adjusted) | \$67 |
| g Counties and local authority areas | S27 | 77 | lob-related training received by employees | 007 |
| 10 Parliamentary constituencies | S30 | 7.8 | Average actual weekly beyrs by inductor aportor | 500 |
| 15 Age: estimated rates | S35 | 1.0 | Average actual weekly hours by industry sector | 209 |
| 18 International comparisons | S36 | 0.01/ | | |
| 19 UK flows | S38 | GOVI | ERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING | |
| 20 GB flows by age | S39 | 8.1 | Number of people participating in the programmes | S70 |
| 23 Claim history: interval between claims | S40 | 8.2 | Number of starts on the programmes | ~S70 |
| 24 By sought and usual occupation | S40 | 8.3 | Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET leavers | S71 |
| Redundancies in Great Britain | S41 | 8.4 | Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers | S71 |
| 33 Redundancies by region | S41 | 8.5 | Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET leavers | |
| 84 Bedundancies by age | S/1 | | who completed their agreed training | S73 |
| 35 Bedundancies by industry | S/1 | 8.6 | Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers who | |
| 86 Redundancies by occupation | S41 | | completed their agreed training | S73 |
| Allera | | отня | ER FACTS AND FIGURES | |
| ACANCIES | | Δ1 | Disabled iobsockers: GR | 074 |
| UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows | S42 | ~ ~ ~ | Disabled jobseekers. GB | 574 |
| 2 Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions | S42 | DEEU | | |
| 3 Summary: regions | S43 | DEFI | NITIONS | S74 |
| BOUR DISPUTES | | REGI | JLARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS | S75 |
| 1 Totals; industries; causes | S44 | | | |
| 2 Stoppages of work: summary | S45 | STAT | ISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS | \$76 |
| | | | | 0/0 |

Publication dates of main economic indicators September – November

| ^{nour} market statistics ^{mployment} , employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, ^{fuctivity} and industrial disputes. | Retail prices index |
|---|---------------------|
| tember | September |

Note: A staff unit is a registered disabled person who is employed for more than 30 hours a week, and half a staff unit is a person employed for between 10 and 30 hours per week.
 No figures available.
 Estimated figure.
 Now amalgamated health authority.

S1

In the information age you need fast access to facts and figures.

Information about the Office for National Statistics, its services and data is available on the Internet. ONS's site on the World Wide Web is at: http://www.emap.com/ons/

You will find information on: ■ THE WORK OF THE ONS ■ OFFICIAL STATISTICS CODE OF PRACTICE ■ STATSFAX SERVICE ■ PRESS RELEASES ■ ONS DATABANK/NAVIDATA ■ PRODUCT CATALOGUE

> ONS's Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group (SESAG) has a separate site at: http://www.open.gov.uk/Imsd/Imsdhome.htm.

Look here for information on:

SAMPLE SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA, INCLUDING LABOUR MARKET AND LABOUR FORCE SURVEY (LFS) DATA SUBSCRIPTIONS TO LABOUR MARKET TRENDS NOMIS HELPLINES ON LABOUR MARKET AND LFS DATA

You can also email SESAG on sesag.cso.cax@gtnet.gov.uk

NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

office for National Statistics publishes ular and complementary measures of nt and unemployment. One which is a sample survey he United Kinadom: the ment information collecters and information on unemcount of people claiming been available for ce spring 1992; prior to this was conducted in the spring of Quarterly information for the m is only available from winter the first quarterly LFS was conthern Ireland: prior to this the ern Ireland (and therefore the om) was conducted annually. wing summary tables the LFS rce series have been used to possible, separate overall piclabour force; the construction of ically active' in the LFS table tal 'workforce' in the Workforce le represent different approaches to estiating the total number either in employnt or seeking employment.

MPLOYMENT

two measures of employment are comon very different bases. The LFS classipeople according to their main job; se in employment are people who did at ast one hour's work in the reference week had a job they were temporarily away n). In contrast, the Workforce in (WiE) counts jobs which conute to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). her, all LFS estimates come from a sinsource and are necessarily consistent. s is not the case with the WiE estimates. ch depend on several sources - esties for employees and for the Armed es are based on data from employers; res for the self-employed are taken from LFS; and estimates of those on workited government training schemes are ained from administrative sources. dditionally, the LFS is based on an average ver 13 weeks, while the WiE is a point-inme estimate.

OVERNMENT-SUPPORTED

th the LFS and WiE series have separate ^{imponents} for people on government-

supported 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 Organization) 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 unemploymentrelated benefits at Employment Service offices on a particular day each month who are out of work, available for, capable of and actively seeking employment. 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 and qualifications. 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 guarter 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: and second, it is not internationally comparable.

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

0.1

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

| | 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 |
| All 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr | 22,077 21,871 21,968 | 3,227 3,186 3,304 | 377 356 336 | 181 151 146 | 25,862 25,564 25,754 | 2,832 2,998 2,797 | 28,694 28,561 28,551 | 16,615 16,838 16,913 | 45,310 45,400 45,465 |
| 1995/6 Win 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996/7 Win | 22,603 22,619 22,641 22,787 22,949 | 3,301 3,294 3,369 3,372 3,366 | 259 248 247 223 223 | 122 127 118 122 114 | 26,285 26,288 26,374 26,505 26,653 | 2,405 2,392 2,327 2,293 2,180 | 28,690 28,679 28,702 28,798 28,833 | 16,995 17,045 17,074 17,019 17,024 | 45,685 45,724 45,775 45,816 45,857 |
| Changes Aut 96-Win96/7 | 163 | -7 | -1 | -8 | 148 | -113 | 35 | 6 | 41 |
| Win95/6-Win96/7 | 346 | 65 | -36 | -8 | 367 | -225 | 143 | 29 | 172 |
| Males 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr | 11,622 11,414 11,459 | 2,443 2,390 2,487 | 246 232 220 | 55 43 49 | 14,366 14,079 14,216 | 1,897 2,019 1,858 | 16,263 16,098 16,074 | 5,661 5,888 5,976 | 21,924 21,985 22,050 |
| 1995/6 Win 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996/7 Win | 11,797 11,822 11,821 11,915 12,024 | 2,488 2,473 2,534 2,532 2,525 | 162 156 156 136 136 134 | 36 41 38 41 39 | 14,484 14,493 14,549 14,624 14,722 | 1,590 1,577 1,521 1,481 1,375 | 16,074 16,070 16,070 16,105 16,097 | 6,131 6,162 6,193 6,183 6,218 | 22,206 22,232 22,262 22,288 22,315 |
| Changes Aut 96-Win96/7 | 110 | -7 | -2 | -2 | 98 | -107 | -9 | 35 | 26 |
| Win95/6-Win96/7 | 227 | 36 | -28 | 3 | 238 | -215 | 23 | 86 | 109 |
| Females 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr | 10,455 10,457 10,509 | 784 796 817 | 131 123 116 | 126 108 97 | 11,497 11,485 11,539 | 935 979 939 | 12,431 12,464 12,478 | 10,955 10,951 10,938 | 23,386 23,415 23,416 |
| 1995/6 Win 1996 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996/7 Win | 10,806 10,797 10,820 10,872 10,925 | 813 821 835 840 841 | 97 92 91 87 89 | 86 85 81 81 76 | 11,801 11,795 11,825 11,881 11,931 | 814 814 806 812 805 | 12,616 12,609 12,632 12,692 12,736 | 10,864 10,883 10,881 10,835 10,806 | 23,480 23,492 23,512 23,527 23,542 |
| Changes Aut 96-Win96/7 | 53 | 1 | 1 | -5 | 50 | -7 | 44 | -29 | 15 |
| 141-05/0 141-00/7 | 110 | ~ | 0 | 10 | 100 | 0 | 120 | -57 | 62 |

SUMMARY TABLE O.3 The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS

| | In employmen | it | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
| | Employees | Self- employed | Government- supported training programmes | Unpaid family workers | Total | ILO unemployed | Total econ. active | Econ. inactive | All aged 16 & over | Contract and a state of the |
| All 1996 Spr Sum Aut 1996/97 Win 1997 Spr | 22,085 22,096 22,252 22,401 22,507 | 3,213 3,289 3,283 3,277 3,260 | 225 225 200 199 197 | 122 114 115 108 111 | 25,645 25,724 25,851 25,985 26,076 | 2,321 2,255 2,221 2,111 2,037 | 27,966 27,978 28,072 28,096 28,113 | 16,556 16,582 16,527 16,542 16,564 | 44,522 44,560 44,599 44,638 44,677 | |
| Changes | 106 | -17 | -1 | 3 | 91 | -74 | 17 | 22 | 39 | |
| Spr96-Spr97 | 422 | 47 | -27 | -11 | 431 | -285 | 146 | 8 | 154 | |
| Males 1996 Spr Sum Aut 1996/97Win 1997 Spr | 11,551 11,542 11,637 11,743 11,817 | 2,403 2,466 2,459 2,454 2,421 | 142 143 122 119 121 | 40 37 40 37 37 | 14,137 14,187 14,258 14,353 14,395 | 1,525 1,472 1,432 1,326 1,294 | 15,662 15,659 15,690 15,679 15,689 | 5,992 6,019 6,014 6,050 6,064 | 21,654 21,678 21,703 21,728 21,753 | |
| Changes Win 96/97-Spr97 | 74 | -33 | 2 | 0 | 42 | -32 | 11 | 14 | 25 | |
| Spr96-Spr97 | 266 | 18 | -21 | -4 | 259 | -231 | 28 | 72 | 99 | |
| Females 1996 Spr Sum Aut 1996/97Win 1997 Spr | 10,534 10,554 10,615 10,658 10,690 | 810 823 824 824 840 | 83 82 79 79 79 76 | 82 77 75 71 75 | 11,509 11,537 11,593 11,632 11,681 | 796 782 789 785 743 | 12,305 12,319 12,382 12,417 12,424 | 10,564 10,562 10,513 10,492 10,500 | 22,869 22,881 22,895 22,909 22,923 | |
| Changes Win 96/97-Sor97 | 32 | 16 | -3 | 3 | 49 | -42 | 7 | 7 | 14 | |
| Spr96-Spr97 | 156 | 30 | -6 | -7 | 172 | -53 | 119 | -64 | 55 | |

We: LFS seasonal quarters are defined as follows: spring (March-May); summer (June-August); autumn (September-November); winter (December-February).

THOUSAND

0 2 SUMMARY TABLE

| J.2 | The Workforce in t | the United Kingdom: | seasonally adjusted |
|-----|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | |

Note: LFS seasonal quarters are defined as follows: spring (March-May); summer (June-August); autumn (September-November); winter (December-February).

| | Workforce in emp | oloyment | | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Seattle al | Employees in employment | Self- employed | Work-related Government- supported training | HM forces | Total | Claimant unemployed | Workforce | |
| All 1994 Mar 1995 Mar 1996 Mar | 21,656 21,923 22,111 | 3,274 3,371 3,302 | 323 270 214 | 254 233 222 | 25,508 25,797 25,849 | 2,729 2,352 2,187 | 28,236 28,149 28,036 | |
| 1996 Sep 1996 Dec 1997 Mar | 22,304 22,355 22,459 | 3,367 3,361 3,355 | 191 190 180 | 218 216 214 | 26,080 26,122 26,209 | 2,071 1,880 1,711 | 28,151 28,002 27,919 | |
| Changes Dec 96 - Mar 97 | 104 | -6 | -10 | -3 | 86 | -169 | -83 | |
| Mar 96 - Mar 97 | 348 | 53 | -34 | -8 | 359 | -476 | -117 | |
| Males 1994 Mar 1995 Mar 1996 Mar | 10,943 11,079 11,179 | 2,453 2,550 2,490 | 203 166 135 | 237 217 207 | 13,835 14,011 14,010 | 2,093 1,797 1,666 | 15.929 15,809 15,676 | |
| 1996 Sep 1996 Dec 1997 Mar | 11,263 11,326 11,430 | 2,532 2,525 2,520 | 120 120 114 | 203 201 199 | 14,118 14,172 14,262 | 1,572 1,430 1,308 | 15,690 15,603 15,570 | |
| Changes Dec 96 - Mar 97 | 103 | -5 | -6 | -2 | 90 | -123 | -33 | |
| Mar 96 - Mar 97 | 251 | 30 | -21 | -8 | 252 | -359 | -107 | |
| Females 1994 Mar 1995 Mar 1996 Mar | 10,714 10,844 10,933 | 821 821 812 | 120 104 79 | 18 17 16 | 11,672 11,785 11,839 | 635 555 520 | 12,308 12,340 12,360 | |
| 1996 Sep 1996 Dec 1997 Mar | 11,041 11,029 11,030 | 835 835 835 | 71 70 66 | 15 15 15 | 11,962 11,950 11,946 | 499 449 403 | 12,461 12,399 12,350 | |
| Changes Dec 96 - Mar 97 | 1 | -0 | -4 | -0 | -4 | -46 | -49 | |
| Mar 96 - Mar 97 | 97 | 23 | -13 | -1 | 107 | -117 | -10 | |

SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

0.4

| | Workforce in emp | oloyment | | | 1 | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | Employees in employment | Self- employed | Work-related Government- supported training | HM forces | Total | Claimant unemployed | Workforce | N. S. |
| Dec | 21,566 | 3,238 | 210 | 226 | 25,240 | 2,149 | 27,389 | |
| Mar Jun Sep Dec | 21,536 21,597 21,728 21,774 | 3,219 3,213 3,289 3,283 | 197 165 170 169 | 222 221 218 216 | 25,175 25,197 25,405 25,442 | 2,101 2,064 1,985 1,809 | 27,276 27,261 27,390 27,251 | |
| Mar | 21,878 | 3,277 | 161 | 214 | 25,530 | 1,644 | 27,174 | |
| iges 96 - Mar 97 | 104 | -6 | -8 | -3 | 88 | -165 | -77 | |
| 96 - Mar 97 | 341 | 59 | -36 | -8 | 355 | -458 | -102 | |
| s Dec | 10,919 | 2,448 | 135 | 210 | 13,712 | 1,637 | 15,349 | |
| Mar Jun Sep Dec | 10,893 10,912 10,978 11,039 | 2,419 2,403 2,466 2,459 | 124 103 106 106 | 207 206 203 201 | 13,643 13,625 13,753 13,805 | 1,600 1,565 1,506 1,375 | 15,243 15,189 15,259 15,180 | |
| Mar | 11,142 | 2,454 | 101 | 199 | 13,896 | 1,255 | 15,151 | |
| nges 96 - Mar 97 | 104 | -5 | -5 | -2 | 91 | -120 | -29 | |
| 96 - Mar 97 | 249 | 35 | -23 | -8 | 253 | -345 | -92 | |
| ales 5 Dec | 10,647 | 789 | 75 | 16 | 11,528 | 512 | 12,040 | |
| ⁶ Mar Jun Sep Dec | 10,643 10,685 10,749 10,735 | 800 810 823 824 | 73 62 64 63 | 16 16 15 15 | 11,531 11,573 11,652 11,637 | 502 499 479 434 | 12,033 12,072 12,131 12,070 | |
| 7 Mar | 10,735 | 824 | 60 | 15 | 11,634 | 389 | 12.022 | |
| nges 96 - Mar 97 | 0 | -0 | -3 | -0 | -3 | -45 | -48 | |
| 96 - Mar 97 | 92 | 24 | -13 | -1 | 102 | -113 | -10 | |
- BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS *

EMPLOYMENT Workforce *

1.1 THOUSANDS

| Seasona | ally adju | sted | | | | | | | | | | Income | | UNITED KI | NGDOM | |
|---|------------------------|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|
| | | Output GDP | | GDP 1990 prices | | Index of ou Production industries | tput UK | Manufacturin | g | Index of production OECD countries ¹ | | Real persona disposable income | al | Gross tradin profits of companies 4 | 9 | |
| | | 1990=100 | | £ billion | % | 1990=100 | % | 1990=100 | % | 1990=100 | % | 1990=100 | % | £ billion | | UNITED KINGDOM |
| 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 | | 98.0 97.5 99.5 103.8 106.7 109.2 | | 468.9 466.5 476.8 498.2 511.9 524.5 | -2.1 -0.5 2.2 4.5 2.8 2.5 | 96.6 97.0 99.1 104.4 106.7 107.9 | -3.4 0.4 2.2 5.3 2.2 1.1 | 95.0 94.9 96.3 100.8 102.5 102.8 | -5.0 -0.1 1.5 4.7 1.7 0.3 | 99.6 99.3R 98.7R 103.0R 106.1 108.2 | -0.4 -0.3 -0.6 4.4 3.0 2.0 | 99.9 101.9 103.9 105.5 108.9 113.0 | -0.1 2.0 2.0 1.5 3.2 3.8 | 68.7 69.0 76.3 87.3 92.8 103.4 | 0.1 0.5 10.5 14.4 6.3 11.4 | 1993 Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep |
| 1996 Q Q Q | 12 13 14 | 108.7 109.3 110.5 | | 130.6 131.3 132.7 | 2.5 2.5 2.9 | 107.5 108.2 108.6 | 1.1 1.0 1.5 | 102.1 103.2 103.3 | -0.2 0.4 0.7 | 107.6 108.8 109.7r | 1.7 2.6 3.1 | 112.4 112.7 114.0 | 4.3 3.6 2.8 | 25.2 26.2 27.3 | 10.6 12.2 12.4 | Dec 1995 Mar |
| 1997 Q | 1 | 111.6 | | 133.9 | 3.1 | 108.4 108.8 | 1.1 1.2 | 103.8 103.7 | 1.4 1.6 | 110.9 | 3.8, | 113.7 114.7 | 0.8 2.0 | 27.5 | 11.3 | Sep Dec |
| 1996 D | ec | | | | | 109.1 | 1.5 | 103.4 | 0.7 | 109.9r | 3.0 | | | | | 1996 Mar |
| 1997 Ja Fe M | an eb lar | | | | · · · · · | 108.8 108.3 108.1 | 1.7 1.6 1.1 | 103.6 104.0 103.9 | 1.0 1.4 1.4 | 110.8 110.8 111.0 | 3.3 3.3 3.8 | ··· ··· | | | | Jun Sep Dec |
| AI M Ju | pr lay un | | | | | 109.1 108.0F 109.5 | 1.2 R 0.7 1.3 | 104.2R 103.2R 103.7 | 1.8 1.6 1.5 | 112.1 112.2 | 4.0 4.2 | | | | | 1997 Mar UNITED KINGDOM |
| | | Expenditure | | | | | | | | | | Ba | se iding | Effective | - | 1993 Jun Sep |
| | | Consumer expenditure 1990 prices | | Retail sales volumes ¹ | | Fixed invest All industries 1990 prices | stments ⁵ | Manufacturin industries 1990 prices | 19 3,6 | General government consumption at 1990 prices | | Stock rat changes 1990 prices ⁷ | es + ⁸ | rate + 1,9 | | Dec 1994 Mar Jun Sep |
| | | £ billion | % | 1990=100 | % | £ billion | % | £ billion | % | £ billion | % | £ billion | % | 1990=100 | % | Dec |
| 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 | | 340.0 339.7 348.2 357.8 364.0 376.6 | -2.2 -0.1 2.5 2.8 1.7 3.5 | 98.7 99.4 102.4 106.2 107.5 110.6 | -1.3 0.7 3.0 3.7 1.2 2.9 | 75.4 74.1 73.1 76.4 78.2 80.0 | -7.9 -1.8 -1.2 4.4 2.4 2.3 | 12.8 11.8 11.2 12.0 13.2 12.4 | -10.0 -7.6 -5.1 6.8 9.9 -5.6 | 115.8 115.7 115.5 118.1 119.6 122.4 | 2.6 -0.1 -0.2 2.2 1.3 2.4 | -4.21 -0.97 -0.88 3.12 3.73 1.01 | 10.50 7.00 5.50 6.30 6.80 5.97 | 100.7 96.9 88.9 89.2 84.8 86.3 | 0.7 -3.8 -8.3 0.3 -4.9 1.8 | 1995 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1996 Mar |
| 1996 Q Q Q | 2 3 4 | 93.7 94.4 95.6 | 3.0 3.6 4.3 | 110.0R 111.1 112.3 | 2.6 3.4 3.8 | 20.3 19.8 20.0 | 2.4 0.6 2.3 | 2.9 3.0 3.1 | -13.2 -11.5 -6.1 | 30.6 30.6 30.8 | 2.1 2.1 2.4 | -0.49 -0.63 1.76 | 5.92 5.75 5.92 | 84.8 85.5 91.4 | 0.6 1.5 9.5 | Sep Dec |
| 1997 Q Q | 1 2 | 96.4 | 3.7 | 113.8 115.8 | 4.8 5.3 | 20.5 21.5 | 2.6 6.0 | 3.3 4.3 | | 30.7 31.7 | 0.9 3.8 | 1.29 1.29 | 6.00 6.25 | 96.9 96.9 | 16.0 14.3 | GREAT BRITAIN Unadjusted for se |
| 1996 D | ec | | | 112.1 | 3.9 | | | | | | | | 6.00 | 93.8 95.9 | 9.5 | 1993 Jun Sep |
| Fe M | eb ar | | | 113.6 114.5 | 4.2 4.7 | | | | | | | | 6.00 6.00 | 97.4 97.4 | 14.9 16.0 | 1994 Mar |
| Ar M Ju | pr ay Jn | | | 114.6R 115.9R 116.6 | 4.7 5.0 5.3 | | | ··· ··· | | | | | 6.00 6.25 6.50 | 99.5 99.0 100.4 | 17.2 17.5 17.5 | Jun Sep Dec |
| | | Trade in good | is | | | Balance of | payments | | | Prices | | | | | | 1995 Mar Jun |
| | | Export volum | e 1 | Import volume | 1 | Trade in goods | Current | | | Tax and price index + 1,10 | | Producer pri | ce index | + 1,3,10 | | Sep Dec |
| | | | | | | balance | | | | | | Materials an | d fuels | Home sales | _ | 1996 Mar |
| 991 992 993 994 995 996 | | - 1990=100 101.2 103.7 107.4 118.5 127.7 136.3 | % 1.2 2.5 3.6 10.3 7.8 6.7 | 1990=100 94.7 100.9 104.8 109.4 114.3 124.1 | % -5.3 6.5 3.9 4.4 4.5 8.6 | £ billion -10.3 -13.1 -13.5 -11.1 -11.6 -12.6 | £ billion -8.0 -10.1 -10.8 -1.7r -3.7 -0.4 | | | Jan 1987=100 126.2 129.8 131.4 135.2 140.4 142.4 | % 5.4 2.9 1.2 2.9 3.8 1.4 | - 1990=100 97.9 97.4 101.8 104.4 114.4 113.1 | -2.1 -0.5 4.5 2.6 9.6 -1.1 | 1990=100 105.4 108.7 112.9 115.8 120.6 123.8 | 5.4 3.1 3.9 2.6 4.1 2.7 | Sep Dec 1997 Mar GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seas |
| 1996 Q: Q: Q: | 2 3 4 | 136.0 136.9 139.1 | 9.4 5.8 6.2 | 123.1 124.7 126.1 | 8.8 7.0 7.5 | -3.1 -3.2 -2.6 | 0.7 -0.4 0.5 | | | 141.9 142.2 143.2 | 0.8 0.7 1.2 | 114.8 111.2 110.3 | -2.7 -4.6 | 123.9 123.7 124.4 | 2.9 2.1 2.0 | 1993 Jun Sep Dec |
| 1997 Q | 1 | 142.0 | 6.5 | 126.5 | 3.3 | -2.1 | 1.5 | | | 143.4 | 0.8 | 107.9 | -7.1 | 124.9 125.1P | 1.2 1.0 | 1994 Mar Jun |
| 1996 De | ec | 138.3 | 6.3 | 126.1 | 7.5 | -0.9 | | | | 143.6 | 1.2 | 110.3 | -4.6 | 124.7 | 2.0 | Sep Dec |
| 1997 Ja Fe Ma | an eb ar | 144.0 141.7 140.4 | 5.6 7.3 6.6 | 128.4 127.2 124.0 | 8.0 6.2 3.4 | -0.6 -0.8 -0.7 | | | | 143.6 144.2 144.6 | 1.3 1.3 1.3 | 109.4 107.9 106.4 | -5.9 -6.4 -7.1 | 125.0 124.9 124.8 | 1.7 1.4 1.2 | 1995 Mar Jun Sep |
| Ar | or | 149.3R 145.4 | 7.2 | 136.9R 129.2 | 4.6 5.4 | -1.0 -0.5 | | | | 143.8 144.4 | 1.3 | 103.9R 104.5 | -8.6 -9.4 | 125.0 125.2R | 1.0 | Dec 1996 Mar |

 Revised
 Series revised from indicated entry onwards.
 Data values from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded.
 For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier.
 Not seasonally adjusted. *

The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change claim the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlet.
 Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
 Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
 Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of store appreciation.
 Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
 Including leased assets.
 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.
 Base lending rates of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period show.
 Average of daily rates.
 Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

| | Employees | in employment | | and the second | | Self-employed | HM Forens # | Work-related | Workforce | in Workforce |
|---|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | Male | | Female | | All | (with or without | Forces # | supported | employmen | IL ## |
| | All | Part-time + | All | Part-time + | - Sales and - | employees) | | programmes | ++ | |
| INITED KINGDOM | | | | State Section | | and the second | | | a the second | 2.5 |
| Unadjusted for seasona 1993 Jun Sep Dec | 10,952 10,993 10,972 | 1,093 1,104 1,128 | 10,660 10,663 10,762 | 4,827 4,808 4,926 | 21,613 21,656 21,734 | 3,189 3,196 3,245 | 271 267 258 | 311 306 329 | 25,384 25,424 25,566 | 28,249 28,336 28,348 |
| 1994 Mar | 10,884 | 1,109 | 10,669 | 4,852 | 21,553 | 3,246 | 254 | 323 | 25,376 | 28,154 |
| Jun | 10,947 | 1,127 | 10,754 | 4,896 | 21,700 | 3,298 | 250 | 302 | 25,551 | 28,136 |
| Sep | 11,079 | 1,148 | 10,759 | 4,858 | 21,838 | 3,306 | 246 | 289 | 25,679 | 28,259 |
| Dec | 11,061 | 1,163 | 10,895 | 4,990 | 21,956 | 3,371 | 237 | 296 | 25,860 | 28,277 |
| 1995 Mar | 11,013 | 1,153 | 10,794 | 4,908 | 21,807 | 3,341 | 233 | 270 | 25,652 | 28,050 |
| Jun | 11,123 | 1,193 | 10,905 | 4,989 | 22,028 | 3,351 | 230 | 227 | 25,836 | 28,090 |
| Sep | 11,158 | 1,179 | 10,855 | 4,895 | 22,013 | 3,330 | 228 | 220 | 25,791 | 28,083 |
| Dec | 11,232 | 1,252 | 10,997 | 5,031 | 22,229 | 3,348 | 226 | 227 | 26,030 | 28,258 |
| 1996 Mar | 11,106 | 1,242 | 10,884 | 4,980 | 21,990 | 3,270 | 222 | 214 | 25,697 | 27,928 |
| Jun | 11,199 | 1,282 | 10,996 | 5,052 | 22,195 | 3,283 | 221 | 181 | 25,881 | 27,977 |
| Sep | 11,311 | 1,305 | 11,016 | 5,019 | 22,326 | 3,373 | 218 | 191 | 26,108 | 28,212 |
| Dec | 11,360 | 1,336 | 11,089 | 5,073 | 22,449 | 3,389 | 216 | 190 | 26,244 | 28,113 |
| 1997 Mar | 11,368 | 1,294 | 10,974 | 4,986 | 22,341 | 3,322 | 214 | 180 | 26,057 | 27,802 |
| UNITED KINGDOM Adjusted for seasonal v 1993 Jun Sep Dec | ariation 10,951 10,960 10,953 | 1,086 1,122 1,116 | 10,636 10,700 10,706 | 4,809 4,864 4,871 | 21,588 21,660 21,659 | 3,190 3,192 3,220 | 271 267 258 | 311 306 329 | 25,360 25,425 25,467 | 28,279 28,313 28,250 |
| 1994 Mar | 10,943 | 1,119 | 10,714 | 4,871 | 21,656 | 3,274 | 254 | 323 | 25,508 | 28,236 |
| Jun | 10,941 | 1,125 | 10,723 | 4,868 | 21,663 | 3,302 | 250 | 302 | 25,517 | 28,160 |
| Sep | 11,034 | 1,160 | 10,793 | 4,912 | 21,828 | 3,302 | 246 | 289 | 25,664 | 28,219 |
| Dec | 11,040 | 1,153 | 10,834 | 4,938 | 21,874 | 3,345 | 237 | 296 | 25,752 | 28,176 |
| 1995 Mar | 11,079 | 1,166 | 10,844 | 4,929 | 21,923 | 3,371 | 233 | 270 | 25,797 | 28,149 |
| Jun | 11,115 | 1,189 | 10,872 | 4,959 | 21,987 | 3,357 | 230 | 227 | 25,801 | 28,114 |
| Sep | 11,110 | 1,188 | 10,889 | 4,943 | 21,999 | 3,325 | 228 | 220 | 25,772 | 28,036 |
| Dec | 11,205 | 1,239 | 10,936 | 4,978 | 22,141 | 3,321 | 226 | 227 | 25,914 | 28,150 |
| 1996 Mar | 11,179 | 1,253 | 10,933 | 5,004 | 22,111 | 3,302 | 222 | 214 | 25,849 | 28,036 |
| Jun | 11,197 | 1,279 | 10,975 | 5,034 | 22,172 | 3,291 | 221 | 181 | 25,865 | 28,015 |
| Sep | 11,263 | 1,313 | 11,041 | 5,065 | 22,304 | 3,367 | 218 | 191 | 26,080 | 28,151 |
| Dec | 11,326 | 1,320 | 11,029 | 5,027 | 22,355 | 3,361 | 216 | 190 | 26,122 | 28,002 |
| 1997 Mar | 11,430 | 1,309 | 11,030 | 5,017 | 22,459 | 3,355 | 214 | 180 | 26,209 | 27,919 |
| GREAT BRITAIN | l variation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 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 | 27,579 |
| Dec | 10,693 | 1,087 | 10,484 | 4,805 | 21,177 | 3,164 | 258 | 311 | 24,910 | 27,593 |
| 1994 Mar | 10,605 | 1,068 | 10,392 | 4,732 | 20,997 | 3,165 | 254 | 305 | 24,722 | 27,401 |
| Jun | 10,666 | 1,086 | 10,475 | 4,774 | 21,141 | 3,216 | 250 | 286 | 24,893 | 27,383 |
| Sep | 10,797 | 1,107 | 10,479 | 4,736 | 21,276 | 3,224 | 246 | 270 | 25,016 | 27,497 |
| Dec | 10,775 | 1,119 | 10,607 | 4,861 | 21,382 | 3,289 | 237 | 278 | 25,186 | 27,513 |
| 1995 Mar | 10,730 | 1,110 | 10,508 | 4,780 | 21,238 | 3,259 | 233 | 252 | 24,982 | 27,292 |
| Jun | 10,836 | 1,148 | 10,616 | 4,859 | 21,452 | 3,269 | 230 | 210 | 25,161 | 27,330 |
| Sep | 10,870 | 1,135 | 10,567 | 4,766 | 21,437 | 3,247 | 228 | 205 | 25,118 | 27,320 |
| Dec | 10,945 | 1,206 | 10,706 | 4,898 | 21,651 | 3,266 | 226 | 210 | 25,352 | 27,496 |
| 1996 Mar | 10,822 | 1,197 | 10,594 | 4,848 | 21,416 | 3,188 | 222 | 197 | 25,023 | 27,170 |
| Jun | 10,915 | 1,238 | 10,707 | 4,920 | 21,622 | 3,205 | 221 | 165 | 25,214 | 27,226 |
| Sep | 11,025 | 1,260 | 10,726 | 4,887 | 21,751 | 3,295 | 218 | 170 | 25,434 | 27,448 |
| Dec | 11,071 | 1,289 | 10,792 | 4,935 | 21,864 | 3,311 | 216 | 169 | 25,560 | 27,357 |
| 1997 Mar | 11,081 | 1,247 | 10,680 | 4,851 | 21,761 | 3,244 | 214 | 161 | 25,380 | 27,059 |
| GREAT BRITAIN Adjusted for seasonal v | ariation | | | | | | | | | |
| 1993 Jun | 10,675 | 1,048 | 10,365 | 4,695 | 21,039 | 3,109 | 271 | 295 | 24,715 | 27,530 |
| Sep | 10,683 | 1,083 | 10,427 | 4,749 | 21,110 | 3,111 | 267 | 288 | 24,775 | 27,560 |
| Dec | 10,675 | 1,075 | 10,431 | 4,751 | 21,106 | 3,140 | 258 | 311 | 24,814 | 27,498 |
| 1994 Mar | 10,663 | 1,079 | 10,436 | 4,751 | 21,099 | 3,193 | 254 | 305 | 24,852 | 27,481 |
| Jun | 10,660 | 1,083 | 10,443 | 4,745 | 21,103 | 3,219 | 250 | 286 | 24,858 | 27,404 |
| Sep | 10,752 | 1,118 | 10,512 | 4,790 | 21,265 | 3,220 | 246 | 270 | 25,000 | 27,460 |
| Dec | 10,755 | 1,110 | 10,549 | 4,808 | 21,303 | 3,263 | 237 | 278 | 25,081 | 27,413 |
| 1995 Mar | 10,794 | 1,123 | 10,558 | 4,801 | 21,353 | 3,289 | 233 | 252 | 25,126 | 27,388 |
| Jun | 10,827 | 1,145 | 10,583 | 4,829 | 21,410 | 3,274 | 230 | 210 | 25,125 | 27,350 |
| Sep | 10,822 | 1,144 | 10,600 | 4,814 | 21,422 | 3,242 | 228 | 205 | 25,098 | 27,275 |
| Dec | 10,919 | 1,194 | 10,647 | 4,845 | 21,566 | 3,238 | 226 | 210 | 25,240 | 27,389 |
| 1996 Mar | 10,893 | 1,208 | 10,643 | 4,872 | 21,536 | 3,219 | 222 | 197 | 25,175 | 27,276 |
| Jun | 10,912 | 1,234 | 10,685 | 4,902 | 21,597 | 3,213 | 221 | 165 | 25,197 | 27,261 |
| Sep | 10,978 | 1,268 | 10,749 | 4,933 | 21,728 | 3,289 | 218 | 170 | 25,405 | 27,390 |
| Dec | 11,039 | 1,273 | 10,735 | 4,890 | 21,774 | 3,283 | 216 | 169 | 25,442 | 27,251 |
| 1997 Mar | 11.142 | 1 262 | 10 735 | 4 881 | 21 878 | 2 277 | 214 | 161 | 25 520 | 07 174 |

.

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 seasonally adjusted. Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (hose with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment. Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See *Employment Gazette*, pS6, August 1988. Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

EMPLOYMENT .2 Employees in employment in Great Britain

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

Transport

DM 34-35

339 340

343 347 348

349 352 353

354 356 359

360 359 357

357 355 360

358 359 360

363 364 364

364 363 363

363 361 **362**

Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing

nec DF,DN 23,36-37

221 218

219 222 220

220 217 214

215 211 218

212 211 214

202 200 200

202 199 202

204 204 204

199 198 202

205 203 **203**

Construction

45

1,042 1,040 1,029 1,002 1,002 1,002 1,002 1,003 1,101 1,116 929 844 844

813

818

802

806

802

798

805

822

824

.2 THOUSANDS

Hotels and restaurants

H 55

917 959 989 993 1,068 1,158 1,216 1,188 1,174 1,139 1,143

1.206

1 204

1,202

1,203

1,216

1.255

1.262

1.271

1,274

Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs

G 50-52

3,189 3,268 3,287 3,287 3,295 3,295 3,597 3,5597 3,5597 3,5597 3,5503 3,

3.624

3 631

3,621

3,662

3,654

3.690

3.714

3.729

3,804

| GREA | TBRITAIN | All industries and A-Q | d services | Manufacturing in D | dustries | Production indus C-E | stries | Production and industries C-F | construction |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| SIC 19 Section subset | 92 n, ction, group | All employees unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | All employees unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | All employees unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted | All employees unadjusted | Seasonally adjusted |
| 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 | Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun | 20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,740 22,134 22,382 21,728 21,728 21,387 21,066 21,141 | 20,562 20,735 20,909 20,874 21,071 21,736 22,133 22,370 21,707 21,359 21,039 21,103 | 5,034 4,928 4,882 4,763 4,763 4,7723 4,723 4,723 4,723 4,605 4,196 3,983 3,808 3,808 3,823 | 5.052 4.946 4.895 4.777 4.754 4.754 4.747 4.628 4.215 3.995 3.814 3,827 | 5,644 5,504 5,431 5,262 5,157 5,170 5,140 5,000 4,566 4,316 4,097 4,078 | 5,664 5,524 5,446 5,277 5,172 5,192 5,166 5,026 4,588 4,331 4,106 4,084 | 6,685 6,542 6,457 6,263 6,179 6,233 6,242 6,114 5,592 5,242 4,937 4,917 | 6,706 6,564 6,474 6,280 6,254 6,254 6,267 6,254 6,267 6,142 5,616 5,260 4,950 4,928 |
| 1995 | Feb Mar | 21,238 | 21,353 | 3,889 3,893 | 3,908 3,912 | 4,126 4,129 | 4,142 4,148 | 4,932 | 4,961 |
| | Apr May Jun | 21,452 | 21,410 | 3,881 3,898 3,918 | 3,909 3,922 3,922 | 4,113 4,129 4,149 | 4,142 4,157 4,155 | 4,963 | 4,973 |
| | Jul Aug Sep | 21,437 | 21,422 | 3,930 3,943 3,945 | 3,922 3,924 3,919 | 4,159 4,171 4,173 | 4,153 * 4,152 4,146 | 4,982 | 4,948 |
| | Oct Nov Dec | 21,651 | 21,566 | 3,955 3,965 3,981 | 3,938 3,942 3,962 | 4,180 4,188 4,204 | 4,161 4,163 4,184 | 5,014 | 4,991 |
| 1996 | Jan Feb Mar | 21,416 | 21,536 | 3,915 3,918 3,932 | 3,934 3,936 3,950 | 4,133 4,135 4,148 | 4,150 4,149 4,166 | 4,940 | 4,967 |
| | Apr May Jun | 21,622 | 21,597 | 3,903 3,902 3,913 | 3,930 3,924 3,919 | 4,089 4,085 4,102 | 4,118 4,112 4,111 | 4,904 | 4,909 |
| | Jul Aug Sep | 21,751 | 21,728 | 3,950 3,955 3,950 | 3,942 3,935 3,933 | 4,128 4,133 4,136 | 4,125 4,115 4,119 | 4,944 | 4,924 |
| | Oct Nov Dec | 21,864 | 21,774 | 3,959 3,952 3,955 | 3,938 3,929 3,930 | 4,146 4,138 4,141 | 4,124 4,113 4,114 | 4,971 | 4,936 |
| 1997 | Jan Feb Mar | 21,761 | 21,878 | 3,920 3,905 3,913 | 3,936 3,926 3,930 | 4,111 4,096 4,104 | 4,123 4,110 4,118 | 4,920 | 4,942 |
| | Apr P May P | | | 3,915 3,916 3,934 | 3,942 3,941 3,944 | 4,106 4,107 4.125 | 4,135 4,136 4,139 | | |

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Agriculture, iting, forestry and fishing

A,B 01-05

256

253

255

259

259

250

248

253

Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41

234 236

234 234 233

231 229 227

223 221 222

216 214 215

187 188 192

183 180 186

186 184 184

Food products beverages and tobacco

DA 15-16

435 428

434 433 431

437 436 432

438 440 442

434 436 438

439 439 439

439 440 441

439 438 440

| Manufacture | Wood and | Paper, pulp, | Chemicals, | GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, group | Transport & storage I 60-63 | Post and telecomm- unication | Financial intermediation J 65-67 | Real estate K 70 | Renting, research, computer & other business activities K 71-74 | Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L+ 75 | Education M 80 | Health activities N 85.1-85.2 | Social work activities N 85.3 | Other community, social & personal activities O - Q * 90-93 |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| of clothing, textiles, leathe and leather products DB/DC 17-19 | DD 20 | printing, publishing & recording media DE 21-22 | chemical products & man-made fibres DG 24 | 1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1988 Jun | 881 876 868 846 832 849 878 | 446 447 442 435 436 453 453 | 811 837 858 881 920 996 1 038 | 140 147 152 157 165 176 183 | 1,562 1,643 1,719 1,777 1,846 1,964 2,083 | 1,468 1,453 1,424 1,418 1,436 1,419 1,341 | 1,522 1,544 1,570 1,617 1,680 1,742 | 1,247 1,250 1,296 1,307 1,332 1,381 | 568 613 654 707 767 848 812 | 751 787 831 841 852 874 884 |
| 550 549 552 557 546 549 519 | 78 78 80 83 85 89 92 | 459 455 458 448 454 457 466 | 327 326 322 313 306 311 317 | 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun | 910 897 887 873 867 | 462 455 446 420 422 | 1,047 1,024 991 959 967 | 190 186 205 237 250 | 2,202 2,167 2,158 2,209 2,209 | 1,383 1,403 1,406 1,401 1,384 | 1,805 1,791 1,774 1,752 1,772 | 1,445 1,493 1,513 1,470 1,481 | 794 800 846 899 900 | 880 865 894 923 917 |
| 476 404 388 382 373 | 91 80 78 84 86 | 467 456 447 439 453 | 305 276 268 255 244 | Apr May Jun | 860 856 | 420 423 | 980 985 | 259 260 | 2,328 2,348 | 1,362 1,347 | 1,766 1,781 | 1,501 1,519 | 905 903 | 926 928 |
| 368 367 362 363 358 | 79 77 76 77 77 | 454 456 455 454 459 | 256 251 252 253 252 | Jul Aug Sep Oct | 850 | 424 | 985 | 267 | 2,392 | 1,345 | 1,774 | 1,534 | 903 | 922 |
| 358 357 354 | 77 77 77 77 | 453 453 450 | 253 254 253 | 1996 Jan Feb Mar | 847 | 427 | 1,000 | 259 | 2,444 | 1,339 | 1,772 | 1,534 | 907 | 922 |
| 351 351 353 352 | 78 78 86 75 | 454 455 454 449 | 253 252 252 250 | Apr May Jun | 856 | 425 | 985 | 267 | 2,449 | 1,329 | 1,771 | 1,526 | 905 | 928 |
| 350 349 352 352 349 | 74 87 82 82 77 | 450 450 446 446 447 | 251 250 252 253 | Jui Aug Sep Oct | 866 | 431 | 990 | 266 | 2,500 | 1,330 | 1,802 | 1,535 | 917 | 943 |
| 355 354 352 | 84 85 79 | 451 447 440 | 251 248 250 | Dec 1997 Jan Feb Mar | 872 | 439 | 994 | 271 | 2,527 | 1,309 | 1,765 | 1,543 | 926 | 940 |
| 354 352 350 362 | 83 84 83 82 | 443 442 443 445 | 246 246 245 248 247 | Apr May Jun | 863 | 470 | 1,010 | 288 | 2,516 | 1,303 | 1,768 | 1,549 | 905 | 921 |

Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products DI/DJ 26-28

695 696

693 693 690

689 688 691

695 694 693

691 695 690

689 687 683

689 689 686

690 689 688

687 685 685

690 690 **691**

Machinery and equipm nec

386 389

391 393 391

394 395 395

397 399 400

403 405 401

400 399 401

399 399 401

399 396 399

401 400 401

401 400 **403**

DK 29

Electrical and optical equipment

DL 30-33

 $\begin{array}{c} 617\\ 615\\ 596\\ 588\\ 586\\ 582\\ 550\\ 484\\ 447\\ 425\\ 440\\ \end{array}$

459 471

465 468 477

474 476 481

482 482 485

486 486 493

491 492 489

496 494 494

495 494 493

492 490 488

493 496 **488**

Rubber and plastic products

217 219

218 220 218

220 219 220

221 222 221

221 220 220

221 221 222

219 221 222

221 220 221

223 223 224

222 221 222

DH 25

REAT BRITAIN

092

Feb

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Apr May

Jul Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Apr

timates 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 (a) for the 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. (cludes private domestic service)

GREAT BRITAIN

Section subsection, group

SIC 1992

subsection, 1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1990 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun

1995 Feb Mar

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Apr P May P Jun P

1996 Jan Feb Mar

1997 Jan Feb Mar Service Industries G-Q

13,541 13,863 14,126 14,297 14,584 15,198 15,596 15,974 15,855 15,822 15,944

16,063

16,236

16,175

16,389

16,228

16.471

16.536

16,651

All employees Seasonally adjusted

13,502 13,825 14,089 14,261 14,549 15,166 15,563 15,931 15,808 15,808 15,783 15,894

16,136

16,184

16,219

16,317

16.310

16.438

16.555

16,585

1.3 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

| GREAT BRITAIN | Section, | Mar 1996 | | | Mar 1997 | | 1 | 1997 | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| SIC 1992 | section | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | All | Jan All | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June |
| PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES | C-E | 2.966.2 | 1.182.3 | 4.148.5 | 2.955.4 | 1.148.3 | 4.103.8 | 4,133.4 | 4,135.5 | 4,148.5 | 4,088.7 | 4.084 6 | |
| MINING AND QUARRYING | C | 55.6 | 7.8 | 63.4 | 53.9 | 9.2 | 63.1 | 63.7 | 63.5 | 63.4 | 63.4 | 62.3 | 4,101. |
| Mining and guarrying of energy | | | | | | | | | | | | 0010 | 63.3 |
| Producing materials Mining | CA (10-12) 10/12 |) 29.6 9.6 | 4.6 0.6 | 34.2 10.2 | 31.6 9.1 | 5.7 0.6 | 37.3 9.7 | 34.8 10.9 | 35.2 10.9 | 34.2 10.2 | 34.3 10.7 | 33.4 10.6 | 35.1 |
| Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services | 11 | 20.0 | 4.0 | 24.0 | 22.4 | 5.2 | 27.6 | 23.9 | 24.3 | 24.0 | 23.6 | 22.8 | 10.3 |
| Mining and quarrying except of | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4.0 |
| energy producing materials | CB (13/14) |) 26.1 | 3.2 | 29.2 | 22.4 | 3.5 | 25.8 | 28.8 | 28.3 | 29.2 | 29.1 | 28.9 | 28.2 |
| MANUFACTURING | D | 2,793.2 | 1,138.5 | 3,931.7 | 2,802.8 | 1,110.5 | 3,913.3 | 3,915.1 | 3,917.8 | 3,931.7 | 3,903.5 | 3,901.5 | 3,912.6 |
| Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco | DA | 266.7 | 160.1 | 426.8 | 265.8 | 163.3 | 429.1 | 431.6 | 432.5 | 426.8 | 431.6 | 430.7 | 432.3 |
| of beverages & tobacco | 15.9/16 | 39.0 | 145.9 | 53.3 | 34.7 | 146.0 | 52.1 | 53.4 | 53.0 | 53.3 | 54.4 | 54.2 | 378.4 54.0 |
| Manufacture of textiles & | DB | 132.2 | 181.3 | 313.5 | 135.5 | 189.5 | 325.0 | 314.3 | 311.8 | 313.5 | 313.2 | 313.1 | |
| of textiles | 17 | 94.6 | 76.9 | 171.5 | 93.3 | 80.5 | 173.8 | 172.5 | 171.1 | 171.5 | 170.5 | 170.0 | 312.0 |
| except apparel | 17.4 Best of 17 | 14.2 80.4 | 19.5 57.3 | 33.7 137.8 | 12.3 81.0 | 21.3 | 33.6 | 34.1 138.4 | 33.5 137.6 | 33.7 137.8 | 34.3 136.2 | 33.9 136.1 | 32.7 |
| of wearing apparel; dressing & dveing of fur | 18 | 37.6 | 104.5 | 142.0 | 42.2 | 109.0 | 151.2 | 141.9 | 140.7 | 142.0 | 142.7 | 143.1 | 135.0 |
| Manufacture of leather & | | | | | | | | | | | | . 10.1 | 144.3 |
| leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods | DC 19.1/19.2 | 19.6 8.0 | 15.7 4.9 | 35.3 13.0 | 20.2 7.7 | 14.8 4.6 | 35.0 12.3 | 36.3 13.0 | 36.0 13.1 | 35.3 13.0 | 35.4 12.8 | 35.0 12.4 | 35.6 |
| of footwear | 19.3 | 11.6 | 10.8 | 22.4 | 12.5 | 10.1 | 22.6 | 23.3 | 23.0 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 22.7 |
| Manufacture of wood & wood products | DD (20) | 61.5 | 25.4 | 87.0 | 64.6 | 15.0 | 79.7 | 73.6 | 72.8 | 87.0 | 82.7 | 82.9 | 78.4 |
| Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.4 |
| products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products | DE 21 | 283.4 81.8 | 164.9 34.8 | 448.3 116.7 | 280.0 80.4 | 162.4 36.7 | 442.4 117.1 | 447.2 115.5 | 449.2 117.6 | 448.3 116.7 | 444.1 116.7 | 444.6 117.3 | 446.3 116.9 |
| of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| cases and other containers of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, | 21.21 | 30.4 | 11.5 | 41.9 | 32.7 | 10.3 | 43.0 | | | 41.9 | 41.4 | 41.5 | 42.1 |
| stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec | Rest of 21 | 51.4 | 23.4 | 74.8 | 47.7 | 26.3 | 74.1 | | | 74.8 | 75.3 | 75.7 | 74.8 |
| Publishing, printing | 0.0 | 001.0 | 100.1 | 004.0 | 100.0 | 105.0 | 005.0 | 001.0 | 001.0 | 001.0 | 007.4 | 007.0 | |
| & reproduction of recorded media printing & service activities related | 22 | 201.6 | 130.1 | 331.6 | 199.6 | 125.8 | 325.3 | 331.8 | 331.6 | 331.6 | 327.4 | 327.2 | 329.4 |
| publishing & reproduction of | ZZ.Z | 130.1 | 69.0 | 200.0 | 135.9 | 50.7 | 194.5 | | | 200.0 | 190.5 | 196.8 | 198.4 |
| Manufacture of ooko, refined | Hest Of 22 | 03.5 | 00.2 | 131.0 | 03.7 | 07.1 | 130.8 | | | 131.0 | 130.9 | 130.4 | 131.0 |
| petroleum products & nuclear fuel | DF (23) | 24.2 | 5.2 | 29.4 | 26.5 | 5.2 | 31.7 | 28.9 | 28.8 | 29.4 | 29.0 | 29.1 | 28.9 |
| Manufacture of chemicals, chemical | 20.2 | 14.2 | 0.2 | 17.4 | 10.0 | 0.4 | 20.2 | 10.9 | 10.0 | 17.4 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 17.1 |
| products & man-made fibres | DG (24) | 174.1 | 76.5 | 250.6 | 173.4 | 71.9 | 245.3 | 248.0 | 248.1 | 250.6 | 250.2 | 251.4 | 252.2 |
| Manufacture of rubber and plastic products | DH (25) | 163.3 | 55.5 | 218.8 | 171.1 | 51.7 | 222.8 | 221.2 | 219.9 | 218.8 | 219.8 | 219.0 | 221.0 |
| Manufacture of other non-metallic | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| mineral products | DI (26) | 105.9 | 31.0 | 136.9 | 102.1 | 29.0 | 131.2 | 136.8 | 135.7 | 136.9 | 134.7 | 134.1 | 133.5 |
| Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products | DJ | 465.3 | 87.8 | 553.0 | 470.8 | 82.6 | 553.4 | 550.7 | 556.9 | 553.0 | 551.8 | 551.5 | 550.2 |
| of fabricated metal products, | 27 | 116.5 | 15.0 | 131.5 | 113.8 | 13.6 | 127.5 | 133.2 | 133.0 | 131.5 | 130.5 | 130.7 | 130.1 |
| except machinery | 28 | 348.8 | 72.8 | 421.6 | 357.0 | 68.9 | 425.9 | 417.5 | 423.9 | 421.6 | 421.3 | 420.8 | 420.1 |
| Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec | DK (29) | 323.7 | 74.1 | 397.8 | 324.5 | 74.0 | 398.5 | 403.3 | 404.3 | 397.8 | 398.5 | 398.5 | 400.0 |
| & optical equipment | DL | 327.9 | 165.0 | 492.9 | 322.8 | 163.7 | 486.5 | 481.8 | 481.6 | 492.9 | 487.1 | 488.2 | 490.4 |
| of electrical machinery | 31 | 116.0 | 56.9 | 172.9 | 110.0 | 50.1 | 40.7 | 167.6 | 166.0 | 172.7 | 174.7 | 175.1 | 176.9 |
| of electric motors, etc; control | 31 1-31 3 | 69.5 | 33.6 | 103.1 | 72.9 | 35.4 | 108.3 | 97.8 | 96.6 | 103.1 | 103.1 | 103.4 | 103.9 |
| of accumulators, primary cells, | 01.1-01.0 | 00.0 | 00.0 | 105.1 | 12.5 | 00.4 | 100.5 | 57.0 | 90.0 | 103.1 | 103.1 | 100.4 | |
| & electrical eqpt. nec of radio, television | 31.4-31.6 | 47.4 | 23.2 | 70.6 | 46.9 | 23.7 | 70.6 | 69.8 | 69.6 | 70.6 | 71.6 | 71.7 | 73.0 |
| & communication eqpt. of electronic components | 32 32.1 | 76.9 | 44.4 | 121.2 | 70.8 | 42.7 19.0 | 113.5 51.4 | 120.1 53.4 | 120.5 | 121.2 | 117.5 | 118.7 51.9 | 118.9 51.5 |
| of radio & TV and telephone apparatu sound & video recorders etc. | s; 32.2-32.3 | 42.9 | 24.6 | 67.4 | 38.3 | 23.7 | 62.1 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 67.4 | 66.4 | 66.7 | 67.4 |
| of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches | 33 | 98.0 | 47.1 | 145.1 | 96.5 | 48.8 | 145.3 | 141.9 | 142.6 | 145.1 | 144.0 | 143.3 | 144.1 |
| Manufacture of transport | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| equipment of motor vehicles, trailers | DM 34 | 313.8 179.2 | 44.2 26.5 | 357.9 205.7 | 318.9 178.5 | 44.7 28.3 | 363.6 206.8 | 359.0 207.1 | 358.4 207.5 | 357.9 205.7 | 355.7 208.9 | 354.4 208.3 | 360.8 |
| of other transport equipment of aircraft and spacecraft | 35 35.3 | 134.5 84.8 | 17.7 11.7 | 152.2 96.6 | 140.3 88.1 | 16.5 11.2 | 156.8 99.3 | 151.8 | 150.9 | 152.2 96.6 | 146.8 93.7 | 146.0 93.2 | 152.3 96.2 |
| or other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft | Rest of 35 | 49.7 | 5.9 | 55.6 | 52.3 | 5.2 | 57.5 | | | 55.6 | 53.1 | 52.9 | 56.1 |
| Manufacturing nec | DN | 131.8 | 51.7 | 183.5 | 126.6 | 42.6 | 169.2 | 182.2 | 181.8 | 183.5 | 169.6 | 169.0 | 170.3 |
| | 36.1 | 82.7 | 24.8 | 107.4 | 83.3 | 22.8 | 106.1 | 109.5 | 109.4 | 107.4 | 104.7 | 103.9 | 104.0 |
| AND WATER SUPPLY | E | 117.4 | 36.0 | 153.4 | 98.7 | 28.7 | 127.3 | 154.6 | 154.1 | 153.4 | 121.8 | 120.8 | 125.7 |
| Electricity, gas, steam | 40 | 96.0 | 25.0 | 111.0 | 67.0 | 10.0 | 05.0 | 110.0 | 110.0 | | | 70.1 | 83.9 |
| Collection, purification and distribution of | 40 | 00.0 | 25.2 | 40.0 | 07.3 | 18.0 | 85.3 | 112.6 | 112.3 | 111.2 | 81.1 | /9.1 | 41.9 |
| maior | -1 | 01.0 | 10.0 | 42.2 | 31.4 | 10.7 | 42.0 | 42.0 | 41.9 | 42.2 | 40.7 | 41.7 | |

Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted 1.3

| GREAT BRITAIN | Section, sub- | 1996 | | | | | | 1997 | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| ur 1992 | or group | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr P | May P | June P |
| CONTRICTION INDUSTRIES | C-E | 4,128.5 | 4,133.1 | 4,135.9 | 4,146.4 | 4,138.4 | 4,140.8 | 4,111.4 | 4,095.6 | 4,103.8 | 4,105.8 | 4,106.9 | 4,125.2 |
| NING AND QUARRYING | с | 62.2 | 62.0 | 62.5 | 63.0 | 63.1 | 62.7 | 64.2 | 63.3 | 63.1 | 63.8 | 64.7 | 64.9 |
| ining and quarrying of energy roducing materials | CA (10-12) 10/12 | 33.4 10.7 | 34.0 10.7 | 36.1 10.0 | 36.4 10.1 | 36.4 10.1 | 35.9 9.5 | 37.6 9.5 | 37.0 9.5 | 37.3 9.7 | 37.8 10.1 | 38.3 10.0 | 38.7 10.1 |
| atural gas extraction & incidental services | 11 | 22.7 | 23.3 | 26.1 | 26.3 | 26.3 | 26.4 | 28.1 | 27.5 | 27.6 | 27.7 | 28.2 | 28.6 |
| ning and quarrying except of nergy producing materials | CB (13/14) | 28.8 | 28.0 | 26.4 | 26.7 | 26.7 | 26.8 | 26.6 | 26.3 | 25.8 | 25.9 | 26.5 | 26.2 |
| ANUFACTURING | D | 3,949.8 | 3,955.2 | 3,950.0 | 3,958.5 | 3,952.3 | 3,954.8 | 3,920.2 | 3,904.9 | 3,913.3 | 3,914.9 | 3,916.2 | 3,933.7 |
| enufacture of food products, werages and lobacco of food of beverages & tobacco | DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16 | 443.3 387.1 56.2 | 445.8 389.2 56.6 | 446.1 390.0 56.1 | 446.7 389.6 57.1 | 449.7 393.7 56.1 | 445.8 390.2 55.6 | 432.5 379.1 53.4 | 430.4 377.2 53.2 | 429.1 377.1 52.1 | 427.2 375.0 52.2 | 429.7 377.2 52.4 | 433.2 379.7 53.5 |
| anufacture of textiles & tile products of textiles | DB 17 | 319.3 173.3 | 319.7 173.2 | 320.1 172.6 | 322.6 173.2 | 321.7 172.9 | 320.9 173.7 | 327.3 177.1 | 326.4 175.4 | 325.0 173.8 | 327.5 174.7 | 324.5 172.8 | 327.8 176.7 |
| of made-up textile articles, except apparel | 17.4 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 35.2 | 36.1 | 35.7 | 35.9 | 37.2 | 35.9 | 33.6 | 33.4 | 33.1 | 36.1 |
| of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur | 18 | 135.4 | 146.5 | 137.4 | 137.0 | 137.3 | 137.8 | 150.2 | 139.5 | 140.2 | 141.2 | 139.8 | 140.6 |
| aufacture of leather & after products including footwear of leather and leather goods | DC 19.1/19.2 19.3 | 35.7 12.9 22.8 | 35.4 12.4 23.0 | 34.0 11.8 22.1 | 33.6 12.2 21.4 | 33.3 12.7 20.7 | 32.9 12.3 20.6 | 34.0 12.2 21.8 | 33.6 12.0 21.6 | 35.0 12.3 22.6 | 34.5 11.6 22.9 | 34.3 11.7 22.7 | 35.1 12.4 22.7 |
| anufacture of wood & wood | DD (20) | 85.2 | 85.2 | 79.6 | 82 7 | 83.2 | 82 9 | 80.0 | 77 9 | 79 7 | 79.9 | 81.3 | 80.3 |
| anufacture of pulp, paper & paper | DE (20) | 451.0 | 449.0 | 444.2 | 444.2 | 440 E | 445.0 | 442.2 | 442.0 | 440.4 | 140 5 | 441 5 | 440.0 |
| ducts; publishing & phinting of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, | 21 | 117.9 | 117.9 | 117.0 | 116.5 | 117.3 | 117.3 | 118.5 | 118.7 | 117.1 | 115.8 | 115.7 | 115.8 |
| of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and | Rest of 21 | 76.1 | 76.0 | 75.3 | 74.0 | 74.9 | 74 1 | 75.6 | 43.4 | 74.1 | 42.0 | 74.0 | 42.0 |
| blishing, printing | 22 | 222.1 | 221.0 | 207.2 | 207.7 | 205.0 | 207.0 | 224.0 | 204.0 | 205.2 | 204.7 | 005.0 | 007.0 |
| pinting & service activities related | 22 2 | 200.3 | 108.4 | 196 / | 105.7 | 102.2 | 102.5 | 102.0 | 324.3 | 325.3 | 324.7 | 325.8 | 327.2 |
| publishing & reproduction of | Rest of 22 | 132.8 | 132.6 | 130.4 | 132.0 | 131.8 | 134.4 | 132.0 | 131.5 | 130.8 | 194.2 | 194.5 | 194.9 |
| nufacture of coke, refined toleum products & nuclear fuel | DF (23) | 28.8 | 28.9 | 28.7 | 28.7 | 28.2 | 28.3 | 28.7 | 28.5 | 31.7 | 31.4 | 31.2 | 31.6 |
| orrenned perroleum products anufacture of chemicals, chemical | 23.2 | 17.1 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 17.1 | 16.5 | 16.7 | 17.1 | 17.0 | 20.2 | 20.1 | 19.9 | 20.3 |
| oducts & man-made fibres anufacture of rubber and | DG (24) | 251.1 | 250.2 | 249.1 | 246.6 | 246.2 | 246.2 | 246.6 | 245.7 | 245.3 | 246.7 | 246.7 | 246.9 |
| astic products | DH (25) | 218.6 | 222.0 | 222.8 | 221.4 | 221.0 | 221.6 | 222.9 | 222.5 | 222.8 | 220.8 | 219.8 | 220.9 |
| neral products | DI (26) | 134.9 | 134.3 | 132.7 | 133.1 | 133.7 | 133.6 | 132.7 | 132.2 | 131.2 | 128.5 | 128.1 | 128.1 |
| of basic metals | DJ 27 | 556.1 130.1 | 559.1 129.9 | 555.6 129.4 | 558.2 128.4 | 556.1 128.8 | 556.8 129.3 | 550.7 127.3 | 551.1 126.7 | 553.4 127.5 | 558.8 127.0 | 559.4 | 563.0 127.3 |
| of fabricated metal products, except machinery | 28 | 426.1 | 429.2 | 426.2 | 429.8 | 427,4 | 427.5 | 423.4 | 424.3 | 425.9 | 431.8 | 432.1 | 435.7 |
| inufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec | DK (29) | 399.2 | 400.1 | 401.3 | 400.5 | 397.5 | 400.2 | 401.8 | 398.7 | 398.5 | 399.9 | 399.4 | 401.7 |
| anufacture of electrical optical equipment of office machinery & computers | DL 30 | 495.6 | 496.5 | 499.5 | 497.9 | 495.4 | 495.9 | 488.1 | 484.4 | 486.5 | 488.5 | 490.8 | 489.7 |
| of electrical machinery & apparatus nec | 31 | 177.8 | 178.0 | 182.1 | 181.3 | 181.1 | 181.1 | 180.5 | 178 1 | 179.0 | 179 / | 179.1 | 177.7 |
| of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, | 31.1-31.3 | 105.6 | 105.7 | 109.5 | 108.8 | 107.9 | 107.9 | 108.7 | 106.8 | 108.3 | 108.5 | 108.4 | 106.9 |
| & electrical eqpt. nec of radio, television | 31.4-31.6 | 72.3 | 72.3 | 72.5 | 72.5 | 73.2 | 73.1 | 71.8 | 71.3 | 70.6 | 70.9 | 70.7 | 70.7 |
| & communication eqpt. of electronic components of radio & TV and telephone apparents | 32 32.1 | 121.9 52.6 | 121.8 52.1 | 120.7 52.3 | 122.1 52.9 | 120.1 51.7 | 118.7 51.8 | 113.6 50.2 | 112.3 50.2 | 113.5 51.4 | 113.0 51.4 | 113.9 52.2 | 113.3 52.3 |
| sound & video recorders etc. | 32.2-32.3 | 69.3 | 69.7 | 68.4 | 69.2 | 68.5 | 67.0 | 63.4 | 62.2 | 62.1 | 61.5 | 61.7 | 61.0 |
| watches | 33 | 144.9 | 146.1 | 145.9 | 143.9 | 144.0 | 144.9 | 144.9 | 145.2 | 145.3 | 143.7 | 144.4 | 145.6 |
| Vipment | DM | 357.5 | 357.5 | 361.3 | 364.5 | 364.8 | 365.5 | 363.3 | 362.1 | 363.6 | 361.3 | 360.3 | 363.2 |
| of other transport equipment of aircraft and spacecraft of other transport equipment except | 34 35 35.3 | 210.2 147.3 94.1 | 207.0 150.6 94.9 | 208.3 153.1 94.9 | 209.1 155.4 97.8 | 208.7 156.2 98.1 | 209.3 156.2 99.3 | 207.3 156.0 98.1 | 206.5 155.6 98.3 | 206.8 156.8 99.3 | 205.5 155.8 99.2 | 204.7 155.6 99.2 | 205.6 157.6 99.1 |
| ancratt & spacecraft | Rest of 35 | 53.2 | 55.7 | 58.2 | 57.6 | 58.1 | 56.9 | 57.9 | 57.3 | 57.5 | 56.6 | 56.4 | 58.5 |
| of furniture | DN 36.1 | 173.6 106.5 | 171.3 105.4 | 174.8 108.9 | 177.8 111.3 | 178.8 111.9 | 179.0 113.3 | 168.3 106.1 | 168.3 105.6 | 169.2 106.1 | 169.5 106.5 | 169.3 107.6 | 169.3 107.3 |
| ND WATER SUPPLY | E | 116.5 | 115.9 | 123.3 | 124.9 | 123.0 | 123.2 | 127.1 | 127.5 | 127.3 | 127.1 | 125.9 | 126.6 |
| and hot water supply | 40 | 75.2 | 74 7 | 82.4 | 83 5 | 91.0 | 00.0 | 95.0 | 05.0 | 05.0 | 05.0 | | |
| water water | 41 | 41.4 | 41.2 | 40.9 | 41.4 | 41.1 | 41.2 | 41.7 | 41.8 | 42.0 | 41.5 | 41.1 | 41.2 |
| Provisional | | | | | | | 11 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | - | | | and the second | 11 Martin Barris | |

S10 SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity



| Index 1990=100 |
|--------------------|
| 125 |
| 120 |
| 115 |
| 110 |
| 105 |
| 100 |
| 95 |
| 90 |
| 85 |
| 80 |
| 75 |
| 0 |
| GDP GDP per-person |

| | A Contraction | | Sheet Gold States | | | 1 | | Seasonany | aujusteu (1931a |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|
| UNITED KINGDOM | Whole econo | omy | | Production in | ndustries | | Manufacturin | ng industries | |
| SIC 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 |
| 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 | - 99.4 100.0 97.9 97.4 99.6 104.0 106.9 109.5 | 99.4 100.0 97.1 94.6 93.6 94.4 95.2 95.8 | 100.0 100.0 100.8 102.9 106.3 110.2 112.3 114.4 | 100.3 100.0 96.6 97.0 99.1 104.4 106.7 106.8 | 102.9 100.0 92.5 86.8 83.1 82.2 82.3 82.4 | 97.5 100.0 104.6 111.8 119.3 127.1 129.5 129.7 | 100.1 100.0 95.0 94.9 96.3 100.8 102.5 102.8 | 102.7 100.0 92.3 86.8 83.8 83.4 84.1 84.1 84.2 | 97.5 100.0 102.9 109.4 114.9 120.8 121.8 122.0 |
| 1989 Q1 | 99.1 | 98.7 | 100.3 | 99.9 | 103.2 | 96.9 | 100.0 | 102.8 | 97.3 |
| Q2 | 99.3 | 99.3 | 100.1 | 99.9 | 103.0 | 97.0 | 100.1 | 102.8 | 97.4 |
| Q3 | 99.5 | 99.6 | 99.9 | 100.5 | 102.9 | 97.7 | 100.1 | 102.8 | 97.4 |
| Q4 | 99.9 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 100.8 | 102.4 | 98.5 | 100.2 | 102.3 | 98.0 |
| 1990 Q1 | 100.4 | 100.1 | 100.2 | 100.0 | 101.6 | 98.4 | 100.4 | 101.5 | 98.9 |
| Q2 | 100.7 | 100.3 | 100.5 | 101.4 | 100.7 | 100.7 | 101.1 | 100.6 | 100.5 |
| Q3 | 99.7 | 100.1 | 99.6 | 99.7 | 99.7 | 100.0 | 99.9 | 99.8 | 100.1 |
| Q4 | 99.2 | 99.5 | 99.7 | 98.8 | 98.0 | 100.9 | 98.6 | 98.0 | 100.6 |
| 1991 Q1 | 98.4 | 98.5 | 99.8 | 97.7 | 95.6 | 102.1 | 96.6 | 95.6 | 101.0 |
| Q2 | 97.9 | 97.4 | 100.5 | 96.5 | 93.2 | 103.6 | 94.9 | 93.1 | 101.9 |
| Q3 | 97.7 | 96.6 | 101.2 | 95.7 | 91.3 | 104.8 | 93.9 | 91.0 | 103.2 |
| Q4 | 97.7 | 95.9 | 101.8 | 96.7 | 89.8 | 107.6 | 94.5 | 89.6 | 105.5 |
| 1992 Q1 | 97.0 | 95.7 | 101.4 | 96.7 | 88.7 | 109.0 | 94.8 | 88.6 | 107.0 |
| Q2 | 97.0 | 95.2 | 101.9 | 96.2 | 87.7 | 109.7 | 94.8 | 87.6 | 108.2 |
| Q3 | 97.6 | 94.2 | 103.6 | 97.2 | 86.2 | 112.8 | 95.2 | 86.3 | 110.3 |
| Q4 | 98.0 | 93.5 | 104.8 | 97.7 | 84.5 | 115.7 | 94.9 | 84.6 | 112.1 |
| 1993 Q1 | 98.6 | 93.5 | 105.5 | 98.0 | 83.7 | 117.2 | 96.3 | 84.0 | 114.7 |
| Q2 | 99.1 | 93.5 | 105.9 | 98.3 | 83.3 | 118.1 | 96.1 | 83.8 | 114.7 |
| Q3 | 99.9 | 93.7 | 106.6 | 99.4 | 82.9 | 119.9 | 96.1 | 83.8 | 114.6 |
| Q4 | 100.7 | 93.9 | 107.2 | 100.7 | 82.5 | 122.0 | 96.6 | 83.7 | 115.4 |
| 1994 Q1 | 102.2 | 94.0 | 108.6 | 102.3 | 82.3 | 124.3 | 99.0 | 83.3 | 118.8 |
| Q2 | 103.5 | 94.1 | 110.0 | 104.1 | 82.1 | 126.8 | 100.3 | 83.4 | 120.3 |
| Q3 | 104.8 | 94.5 | 111.0 | 105.6 | 82.1 | 128.7 | 101.7 | 83.5 | 121.8 |
| Q4 | 105.7 | 94.9 | 111.4 | 105.7 | 82.1 | 128.6 | 102.3 | 83.5 | 122.4 |
| 1995 Q1 | 106.3 | 95.1 | 111.7 | 106.2 | 82.2 | 129.2 | 102.1 | 83.9 | 121.7 |
| Q2 | 106.5 | 95.2 | 111.9 | 106.3 | 82.3 | 129.1 | 102.3 | 84.0 | 121.9 |
| Q3 | 107.1 | 95.1 | 112.6 | 107.1 | 82.2 | 130.3 | 102.8 | 84.0 | 122.3 |
| Q4 | 107.8 | 95.4 | 113.0 | 107.0 | 82.6 | 129.5 | 102.6 | 84.6 | 121.3 |
| 1996 Q1 | 108.4 | 95.4 | 113.7 | 107.2 | 82.5 | 129.9 | 102.4 | 84.3 | 121.4 |
| Q2 | 109.1 | 95.4 | 114.4 | 107.5 | 81.8 | 131.4 | 102.1 | 84.1 | 121.5 |
| Q3 | 109.7 | 95.9 | 114.4 | 108.2 | 81.5 | 132.7 | 103.2 | 84.4 | 122.3 |
| Q4 | 110.9 | 96.3 | 115.1 | 108.6 | 81.5 | 133.3 | 103.3 | 84.2 | 122.7 |
| 1997 Q1 | 111.8 | 96.6 | 115.8 | 108.4 | 81.5 | 133.1 | 103.8 | 84.1 | 123.5 123.2 |

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 em

S12

The worklore in employment complex employment gets and the second second

SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

Published for the Office for National Statistics by The Stationery Office Price £12,00 (Appual Subscription including Appual Supple

rice £12.00 (Annual Subscription including Annual Supplement and postage £130)

 A publication of the Government Statistic

NATIONAL STATISTICS

If you need key data regularly you need the Monthly Digest of Statistics

> NATIONAL STATISTICS

> > (incorporating the Annual Supplement)

This popular monthly publication, which was first published in 1946, contains statistics on 20 subjects, including: Economy, Society, Population, Manufacturing, Employment, Service Sector, Construction

> Available from the ONS Sales Office on 0171-533 5678, or from The Stationery Office

CLAIMANT COUNT UK summary 2.1

| | MALE AND | FEMALE | | | | | | | | VALE | | and the second | 1000 | FEMALE | 124 | | | | - Conserver Conserver | |
|--|--|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|--|-----|
| | UNEMPLOY | YED | SEASONAL | LLY ADJUSTED # | | | UNEMPLOY | ED BY DURATION | 1 | UNEMPLOYED |) | SEASONAL | LY ADJUSTED # | UNEMPLOY | ED | SEASONAL | LY ADJUSTED # | MARRIED | | |
| | 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 * | Number | | |
| 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) averages 1996) | 2,919.2 2,636.5 2,325.6 2,122.2 | 10.3 9.4 8.3 7.6 | 2,900.6 2,619.3 2,308.2 2,104.0 | 10.3 9.3 8.2 7.5 | | | | | | 2,236.1 2,014.4 1,770.0 1,610.3 | 14.0 12.7 11.2 10.3 | 2,225.7 2,004.8 1,760.2 1,599.9 | 13.9 12.7 11.2 10.2 | 683.1 622.1 555.6 511.9 | 5.6 5.1 4.5 4.1 | 674.9 614.6 548.1 504.1 | 5.5 5.0 4.4 4.1 | | 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) averages 1996) | |
| 1995 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 | 143.1 | 1995 Jul 13 | |
| Aug 10 | 2,350.2 | 8.4 | 2,290.0 | 8.2 | -21.0 | -10.1 | 263 | 2,068 | 20 | 1,753.7 | 11.1 | 1,744.4 | 11.1 | 596.4 | 4.8 | 545.6 | 4.4 | 152.1 | Aug 10 | |
| 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 | 4.3 | 139.2 | Sep 14 | |
| 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 | 133.4 | Oct 12 | |
| 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 | 131.1 | Nov 9 | |
| Dec 14 | 2,228.2 | 7.9 | 2,235.5 | 8.0 | -9.1 | -9.5 | 236 | 1,972 | 19 | 1,707.2 | 10.8 | 1,704.2 | 10.8 | 521.0 | 4.2 | 531.3 | 4.3 | 131.4 | Dec 14 | |
| 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 | 4.2 | 138.2 | 1996 Jan 11 | |
| Feb 8 | 2,303.0 | 8.2 | 2,212.3 | 7.9 | 5.5 | -10.8 | 243 | 2,039 | 21 | 1,761.0 | 11.2 | 1,687.2 | 10.8 | 541.9 | 4.4 | 525.1 | 4.2 | 136.6 | Feb 8 | |
| Mar 14 | 2,230.8 | 7.9 | 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 | 132.0 | Mar 14 | |
| 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 | 138.7 | Apr 11 | |
| May 9 | 2,147.4 | 7.6 | 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 | 128.4 | May 9 | |
| 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 | 125.0 | Jun 13 | |
| 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 | 4.1 | 133.1 | Jul 11 | |
| Aug 8 | 2,176.4 | 7.7 | 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 | 4.5 | 508.7 | 4.1 | 142.9 | Aug 8 | |
| Sep 12 | 2,103.7 | 7.5 | 2,070.8 | 7.4 | -37.9 | -26.5 | 226 | 1,860 | 18 | 1,572.4 | 10.0 | 1,572.0 | 10.0 | 531.4 | 4.3 | 498.8 | 4.0 | 128.5 | Sep 12 | |
| Oct 10 | 1,977.2 | 7.0 | 2,025.2 | 7.2 | -45.6 | -33.6 | 213 | 1,747 | 17 | 1,492.6 | 9.5 | 1,537.5 | 9.8 | 484.6 | 3.9 | 487.7 | 3.9 | 116.5 | Oct 10 | |
| Nov 14 | 1,871.4 | 6.7 | 1,929.8 | 6.9 | -95.4 | -59.6 | 208 | 1,648 | 15 | 1,424.1 | 9.1 | 1,469.9 | 9.4 | 447.3 | 3.6 | 459.9 | 3.7 | 105.5 | Nov 14 | |
| Dec 12 | 1,868.2 | 6.6 | 1,883.1 | 6.7 | -46.7 | -62.6 | 204 | 1,649 | 15 | 1,430.5 | 9.1 | 1,432.9 | 9.1 | 437.7 | 3.5 | 450.2 | 3.6 | 102.5 | Dec 12 | |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 1,907.8 | 6.8 | 1,814.5 | 6.5 | -68.6 | -70.2 | 223 | 1,670 | 15 | 1,463.5 | 9.3 | 1,384.7 | 8.8 | 444.3 | 3.6 | 429.8 | 3.5 | 104.7 | 1997 Jan 9 | |
| Feb 13 | 1,827.8 | 6.5 | 1,748.1 | 6.2 | -66.4 | -60.6 | 211 | 1,603 | 13 | 1,403.3 | 9.0 | 1,335.8 | 8.5 | 424.5 | 3.4 | 412.3 | 3.3 | 96.5 | Feb 13 | |
| Mar 13 | 1,745.3 | 6.2 | 1,710.8 | 6.1 | -37.3 | -57.4 | 196 | 1,538 | 12 | 1,342.4 | 8.6 | 1,307.5 | 8.3 | 402.9 | 3.2 | 403.3 | 3.2 | 89.9 | Mar 13 | |
| Apr 10 | 1,688.0 | 6.0 | 1,654.4 | 5.9 | -56.4 | -53.4 | 202 | 1,476 | 10 | 1,298.8 | 8.3 | 1,270.0 | 8.1 | 389.1 | 3.1 | 384.4 | 3.1 | 86.6 | Apr 10 | |
| May 8 | 1,620.5 | 5.8 | 1,637.3 | 5.8 | -17.1 | -36.9 | 189 | 1,422 | 10 | 1,249.9 | 8.0 | 1,251.4 | 8.0 | 370.6 | 3.0 | 385.9 | 3.1 | 80.9 | May 8 | |
| Jun 12 R | 1,550.1 | 5.5 | 1,599.8 | 5.7 | -37.5 | -37.0 | 192 | 1,349 | 9 | © 1,193.3 | 7.6 | 1,222.4 | 7.8 | 356.8 | 2.9 | 377.4 | 3.0 | 76.8 | Jun 12 R | |
| Jul 10 P | 1,585.3 | 5.6 | 1,550.0 | 5.5 | -49.8 | -34.8 | 260 | 1,310 | 9 | 1,201.3 | 1.1 | 1,193.7 | 7.0 | 384.0 | 3.1 | 356.3 | 2.9 | 80.4 | Jul 10 P | |
| 2.2 | CLAIMANT (GB summar | COUNT Y | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | CL | AIMANT GB si | COUNT dummary | 2.2 |
| 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) averages 1996) | 2,814.1 2,539.2 2,237.4 2,038.1 | 10.2 9.3 8.2 7.5 | 2,796.9 2,522.3 2,220.1 2,020.0 | 10.2 9.2 8.1 7.4 | 1 | | | | | 2,155.4 1,939.1 1,701.4 1,545.3 | 13.9 12.6 11.1 10.1 | 2,145.7 1,929.5 1,691.5 1,535.0 | 13.8 12.6 11.1 10.1 | 658.8 600.1 536.1 492.8 | 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.1 | 651.2 592.8 528.6 485.1 | 5.5 4.9 4.4 4.0 | | 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) averages 1996) | |
| 1995 Jul 13 | 2,244.3 | 8.2 | 2,222.7 | 8.1 | -2.8 | -6.8 | 315 | 1,909 | 19 | 1,689.4 | 11.0 | 1,691.3 | 11.1 | 554.9 | 4.6 | 531.4 | 4.4 | 136.5 | 1995 Jul 13 | |
| 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 | 145.2 | Aug 10 | |
| Sep 14 | 2,202.1 | 8.1 | 2,177.5 | 8.0 | -25.4 | -16.0 | 248 | 1,936 | 19 | 1,655.2 | 10.8 | 1,659.6 | 10.9 | 546.9 | 4.5 | 517.9 | 4.3 | 133.5 | Sep 14 | |
| Oct 12 | 2,126.8 | 7.8 | 2,178.2 | 8.0 | 0.7 | -14.8 | 244 | 1,864 | 19 | 1,609.8 | 10.5 | 1,657.1 | 10.8 | 517.0 | 4.3 | 521.1 | 4.3 | 128.1 | Oct 12 | |
| Nov 9 | 2,111.9 | 7.7 | 2,158.2 | 7.9 | -20.0 | -14.9 | 236 | 1,857 | 18 | 1,604.5 | 10.5 | 1,641.5 | 10.7 | 507.4 | 4.2 | 516.7 | 4.3 | 125.9 | Nov 9 | |
| Dec 14 | 2,144.1 | 7.8 | 2,149.2 | 7.9 | -9.0 | -9.4 | 231 | 1,894 | 19 | 1,640.7 | 10.7 | 1,636.9 | 10.7 | 503.4 | 4.2 | 512.3 | 4.3 | 126.2 | Dec 14 | |
| 1996 Jan 11 | 2,224.2 | 8.1 | 2,121.0 | 7.8 | -28.2 | -19.1 | 246 | 1,958 | 20 | 1.698.4 | 11.2 | 1,614.0 | 10.6 | 525.9 | 4.3 | 507.0 | 4.2 | 132.9 | 1996 Jan 11 | |
| Feb 8 | 2,217.2 | 8.1 | 2,126.5 | 7.8 | 5.5 | -10.6 | 237 | 1,960 | 20 | 1.693.3 | 11.1 | 1,620.3 | 10.6 | 524.0 | 4.3 | 506.2 | 4.2 | 131.3 | Feb 8 | |
| 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 | 4.1 | 126.7 | Mar 14 | |
| Apr 11 | 2,138.4 | 7.8 | 2,096.4 | 7.7 | -5.0 | -8.2 | 230 | 1,889 | 19 | 1.628.6 | 10.7 | 1,593.3 | 10.5 | 509.7 | 4.2 | 503.1 | 4.2 | 132.6 | Apr 11 | · 2 |
| May 9 | 2,064.7 | 7.6 | 2,080.6 | 7.6 | -15.8 | -15.3 | 191 | 1,854 | 19 | 1.578.7 | 10.4 | 1,581.0 | 10.4 | 486.0 | 4.0 | 499.6 | 4.1 | 123.1 | May 9 | |
| Jun 11 | 2,011.7 | 7.4 | 2,063.6 | 7.6 | -17.0 | -12.6 | 195 | 1,799 | 19 | 1.534.0 | 10.1 | 1,564.6 | 10.3 | 477.7 | 3.9 | 499.0 | 4.1 | 119.6 | Jun 13 | |
| 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 | 10.2 | 518.3 | 4.3 | 492.3 | 4.1 | 125.9 | Jul 11 | |
| Aug 8 | 2,083.9 | 7.6 | 2,021.3 | 7.4 | -18.0 | -19.8 | 238 | 1,828 | 18 | 1,545.8 | 10.2 | 1,533.2 | 10.1 | 538.1 | 4.4 | 488.1 | 4.0 | 135.3 | Aug 8 | |
| Sep 12 | 2,014.1 | 7.4 | 1,985.0 | 7.3 | -36.3 | -26.2 | 218 | 1,778 | 17 | • 1,505.0 | 9.9 | 1,506.1 | 9.9 | 509.1 | 4.2 | 478.9 | 4.0 | 122.2 | Sep 12 | |
| Oct 10 | 1,895.7 | 6.9 | 1,942.8 | 7.1 | -42.2 | -32.2 | 207 | 1,672 | 16 | 1,429.8 | 9.4 | 1,474.0 | 9.7 | 465.8 | 3.8 | 468.8 | 3.9 | 111.1 | Oct 10 | |
| Nov 14 | 1,797.5 | 6.6 | 1,853.8 | 6.8 | -89.0 | -55.8 | 203 | 1,580 | 15 | 1,366.3 | 9.0 | 1,410.9 | 9.3 | 431.2 | 3.6 | 442.9 | 3.7 | 100.9 | Nov 14 | |
| Dec 12 | 1,836.9 | 6.6 | 1,808.8 | 6.6 | 0.0 | -44.7 | 218 | 1,604 | 15 | 1,373.9 | 9.0 | 1,375.3 | 9.0 | 422.4 | 3.5 | 433.5 | 3.6 | 98.3 | Dec 12 | |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 1,836.9 | 6.7 | 1,743.5 | 6.4 | -65.3 | -36.8 | 218 | 1,604 | 15 | 1,407.4 | 9.2 | 1,329.5 | 8.7 | 429.5 | 3.5 | 414.0 | 3.4 | 100.7 | 1997 Jan 9 | |
| Feb 13 | 1,760.2 | 6.4 | 1,679.9 | 6.1 | -63.6 | -43.0 | 206 | 1,541 | 13 | 1,349.5 | 8.9 | 1,282.6 | 8.4 | 410.8 | 3.4 | 397.3 | 3.3 | 93.1 | Feb 13 | |
| Mar 13 | 1,679.5 | 6.1 | 1,643.8 | 6.0 | -36.1 | -55.0 | 191 | 1,477 | 12 | 1,289.8 | 8.5 | 1,255.1 | 8.2 | 389.7 | 3.2 | 388.7 | 3.2 | 86.7 | Mar 13 | |
| Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 R | 1,624.1 1,559.2 1,489.3 | 5.9 5.7 5.4 | 1,589.6 1,573.1 1,537.2 | 5.8 5.8 5.6 | -54.2 -16.5 -35.9 | -51.3 -35.6 -35.5 | 197 184 185 | 1,417 1,365 1,295 | 10 9 9 | 1,200.7 1,145.1 | 8.2 7.9 7.5 | 1,218.7 1,200.9 1,173.1 | 8.0 7.9 7.7 | 376.4 358.5 344.2 | 3.1 3.0 2.8 | 370.9 372.2 364.1 | 3.1 3.1 3.0 | 83.6 78.2 74.2 | Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 R | |
| Jul 10 P | 1,520.1 | 5.6 | 1,489.5 | 5.5 | -47.7 | -33.4 | 251 | 1,261 | 8 | 101.4 | 7.6 | 1,145.3 | 7.5 | 368.7 | 3.0 | 344.2 | 2.8 | 77.2 | Jul 10 P | |

.

R

The latest national and regional seasonally-adjusted claimant count figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. Revised. National and regional claimant count rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemploye claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1996 for 1996 and 1997 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

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.

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.1

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.3 Governme

93.7 92.2 90.2

85.9 83.9 84.1

85.9 81.9 79.5

78.2 75.7 73.0

74.2

192.7 171.5 148.8 136.1

137.0 136.8 132.8

124.9 119.1 120.8

125.7 120.6 115.0

111.3 106.7 100.3

101.8

75.2 69.2 61.9 58.3

59.1 58.8 58.1

55.5 53.4 53.6

54.7 53.5 52.0

50.8 49.3 47.9

48.0

190.8 175.2 160.6 147.9

147.3 146.7 143.4

136.6 131.8 134.1

137.5 132.3 126.8

123.4 118.6 113.9

115.8

25.6 26.4 25.3

23.1 21.3 20.7

21.4 20.7 19.9

19.6 18.8 18.1

19.7

55.4 49.7 43.4 39.7

41.9 44.1 41.1

37.0 34.0 33.3

35.2 33.4 31.5

30.4 28.5 27.3

30.1

20.7 19.3 17.6 16.5

17.5 18.0 17.4

15.8 14.7 14.5

15.0 14.6 14.0

13.6 13.0 12.8

13.5

54.8 51.2 47.3 43.9

45.9 49.0 45.5

41.4 38.3 38.0

39.1 37.6 35.9

34.9 33.4 32.3

34.8

Male

CLAIMANTS All

149.6 141.6 130.5 118.4

119.3 118.6 115.5

108.9 105.2 104.7

107.3 102.6 99.4

97.8 94.4 91.2

93.9

248.1 221.2 192.2 175.8

178.9 180.9 173.9

161.9 153.1 154.1

160.9 154.0 146.6

141.7 135.2 127.6

131.9

95.9 88.5 79.5 74.9

76.6 76.8 75.5

71.3 68.0 68.1

69.7 68.1 66.0

64.4 62.4 60.6

61.5

245.6 226.4 207.9 191.8

193.2 195.7 188.8

178.1 170.0 172.1

176.6 169.9 162.7

158.3 152.0 146.1

150.7

NORTH EAST

1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996)

1996 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12

1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13

NORTH WEST

1996 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12

Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12

Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13

Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 R

Jul 10 P MERSEYSIDE

> Annual average

1997

1996 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12

1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13

1996 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12

1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13

Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12

Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 R

Jul 10 P

Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12

Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 R

Jul 10 P

Annual average

YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER

Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12

Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 R

Jul 10 P

Annual average

| nmer | | | WORKFORCE | • | SEASONAI | LLY ADJUSTED | # | | | THOUSANDS |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| ale | Female | All | Male | Female | Number | Per cent workforce * | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female |
| 119.8 113.5 104.4 94.0 | 29.8 28.1 26.1 24.4 | 13.0 12.4 11.5 10.6 | 18.3 17.8 16.5 15.3 | 6.0 5.6 5.2 4.8 | 148.7 141.2 130.3 118.0 | 12.9 12.4 11.5 10.6 | | | 119.3 113.3 104.2 93.8 | 29.4 27.9 26.1 24.3 |

10.7 10.5 10.3

10.0 9.6 9.5

9.1 8.8 8.7

8.5 8.5 8.4

8.3

9.5 8.7 7.4 6.8

7.0 6.9 6.7

6.6 6.3 6.2

5.9 5.6 5.5

5.4 5.3 5.1

5.0

15.1 14.8 13.7 13.0

13.1 13.1 12.9

12.7 12.3 12.1

11.8 11.5 11.4

11.1 10.9 10.7

10.4

10.2 9.6 8.7 8.0

8.0 8.0 7.8

7.7 7.4 7.2

7.0 6.8 6.6

6.4 6.4 6.3

6.2

-1.6 -1.5 -1.7

-2.3 -3.4 -3.2

-3.4 -2.8 -2.7

-2.3 -1.4 -1.3

-0.8

-1.5 -2.0 -3.1

-3.2 -5.1 -4.4

-5.8 -5.9 -5.4

-4.7 -2.4 -3.1

-3.0

-0.3 -0.2 -0.6

-0.8 -1.6 -1.6

-1.8 -1.5 -1.4

-1.4 -1.1 -1.4

-1.2

-1.9 -1.5 -2.4

-2.7 -4.8 -4.4

-5.5 -4.8 -4.9

-4.3 -2.6 -2.5

-1.8

-1.1 -1.5 -2.4

-2.9 -4.8 , -1.8

-3.7 -3.0 -1.4

-2.6 -0.2 -1.0

-1.3

-2.0 -2.5 -4.9

-2.3 -8.0 -2.8

-6.5 -8.5 -1.3

-4.2 -1.6 -3.6

-3.9

-0.6 -0.1 -1.2

-1.0 -2.7 -1.0

-1.8 -1.8 -0.5

-1.8 -0.9 -1.4

-1.2

-2.3 -1.0 -4.0

-3.0 -7.4 -2.9

-6.1 -5.5 -3.0

-4.5 -0.4 -2.6

-2.4

94.2 93.3 91.0

88.6 85.5 83.6

80.9 78.7 77.7

76.1 75.4 74.6

73.9

191.6 171.1 148.4 135.9

136.6 135.4 132.9

131.3 125.3 123.2

118.6 112.2 111.0

107.6 106.0 102.9

100.7

74.8 69.0 61.8 58.2

58.6 58.4 57.7

56.9 55.1 54.3

52.8 51.6 51.2

49.8 49.1 48.1

47.2

189.9 174.3 159.6 146.9

147.6 146.7 143.8

141.3 136.1 133.7

129.1 124.9 122.6

119.8 118.7 116.9

115.8

24.7 24.1 24.0

23.5 21.8 21.9

20.9 20.1 19.7

18.7 19.2 19.0

18.4

54.6 49.4 40.2 39.5

41.6 40.3 37.9

37.2 35.2 34.5

32.6 30.5 30.4

29.6 29.6 29.1

27.4

20.4 19.2 17.6 16.4

16.7 16.8 16.3

16.1 15.2 15.0

14.7 14.1 14.0

13.6 13.4 13.0

12.7

54.1 50.5 46.5 43.1

43.5 43.4 42.3

41.8 39.6 39.1

37.6 36.3 35.6

33.9 34.6 33.8

32.5

118.9 117.4 115.0

112.1 107.3 105.5

101.8 98.8 97.4

94.8 94.6 93.6

92.3

246.2 220.5 188.6 175.3

178.2 175.7 170.8

168.5 160.5 157.7

151.2 142.7 141.4

137.2 135.6 132.0

128.1

95.2 88.2 79.4 74.7

75.3 75.2 74.0

73.0 70.3 69.3

67.5 65.7 65.2

63.4 62.5 61.1

59.9

244.0 224.8 206.1 190.0

191.1 190.1 186.1

183.1 175.7 172.8

166.7 161.2 158.2

153.7 153.3 150.7

148.3

5.1 5.2 5.0

4.6 4.2 4.1

4.3 4.1 3.9

3.9 3.7 3.6

3.9

4.9 4.5 3.9 3.5

3.7 3.9 3.6

3.3 3.0 2.9

3.1 2.9 2.8

2.7 2.5 2.4

2.7

7.3 7.1 6.7 6.3

6.7 6.8 6.6

6.0 5.6 5.5

5.7 5.6 5.3

5.2 5.0 4.9

5.2

5.3 5.0 4.5 4.2

4.4 4.7 4.4

4.0 3.7 3.7

3.8 3.6 3.4

3.4 3.2 3.1

3.3

15.3 15.0 14.7

14.0 13.7 13.7

14.0 13.4 13.0

12.8 12.3 11.9

12.1

13.1 11.9 10.5 9.5

9.6 9.6 9.3

8.7 8.3 8.4

8.8 8.4 8.0

7.8 7.5 7.0

7.1

21.8 21.5 19.5 18.8

19.0 18.9 18.7

17.9 17.2 17.2

17.6 17.2 16.7

16.4 15.9 15.4

15.4

14.3 13.5 12.0 11.0

10.9 10.9 10.6

10.1 9.8 10.0

10.2 9.8 9.4

9.2 8.8 8.5

8.6

10.7 10.6 10.3

9.8 9.4 9.4

9.6 9.2 8.9

8.8 8.5 8.2

8.4

9.5 8.7 7.6 6.9

7.0 7.1 6.8

6.3 6.0 6.0

6.3 6.0 5.7

5.5 5.3 5.0

5.1

15.2 14.9 13.7 13.1

13.4 13.4 13.2

12.4 11.9 11.9

12.2 11.9 11.5

11.2 10.9 10.6

10.7

10.4 9.7 8.7 8.0

8.1 8.2 7.9

7.5 7.1 7.2

7.4 7.1 6.8

6.6 6.4 6.1

6.3

| Content Content | THOUSANDS | | CLAIMANT | S | | PER CE |
|-----------------|-----------|--------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Male | Female | | All | Male | Female | All |
| 119.3 | 29.4 | EAST MIDLAND | 5 183.8 168.8 | 140.8 128.7 112.5 | 43.0 40.1 35.7 | 9.6 |

.

| CLAIMANT COUNT | 0 | 5 |
|---------------------------|---|-----|
| Government Office Regions | 2 | . C |

THOUSANDS

| | CLAIMANTS | ; | | PER CENT | WORKFORCE | • | SEASONAL | LLY ADJUSTED |) # | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | All | Male | Female | All | Maie | Female | Number | Per cent workforce * | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female |
| AST MIDLAND | S | - | _ | | | - | - | - | | | | |
| 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average | 183.8 168.8 148.3 133.6 | 140.8 128.7 112.5 101.0 | 43.0 40.1 35.7 32.5 | 9.6 8.8 7.7 6.9 | 13.0 11.7 10.3 9.4 | 5.1 4.9 4.2 3.8 | 182.5 167.6 147.2 132.5 | 9.5 8.7 7.6 6.8 | | | 140.1 128.0 111.9 100.4 | 42.4 39.6 35.3 32.1 |
| 1996) 1996 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 | 134.8 135.7 130.7 | 100.5 100.2 97.1 | 34.3 35.5 33.6 | 7.0 7.0 6.7 | 9.4 9.3 9.0 | 4.0 4.1 3.9 | 133.4 132.0 129.5 | 6.9 6.8 6.7 | -1.6 -1.4 -2.5 | -1.7 -1.7 -1.8 | 101.0 99.9 98.0 | 32.4 32.1 31.5 |
| Oct 10 | 121.4 | 91.0 | 30.4 | 6.3 | 8.5 | 3.5 | 126.5 | 6.5 | -3.0 | -2.3 | 95.6 | 30.9 |
| Nov 14 | 114.3 | 86.5 | 27.7 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 3.2 | 120.1 | 6.2 | -6.4 | -4.0 | 91.1 | 29.0 |
| Dec 12 | 114.6 | 87.6 | 27.0 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 3.1 | 116.2 | 6.0 | -3.9 | -4.4 | 88.2 | 28.0 |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 118.8 | 91.2 | 27.7 | 6.1 | 8.5 | 3.2 | 111.4 | 5.8 | -4.8 | -5.0 | 84.9 | 26.5 |
| Feb 13 | 113.8 | 87.5 | 26.3 | 5.9 | 8.1 | 3.0 | 106.5 | 5.5 | -4.9 | -4.5 | 81.3 | 25.2 |
| Mar 13 | 108.7 | 83.5 | 25.2 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 2.9 | 105.0 | 5.4 | -1.5 | -3.7 | 79.9 | 25.1 |
| Apr 10 | 104.8 | 80.5 | 24.3 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 2.8 | 101.7 | 5.3 | -3.3 | -3.2 | 77.7 | 24.0 |
| May 8 | 99.7 | 76.8 | 22.9 | 5.1 | 7.2 | 2.7 | 100.2 | 5.2 | -1.5 | -2.1 | 76.4 | 23.8 |
| Jun 12 R | 94.2 | 72.4 | 21.8 | 4.9 | 6.7 | 2.5 | 98.0 | 5.1 | -2.2 | -2.3 | 74.6 | 23.4 |
| Jul 10 P | 96.6 | 72.8 | 23.8 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 94.8 | 4.9 | -3.2 | -2.3 | 72.9 | 21.9 |
| VEST MIDLAN | 281 Q | 215.6 | 66.3 | 10.9 | 14.6 | 6.1 | 280.6 | 10.8 | | | 214.9 | 65.8 |
| 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996) | 246.2 210.3 188.6 | 186.8 158.6 142.0 | 59.4 51.7 46.6 | 9.9 8.4 7.4 | 13.3 11.0 9.8 | 5.5 4.8 4.3 | 244.8 209.0 187.4 | 9.9 8.3 7.4 | | | 186.0 158.0 141.3 | 58.8 51.1 46.1 |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 193.1 | 143.8 | 49.3 | 7.6 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 189.2 | 7.5 | -3.3 | -2.0 | 142.6 | 46.6 |
| Aug 8 | 194.7 | 143.6 | 51.2 | 7.7 | 10.0 | 4.7 | 186.7 | 7.4 | -2.5 | -2.5 | 140.7 | 46.0 |
| Sep 12 | 188.6 | 139.8 | 48.8 | 7.4 | 9.7 | 4.5 | 183.3 | 7.2 | -3.4 | -3.1 | 138.2 | 45.1 |
| Oct 10 | 175.9 | 131.8 | 44.1 | 6.9 | 9.1 | 4.0 | 179.5 | 7.1 | -3.8 | -3.2 | 135.3 | 44.2 |
| Nov 14 | 164.0 | 123.8 | 40.2 | 6.5 | 8.6 | 3.7 | 170.7 | 6.7 | -8.8 | -5.3 | 129.0 | 41.7 |
| Dec 12 | 162.6 | 123.7 | 38.9 | 6.4 | 8.6 | 3.6 | 166.0 | 6.5 | -4.7 | -5.8 | 125.4 | 40.6 |
| 997 Jan 9 | 165.9 | 126.6 | 39.4 | 6.5 | 8.8 | 3.5 | 160.1 | 6.3 | -5.9 | -6.5 | 121.2 | 38.9 |
| Feb 13 | 159.2 | 121.5 | 37.7 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 3.5 | 154.0 | 6.1 | -6.1 | -10.5 | 116.7 | 37.3 |
| Mar 13 | 152.1 | 116.2 | 35.9 | 6.0 | 8.1 | 3.3 | 151.2 | 6.0 | -2.8 | -4.9 | 114.6 | 36.6 |
| Apr 10 | 148.5 | 113.7 | 34.8 | 5.9 | 7.9 | 3.2 | 146.7 | 5.8 | -4.5 | -4.5 | 112.1 | 34.6 |
| May 8 | 143.9 | 110.5 | 33.4 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 3.1 | 145.4 | 5.7 | -1.3 | -2.9 | 110.6 | 34.8 |
| Jun 12 P | 138.4 | 106.3 | 32.2 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 2.9 | 141.5 | 5.6 | -3.9 | -3.2 | 107.9 | 33.6 |
| Jul 10 P | 141.6 | 107.0 | 34.6 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 3.2 | 137.5 | 5.4 | -4.0 | -3.1 | 105.4 | 32.1 |
| (993) | 225.7 | 170.1 | 55.6 | 9.4 | 12.5 | 5.4 | 224.3 | 9.4 | | | 169.4 | 55.0 |
| 994) Annual 995) average 996) | 195.1 167.5 148.7 | 146.3 124.8 110.6 | 48.8 42.4 38.1 | 8.1 6.9 6.1 | 10.9 9.1 8.1 | 4.6 3.9 3.6 | 194.4 167.2 148.0 | 8.1 6.9 6.1 | | | 145.9 124.5 110.1 | 48.5 42.7 37.9 |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 148.7 | 109.4 | 39.3 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 3.7 | 148.7 | 6.1 | -1.7 | -1.8 | 110.3 | 38.4 |
| Aug 8 | 150.1 | 109.2 | 40.9 | 6.2 | 8.0 | 3.8 | 147.3 | 6.1 | -1.4 | -1.6 | 109.4 | 37.9 |
| Sep 12 | 145.3 | 106.1 | 39.2 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 3.7 | 145.6 | 6.0 | -1.7 | -1.6 | 108.0 | 37.6 |
| Oct 10 | 135.6 | 99.8 | 35.8 | 5.6 | 7.3 | 3.4 | 142.2 | 5.9 | -3.4 | -2.2 | 105.6 | 36.6 |
| Nov 14 | 127.8 | 94.9 | 32.9 | 5.3 | 7.0 | 3.1 | 131.4 | 5.4 | -10.8 | -5.3 | 97.1 | 34.3 |
| Dec 12 | 127.2 | 95.2 | 32.0 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 3.0 | 130.3 | 5.4 | -1.1 | -5.1 | 96.5 | 33.8 |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 130.8 | 98.6 | 32.3 | 5.4 | 7.2 | 3.0 | 123.7 | 5.1 | -6.6 | -6.2 | 92.5 | 31.2 |
| Feb 13 | 125.1 | 94.2 | 30.9 | 5.1 | 6.9 | 2.9 | 117.4 | 4.8 | -6.3 | -4.7 | 88.2 | 29.2 |
| Mar 13 | 118.2 | 89.2 | 29.0 | 4.9 | 6.6 | 2.7 | 113.7 | 4.7 | -3.7 | -5.5 | 85.0 | 28.7 |
| Apr 10 | 113.1 | 85.4 | 27.7 | 4.7 | 6.3 | 2.6 | 109.5 | 4.5 | -4.2 | -4.7 | 82.3 | 27.2 |
| May 8 | 107.8 | 81.7 | 26.2 | 4.4 | 6.0 | 2.4 | 107.8 | 4.4 | -1.7 | -3.2 | 81.1 | 26.7 |
| Jun 12 F | 101.6 | 76.8 | 24.8 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 2.3 | 105.4 | 4.3 | -2.4 | -2.8 | 79.2 | 26.2 |
| Jul 10 P | 102.7 | 76.4 | 26.3 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 102.1 | 4.2 | -3.3 | -2.5 | 77.1 | 25.0 |
| 1993) | 469.6 | 348.6 | 121.0 | 11.6 | 14.9 | 71 | 467.9 | 11.6 | | | 347 8 | 120.2 |
| 1994) Annual 1995) averag 1996) | 434.6 9394.7 360.1 | 322.7 292.1 265.2 | 111.9 102.6 95.0 | 10.7 9.8 8.9 | 14.1 12.9 11.7 | 6.3 5.8 5.3 | 432.8 392.8 358.2 | 10.7 9.7 8.9 | | | 321.8 291.2 264.2 | 111.0 101.7 94.0 |
| 1996 Jul 11 | 364.9 | 267.3 | 97.6 | 9.0 | 11.8 | 5.5 | 360.6 | 8.9 | -3.2 | -2.7 | 265.6 | 95.0 |
| Aug 8 | 368.9 | 267.8 | 101.0 | 9.1 | 11.8 | 5.7 | 358.5 | 8.9 | -2.1 | -2.4 | 264.1 | 94.4 |
| Sep 12 | 362.8 | 263.5 | 99.3 | 9.0 | 11.6 | 5.6 | 353.4 | 8.7 | -5.1 | -3.5 | 260.1 | 93.3 |
| Oct 10 | 343.7 | 251.5 | 92.2 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 5.2 | 344.8 | 8.5 | -8.6 | -5.3 | 254.2 | 90.6 |
| Nov 14 | 324.6 | 238.5 | 86.1 | 8.0 | 10.5 | 4.8 | 330.4 | 8.2 | -14.4 | -9.4 | 243.5 | 86.9 |
| Dec 12 | 320.8 | 236.5 | 84.3 | 7.9 | 10.4 | 4.7 | 323.1 | 8.0 | -7.3 | -10.1 | 237.6 | 85.5 |
| 1997 Jan 9 | 315.8 | 233.8 | 82.0 | 7.8 | 10.3 | 4.6 | 313.0 | 7.7 | -10.1 | -10.6 | 230.8 | 82.2 |
| Feb 13 | 304.3 | 225.4 | 78.9 | 7.5 | 10.0 | 4.4 | 301.9 | 7.5 | -11.1 | -9.5 | 222.6 | 79.3 |
| Mar 13 | 293.1 | 217.3 | 75.9 | 7.2 | 9.6 | 4.3 | 294.7 | 7.3 | -7.2 | -9.5 | 216.9 | 77.8 |
| Apr 10 | 285.2 | 211.0 | 74.1 | 7.1 | 9.3 | 4.2 | 282.8 | 7.0 | -11.9 | -10.1 | 208.9 | 73.9 |
| May 8 | 278.7 | 206.4 | 72.3 | 6.9 | 9.1 | 4.1 | 280.6 | 6.9 | -2.2 | -7.1 | 206.4 | 74.2 |
| Jun 12 F | 269.4 | 199.3 | 70.1 | 6.7 | 8.8 | 3.9 | 272.6 | 6.7 | -8.0 | -7.4 | 200.4 | 72.2 |
| Jul 10 F | 268.2 | 196.7 | 71.5 | 6.6 | 8.7 | 4.0 | 263.4 | 6.5 | -9.2 | -6.5 | 194.4 | 69.0 |

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.3 **Government Office Regions**

| and the second | CLAIMANT | S | | PER CENT | WORKFORCE | * | SEASONA | LLY ADJUSTE | D # | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| | All | Male | Female | All | Male | Female | Number | Per cent workforce * | Change since previous month | Average change over 3 months ended | Male | Female |
| SOUTH EAST | | | | | 10.1 | 4.5 | 016.9 | 07 | | | 242.7 | |
| 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996) | 318.6 272.8 229.0 200.2 | 244.7 208.5 173.8 151.3 | 73.9 64.3 55.1 48.9 | 8.7 7.3 6.2 5.4 | 12.1 10.1 8.4 7.4 | 4.5 3.9 3.4 3.0 | 271.9 228.6 199.6 | 7.3 6.2 5.4 | | | 208.0 173.5 151.0 | 73.2 63.9 55.2 48.6 |
| 1996 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 | 201.2 203.1 196.0 | 150.7 150.6 145.4 | 50.4 52.6 50.6 | 5.4 5.5 5.3 | 7.3 7.3 7.1 | 3.1 3.2 3.1 | 202.0 198.6 194.5 | 5.5 5.4 5.3 | -2.7 -3.4 -4.1 | -2.3 -2.9 -3.4 | 152.5 150.2 146.6 | 49.5 48.4 47.9 |
| Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | 183.3 171.1 169.7 | 137.1 129.2 129.0 | 46.2 42.0 40.7 | 5.0 4.6 4.6 | 6.7 6.3 6.3 | 2.8 2.6 2.5 | 189.8 178.4 171.9 | 5.1 4.8 4.7 | -4.7 -11.4 -6!5 | -4.1 -6.7 -7.5 | 142.9 135.2 129.8 | 46.9 43.2 42.1 |
| 1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 | 173.2 163.5 153.7 | 132.3 125.2 117.8 | 40.9 38.4 35.9 | 4.7 4.4 4.2 | 6.4 6.1 5.7 | 2.5 2.3 2.2 | 164.0 153.3 149.7 | 4.4 4.2 4.1 | -7.9 -10.7 -3.6 | -8.6 -8.4 -7.4 | 124.8 116.6 113.8 | 39.2 36.7 35.9 |
| Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 R | 146.2 138.1 129.4 | 112.1 106.2 99.5 | 34.1 32.0 30.0 | 4.0 3.7 3.5 | 5.4 5.2 4.8 | 2.1 2.0 1.8 | 143.4 140.2 136.3 | 3.9 3.8 3.7 | -6.3 -3.2 -3.9 | -6.9 -4.4 -4.5 | 109.4 106.6 103.6 | 34.0 33.6 32.7 |
| Jul 10 P | 131.0 | 99.3 | 31.7 | 3.5 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 130.8 | 3.5 | -5.5 | -4.2 | 100.1 | 30.7 |
| 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996) | 217.8 191.7 166.3 148.2 | 164.6 143.9 124.1 110.3 | 53.2 47.8 42.3 38.0 | 9.5 8.2 7.1 6.3 | 12.7 10.9 9.5 8.4 | 5.5 4.6 4.1 3.6 | 216.4 190.4 164.9 146.9 | 9.5 8.1 7.0 6.2 | | | 163.8 143.2 123.3 109.5 | 52.6 47.2 41.6 37.4 |
| 1996 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 | 146.4 147.8 143.5 | 108.3 108.3 105.6 | 38.2 39.5 37.9 | 6.2 6.3 6.1 | 8.2 8.3 8.0 | 3.6 3.8 3.6 | 148.8 146.8 143.4 | 6.3 6.2 6.1 | -1.7 -2.0 -3.4 | -1.5 -1.9 -2.4 | 110.6 109.4 106.9 | 38.2 37.4 36.5 |
| Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | 135.5 130.5 131.1 | 100.3 96.7 97.8 | 35.2 33.8 33.3 | 5.7 5.5 5.6 | 7.6 7.4 7.5 | 3.4 3.2 3.2 | 139.8 133.1 129.4 | 5.9 5.6 5.5 | -3.6 -6.7 -3.7 | -3.0 -4.6 -4.7 | 104.3 99.3 96.4 | 35.5 33.8 33.0 |
| 1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 | 135.8 128.4 120.0 | 101.4 96.1 90.2 | 34.4 32.3 29.8 | 5.8 5.4 5.1 | 7.7 7.3 6.9 | 3.3 3.1 2.8 | 124.4 118.5 115.1 | 5.3 5.0 4.9 | -5.0 -5.9 -3.4 | -5.1 -4.9 -4.8 | 93.0 88.8 85.0 | 31.4 29.7 29.0 |
| Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 R | 114.0 106.2 98.2 | 86.2 80.6 74.7 | 27.8 25.6 23.5 | 4.8 4.5 4.2 | 6.6 6.1 5.7 | 2.7 2.4 2.2 | 111.6 108.9 105.6 | 4.7 4.6 4.5 | -3.5 -2.7 -3.3 | -4.3 -3.2 -3.2 | 83.9 81.7 79.2 | 27.7 27.2 26.4 |
| Jul 10 P | 98.7 | 74.0 | 24.7 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 2.4 | 101.1 | 4.3 | -4.5 | -3.5 | 76.4 | 24.7 |
| WALES | 131.1 | 103.2 | 28.0 | 10.4 | 14.4 | 5.1 | 130.3 | 10.3 | | | 102.7 | 27.6 |
| 1994) Annual 1995) average 1996) | 120.7 107.8 102.7 | 94.1 83.4 79.2 | 26.6 24.4 23.5 | 9.4 8.8 8.2 | 12.7 12.2 11.4 | 4.9 4.5 4.3 | 119.9 106.9 101.7 | 9.3 8.7 8.2 | | | 93.6 82.9 78.6 | 26.3 24.0 23.1 |
| 1996 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 | 104.1 105.3 102.5 | 79.1 79.1 77.8 | 25.0 26.2 24.7 | 8.4 8.5 8.2 | 11.4 11.4 11.2 | 4.5 4.7 4.5 | 102.8 102.0 100.5 | 8.3 8.2 8.1 | -1.0 -0.8 -1.5 | -0.9 -0.9 -1.1 | 79.2 78.5 77.6 | 23.6 23.5 22.9 |
| Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | 96.6 92.5 93.1 | 74.3 71.9 72.6 | 22.3 20.6 20.5 | 7.8 7.4 7.5 | 10.7 10.4 10.5 | 4.0 3.7 3.7 | 99.3 95.0 92.8 | 8.0 7.6 7.4 | -1.2 -4.3 -2.2 | -1.2 -2.3 -2.6 | 76.7 73.7 71.9 | 22.6 21.3 20.9 |
| 1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar, 13 | 96.4 91.8 87.0 | 75.3 71.7 68.1 | 21.1 20.1 18.9 | 7.7 7.4 7.0 | 10.9 10.3 9.8 | 3.8 3.6 3.4 | 90.0 86.9 85.0 | 7.2 7.0 6.8 | -2.8 -3.1 -1.9 | -3.1 -2.7 -2.6 | 70.0 67.6 66.2 | 20.0 19.3 18.8 |
| Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 R | 83.6 80.3 76.4 | 65.6 63.1 60.0 | 18.0 17.2 16.4 | 6.7 6.4 6.1 | 9.5 9.1 8.7 | 3.3 3.1 3.0 | 82.4 82.1 80.4 | 6.6 6.6 6.5 | -2.6 -0.3 -1.7 | -2.5 -1.6 -1.5 | 64.7 64.0 62.5 | 17.7 18.1 17.9 |
| Jul 10 P | 79.5 | 61.2 | 18.3 | 6.4 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 78.1 | 6.3 | -2.3 | -1.4 | 61.2 | 16.9 |
| 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) average | 246.4 231.5 203.5 | 189.5 178.6 156.3 | 56.9 52.8 47.2 | 9.9 9.4 8.2 | 13.7 13.0 11.6 | 5.1 4.8 4.2 | 243.3 228.4 200.3 | 9.7 9.3 8.1 | | | 187.7 176.8 154.5 | 55.6 51.5 45.9 44.4 |
| 1996) 1996 Jul 11 Aug 8 | 195.1 206.1 206.4 | 149.3 152.8 152.5 | 45.7 53.3 53.9 | 8.0 8.4 8.4 | 11.3 11.6 11.6 | 4.1 4.7 4.8 | 191.9 194.7 194.0 | 7.9 8.0 7.9 | -1.7 -0.7 | -0.9 -0.9 | 147.5 148.7 148.2 146.4 | 46.0 45.8 44.9 |
| Oct 10 Nov 14 | 183.4 176.4 | 145.3 141.2 136.7 | 45.8 42.2 39.7 | 7.8 7.5 7.2 7.2 | 10.7 10.4 | 4.1 3.7 3.5 | 188.9 181.4 178.7 | 7.7 7.4 7.3 | -2.4 -7.5 -2.7 | -1.9 -4.2 -4.2 | 145.0 140.1 138.3 | 43.9 41.3 40.4 |
| 1997 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 | 185.6 179.6 172 1 | 144.5 139.6 134 1 | 41.1 39.9 38.0 | 7.6 7.3 7.0 | 11.0 10.6 10.2 | 3.6 3.5 3.4 | 173.3 169.7 167.6 | 7.1 6.9 6.9 | -5.4 -3.6 -2.1 | -5.2 -3.9 -3.7 | 134.5 132.0 130.3 | 38.8 37.7 37.3 |
| Apr 10 May 8 | 166.2 160.3 | 129.4 125.1 | 36.8 35.3 | 6.8 6.6 | 9.8 9.5 | 3.3 3.1 | 162.5 161.6 160.1 | 6.6 6.6 | -5.1 -0.9 | -3.6 -2.7 | 126.6 125.0 123.3 | 35.9 36.6 36.8 |

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.3 **Government Office Regions** THOUSANDS PER CENT WORKFORCE * SEASONALLY ADJUSTED # CLAIMANTS Change since previous month Average change over 3 months ended Per cent workforce * All Male Number Male Female All Male Female Female THERNIRELAND 103.7 97.1 88.1 84.0 23.6 21.8 19.5 19.0 24.5 21.9 19.5 19.1 14.1 12.7 11.4 10.9 18.6 16.6 15.3 14.7 13.8 12.6 11.4 10.9 80.1 75.2 68.6 65.0 80.7 75.3 68.7 65.0 105.1 97.3 88.2 84.2 7.8 6.9 6.0 5.8 verage 20.2 20.6 19.9 67.5 68.3 67.4 15.3 15.5 15.2 86.7 87.4 85.8 11.3 11.4 11.2 66.5 66.8 65.9 23.3 24.3 22.3 11.8 12.0 11.7 7.1 7.4 6.8 90.8 92.6 89.7 0.0 0.7 -1.6 0.2 0.6 -0.3 10.7 9.9 9.7 18.9 17.0 16.7 10.6 9.6 9.4 82.4 76.0 74.3 -1.4 -3.8 -3.8 63.5 59.0 57.6 81.6 73.9 71.9 62.8 57.8 56.7 18.8 16.2 15.3 14.2 13.1 12.8 5.8 4.9 4.7 -3.4 -6.4 -1.7 15.8 15.0 14.6 56.0 53.8 52.5 14.8 13.8 13.2 12.7 12.2 11.9 71.0 68.2 67.0 -3.3 -2.8 -1.2 55.2 53.2 52.4 70.8 67.5 65.7 9.2 8.8 8.6 4.5 4.2 4.0 9.2 8.9 8.7 -3.8 -2.6 -2.4 51.3 50.5 49.3

64.8 64.2 62.6

60.5

3.9 3.7 3.8

4.7

-2.2 -0.6 -1.6

-2.1

-2.1 -1.3 -1.5

-1.4

48.4

8.4 8.4 8.1

7.9

13.5 13.7 13.3

12.1

11.6 11.1 10.9

11.3

8.3 8.0 7.9

8.5

.

65.1

63.8 61.3 60.8

Annual

Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12

Oct 1 Nov Dec

Jan 9 Feb 1 Mar 1

Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12

Jul 10 P

32.9

120.4

-3.1

potnotes to Tables 2.1 and 2.2. production difficulties, data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table. Figures for specific regions are available on request from the Labour Market ics Helpline on 0171 533 6176.

51.1 49.2 48.2

49.9

12.7 12.1 12.6

15.2

S18 SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

124.3

39.7

6.7

9.4

3.5

153.3

6.3

-6.8

Jul 10 P 164.0

CLAIMANT COUNT 2 .4 Area statistics

nant count by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at July 10 1997

| CLAIMANT COUNT | 2 | Λ |
|-----------------------|---|-----|
| Area statistics | 2 | . – |

| | Male | Female | All | Rate # | | and the second second | Male | Female | All | Rates # | | Ulan |
|--|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | | | per cent employees and unem- ployed | per cent workforce | | | | 1 | per cent employees and unem- ployed | per cent s workforce | |
| TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS | | | | | | Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston Hereford and Leominster | 3,406 431 21,671 470 1,747 | 942 195 7,872 214 691 | 4,348 626 29,543 684 2,438 | 8.8 4.9 4.3 11.0 5.3 | 6.9 4.1 3.7 7.4 | South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spaiding and Holbeach |
| Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford | 1,659 2,902 740 493 1,411 | 576 830 245 212 442 | 2,235 3,732 985 705 1,853 | 4.8 6.2 8.5 2.2 5.0 | 4.1 5.5 6.8 1.9 4.1 | Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Herrecette and Market Bacon | 6,020 591 1,573 473 | 2,139 202 602 175 221 | 8,159 793 2,175 648 710 | 3.5 5.4 4.1 4.1 | 4.3 3.1 4.0 3.5 2.8 | statford statford stockton-on-Tees stock |
| Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness | 3,542 714 4,807 1,170 2,240 | 1,144 269 1,329 373 565 | 4,686 983 6,136 1,543 2,805 | 2.7 3.2 9.2 5.5 8.4 | 2.3 2.6 8.1 4.2 7.2 | Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon and St.Neots Ipswich | 4,537 11,507 1,250 4,068 | 1,536 3,565 531 1,299 | 6,073 15,072 1,781 5,367 | 5.5 8.1 3.3 5.1 | 4.8 4.9 7.2 2.8 4.5 | Stroud Sudbury Sunderland Swindon Texnion |
| Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed | 1,419 2,258 786 2,555 356 | 491 812 291 908 103 | 1,910 3,070 1,077 3,463 459 | 2.5 4.4 7.0 4.9 4.7 | 2.2 3.8 5.3 4.3 3.9 | isle of Wight Keighley Keswick Kettering and Market Harboro | 2,886 1,430 467 72 1,132 | 910 549 173 20 425 | 3,796 1,979 640 92 1,557 | 9.0 6.7 2.9 2.5 3.8 | 7.8 5.7 2.3 1.7 3.3 | Telford and Bridgnorth |
| Bicester Bideford Birmingham Bishop Auckland Blackburn | 309 707 41,104 2,640 2,888 | 117 235 13,107 696 761 | 426 942 54,211 3,336 3,649 | 2.1 9.6 7.6 8.1 5.3 | 1.7 7.2 6.9 7.2 4.7 | Kidderminster King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster and Morecambe Launceston Leeds | 1,384 1,837 2,798 315 16,225 | 507 649 948 126 4,820 | 1,891 2,486 3,746 441 21,045 | 4.6 6.2 8.2 7.0 5.7 | 3.9 5.1 6.9 4.2 5.2 | Torbay Torbay Torngton Tothes Trowbridge and Frome Toth |
| Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury Boston | 4,917 177 1,178 7,368 748 | 1,269 95 364 2,161 306 | 6,186 272 1,542 9,529 1,054 | 5.3 2.7 6.6 5.6 5.2 | 4.3 2.1 4.7 4.9 4.0 | Leek Leicester Lincoln Liverpool London | 344 10,253 3,511 35,899 182,561 | 118 3,435 1,112 9,992 66,257 | 462 13,688 4,623 45,891 248,818 | 3.8 5.3 6.4 11.7 7.7 | 3.2 4.6 5.5 10.5 6.8 | Tunbridge Wells Utoxeter and Ashbourne Wakefield and Dewsbury Walsall wareham and Swanage |
| Bournemouth Bradford Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport | 4,566 11,713 1,471 1,367 337 | 1,300 3,506 478 412 142 | 5,866 15,219 1,949 1,779 479 | 5.6 7.3 6.3 9.1 6.3 | 4.4 6.5 5.1 7.1 4.2 | Loughborough and Coalville Louth and Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield | 2,003 784 2,405 432 1,342 | 771 252 756 132 414 | 2,774 1,036 3,161 564 1,756 | 4.1 8.1 10.8 5.7 2.9 | 3.6 6.0 9.1 3.8 2.4 | Warminster Warnington Warvick Watford and Luton Walingborough and Rust |
| Brighton Bristol Bude Burnley Burton-on-Trent | 9,844 12,794 430 1,249 2,617 | 3,566 4,083 163 369 875 | 13,410 16,877 593 1,618 3,492 | 8.4 5.1 9.4 4.2 5.9 | 7.0 4.5 6.1 3.7 5.2 | Malton Malvern and Ledbury Manchester Mansfield Matlock | 204 759 34,774 3,571 448 | 81 257 9,995 1,000 179 | 285 1,016 44,769 4,571 627 | 2.9 4.9 6.3 9.8 2.9 | 2.4 3.8 5.7 8.4 2.5 | Wells Weston-super-Mare Whitby Whitchurch and Market Dr Whitehaven |
| Bury St.Edmunds Buxton Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury | 722 622 4,041 3,112 2,264 | 309 210 1,185 1,214 685 | 1,031 832 5,226 4,326 2,949 | 2.9 4.3 6.3 2.8 5.7 | 2.5 3.2 5.5 2.4 4.8 | Medway and Maldstone Melton Mowbray Mildon Keynes Milton Keynes Minehead | 9,632 461 10,619 2,858 469 | 203 2,700 1,033 150 | 12,841 664 13,319 3,891 619 | 6.3 2.7 11.5 3.5 7.1 | 5.3 2.3 10.5 3.2 5.1 | Widnes and Runcorn Wigan and St.Helens Winchester and Eastleigh Windermere Wirral and Chester |
| Carlisle Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham | 2,109 2,967 290 3,249 2,303 | 634 887 125 1,218 800 | 2,743 3,854 415 4,467 3,103 | 5.2 6.9 4.6 4.3 4.3 | 4.5 6.1 3.6 3.6 3.7 | Morpeth and Ashington Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne Newmarket | 3,603 1,024 620 22,980 769 | 968 359 193 6,225 310 | 4,571 1,383 813 29,205 1,079 | 10.0 6.2 1.8 8.5 4.2 | 8.8 5.1 1.5 7.8 3.4 | Wisbech Wolverhampton Woodbridge and Leiston Worcester Workington |
| Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester | 4,110 1,447 821 961 238 | 1,182 485 332 397 90 | 5,292 1,932 1,153 1,358 328 | 7.8 3.3 3.5 5.3 2.4 | 6.8 2.6 2.7 4.2 1.9 | Newquay Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich | 540 1,087 375 3,860 1,823 | 165 388 182 1,342 620 | 705 1,475 557 5,202 2,443 | 7.4 5.7 3.1 4.3 4.3 | 5.4 4.4 2.5 3.8 3.8 | Worksop Worthing Yeovil York |
| Clacton Clitheroe Colchester Corby Coventry and Hinckley | 1,573 162 2,517 995 10,093 | 417 65 899 293 3,249 | 1,990 227 3,416 1,288 13,342 | 10.2 2.2 4.1 4.4 5.8 | 7.7 1.8 3.5 4.0 5.2 | Norwich Nottingham Okehampton Oldham Oswestry | 6,057 17,788 182 3,832 674 | 2,028 5,389 83 1,100 266 | 8,085 23,177 265 4,932 940 | 5.7 7.0 5.6 6.4 7.0 | 4.9 6.2 3.7 5.6 5.5 | Wales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor and Caernarfon Blaenau,Gwent & Aberga |
| Crawley Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge | 3,155 1,847 977 2,986 271 | 1,100 618 320 842 99 | 4,255 2,465 1,297 3,828 370 | 2.0 5.5 7.3 7.4 4.8 | 1.8 4.8 5.5 6.5 3.0 | Oxtord Pendle Penrith Penzance and St.lves Peterborough | 3,910 1,157 295 1,226 3,911 | 1,428 354 135 403 1,376 | 5,338 1,511 430 1,629 5,287 | 2.8 4.7 2.9 9.8 5.3 | 2.4 4.1 2.2 6.9 4.6 | Brecon Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen |
| Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth | 7,224 349 432 7,608 1,490 | 2,290 139 195 2,020 444 | 9,514 488 627 9,628 1,934 | 6.4 3.6 4.6 10.1 5.2 | 5.7 2.8 3.4 8.9 4.3 | Pickering and Helmsley Plymouth Poole Portsmouth Preston | 175 8,042 2,131 7,321 5,490 | 77 2,536 642 2,020 1,680 | 252 10,578 2,773 9,341 7,170 | 4.0 7.9 3.6 7.2 4.6 | 2.6 6.7 3.0 5.9 4.1 | Conwy and Colwyn Denbigh Dolgellau and Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest |
| Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne Evesham | 2,490 14,411 3,173 1,908 679 | 667 4,505 966 672 293 | 3,157 18,916 4,139 2,580 972 | 8.8 7.1 6.9 4.5 3.4 | 7.3 6.5 6.3 3.6 2.5 | Reading Redruth and Camborne Retford Richmondshire Ripon | 3,020 1,762 955 371 252 | 866 500 368 187 112 | 3,886 2,262 1,323 558 364 | 2.6 11.3 7.4 4.8 3.6 | 2.2 8.8 6.1 3.4 2.6 | noiynead Lampeter and Aberaeron Uandeilo Uandrindod Wells Uanelli |
| Exeter Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone Gainsborough | 3,218 558 886 2,651 704 | 1,083 212 296 680 246 | 4,301 770 1,182 3,331 950 | 4.3 7.2 11.4 9.8 8.1 | 3.6 5.3 8.5 8.1 6.6 | Rochdale Rotherham and Mexborough Rugby and Daventry Salisbury Scarborough and Filey | 3,670 8,841 1,477 1,016 1,701 | 981 2,252 553 385 512 | 4,651 11,093 2,030 1,401 2,213 | 7.9 12.6 3.5 3.1 6.7 | 6.8 11.2 3.1 2.4 5.3 | Macnynlleth Merthyr and Rhymney Monmouth Neath and Port Talbot Newport |
| Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth | 2,610 1,642 1,824 792 2,825 | 836 618 691 314 826 | 3,446 2,260 2,515 1,106 3,651 | 4.7 8.9 5.0 4.6 10.2 | 4.2 7.4 4.1 3.8 8.2 | Scunthorpe Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield Shrewsbury | 2,968 145 402 17,142 1,283 | 956 66 160 5,304 448 | 3,924 211 562 22,446 1 731 | 6.2 3.9 3.9 8.8 4 0 | 5.4 2.4 2.7 7.9 3.3 | Pontypool and Cwmbran Pontypoid and Cwmbran Pontypridd and Rhondda Porthmadoc and Ffestinic Pwlheli |
| Arimsby Auildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool Harwich | 5,354 3,256 1,056 3,631 540 | 1,468 1,122 431 891 149 | 6,822 4,378 1,487 4,522 689 | 9.3 2.5 3.6 12.7 12.1 | 8.1 2.0 2.9 11.6 9.9 | Sittingbourne and Sheerness Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton | 2,444 391 261 366 4,331 | 111 772 111 78 137 1,342 70 | 502 339 503 5,673 | 4.4 2.6 4.0 3.1 6.2 | 6.9 3.3 2.0 3.1 2.7 3.6 | shotton, Flint and Rhyl |

| | Male | Female | All | Rate # | | | Male | Female | All | Rates # | 2 The Street |
|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------------|
| | | | | per cent p employees w and unem- ployed | er cent vorkforce | | | | | per cent employees and unem- ployed | per cent workforce |
| puth Tyneside puthampton puthend palding and Holbeach Austell | 5,446 7,054 14,070 512 1,169 | 1,419 1,902 4,566 254 372 | 6,865 8,956 18,636 766 1,541 | 14.4 5.0 7.6 3.8 6.7 | 12.9 4.2 6.3 2.8 5.1 | South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham Scotland | 1,313 5,916 214 2,192 | 323 1,650 109 719 | 1,636 7,566 323 2,911 | 13.5 7.9 4.8 5.6 | 10.1 7.0 3.3 4.9 |
| afford amford ockton-on-Tees oké roud | 1,723 417 5,904 7,403 1,202 | 633 213 1,611 2,219 480 | 2,356 630 7,515 9,622 1,682 | 3.9 3.7 9.9 5.3 4.7 | 3.3 2.9 9.2 4.7 3.7 | Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath Ayr | 4,188 1,379 374 878 2,567 | 1,585 471 124 404 953 | 5,773 1,850 498 1,282 3,520 | 2.8 12.6 6.2 15.3 7.6 | 2.6 11.0 5.1 12.4 6.7 |
| udbury Inderland Windon Junton Jiford and Bridgnorth | 644 11,791 2,800 1,633 2,501 | 239 2,906 939 516 827 | 883 14,697 3,739 2,149 3,328 | 5.0 9.6 3.1 4.6 4.0 | 3.9 8.8 2.6 3.8 3.5 | Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire Blairgowrie and Pitlochry | 199 292 2,537 227 433 | 69 125 794 90 154 | 268 417 3,331 317 587 | 6.5 4.1 6.3 6.9 6.0 | 5.0 3.2 5.8 5.0 4.6 |
| nanet letford lirsk verton vrbay | 3,626 789 133 342 2,742 | 996 314 64 133 790 | 4,622 1,103 197 475 3,532 | 12.3 5.4 3.4 4.7 7.1 | 9.7 4.4 2.6 3.5 5.4 | Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown Crieff Cumnock and Sanguhar | 862 253 282 150 1,405 | 322 115 73 75 358 | 1,184 368 355 225 1,763 | 10.5 8.8 10.6 5.5 15.5 | 8.0 7.3 7.6 4.4 12.8 |
| rrington itnes webridge and Frome uro inbridge Wellis | 224 342 1,614 1,051 2,074 | 96 177 593 353 691 | 320 519 2,207 1,404 2,765 | 7.2 6.8 4.7 5.5 2.9 | 4.5 4.7 3.8 4.4 2.3 | Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline Dunoon and Bute | 2,269 1,311 6,011 3,234 634 | 634 432 1,898 1,075 203 | 2,903 1,743 7,909 4,309 837 | 9.8 6.3 8.9 9.4 10.7 | 8.8 5.7 8.1 8.2 7.7 |
| toxeter and Ashbourne akefield and Dewsbury alsall areham and Swanage arminster | 262 6,019 8,314 251 244 | 114 1,673 2,680 83 130 | 376 7,692 10,994 334 374 | 2.9 7.2 7.6 2.9 4.6 | 2.5 6.4 6.8 2.3 3.6 | Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk Forfar Forres | 12,308 791 3,459 493 296 | 3,885 351 1,145 220 99 | 16,193 1,142 4,604 713 395 | 5.2 6.4 8.0 6.2 11.7 | 4.8 5.6 7.2 5.3 9.4 |
| arrington arwick atford and Luton ellingborough and Rushder ells | 2,791 1,971 9,759 1,555 951 | 917 733 3,261 540 347 | 3,708 2,704 13,020 2,095 1,298 | 4.1 3.2 3.9 4.4 5.2 | 3.8 2.7 3.4 3.8 4.0 | Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan Glasgow Greenock | 225 387 302 37,578 2,210 | 102 145 103 11,200 683 | 327 532 405 48,778 2,893 | 5.4 3.4 14.5 8.4 8.1 | 4.1 2.9 10.9 7.7 7.2 |
| eston-super-Mare hitby hitchurch and Market Drayto hitehaven idnes and Runcorn | 1,839 408 0n 366 2,001 3,704 | 625 146 155 554 1,125 | 2,464 554 521 2,555 4,829 | 6.2 8.5 3.6 9.2 8.4 | 4.9 5.5 2.7 8.2 7.7 | Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall Inverness | 397 329 178 1,260 2 162 | 149 104 78 319 662 | 546 433 256 1,579 2 824 | 5.0 5.6 5.4 13.6 6.8 | 4.1 4.8 4.4 11.7 6.0 |
| gan and St.Helens inchester and Eastleigh indermere irral and Chester isbech | 10,034 1,045 66 13,057 889 | 3,030 363 36 3,966 351 | 13,064 1,408 102 17,023 1,240 | 8.3 1.9 1.2 8.7 8.8 | 7.3 1.6 0.9 7.7 6.5 | Irvine Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock | 4,083 251 232 146 2,400 | 1,422 101 90 52 842 | 5,505 352 322 198 3 242 | 11.5 7.7 5.5 3.6 10.9 | 10.2 6.3 4.5 2.9 |
| olverhampton oodbridge and Leiston orcester orkington orksop | 7,660 754 1,917 2,273 1,433 | 2,357 229 688 589 410 | 10,017 983 2,605 2,862 1,843 | 8.1 4.5 4.0 11.4 7.8 | 7.2 3.7 3.5 9.5 7.0 | Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie | 4,692 11,120 306 207 | 1,555 3,247 92 95 | 6,247 14,367 398 302 | 9.9 10.2 5.2 8.4 | 8.6 9.1 4.3 6.2 |
| orthing sovil ork ales | 2,114 1,195 3,287 | 657 480 1,103 | 2,771 1,675 4,390 | 3.8 3.7 4.2 | 3.1 3.0 3.6 | North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles | 764 281 248 163 | 308 79 102 63 | 1,072 360 350 226 | 6.4 4.9 4.8 5.2 | 5.1 3.7 3.8 4.3 |
| berdare berystwyth angor and Caern arfon aenau,Gwent & Abergaven recon | 1,385 574 2,281 iny 2,502 247 | 363 264 663 730 112 | 1,748 838 2,944 3,232 359 | 12.8 8.5 9.7 9.7 4.3 | 10.7 6.5 8.3 8.4 3.2 | Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry | 495 287 417 358 | 180 112 108 146 | 675 399 525 504 | 5.1 3.7 7.1 8.1 | 4.3 3.3 5.7 5.8 |
| idgend ardiff ardigan armarthen onwy and Colwyn | 2,769 10,702 469 719 1,910 | 1,020 3,048 190 227 490 | 3,789 13,750 659 946 2,400 | 6.7 6.4 9.0 4.9 8.2 | 5.9 5.8 5.7 3.8 6.4 | Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles | 539 377 380 971 | 151 109 102 301 | 690 486 482 1,272 | 9.7 13.1 7.9 13.0 | 8.0 9.9 6.6 9.2 |
| enbigh olgellau and Barmouth shguard averfordwest olyhead | 444 276 216 1,616 1,541 | 162 70 63 427 482 | 606 346 279 2,043 2,023 | 7.1 7.8 11.3 13.4 13.9 | 4.9 5.8 6.3 10.3 11.0 | Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast | 1,210 23,835 | 468 7,433 | 1,678 31,268 | 6.9 8.5 | 5.8 7.4 |
| ampeter and Aberaeron andeilo andrindod Wells anelli lachynlleth | 365 208 334 2,241 273 | 138 70 145 675 79 | 503 278 479 2,916 352 | 10.3 9.8 6.0 9.8 11.2 | 6.5 5.6 4.0 8.4 7.2 | Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Dungannon Enniskillen | 3,110 904 3,697 1,526 2,025 | 966 296 1,346 508 616 | 4,076 1,200 5,043 2,034 2,641 | 12.0 13.1 8.2 11.7 12.8 | 10.0 10.6 6.9 9.7 10.4 |
| erthyr and Rhymney ormouth eath and Port Talbot ewport ewtown | 3,736 185 2,386 4,189 211 | 950 71 717 1,365 74 | 4,686 256 3,103 5,554 285 | 10.4 6.6 8.0 7.1 2.8 | 9.1 4.6 7.3 6.4 2.1 | Londonderry Magherafelt Newry Omagh Strabane | 6,020 995 3,223 1,698 1,661 | 1,481 354 866 519 378 | 7,501 1,349 4,089 2,217 2,039 | 14.3 10.5 14.0 12.6 17.1 | 12.3 8.7 11.7 10.3 14.1 |
| ontypool and Cwmbran ontypridd and Rhondda orthmadoc and Ffestiniog wilheli hotton, Flint and Rhyl | 1,811 3,800 384 366 3,392 | 596 1,044 155 125 993 | 2,407 4,844 539 491 4,385 | 6.0 8.0 8.8 8.5 5.6 | 5.4 7.2 6.8 6.1 4.8 | | | | | | |

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. Claimant count 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 and 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. Claimant count 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-1996 based denominators.

2.5 CLAIMANT COUNT Age and duration

| UNITE | D | 18-24 | | | | 25-49 | | | | 50 and o | ver | | | All ages | 1 | | |
|-------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| KINGL | оом | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All | Up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 weeks | All |
| MALE | AND FE | MALE 368.2 | 132.4 | 153.3 | 653.8 | 525.3 | 243.9 | 542.8 | 1312.1 | 124.0 | 62.2 | 165.9 | 352.1 | 1033.9 | 440.0 | 862.3 | 2220 |
| 1995 | Oct | 345.6 | 107.6 | 141.5 | 594.7 | 504.9 | 228.8 | 522.0 | 1255.8 | 119.2 | 64.1 | 161.9 | 345.2 | 984.7 | 401.9 | 825.7 | 2212.3 |
| 1996 | Jan Apr Jul Oct | 346.0 292.4 331.3 296.2 | 120.6 135.9 120.7 94.0 | 135.6 130.0 127.3 118.3 | 602.1 558.3 579.4 508.5 | 571.9 525.3 489.9 446.0 | 236.6 245.4 234.8 209.0 | 518.4 513.9 499.3 476.3 | 1326.9 1284.6 1224.1 1131.2 | 139.0 138.3 122.9 111.2 | 62.9 62.4 61.4 62.4 | 161.8 162.2 152.1 147.6 | 363.6 363.0 336.4 321.2 | 1072.9 972.1 960.6 868.1 | 421.6 445.5 418.5 366.6 | 816.0 806.3 779.0 742.4 | 2310.5 2223.9 2158.1 1977.2 |
| 1997 | Jan Apr Jul | 281.6 243.3 272.7 | 92.4 87.7 72.6 | 105.9 90.7 77.6 | 479.9 421.7 422.9 | 469.2 417.7 417.0 | 186.7 158.6 138.6 | 445.4 397.1 343.0 | 1101.3 973.3 898.7 | 117.5 105.8 101.1 | 52.4 40.2 35.0 | 139.7 128.6 110.2 | 309.5 274.6 246.3 | 884.1 784.0 807.1 | 332.6 287.5 247.1 | 691.1 616.5 531.0 | 1907.8 1688.0 1585.3 |
| MALE | | | 00.7 | | 445.4 | 200.7 | 107.1 | 160 5 | 1024.4 | 01.4 | 47.0 | 130.2 | 268.5 | 721.8 | 327.7 | 700.0 | |
| 1995 | Jul Oct | 237.4 226.7 | 92.7 76.9 | 115.4 106.1 | 445.4 409.7 | 383.7 372.7 | 176.3 | 403.5 | 993.9 | 88.3 | 48.4 | 126.8 | 263.5 | 696.1 | 302.4 | 678.0 | 1758.6 1676.4 |
| 1996 | Jan Apr Jul Oct | 235.5 200.7 213.3 195.0 | 84.7 94.6 85.6 67.4 | 102.1 98.0 94.8 88.1 | 422.3 393.3 393.8 350.5 | 430.9 389.7 353.6 326.6 | 182.2 188.0 180.5 159.8 | 442.6 438.0 424.7 404.4 | 1055.6 1015.7 958.8 890.8 | 104.2 102.3 88.7 80.7 | 47.0 46.3 45.5 46.1 | 127.0 127.4 119.2 115.3 | 278.2 276.0 253.5 242.1 | 779.8 702.1 665.0 610.6 | 314.8 329.9 312.6 274.1 | 671.9 663.5 638.9 607.9 | 1766.4 1695.5 1616.5 1492.6 |
| 1997 | Jan Apr Jul | 194.0 169.6 180.4 | 64.9 61.3 52.0 | 79.7 68.1 57.5 | 338.6 299.0 289.9 | 355.7 317.3 312.0 | 144.6 125.6 111.6 | 379.6 338.4 292.7 | 880.0 781.3 716.3 | 86.7 77.0 72.2 | 38.6 29.8 25.9 | 109.7 101.1 87.2 | 235.0 207.9 185.3 | 645.5 573.9 573.8 | 248.8 217.2 190.0 | 569.1 507.6 43 7.5 | 1463.5 1298.8 1201.3 |
| FEMA | LE | | | | | | | | | | | | | 010.1 | 1100 | 155 | |
| 1995 | Jul Oct | 130.8 118.9 | 39.7 30.7 | 38.0 35.4 | 208.4 185.0 | 141.6 132.3 | 56.8 52.5 | 79.3 77.1 | 277.7 261.9 | 32.7 30.9 | 15.2 15.8 | 35.7 35.1 | 83.6 81.7 | 288.7 | 99.5 | 153.1 147.7 | 577.5 535.9 |
| 1996 | Jan Apr Jul Oct | 110.5 91.7 118.0 101.2 | 35.9 41.3 35.1 26.6 | 33.5 32.0 32.5 30.1 | 179.8 165.0 185.6 157.9 | 141.0 135.6 136.4 119.3 | 54.4 57.5 54.3 49.2 | 75.8 75.9 74.6 71.9 | 271.2 268.9 265.2 240.5 | 34.8 36.1 34.2 30.5 | 15.8 16.1 15.8 16.3 | 34.7 34.9 32.9 32.3 | 85.4 87.0 82.9 79.1 | 293.1 270.0 295.6 257.6 | 106.8 115.6 105.9 92.6 | 144.2 142.8 140.1 134.5 | 544.1 528.5 541.6 484.6 |
| 1997 | Jan Apr Jul | 87.6 73.6 92.2 | 27.5 26.4 20.6 | 26.2 22.6 20.2 | 141.3 122.6 132.9 | 113.5 100.4 105.1 | 42.1 33.0 27.0 | 65.7 58.7 50.4 | 221.3 192.1 182.4 | 30.7 28.8 28.9 | 13.7 10.4 9.1 | 30.0 27.5 23.0 | 74.5 66.7 61.0 | 238.6 210.0 233.3 | 83.7 70.2 57.1 | 122.0 108.9 93.5 | 444.3 389.1 384.0 |

See footnotes to *Tables 2.1* and *2.2*. Including some aged under 18. New From the Office for National Statistics

PACSTAT Production and Construction Statistics

STAT

PACSTAT contains statistical data from over 100 former ACOP Business Monitors* on a single CD-ROM.

Providing a range of industry specific statistics including:

- employment;
 - wages & salaries; and
 - capital expenditure.

With Windows compatible software, accessibility and manipulation of PACSTAT multi-dimensional data is simple. PACSTAT uses the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) 1992 codes, and the 1996 version contains data from the 1994 annual sample inquiry into production and

Production And Construction. Also included is comparative data from 1993, together with selected back data from 1986.

> For further information on PACSTAT or details on how to order your copy please call the:

> > ONS Sales Desk on 0171 533 5678

* Formerly published as the Annual Census of Production/ACOP and Annual Census of Construction/ACOC Business Monitor Series.



2,411 2,838 4,039 3,710

2,840 6,916 12,959 7,477

5,527 4,193 3,977 5,687

7,277 4,624 3,499 12,998

90,972

1,235 1,546 1,789 1,799

1,303 3,161 5,849 2,997

1,936 1,395 1,315 1,807

2,187 1,205 844 2,535

32,903

2,454 2,905 4,130 3,793

2,921 7,100 13,267 7,652

5,688 4,322 4,103 5,868

7,536 4,834 3,717 14,611

94,901

1,266 1,639 1,845 1,855

1,334 3,240 5,967 3,062

1,996 1,454 1,356 1,861

2,269 1,262 895 2,777

34,078

50-54

55-59

1,752 1,981 2,780 2,687

2,264 5,427 10,322 6,339

4,530 3,402 3,242 4,714

6,417 4,235 3,493 13,107

76,692

721 991 1,115 1,172

971 2,177 4,293 2,367

1,572 1,126 1,077 1,469

1,979 1,175 871 2,814

25,890

1,788 2,035 2,855 2,769

2,325 5,547 10,590 6,481

4,649 3,494 3,331 4,847

6,633 4,409 3,666 14,352

79,771

742 1,042 1,150 1,208

1,000 2,231 4,387 2,430

1,613 1,159 1,104 1,527

2,052 1,235 923 3,036

26,839

55-59

60 and over

571 1,409 2,768 1,090

8 14 14

Q

15 5 19

60 and over

584 1,435 2,826 1,103

10 58

15 5 21

118

10,605 1,201,318

10,335 1,151,414

All ages

44,647 49,937 73,379 58,918

45,322 101,326 182,862 109,037

75,286 55,799 42,454 65,042

76,271 43,350 30,769 97,015

22,769 27,080 33,141 24,027

16,651 36,250 64,246 32,514

22,897 16,046 11,452 15,716

17,418 8,939 5,593 13,984

114 368,723

All ages

45,712 51,387 76,069 61,273

46,838 104,399 188,118 112,191

77,858 57,954 44,294 67,930

80,062 45,875 32,968 108,390

23,506 28,652 35,083 25,464

17,204 37,339 66,084 33,392

23,699 16,664 11,838 16,337

18,143 9,393 5,938 15,218

383,954

50-54

45-49

2,617 2,986 4,295 3,827

3,093 7,079 13,474 8,059

5,505 4,434 3,696 5,805

7,470 4,442 3,318 13,319

93,419

1,448 1,768 2,023 1,855

1,351 3,099 5,806 2,927

2,020 1,472 1,240 1,647

2,026 1,078 767 1,901

32,428

2,667 3,052 4,404 3,917

3,175 7,264 13,809 8,237

5,666 4,567 3,847 5,997

7,752 4,677 3,543 15,198

97,772

1,488 1,876 2,079 1,895

1,380 3,161 5,932 2,996

2,078 1,518 1,276 1,715

2,113 1,145 816 2,078

33,546

45-49

.

2.6 **CLAIMANT COUNT** Age and duration: July 10 1997 Government Office Regions

| Duration of | Male | a start and | | -E-18-18 | Female | 1. A. | | | Male | and the second | Service of | | Female | | | - | | AGE GB | OUPS | - | | | | | Contraction of the second |
|---|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| unemployment in weeks | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages * | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages * | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and over | All ages * | 18-24 | 25-49 | 50 and All over ages | GREAT BR Duration o | ITAIN f ment | Under 18 | 18 | 19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 |
| 2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8 | NORTH 1 2,275 1,769 2,041 | 2,922 2,237 3,254 | 681 491 756 | 6,011 4,618 6,224 | 1,318 992 781 | 955 620 886 | 195 140 243 | 2,581 1,833 2,035 | EASTERN 2,729 1,672 2,036 | 3,240 2,416 3,852 | 853 616 1,069 | 6,938 4,790 7,090 | 1,826 971 956 | 1,291 932 1,316 | 409 3,63 273 2,25 416 2,80 | in weeks MALE 0 One or less 4 Over 1 7 2 4 | s and up to | 1,049 2 844 4 1,489 6 1,238 | 2,351 2,357 3,748 2,990 | 2,386 2,540 3,539 2,517 | 12,407 14,040 19,663 13,218 | 7,210 8,103 12,652 10,196 | 5,316 5,908 9,074 7,864 | 3,704 4,345 6,355 5,556 | 2,918 3,315 4,966 4,327 |
| 8 13 13 26 26 52 | 1,971 3,521 3,621 | 3,111 6,103 6,359 | 838 1,599 1,443 | 6,055 11,333 11,456 | 681 1,179 1,259 | 798 1,644 1,282 | 275 565 481 | 1,841 3,462 3,041 | 1,877 3,234 3,120 | 3,846 7,073 7,310 | 1,119 2,037 2,057 | 6,955 12,446 12,517 | 844 1,483 1,268 | 1,347 2,417 1,870 | 423 2,70 874 4,85 760 3,92 | 2 (4 6 5 13 | 1 | 8 987 3 1,813 6 1,783 | 2,228 5,193 8,628 | 1,999 4,213 7,706 | 8,862 19,204 33,837 | 7,997 17,851 31,811 | 6,253 14,039 25,916 | 4,723 10,175 19,057 | 3,505 8,007 14,601 |
| 52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 | 2,538 807 394 198 172 | 6,263 3,315 2,071 1,556 5,557 | 1,523 917 644 489 2,040 | 10,325 5,039 3,109 2,243 7,769 | 799 208 95 52 31 | 1,087 461 286 197 537 | 410 191 110 89 336 | 2,298 860 491 338 904 | 1,880 655 255 144 133 | 6,605 3,324 1,842 1,351 3,556 | 1,944 1,117 676 587 1,557 | 10,432 5,096 2,773 2,082 5,246 | 797 214 90 30 32 | 1,464 666 361 249 503 | 662 2,92 356 1,23 199 65 154 43 363 | 4 26 6 39 3 52 6 55 | 3 5 6 7 | 9 401 2 119 5 51 8 8 | 4,227 2,340 367 180 | 4,514 3,728 2,925 1,719 | 20,890 14,331 10,421 6,318 | 19,618 13,867 10,279 7,279 | 15,813 10,977 8,300 6,570 | 8,027 6,323 5,217 | 6,030 4,898 4,104 |
| All 2 or less | 19,307 NORTH \ 4,051 | 42,748 WEST 4,697 | 11,421 | 74,182 9,978 | 7,395 2,447 | 8,753 | 3,035 | 4,909 | 17,735 LONDON 3,894 | 6,701 | 13,632 | 76,365 | 2,992 | 3,285 | 4,889 26,31 533 6.95 | 3 78 104 156 | 10 15 20 | 4 5 6 0 8 0 | 106 43 0 | 1,953 313 12 | 9,909 10,600 4,606 | 11,727 13,312 7,125 | 10,510 12,519 7,460 | 7,923 9,950 5,920 | 6,494 8,136 4,798 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 4 8 8 13 | 3,055 3,305 3,037 | 3,640 5,506 5,364 | 726 1,130 1,275 | 7,585 10,157 9,862 | 1,623 1,425 1,191 | 1,203 1,649 1,434 | 274 459 430 | 3,230 3,711 3,195 | 2,804 3,861 3,760 | 5,570 9,430 10,393 | 1,624 1,805 | 9,360 15,100 16,124 | 2,403 | 2,352 3,686 3,653 | 416 4.81 748 7,02 846 6.74 | 6 208 0 Over 260 | 26 | 0 C 0 9,787 | 0 0 34,758 | 0 0 40,064 | 2,576 2,226 203,108 | 4,676 11,092 194,795 | 15,918 167,478 | 14,823 128,101 | 13,145 101,905 |
| 13 26 26 52 52 104 | 5,004 4,831 2,790 | 9,489 9,841 8,356 | 2,271 2,153 1,926 | 16,945 16,884 13,076 | 1,854 1,661 949 | 2,482 1,968 1,372 | 812 670 482 | 5,285 4,341 2,807 | 6,934 6,984 5,684 | 18,764 19,634 21,606 | 3,458 3,700 4,157 | 29,333 30,391 31,459 | 3,740 3,861 2,923 | 6,626 6,298 6,032 | 1,520 12,05 1,530 11,74 1,694 10,65 | FEMALE One or less Over 1 a | and up to | 827 2 642 4 1 197 | 1,540 1,529 2,235 | 1,588 1,783 2,181 | 7,976 9,486 | 3,041 3,695 | 1,752 2,212 2,677 | 1,322 1,749 2,052 | 1,319 1,679 |
| 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 | 830 320 169 142 27 534 | 3,685 2,014 1,413 4,970 58,975 | 890 578 436 1,877 14,280 | 5,405 2,912 2,018 6,989 101,811 | 226 72 37 22 11.507 | 281 169 515 13.508 | 120 75 316 4.303 | 473 281 853 30.098 | 2,182 1,014 534 372 38.023 | 7,782 5,370 13,432 130,887 | 1,841 1,470 4,312 26,909 | 10,637 7,374 18,116 196,698 | 391 157 57 21,506 | 1,587 899 1,722 39,071 | 893 4,78 578 2,55 387 1,44 965 2,74 10,110 71 51 | 7 2 6 4 3 4 6 8 | 1 | 4 1,197 6 930 8 741 3 1,394 | 1,688 1,262 2,867 | 1,390 1,015 2,157 | 6,149 3,427 6,969 | 2,431 5,247 | 2,225 1,634 3,544 | 1,691 1,267 2,863 | 1,657 1,247 2,764 |
| 2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 | MERSEY 1,242 943 | SIDE 1,441 1.079 | 278 | 3,030 | 781 541 | 523 381 | 107 70 | 1,460 | SOUTH E 3,425 2,199 | AST 4,710 3,363 | 1,159 793 | 9,442 6,450 | 2,160 1,185 | 1,863 1,147 | 513 4,66 259 265 | 13 26 5 39 | 2 3 5 | 6 1,337 9 351 2 97 | 4,953 2,168 1,184 | 3,997 2,325 2,207 | 11,997 6,770 5,111 | 9,131 4,645 3,313 | 6,558 2,928 2,059 | 5,093 2,391 1,515 | 5,218 2,631 1,874 |
| 4 8 8 13 13 26 | 1,349 1,084 2,185 | 1,940 1,889 3,770 | 362 408 781 | 3,746 3,441 6,793 | 592 460 890 | 628 501 930 | 153 158 278 | 1,427 1,164 2,131 | 2,644 2,316 3,867 | 5,468 5,340 9,407 | 1,406 1,476 2,743 | 9,662 9,263 16,114 | 1,176 947 1,556 | 1,739 1,609 2,807 | 561 3,60 620 3,26 1,018 5,47 | 2 52 65 78 | 6 7 10 | 5 25 8 8 4 4 | 211 98 57 | 1,364 884 894 | 4,009 2,180 3,260 | 2,392 1,556 2,299 | 1,440 1,083 1,629 | 1,190 911 1,268 | 1,418 1,095 1,374 |
| 26 52 52 104 104 156 | 2,658 2,122 677 | 4,480 4,717 2,253 | 871 898 459 | 8,028 7,739 3,389 | 957 752 220 | 956 954 382 | 296 265 136 | 2,224 1,972 738 | 3,448 2,313 788 | 9,194 8,553 4,483 | 2,360 2,543 1,556 | 15,038 13,413 6,827 | 1,288 904 272 | 2,202 1,879 833 | 870 4,38 868 3,65 479 1,58 | 2 104 156 5 208 34 Over 260 | 15 20 26 | 6 C 8 C 0 C | 13 0 0 0 | 127 13 0 0 | 3,577 1,475 649 426 | 2,590 1,409 775 1,694 | 1,919 1,061 662 1,799 | 1,406 727 486 1,394 | 1,579 787 534 1,402 |
| 156 208 208 260 Over 260 All | 322 214 180 12,976 | 1,377 991 4,514 28,451 | 297 235 1,388 6,185 | 1,996 1,440 6,082 47,971 | 93 42 30 5,358 | 209 143 472 6,079 | 77 66 252 1,858 | 379 251 754 13,535 | 296 167 134 21,597 | 2,481 1,704 4,517 59,220 | 905 728 2,145 17,814 | 3,682 2,599 6,796 99,286 | 105 47 27 9,667 | 424 295 592 15,390 | 263 75 189 55 418 1,03 6,058 31,66 | 2 31 < Al 37 | ent allow 2: school and a | 7,553 | 19,805 | 21,925 | 84,729 | 52,353 | 35,182 | 27,325 | 28,516 |
| 2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 | YORKSH 3,770 2,970 | IRE AND 4,691 3,920 | THE HUMI 1,099 805 | BER 9,782 7,859 | 2,366 1,677 | 1,783 1,201 | 431 254 | 4,744 3,261 | SOUTH V 2,644 1,689 | VEST 3,392 2,534 | 761 529 | 6,922 4,844 | 1,741 904 | 1,454 951 | 342 3,64 224 2,14 | UNITED KIN Duration of unemployn | NGDOM | AGE GRO | DUPS | 19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 |
| 4 8 8 13 13 26 | 3,416 3,088 5,403 | 5,763 5,755 10,626 | 1,376 1,356 2,771 | 10,788 10,370 18,965 | 1,503 1,237 2,170 | 1,768 1,552 2,934 | 529 501 1,026 | 3,968 3,452 6,274 | 2,037 1,740 2,948 | 3,975 3,665 6,651 | 945 1,024 1,905 | 6,518 11,581 | 938 711 1,271 1,118 | 1,284 1,188 2,105 | 426 2,72 355 2,31 762 4,18 722 2,65 | in weeks 8 MALE 8 One or less 9 Over 1 | and up to | 1,051 2 850 | 2,406 | 2,470 | 12,737 14.502 | 7,412 | 5,432 | 3,788 | 2,974 |
| 26 52 52 104 104 156 | 3,713 1,105 | 9,841 4,796 | 2,588 2,552 1,360 | 16,110 7,261 | 2,086 1,336 314 126 | 1,812 735 | 739 354 212 | 3,889 1,403 | 1,946 611 215 | 6,625 3,145 | 2,045 1,140 676 | 10,619 4,896 2,590 | 747 199 79 | 1,767 1,587 654 296 | 646 2,98 374 1,22 | 2 80 4 27 57 6 | | 4 1,495 6 1,240 8 993 | 3,882 3,084 2,323 | 3,740 2,641 2,072 | 20,676 14,085 9,256 | 13,085 10,616 8,236 | 9,367 8,116 6,450 | 6,530 5,742 4,888 | 5,102 4,467 3,615 |
| 208 260 Over 260 All | 245 230 29,846 | 1,630 6,450 66,972 | 593 2,721 18,035 | 2,468 9,401 115,843 | 60 41 12,926 | 218 730 15,550 | 122 547 5,529 | 400 1,318 34,839 | 126 119 16,999 | 1,166 3,550 43,388 | 507 1,615 13,088 | 1,799 5,284 73,989 | 34 25 7,767 | 209 502 11,997 | 124 36 367 89 4,545 24,69 | 87 8 4 13 91 26 | 1 2 3 | 3 1,819 6 1,790 9 403 | 5,364 8,909 4,388 | 4,371 7,975 4,695 | 19,892 34,948 21,607 | 18,403 32,740 20,201 | 14,433 26,654 16,264 | 10,510 19,613 11,939 | 8,261 14,997 9,221 |
| 2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8 | EAST MI 2,604 1,916 2,069 | 2,877 2,318 3,461 | 650 515 812 | 6,244 4,841 6,485 | 1,830 1,166 925 | 1,292 832 1,213 | 310 210 367 | 3,537 2,279 2,615 | WALES 2,300 1,715 1,904 | 2,497 2,074 2,971 | 545 452 681 | 5,449 4,337 5,689 | 1,618 944 885 | 1,070 708 942 | 243 3,01 170 1,89 249 2,15 | 2 52 65 50 78 | 5 6 7 10 | 2 120 5 51 8 8 4 5 | 2,436 371 182 107 | 4,009 3,091 1,798 2,029 | 14,862 10,931 6,664 10,509 | 14,324 10,645 7,636 12,331 | 11,320 8,636 6,869 11,009 | 8,266 6,567 5,450 8,270 | 6,205 5,066 4,256 6,741 |
| 8 13 13 26 26 52 | 1,774 3,289 3,435 | 3,375 6,589 6,843 | 959 1,778 1,693 | 6,221 11,761 12,014 | 784 1,396 1,281 | 1,157 2,178 1,587 | 337 655 605 | 2,379 4,296 3,494 | 1,726 2,857 3,164 | 2,839 5,229 5,703 | 692 1,368 1,281 | 5,359 9,561 10,174 | 602 1,042 1,020 | 826 1,496 1,207 | 261 1,76 503 3,11 393 2,63 | 64 104 10 156 35 208 Over 260 | 15 20 26 | 6 0 8 0 0 0 | 43 0 0 | 316 12 0 | 11,321 4,954 2,772 2 397 | 13,990 7,596 5,026 12,015 | 13,228 7,954 5,424 17,640 | 10,459 6,256 4,760 | 8,540 5,051 3,939 |
| 52 104 104 156 156 208 260 | 2,026 633 259 | 6,090 2,968 1,736 | 1,650 837 594 | 9,769 4,438 2,589 | 742 247 69 | 1,235 485 274 | 480 249 139 | 2,461 981 482 315 | 2,039 656 246 | 5,518 2,655 1,229 | 1,436 641 373 290 | 8,995 3,952 1,848 | 594 157 70 26 | 885 366 191 | 398 1,8 156 6 89 3 77 23 | All FEMALE | New Connegative | 9,825 | 35,928 | 41,889 | 212,113 | 202,600 | 174,835 | 134,168 | 106,911 |
| Over 260 All | 143 18,295 WEST MI | 4,573 42,085 | 1,830 11,766 | 6,546 72,758 | 31 8,504 | 584 11,021 | 361 3,811 | 976 23,815 | 115 16,846 | 3,216 34,855 | 1,134 8,893 | 4,465 61,167 | 16 6,974 | 356 8,176 | 233 60 2,772 18,30 | 05 One or less 09 Över 1 a 2 4 | and up to | 834 2 646 4 1,207 6 933 | 1,572 1,585 2,319 1,747 | 1,672 1,907 2,378 1,472 | 8,269 10,008 12,260 6,915 | 3,141 3,929 4,887 3,661 | 1,807 2,341 2,790 2,316 | 1,360 1,883 2,133 1,747 | 1,355 1,796 2,034 1,714 |
| 2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 4 8 | 3,362 2,563 3,047 | 3,964 3,201 4,901 | 906 615 1,170 | 8,382 6,492 9,277 | 2,411 1,631 1,394 | 1,625 1,096 1,566 | 355 262 490 | 4,490 3,065 3,555 | 3,785 3,655 4,105 | 5,290 4,990 6,820 | 1,141 985 1,529 | 10,571 9,916 12,944 | 2,412 2,141 1,953 | 2,975 1,932 2,151 | 611 6,22 353 4,65 607 5,00 | 6 1 6 13 | 1 | 8 747 3 1,401 6 1,345 | 1,296 2,966 5,117 | 1,063 2,246 4,175 | 3,593 7,256 12,402 | 2,506 5,400 9,427 | 1,684 3,654 6,740 | 1,311 2,945 5,221 | 1,288 2,831 5,356 |
| 8 13 13 26 26 52 | 2,855 5,141 4,587 | 5,273 9,748 9,547 | 1,278 2,436 2,353 | 9,530 17,464 16,524 | 1,182 2,258 2,146 | 1,549 2,812 2,189 | 520 931 811 | 3,363 6,104 5,173 | 3,382 5,788 5,764 | 6,301 11,410 11,534 | 1,522 2,902 2,828 | 11,628 20,566 20,252 | 1,244 2,108 1,820 | 1,903 3,375 2,541 | 620 4,0 1,212 7,0 932 5,4 | 1 6 39 52 6 65 | 5 6 7 | 9 352 2 97 5 25 8 8 | 1,230 213 | 2,417 2,388 1,426 | 5,294 4,212 | 4,754 3,399 2,478 | 2,108 1,483 | 2,440 1,566 1,228 | 2,695 1,920 1,464 |
| 52 104 104 156 156 208 208 260 | 3,287 481 287 308 | 9,112 2,519 1,966 7,832 | 2,395 768 654 3,057 | 14,799 3,768 2,907 11,197 | 1,360 452 206 85 | 1,797 796 446 320 | 760 414 230 191 | 3,918 1,662 882 596 | 3,560 981 404 221 | 10,273 4,198 2,569 1,764 | 2,705 1,153 821 666 | 16,559 6,332 3,794 2,651 | 1,054 245 82 46 | 1,910 645 326 212 | 358 1,24 180 56 148 40 546 1,24 | 8 78 8 104 0 156 | 10 15 20 | 4 4 6 0 8 0 | 58 13 | 919 128 13 | 2,250 3,429 3,771 | 2,392 | 1,124 1,679 1,980 | 1,315 1,459 | 1,139 1,430 1,635 |
| All | 26,949 | 3,556 62,423 | 16,908 | 5,246 | 13,205 | 15,213 | 5,628 | 34,569 | 31,823 | 71,279 | 2,816 19,068 ND | 9,124 124,337 | 13,139 | 18,630 | 6,369 39,66 | 9 0ver 208 9 All | 26 | 0 0 0 7,599 | 0 0 20.466 | 23.118 | 692 452 89.338 | 821 1,819 54 402 | 699 1,964 36,481 | 515 1,525 28,355 | 639 572 1,546 29 614 |
| Over 2 and up to 4 4 8 8 13 | | | | | | | | | 1,348 1,647 1.017 | 1,146 1,881 | 190 335 330 | 2,690 3,871 3.073 | 1,273 1,155 475 | 568 674 474 | 91 1,94 152 1,99 133 1,08 | 9 | | | | | 11,000 | | 30,101 | -0,000 | 20,014 |
| 13 26 26 52 52 104 | | | | | | | | | 1,661 1,967 1,784 | 2,954 3,138 4,328 | 634 618 771 | 5,256 5,726 6,883 | 747 789 570 | 870 660 783 | 213 1,83 230 1,68 272 1,62 | 10 15 15 | | | | | | | | | |
| 104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260 | | | | | | | | | 427 677 724 348 | 1,192 1,889 2,582 1,789 | 221 322 485 388 | 1,840 2,888 3,791 2,525 | 195 79 43 26 | 375 258 199 742 | 155 145117 45103 34466 1.232 128 15.23 | 4. 0 5 4 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| All | | | | | | | | | 11,633 | 20,691 | 3,968 | 36,330 | 6,463 | 6,594 | 2,120 | | | | | | | | | | |

See also note + to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

2.7 CLAIMANT COUNT Age

| UNITED KINGDOM | All 18 and over | 18 to 19 | 20 to 24 | 25 to 29 | 30 to 39 | 40 to 49 | 50 to 59 | 60 and over | All ages ' |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| MALE AND FEMALE 1996 Jul Oct | 2139.8 1960.9 | 149.7 140.7 | 429.6 367.7 | 353.9 324.6 | 503.7 466.6 | 366.4 340.0 | 315.1 301.5 | 21.3 19.7 | 2158.1 1907.8 |
| 1997 Jan Apr Jul | 1890.7 1669.6 1567.8 | 136.1 125.5 121.4 | 343.8 296.2 301.5 | 314.0 275.6 257.0 | 456.9 404.9 373.8 | 330.4 292.8 267.8 | 291.3 261.7 235.6 | 18.2 12.9 10.7 | 1907.8 1688.0 1585.3 |
| MALE 1996 Jul Oct | 1606.1 1483.4 | 94.8 88.6 | 299.0 261.9 | 274.6 252.7 | 408.9 380.6 | 275.3 257.5 | 232.5 222.7 | 20.9 19.4 | 1616.5 1463.5 |
| 1997 Jan Apr Jul | 1453.6 1288.2 1191.5 | 87.7 81.3 77.8 | 251.0 217.8 212.1 | 248.5 219.5 202.6 | 378.4 336.8 309.0 | 253.1 224.9 204.7 | 217.0 195.2 174.7 | 18.0 12.7 10.6 | 1463.5 1298.8 1201.3 |
| FEMALE 1996 Jul Oct | 533.7 477.5 | 54.9 52.1 | 130.6 105.8 | 79.3 71.9 | 94.8 86.0 | 91.1 82.5 |) 82.6 78.8 | 0.3 0.3 | 541.6 444.3 |
| 1997 Jan Apr Jul | 437.1 381.4 376.4 | 48.4 44.2 43.6 | 92.9 78.4 89.3 | 65.5 56.0 54.4 | 78.6 68.2 64.8 | 77.2 67.9 63.2 | 74.3 66.5 60.9 | 0.2 0.1 0.1 | 444.3 389.1 384.0 |

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT COUNT Duration

| UNITED KINGDOM | Up to 4 weeks | Over 4 and up to 26 weeks | Over 26 and up to 52 weeks | Over 52 and up to 104 weeks | Over 104 and up to 156 weeks | Over 156 weeks | All unemployed | Total over 52 weeks |
|-------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| MALEANDEEMALE | the second s | | | | | | | Thousand |
| 1996 Jul Oct | 298.7 213.4 | 661.9 654.8 | 418.5 366.6 | 336.5 319.7 | 136.4 130.8 | 306.1 291.9 | 2158.1 1977.2 | 779.0 742.4 |
| 1997 Jan Apr Jul | 222.7 201.8 260.4 | 661.4 582.2 546.7 | 332.6 287.5 247.1 | 296.3 256.9 215.0 | 122.8 112.8 98.2 | 271.9 246.8 217.8 | 1907.8 1688.0 1585.3 | 691.1 616.5 531.0 |
| | Dree | artian of number un | amployed | | | | Per cent | |
| 1006 Jul | 13.8 | | 19.4 | 15.6 | 6.3 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 36.1 |
| Oct | 10.8 | 33.1 | 18.5 | 16.2 | 6.6 | 14.8 | 100.0 | 37.5 |
| 1997 Jan | 11.7 | 34.7 | 17.4 | 15.5 | 6.4 | 14.3 | 100.0 | 36.2 |
| Apr Jul | 12.0 16.4 | 34.5 34.5 | 17.0 15.6 | 15.2 13.6 | 6.7 6.2 | 14.6 13.7 | 100.0 100.0 | 36.5 3 3.5 |
| | | | | | | | | Thousand |
| 1996 Jul Oct | 189.9 149.7 | 475.1 460.9 | 312.6 274.1 | 264.2 250.8 | 111.2 106.2 | 263.5 250.9 | 1616.5 1492.6 | 638.9 607.9 |
| 1997 Jan | 159.4 | 486.2 | 248.8 | 234.6 | 100.4 | 234.1 | 1463.5 | 569.1 |
| Apr Jul | 144.1 173.2 | 429.9 400.6 | 217.2 190.0 | 203.2 170.2 | 92.2 80.1 | 212.3 187.2 | 1298.8 1201.3 | 507.6 437.5 |
| | Prop | ortion of number un | employed | | | | Per cent | |
| 1996 Jul Oct | 11.7 10.0 | 29.4 30.9 | 19.3 18.4 | 16.3 16.8 | 6.9 7.1 | 16.3 16.8 | 100.0 100.0 | 39.5 40.7 |
| 1997 Jan Apr Jul | 10.9 11.1 14.4 | 33.2 33.1 33.3 | 17.0 16.7 15.8 | 16.0 15.6 14.2 | 6.9 7.1 6.7 | 16.0 16.3 15.6 | 100.0 100.0 100.0 | 38.9 39.1 36.4 |
| FEMALE | | | | | | | | |
| Thousand 1996 Jul Oct | 108.8 63.6 | 186.8 193.9 | 105.9 92.6 | 72.3 68.9 | 25.2 24.6 | 42.6 41.0 | 541.6 484.6 | 140.1 134.5 |
| 1007 100 | 62.2 | 175.0 | 92.7 | 61.9 | 22.4 | 37.0 | 111 3 | 122.0 |
| Apr Jul | 57.7 87.2 | 152.3 146.1 | 70.2 57.1 | 53.7 44.8 | 20.7 18.1 | 34.5 30.5 | 389.1 384.0 | 108.9 93.5 |
| | Prop | ortion of number un | amployed | | | | Per cent | |
| 1996 Jul Oct | 20.1 13.1 | 34.5 40.0 | 19.6 19.1 | 13.3 14.2 | 4.7 5.1 | 7.9 8.5 | 100.0 100.0 | 25.9 27.7 |
| 1997 Jan | 14.3 | 39.4 | 18.8 | 13.9 | 5.0 | 8.5 | 100.0 | 27.5 |
| Apr Jul | 14.8 22.7 | 39.1 38.0 | 18.0 14.9 | 13.8 11.7 | 5.3 4.7 | 8.9 8.0 | 100.0 100.0 | 28.0 24.4 |

| aimant count in co | unties | and loc | al author | rity distric | ts as at J | uly 10 1997 | Mala | Famala | A11 | Pata | - Hereiter |
|---|---|---|--|--|-----------------------|--|--|--|---|--|-----------------------|
| N | Nale | Female | All | Rate + Per cent employees and unem- ployed | Per cent workforce | | Male | Female | All | Per cent employees and unem- ployed | Per cent workforce |
| TH EAST shire Bracknell Newbury Reading | 7,556 833 858 2,028 | 2,234 257 275 530 | 9,790 1,090 1,133 2,558 | 2.8 | 2.4 | Enfield Greenwich Hackney Hammersmith and Fulham Haringey Harrow | 6,604 7,455 11,142 n 5,436 9,798 3,199 | 2,332 2,507 4,007 2,284 3,575 1,329 | 8,936 9,962 15,149 7,720 13,373 4,528 | | |
| Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham | 2,060 1,137 640 | 598 362 212 | 2,658 1,499 852 | | | Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington | 3,160 3,462 4,205 8,170 | 1,085 1,220 1,557 3,219 | 4,245 4,682 5,762 11,389 | | |
| inghamshire (former count Miton Keynes | y) 2,621 | 919 | 3,540 | 3.6 | 3.2 | Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames | 3,481 1,735 | 1,695 671 | 5,176 2,406 | | |
| of Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale | 3,893 1,377 532 | 1,311 502 167 | 5,204 1,879 699 | 2.8 | 2.3 | Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham | 12,115 9,623 3,503 9,396 | 4,478 3,270 1,260 2,945 | 16,593 12,893 4,763 12,341 | | |
| South Buckinghamshire Wycombe | 414 1,570 | 462 | 2,032 | | | Richmond-upon-Thames | 2,050 | 857 | 2,907 | | |
| Sussex (former county) | 8.112 | 2.948 | 11.060 | 10.4 | 8.9 | Sutton Tower Hamlets | 2,258 8,212 | 812 2,264 | 3,070 10,476 | | |
| of Fast Sussex | 6,709 | 2,101 | 8,810 | 6.0 | 4.6 | Waltham Forest Wandsworth | 7,104 7,221 | 2,407 2,772 | 9,511 9,993 | | |
| Eastbourne Hastings Lewes Bother | 1,331 2,419 1,112 1,034 | 421 626 382 335 | 1,752 3,045 1,494 1,369 | | | EASTERN Bedfordshire (former county) | | | | | |
| Wealden | 813 | 337 | 1,150 | | | Luton | 3,961 | 1,221 | 5,182 | 6.5 | 5.8 |
| shire (former county) Portsmouth Southampton | 4,720 5,086 | 1,305 1,282 | 6,025 6,368 | 7.1 5.8 | 6.2 5.0 | Hest of Bedfordshire Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire | 4,359 823 2,372 1,164 | 400 813 456 | 1,223 3,185 1,620 | 4.4 | 3.6 |
| of Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport | 10,986 1,238 883 848 798 1,105 | 3,639 420 313 281 309 414 | 14,625 1,658 1,196 1,129 1,107 1,519 | 3.6 | 2.9 | Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon | 8,647 1,677 515 1,298 1,310 | 3,241 601 248 498 572 | 11,888 2,278 763 1,796 1,882 | 3.9 | 3.3 |
| Hart Havant New Forest Rushmoor Test Valley | 382 2,072 1,504 720 731 | 143 508 478 257 264 | 525 2,580 1,982 977 995 | | | Peterborough South Cambridgeshire Essex Basildon | 3,036 811 25,075 2,975 | 999 323 8,450 979 | 4,035 1,134 33,525 3,954 | 6.2 | 5.1 |
| Winchester f Wight | 705 2,886 | 252 910 | 957 3,796 | 9.0 | 7.8 | Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford | 1,557 649 1,305 1,777 | 623 215 477 624 | 2,180 864 1,782 2,401 | | |
| Ashford Canterbury Dartford | 28,298 1,458 2,264 1,567 | 8,688 451 685 478 | 36,986 1,909 2,949 2,045 | 6.4 | 5.4 | Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon | 1,885 1,469 1,375 736 | 699 572 487 216 | 2,584 2,041 1,862 952 | | |
| Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks | 1,635 1,985 1,774 3,181 1,108 | 610 593 656 999 410 | 2,245 2,578 2,430 4,180 1,518 | | | Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford | 4,980 2,366 2,671 410 | 1,486 654 873 199 | 6,466 3,020 3,544 609 | | |
| Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells | 2,651 2,444 3,626 1,093 1,022 | 680 772 996 379 312 | 3,331 3,216 4,622 1,472 1,334 | | | Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere | 10,234 1,100 1,205 888 858 | 3,540 391 427 357 329 | 13,774 1,491 1,632 1,245 1,187 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| rdshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse | 5,079 967 2,188 764 652 | 1,850 347 736 295 241 | 6,929 1,314 2,924 1,059 893 | 2.6 | 2.2 | St Albans St Albans Stevenage Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield | 1,234 924 1,341 696 1,120 868 | 418 340 444 226 310 298 | 1,652 1,264 1,785 922 1,430 1,166 | | |
| ey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley | 7,062 873 532 885 419 | 2,364 315 182 287 124 | 9,426 1,188 714 1,172 543 | 2.3 | 1.9 | Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich | 13,824 1,415 1,197 2,592 1,306 3,985 | 4,688 565 496 758 442 1,173 | 18,512 1,980 1,693 3,350 1,748 5,158 | 6.3 | 5.1 |
| Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorme Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley | 861 555 838 360 550 650 | 285 183 281 140 189 212 | 1,146 738 1,119 500 739 862 | | | South Norfolk West Norfolk Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath | 1,246 2,083 10,265 910 531 | 505 749 3,504 330 209 | 1,751 2,832 13,769 1,240 740 | 5.1 | 4.4 |
| Adur Adur Arun Chichester | 539 6,278 601 1,197 830 | 166 2,131 234 392 293 | 705 8,409 835 1,589 1,123 | 2.8 | 2.4 | Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney | 2,716 756 1,032 1,405 2,915 | 758 337 442 489 939 | 3,474 1,093 1,474 1,894 3,854 | | |
| Horsham MidSussex Worthing | 1,013 717 771 1,149 | 334 282 278 318 | 1,347 999 1,049 1,467 | | | SOUTH WEST Avon (former county) Bath & North East Somer Bristol North Somerset | set2,421 9,920 | 898 2,949 753 | 3,319 12,869 2,966 | 4.4 5.8 | 3.8 5.3 |
| ter London 1 | 96,698 | 71,519 | 268,217 | 7.5 | 6.6 | South Gloucestershire | 2,259 | 883 | 3,142 | 3.5 | 4.5 |
| Barnet Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley Camden City of London City of London | 3,635 5,494 3,916 9,426 4,316 6,668 94 | 1,187 2,252 1,473 3,313 1,454 2,859 29 | 4,822 7,746 5,389 12,739 5,770 9,527 123 | | | Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith | 9,524 1,163 1,823 4 2,048 1,264 1,552 | 3,102 405 587 1 664 397 520 | 12,626 1,568 2,410 5 2,712 1,661 2,072 | 7.9 | 6.0 |
| Brent Brent Bromley Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing | 3,916 9,426 4,316 6,668 94 4,514 7,458 6,722 | 1,473 3,313 1,454 2,859 29 1,902 2,557 2,407 | 5,389 12,739 5,770 9,527 123 6,416 10,015 9,129 | | | Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Restormel | 1,823 4 2,048 1,264 1,552 1,670 | 587 1 664 397 520 528 | 2,410 5 2,712 1,661 2,072 2,198 | | |

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.9

2.9 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at July 10 1997

cal authority districts as at July 10 1007

CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics 2.9

| environment count in counties and local authority districts as | at Jul | y 10 | 1997 |
|--|--------|------|------|
|--|--------|------|------|

.

| | Male | Female | All | Rate + | | | Male | Female | All | Rate + | - | Claiman | Male | Female | All | Rate + | | | Male | Female | All | Rate + | |
|---|---|--|--|--|--------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|
| | | | | Per cent F employees v and unem- ployed | Per cent workforce | | | | | Per cent employees and unem- ployed | Per cent workforce | | | | | Per cent employees and unem- ployed | Per cent workforce | | | | | Per cent employees and unem- ployed | Per cent workforce |
| Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge West Devon | 18,475 1,079 2,024 673 1,361 6,776 892 1,506 2,645 982 537 | 6,101 394 645 293 458 2,114 369 519 755 356 198 | 24,576 1,473 2,669 966 1,819 8,890 1,261 2,025 3,400 1,338 735 | 6.1 | 4.9 | Chesterfield Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire Leicestershire (former county) Leicester Rutland | 2,530 611 1,787 1,176 1,778 1,013 7,974 173 | 724 262 566 356 543 386 2,451 72 | 3,254 873 2,353 1,532 2,321 1,399 10,425 245 | 6.1 2.2 | 5.7 1.6 | Rochdale Saford Saford Taneside Trafford Wigan Backoun Blackpool Bunley | 4,813 4,774 3,950 3,868 3,495 5,925 22,592 2,788 3,353 1,232 | 1,277 1,272 1,139 1,248 1,078 1,888 6,721 715 809 361 | 6,090 6,046 5,089 5,116 4,573 7,813 29,313 3,503 4,162 1,593 | 4.8 | 4.2 | Edinburgh, City of Falkink Fife Glasgow, City of Highland Inverclyde Midlothian Moray North Ayrshire North Lanarkshire Orkney Islands | 10,042 3,337 8,799 23,840 5,487 2,079 1,276 1,572 4,060 8,935 248 | 3,244 1,087 2,993 6,657 1,562 632 368 655 1,423 2,718 102 | 13,286 4,424 11,792 30,497 7,049 2,711 1,644 2,227 5,483 11,653 350 | 4.9 8.3 9.5 8.7 8.3 8.5 8.1 7.2 11.6 10.5 4.8 | 4.6 7.0 7.8 8.3 7.2 7.9 6.7 6.1 10.4 9.4 3.8 |
| Dorset (former county) Bournemouth Poole Rest of Dorset Christchurch East Dorset | 3,595 1,841 3,616 428 575 | 974 516 1,300 134 244 | 4,569 2,357 4,916 562 819 | 6.6 3.9 4.1 | 5.6 3.2 3.1 | Rest of Leicestershire Bibby Charrwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Meiton North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston | 5,555 731 1,763 431 708 369 991 562 | 2,296 303 742 169 323 165 331 263 | 7,851 1,034 2,505 600 1,031 534 1,322 825 | 3.4 | 2.9 | Chorleý Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale Caste Dthola | 1,281 467 1,056 2,810 1,157 3,087 320 713 1,008 | 382 140 351 957 354 865 138 270 367 | 1,663 607 1,407 3,767 1,511 3,952 458 983 1.375 | | | Perthshure and Kuntoss Renfrewshire Shetland Islands South Ayrshire Stirting West Dunbartonshire West Dunbartonshire West Dunbartonshire West Chilan | 2,222 4,383 287 2,738 6,954 1,638 3,452 2,659 971 | 801 1,375 112 1,029 2,156 527 837 852 301 | 3,023 5,758 399 3,767 9,110 2,165 4,289 3,511 1,272 | 6.5 6.5 3.7 7.9 8.6 6.0 11.8 6.3 13.0 | 5.4 6.0 3.3 7.0 7.5 5.1 10.6 5.7 9.2 |
| North Dorset Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland | 314 352 778 1 1,169 7.244 | 154 121 329 318 2.592 | 400 473 1,107 1,487 9.836 | 4.4 | 3.6 | Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven | 8,928 683 1,657 2,673 940 | 3,270 283 582 747 377 | 12,198 966 2,239 3,420 1,317 | 5.4 | 4.4 | West Lancashire Wyre | 2,113 1,207 | 636 376 | 2,749 1,583 | | | NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards | 49,904 869 1,470 | 15,231 327 525 | 65,135 1,196 1,995 | 9.9 | 8.4 |
| Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury | 1,859 468 872 2,158 1,186 701 | 602 194 380 664 477 275 | 2,461 662 1,252 2,822 1,663 976 | | | South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey Northamptonshire Corby Daventry | 536 1,249 1,190 8,008 922 576 576 | 261 534 486 2,826 268 265 265 | 797 1,783 1,676 10,834 1,190 841 919 | 4.2 | 3.6 | Herseyside Knowslay Liverpool Sefton St Helens Winal | 47,971 5,948 20,322 7,512 4,325 9,864 | 13,535 1,527 5,638 2,184 1,233 2,953 | 61,506 7,475 25,960 9,696 5,558 12,817 | 11.9 | 10.7 | Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Categing | 1,401 1,210 728 585 12,021 843 1,109 1,765 | 525 468 184 235 3,154 317 369 628 | 1,926 1,678 912 820 15,175 1,160 1,478 | | |
| Wittshire (former county) Thamesdown Rest of Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire | 2,281 3,988 606 1,043 | 740 1,578 250 422 | 3,021 5,566 856 1,465 | 2.9 3.5 | 2.5 2.7 | Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough | 980 3,461 450 963 | 352 1,147 221 311 | 1,332 4,608 671 1,274 | | | Ceveland (former county) Hartlepool Middlesborough Redcar and Cleveland | 3,429 5,779 4,622 | 841 1,461 1,168 | 4,270 7,240 5,790 | 12.6 11.2 12.2 | 11.3 10.6 10.7 | Cookstown Craigavon Deny Down Dungannon | 904 1,711 4,882 1,674 1,526 | 296 586 1,184 657 508 | 1,200 2,297 6,066 2,331 2,034 | | |
| Salisbury WestWiltshire Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor | 980 1,359 6,612 1,382 1,590 | 362 544 2,305 511 517 | 1,342 1,903 8,917 1,893 2,107 | 4.8 | 3.9 | Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield | 24,009 2,538 2,235 1,536 1,815 2,387 | 7,264 716 734 563 644 692 | 31,273 3,254 2,969 2,099 2,459 3,079 | 7.3 | 6.6 | Stockton-on-Tees Durham (former county) Darlington Rest of Durham | 2,762 10,848 | 753 2,978 | 3,515 13,826 | 9.8 7.5 8.5 | 8.9 7.1 7.6 | Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle | 2,025 671 1,138 2,263 995 617 | 616 221 297 715 354 144 | 2,641 892 1,435 2,978 1,349 761 | | |
| South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset WEST MIDLANDS | 1,526 1,582 532 | 610 491 176 | 2,136 2,073 708 | | | Newark and Sherwood Nottingham Rushcliffe YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBE | 1,733 10,482 1,283 R | 575 2,869 471 | 2,308 13,351 1,754 | | | Chester-Is-Street Derwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield | 1,166 2,124 1,615 2,039 1,863 261 | 336 555 545 465 546 | 1,502 2,679 2,160 2,504 2,409 | | | Newry and Mourne Newtown abbey North Down Ornagh Strabane | 3,223 1,512 1,403 1,698 1,661 | 866 528 620 519 378 | 4,089 2,040 2,023 2,217 2,039 | | |
| Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvem Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon | 9,103 1,121 968 490 958 1,415 539 1,419 889 | 3,477 478 364 166 338 564 240 472 381 | 12,580 1,599 1,332 656 1,296 1,979 779 1,891 1,270 | 4.6 | 3.9 | Humberside (former county) East Riding of Yorkshire Kingston-upon-Hull North East Lincolnshire North Lincolnshire North Yorkshire (former county York | 4,721 9,228 5,078 3,077 | 1,774 2,600 1,364 978 908 | 6,495 11,828 6,442 4,055 3,748 | 6.4 9.3 9.6 5.9 4.2 | 5.4 8.6 8.7 5.2 3.6 | Teesdate WearValley Anwick Berwickupon-Tweed Byth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedals Wansbeck | 1,680 6,342 606 388 1,946 823 760 1,819 | 385 1,911 211 110 603 270 259 458 | 2,065 8,253 817 498 2,549 1,093 1,019 2,277 | 7.7 | 6.6 | | | | | | |
| Wyre Forest Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcharr South Shropshire The Wrekin | 1,304 5,165 456 485 582 1,132 423 2,087 | 474 1,801 210 183 237 391 143 637 | 1,778 6,966 666 819 1,523 566 2,724 | 4.2 | 3.4 | Rest of North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby | 6,597 435 825 1,344 377 441 2,086 1,089 | 2,534 155 373 556 189 179 647 435 | 9,131 590 1,198 1,900 566 620 2,733 1,524 | 4.6 | 3.6 | Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderfand WALES | 34,496 5,272 9,589 5,373 5,446 8,816 61,167 | 8,961 1,309 2,586 1,509 1,419 2,138 18,309 | 43,457 6,581 12,175 6,882 6,865 10,954 79,476 | 9.2 | 8.4 | | | | | | |
| Staffordshire (former county) Stoke-on-Trent Rest of Staffordshire | 4,972 10,319 | 1,335 3,802 | 6,307 14,121 | 5.5 5.0 | 5.0 4.2 | South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield | 37,684 5,427 8,664 7,606 15,987 | 10,655 1,512 2,224 2,007 4,912 | 48,339 6,939 10,888 9,613 20,899 | 9.9 | 8.7 | Blaenau Gwent Bridgend Caerphilty Cardiff | 1,988 2,408 3,781 7,597 | 553 829 1,033 2,120 | 2,541 3,237 4,814 9,717 | 12.0 9.2 9.8 5.6 | 10.6 7.9 8.7 5.2 | | | | | | |
| Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Stafford Stafford Stafford Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Tamworth | 1,387 1,760 963 1,556 1,318 1,319 944 1,072 | 491 595 420 550 476 491 344 435 | 1,878 2,355 1,383 2,106 1,794 1,810 1,288 1,507 | | | West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield | 46,618 11,858 4,041 7,554 16,482 6,683 | 14,026 3,589 1,185 2,373 4,913 1,966 | 60,644 15,447 5,226 9,927 21,395 8,649 | 6.4 | 5.7 | Ceredigion Corwy Denbighshire Finishire Gwynedd Isle of Anglesey Merthyr Tydfil Monmouthshire | 3,415 1,122 2,115 1,681 2,105 3,186 1,846 1,550 1,118 | 1,056 470 558 472 675 938 607 381 457 | 4,471 1,592 2,673 2,153 2,780 4,124 2,453 1,931 1,575 | 8.1 8.3 6.9 4.9 9.0 13.4 9.7 5.5 | 6.6 5.8 6.3 5.9 4.4 7.0 10.4 8.2 | | | | | | |
| Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick | 6,053 659 1,876 1,141 925 1,452 | 2,219 261 638 402 401 517 | 8,272 920 2,514 1,543 1,326 1,969 | 4.1 | 3.5 | Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Nesto | 15,297 1,754 848 1,692 201 1,464 | 4,923 578 317 538 453 | 20,220 2,332 1,165 2,230 1,917 | 4.9 | 4.2 | Neath Port Talbot Newport Pembrokeshire Powys Rhondda, Cynon, Taff Swansea The Vale of Glamoman | 2,835 3,366 3,258 1,428 5,237 5,157 5,157 | 851 1,039 863 574 1,424 1,444 | 3,686 4,405 4,121 2,002 6,661 6,601 | 8.4 7.1 13.1 4.9 8.8 7.5 | 7.4 6.5 9.2 3.6 7.6 6.8 | | | | | | |
| West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell | 71,395 33,025 7,278 6,019 8,477 | 21,935 9,933 2,225 1,947 2,589 | 93,330 42,958 9,503 7,966 11,066 | 7.7 | 7.1 | Haiton Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington | 3,495 1,510 1,743 2,791 9,588 | 1,064 469 587 917 2,729 | 4,559 1,979 2,330 3,708 12,317 | 6.3 | 5.2 | Torfaen Wrexham SCOTLAND | 1,762 2,014 124,337 | 758 556 651 39,669 | 2,956 2,318 2,665 164,006 | 5.9 6.2 5.3 13.0 | 5.1 5.3 4.6 9.2 | | | | | | |
| Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton | 3,074 6,724 6,798 | 1,088 2,099 2,054 | 4,162 8,823 8,852 | | | Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakaland | 2,422 1,921 1,930 2,099 359 857 | 656 445 562 578 155 | 3,078 2,366 2,492 2,677 514 | | | Aberdeen, City of Aberdeenshire Angus Argyl and Bute Borders, The Scottish Clackmannanshire. The | 3,375 2,137 2,496 1,953 1,252 1,267 | 1,203 956 1,031 613 454 431 | 4,578 3,093 3,527 2,566 1,706 1,699 | 2.7 4.5 10.7 8.0 4.6 | 2.5 3.9 9.4 6.2 3.7 | | | | | | |
| Derbyshire (former county) Derby Rest of Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover | 6,028 12,083 1,652 1,536 | 1,813 3,823 579 407 | 7,841 15,906 2,231 1,943 | 7.5 6.1 | 6.9 5.2 | Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham | 54,334 4,720 2,147 16,471 4,171 | 15,725 1,246 736 4,630 1,211 | 70,059 5,966 2,883 21,101 5,382 | 6.8 | 6.0 | Durfries and Galloway Dundee, City of East Ayrshire East Durbartonshire East Lothian East Renfrewshire | 3,251 5,472 3,756 1,788 1,387 1,224 | 1,092 1,643 1,177 703 422 513 | 4,343 7,115 4,933 2,491 1,809 1,737 | 7.9 8.9 12.3 10.4 8.2 10.7 | 6.5 6.4 8.4 10.2 8.8 4.4 8.4 | | | | | | |

Camant count 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 giverment-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-1996 based denominators.

Clain SOUT Berks CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics 0 1

CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics 2.10

Male

1,390 886 739 1,439 821 1,419 1,288

1,737 1,460 837 1,176 1,143 1,075 984 2,149 1,396 1,477 636 1,221

767 1,067 1,132 1,375 824

1,226 1,399 1,242 877 1,309

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,239\\ 2,612\\ 3,153\\ 2,001\\ 2,847\\ 6,331\\ 1,921\\ 3,207\\ 2,605\\ 5,454\\ 1,836\\ 2,950\\ 2,050\\ 1,649\\ 2,070\\ 1,004\\ 1,453\\ 1,058\\ 2,735\\ 2,$

1,062 1,230 1,055 2,708 1,238 990 645

1,247 816 1,102 1,897 1,652 1,294

2,118 1,976 1,308 1,470 2,094 1,527 4,395 3,092 2,995 1,283 1,751

1,440 1,803 2,290 2,188 3,502 1,723 1,204

Female

1,928 1,224 1,054 2,015 1,118 1,891 1,751

2,310 1,973 1,210 1,578 1,546 1,464 1,334 2,685 1,789 1,900 914 1,725

1,066 1,487 1,523 1,759 1,131

1,719 1,838 1,688 1,257 1,770

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,680\\ 3,431\\ 4,018\\ 2,624\\ 3,591\\ 8,111\\ 2,518\\ 4,203\\ 3,486\\ 2,377\\ 3,800\\ 2,943\\ 2,890\\ 2,760\\ 2,760\\ 2,744\\ 1,917\\ 1,519\\ 3,487\\ 3,226\\ 3,173\\ 3,226\\ 3,173\\ 3,226\\ 3,173\\ 3,2011\\ 2,917\\ 2,927\\ \end{array}$

1,451 1,739 1,511 3,479 1,691 1,369 958

1,650 1,192 1,512 2,515 2,233 1,732

2,731 2,557 1,774 2,007 2,711 2,100 5,641 3,878 3,832 1,754 2,288

1,936 2,283 2,959 2,863 4,534 2,249 1,579

.

| Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 10 1997 | | | | | | | | claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 10 1997 | | | | 0 1997 |
|---|----------------|------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|------------|----------------|---|
| and the second second | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All | biainte | Male | Female | All | 12 05404- |
| SOUTH EAST | | | | Beckenham Bethnal Green and Bow | 1,884 | 616 1 394 | 2,500 | Hertsmere | 858 775 | 329 254 | 1,187 1,029 | Hereford Leominster |
| Berkshire | | | 4.000 | Bexleyheath and Crayford | 1,287 | 515 | 6,425 1,800 | Hitchin and Harpenderie North East Hertfordshire | 798 | 284 | 1,082 | Mid Worcestershire Bedditch |
| Bracknell Maidenhead | 800 725 | 260 206 | 1,060 931 | Brent East Brent North | 1,641 | 1,262 677 | 4,878 | South West Hertfordshire | 751 710 | 252 | 987 | West Worcestershire |
| Newbury Reading Fast | 627 1 231 | 197 332 | 824 | Brent South Brentford and Isleworth | 4,169 2,131 | 1,374 884 | 2,318 5,543 | Stevenage | 1,432 1,293 | 479 374 | 1,911 1,667 | Wyre Forest |
| Reading West | 1,112 | 294 | 1,406 | Bromley and Chislehurst | 1,225 | 416 | 3,015 1,641 | Watford Welwyn Hatfield | 839 | 284 | 1,123 | Staffordshire |
| Slough Windsor | 1,930 736 | 551 257 | 2,481 993 | Camperwell and Peckham Carshalton and Wallington | 4,082 1,339 | 1,477 466 | 5,559 | Houry | | | | Burton |
| Wokingham | 395 | 137 | 532 | Chingford and Woodford Green | 1,333 | 507 562 | 1,805 | Borfolk Great Yarmouth | 2,592 | 758 457 | 3,350 1,674 | Cannock Chase Lichfield |
| Isle of Wight | | | | Cities of London and Westminster | 2,368 | 931 | 1,930 | Mid Norfolk North Norfolk | 1,306 | 442 | 1,748 | Newcastle-under-Lyme |
| Isle of Wight | 2,886 | 910 | 3,796 | Croydon Central Croydon North | 2,692 3,615 | 859 1,293 | 3,551 | North West Norfolk | 1,699 | 634 | 2,200 | Stafford |
| Kent | 1 459 | 451 | 1 000 | Croydon South | 1,151 | 405 | 4,908 | Norwich South | 2,747 | 795 484 | 3,542 | Statfordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central |
| Canterbury | 1,595 | 513 | 2,108 | Dulwich and West Norwood | 3,523 | 1,392 | 2,176 | South Norfolk | 1,265 | 551 | 1,816 | Stoke-on-Trent North |
| Chatham and Aylesford Dartford | 1,687 1.675 | 491 525 | 2,178 2,200 | Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush Ealing North | 3,787 2,234 | 1,389 803 | 5,176 | | | | | Stone |
| Dover | 2,310 | 626 | 2,936 | Ealing Southall | 2,828 | 988 | 3,816 | Bedford | 1,973 | 670 540 | 2,643 | Tamworth |
| Folkestone and Hythe | 2,651 | 680 | 3,331 | Edmonton | 2,741 | 944 | 5,056 3,685 | Luton North | 2,352 | 702 | 3,054 | Shropshire |
| Gillingham Gravesham | 1,635 1,985 | 610 593 | 2,245 2.578 | Eltham Enfield North | 2,002 2,137 | 623 706 | 2,625 | Mid Bedfordshire | 605 719 | 290 291 | 1,010 | North Shropshire |
| Maidstone and The Weald | 1,182 | 409 | 1,591 | Enfield, Southgate | 1,726 | 682 | 2,843 2,408 | South West Bedfordshire | 1,002 | 397 | 1,399 | Shrewsbury and Atcham |
| North Thanet | 2,419 | 631 | 2,471 3,050 | Feltham and Heston | 2,074 | 673 | 4,438 | a stalk | | | | The Wrekin |
| Sevenoaks Sittingbourne and Sheppey | 858 | 309 | 1,167 | Finchley and Golders Green | 1,902 | 842 | 2,744 | Bury St Edmunds | 947 1 089 | 403 375 | 1,350 1,464 | Warwickshire |
| South Thanet | 2,056 | 578 | 2,634 | Hackney North and Stoke Newington | 5,426 | 2,072 | 4,894 7,498 | Central Suffork and North Ipswich | 2,180 | 603 | 2,783 | North Warwickshire |
| Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells | 889 883 | 310 269 | 1,199 1,152 | Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith and Fulham | 5,716 3,309 | 1,935 1,511 | 7,651 | South Suffolk | 948 1.342 | 345 471 | 1,293 | Rugby and Kenilworth |
| Outerdebine | | | | Hampstead and Highgate | 2,766 | 1,383 | 4,020 | Waveney | 2,726 | 864 | 3,590 | Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Learnington |
| Banbury | 847 | 307 | 1,154 | Harrow East Harrow West | 1,832 | 788 541 | 2,620 | West Suffolk | 1,033 | 443 | 1,470 | Warwick and Learnington |
| Henley Oxford East | 490 | 185 588 | 675 2 454 | Hayes and Harlington | 1,527 | 520 848 | 2,047 | SOUTH WEST | | | | Aldridge - Brownhills |
| Oxford West and Abingdon | 713 | 301 | 1,014 | Holborn and St Pancras | 3,902 | 1,476 | 3,072 5,378 | Avon (former county) | | | 0.005 | Birmingham Edgbaston |
| Wantage Witney | 623 540 | 226 243 | 849 783 | Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green | 1,053 3,676 | 382 1,484 | 1,435 | Bath Brietol Fast | 1,780 2,668 | 615 780 | 2,395 3,448 | Birmingham Hall Green |
| Ruskinskamskins | | | | llford North | 1,576 | 617 | 2,193 | Bristol North West | 1,958 | 537 | 2,495 | Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladwood |
| Aylesbury | 1,051 | 366 | 1,417 | Islington North | 4,507 | 1,796 | 4,010 | Bristol South Bristol West | 2,607 2,547 | 976 | 3,523 | Birmingham Northfield |
| Beaconsfield | 577 | 255 | 832 | Islington South and Finsbury | 3,663 | 1,423 | 5,086 | Kingswood | 1,332 | 440 | 1,772 | Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Selly Oak |
| Chesham and Amersham | 525 | 169 | 694 | Kingston and Surbiton | 1,362 | 506 | 1,868 | Wansdyke | 765 | 345 | 1,110 | Birmingham Sparkbrook and Small |
| Milton Keynes South West North East Milton Keynes | 1,426 1,195 | 509 410 | 1,935 1.605 | Lewisham, Deptford Lewisham East | 4,087 2,394 | 1,457 818 | 5,544 | Weston-Super-Mare | 1,542 671 | 504 249 | 2,046 920 | Coventry North East |
| Wycombe | 1,243 | 335 | 1,578 | Lewisham West | 3,142 | 995 | 4,137 | noodspring | | | | Coventry North West |
| East Sussex | | | | Mitcham and Morden | 2,290 | 768 | 4,155 | Falmouth and Camborne | 2,362 | 699 | 3,061 | Dudley North |
| Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown | 876 2.734 | 309 881 | 1,185 3.615 | North Southwark and Bermondsey Old Bexley and Sidcup | 4,250 1,130 | 1,464 462 | 5,714 | North Cornwall | 1,821 | 562 498 | 2,383 | Halesowen and Rowley Regis |
| Brighton Pavilion | 3,381 | 1,307 | 4,688 | Orpington | 1,207 | 422 | 1,629 | St lves | 2,081 | 749 | 2,830 | Meriden |
| Hastings and Rye | 2,649 | 440 689 | 3,338 | Poplar and Canning Town Putney | 4,536 1,673 | 665 | 5,841 2,338 | Truro and St Austell | 1,797 | 594 | 2,391 | Stourbridge |
| Hove | 2,329 | 857 | 3,186 | Regent's Park and Kensington North | 3,951 | 1,732 | 5,683 | Devon | 794 | 278 | 1 062 | Sutton Coldfield Walsall North |
| Wealden | 632 | 238 | 870 | Romford | 1,023 | 349 | 1,372 | Exeter | 2,024 | 645 | 2,669 | Walsall South |
| Hampshire | | | | Ruislip - Northwood Streatham | 852 4.664 | 289 1.788 | 1,141 6,452 | North Devon | 1,407 | 479 735 | 1,886 3,274 | Warley West Bromwich East |
| Aldershot | 854 | 297 | 1,151 | Sutton and Cheam | 919 | 346 | 1,265 | Plymouth Sutton | 3,642 | 1,132 | 4,774 | West Bromwich West |
| East Hampshire | 1,000 | 315 | 1,315 | Tottenham | 6,122 | 2,091 | 8,213 | South West Devon Teignbridge | 1,356 | 458 | 1,814 | Wolverhampton South East |
| Eastleigh | 775 | 244 270 | 1,019 | Twickenham | 1,183 | 456 | 1,639 | Tiverton and Honiton | 922 | 388 | 1,310 | Wolverhampton South West |
| Gosport | 1,193 | 453 | 1,646 | Uxbridge | 1,083 | 411 | 1,494 | Torridge and West Devon | 1,487 | 539 | 2,026 | EAST MIDLANDS |
| Havant New Forest East | 1,630 757 | 394 250 | 2,024 1.007 | Vauxhall Walthamstow | 5,615 3,179 | 2,025 | 7,640 4,292 | Totnes | 1,203 | 474 | 1,677 | Lincolnshire |
| New Forest West | 747 | 228 | 975 | West Ham | 4,174 | 1,321 | 5,495 | Gloucestershire | 1 701 | E40 | 0.061 | Boston and Skegness |
| North West Hampshire | 595 | 248 | 843 | WINDIEdon | 1,213 | 432 | 1,100 | Cotswold | 550 | 220 | 770 | Grantham and Stamford |
| Portsmouth North Portsmouth South | 1,655 | 459 846 | 2,114 | EASTERN | | | | Forest of Dean Gloucester | 904 2 158 | 398 664 | 1,302 | Lincoln |
| Romsey | 693 | 234 | 927 | Cambridgeshire | 4.540 | 504 | 2.077 | Stroud | 1,104 | 451 | 1,555 | Sleaford and North Hykeham |
| Southampton Test | 2,365 2,491 | 555 650 | 2,920 3,141 | Huntingdon | 1,543 | 534 418 | 1,382 | Tewkesbury | 807 | 319 | 1,126 | South Holland and The Deepings |
| Winchester | 705 | 252 | 957 | North East Cambridgeshire | 1,499 | 578 409 | 2,077 | Bournemouth East | 1 612 | 449 | 2 061 | Northamptonshire Corby |
| Surrey | 000 | 004 | 004 | Peterborough | 2,181 | 710 | 2,891 874 | Bournemouth West | 1,983 | 525 | 2,508 | Daventry |
| Epsom and Ewell | 714 | 239 | 953 | South Cambridgeshire | 733 | 329 | 1,062 | Mid Dorset and North Poole | 692 866 | 254 297 | 1,163 | Northampton North |
| Esher and Walton | 719 710 | 258 | 977 943 | Feser | | | | North Dorset Poole | 552 | 240 | 792 | Northampton South |
| Mole Valley | 479 | 143 | 622 | Basildon | 1,973 | 672 | 2,645 | South Dorset | 1,391 | 387 | 1,778 | Weiningbolough |
| Reigate Runnymede and Weybridge | 616 709 | 208 240 | 824 949 | Billericay Braintree | 1,454 1,244 | 482 485 | 1,729 | West Dorset | 740 | 315 | 1,055 | Nottinghamshire Ashfield |
| South West Surrey | 556 | 179 | 735 | Brentwood and Ongar | 808 | 277 | 1,085 | Wiltshire | | | | Bassetlaw |
| Surrey Heath | 495 | 179 | 674 | Colchester | 1,305 | 477 543 | 2,052 | North Swindon | 925 919 | 359 304 | 1,284 1,223 | Gedling |
| Woking | 566 | 180 | 746 | Epping Forest | 1,212 | 480 | 1,692 | North Wiltshire Salisbury | 827 | 344 | 1,171 | Mansfield |
| West Sussex | | | | Harwich | 1,986 | 534 | 2,520 | South Swindon | 946 1,397 | 349 451 | 1,295 | Newark Nottingham East |
| Arundel and South Downs Bognor Regis and Littlehampton | 507 897 | 191 279 | 698 1,176 | Maldon and East Chelmsford North Essex | 1,066 | 340 276 | 1,032 | Westbury | 1,255 | 511 | 1,766 | Nottingham North |
| Chichester | 804 | 281 | 1,085 | Rayleigh | 900 | 355 | 1,255 | Somerset | | | A MARINE SA | Rushcliffe |
| East Worthing and Shoreham | 1,013 967 | 334 338 | 1,347 1.305 | Hochtord and Southend East Saffron Walden | 3,294 723 | 939 337 | 1,060 | Somerton and Frome | 1,671 | 522 418 | 2,193 1 422 | Sherwood |
| Horsham Mid Sussey | 597 | 230 | 827 | Southend West | 1,958 | 635 | 2,593 2,917 | Taunton Wells | 1,609 | 521 | 2,130 | Derbyshire |
| Worthing West | 598 895 | 217 261 | 1,156 | West Chelmsford | 1,195 | 403 | 1,598 | Yeovil | 1,211 1.117 | 450 394 | 1,661 1,511 | Amber Valley Bolsover |
| LONDON | | | | Hertfordshire | | | | WEST MIDLANDS | | | | Chesterfield Derby North |
| Parking | 1.075 | 074 | 0.040 | Broxbourne | 1,129 | 405 | 1,534 | A Hereford and Worker | | | | Derby South |
| Battersea | 2,610 | 1,012 | 2,040 3,622 | Hertford and Stortford | 945 704 | 324 278 | 982 | Bromsgrove | 1,121 | 478 | 1,599 | Erewasn High Peak |

SEPTEMBER 1997

S30 SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics in Parliamentary con

stituencies as at July 10 1997

CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics 2.10

mant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 10 1997

.

| Claimant count in Parliament | ary const | ituencies as | s at July I | 0 1997 | Mala | Fomala | _ | Claimant Count | Male | Female | All | | Male | Female | All |
|---|----------------|--------------|----------------|--|----------------|----------------|----------------|--|----------------|--------------|----------------|--|----------------|------------|----------------|
| Marth East Dashushing | ale | -emale A | 2 276 | Ashton under Lyne | 1 980 | - Al | | | | | | Paisley South | 2,083 | 575 | 2,658 |
| South Derbyshire | 1,351 | 492 | 1,843 | Bolton North East Bolton South East | 1,894 1,921 | 431 502 | 2,536 2,325 | Aberavon | 1,356 | 403 | 1,759 | Perth Ross Skye and Inverness West | 1,537 2,046 | 523 568 | 2,060 2,614 |
| | 000 | 000 | 1,220 | Bolton West Bury North | 905 946 | 313 326 | 2,423 1,218 | Alyn and Deeside Blaenau Gwent | 1,102 1,988 | 357 553 | 1,459 2,541 | Roxburgh and Berwickshire Stirling | 1,309 | 2/1 425 | 1,015 |
| Blaby | 679 | 280 | 959 925 | Bury South Cheadle | 1,201 | 410 | 1,272 1,611 | Brecon and Radnorshire | 891 1,344 | 354 503 | 1,245 1,847 | Tweeddale Ettrick and Lauderdale | 1,481 713 | 558 261 | 2,039 974 |
| Charnwood | 769 | 326 | 1,095 | Denton and Reddish | 1,496 | 481 | 968 1,977 | Caernarfon | 1,595 2,132 | 460 559 | 2,055 2,691 | West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine West Renfrewshire | 626 1,104 | 313 374 | 939 1,478 |
| Leicester East | 1,999 | 365 745 | 2,744 | Hazel Grove | 889 | 278 | 2,145 (| Cardiff North | 2,135 910 | 729 297 | 2,864 1,207 | Western Isles | 971 | 301 | 1,272 |
| Leicester South Leicester West | 3,122 2,853 | 914 792 | 4,036 3,645 | Leigh | 1,625 | 614 522 | 2,751 | Cardiff North and Penarth | 2,516 2 301 | 593 589 | 3,109 2,890 | NORTHERN IRELAND | | | |
| Loughborough North West Leicestershire | 1,235 991 | 513 331 | 1,748 1,322 | Makerfield Manchester Blackley | 1,625 2,940 | 536 669 | 2,161 | Cardiff West Carmarthen East and Dinefwr | 1,147 | 369 479 | 1,516 | Belfast East Belfast North | 2,300 | 628 754 | 2,928 |
| Rutland and Melton | 626 | 261 | 887 | Manchester Central Manchester Gorton | 4,891 3,613 | 1,288 1,097 | 6,179 | Carmarthen West and South Ceredigion | 1,122 | 470 | 1,592 | Belfast South Belfast West | 2,941 | 1,396 | 4,337 |
| YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER | | | | Manchester Withington Oldham East and Saddleworth | 2,805 | 1,050 495 | 3,855 | Clwyd West | 1,104 | 302 510 | 1,406 | East Antrim East Londonderny | 2,216 | 738 | 2,954 |
| Humberside (former county) Beverley and Holderness | 1,393 | 564 | 1,957 | Oldham West and Royton Rochdale | 2,016 2,516 | 577 632 | 2,593 | Conwy Cynon Valley | 1,629 | 422 | 2,051 | Fermanagh and South Tyrone | 2,935 | 964 | 3,899 |
| Brigg and Goole Cleethorpes | 1,517 2,137 | 487 699 | 2,004 2,836 | Salford Stalybridge and Hyde | 2,345 1,651 | 566 549 | 2,911 | Delyn Gower | 1,219 | 424 | 1,643 | Lagan Valley | 1,490 | 617 | 2,107 |
| East Yorkshire Great Grimsby | 1,564 | 509 816 | 2,073 4,171 | Stockport Stretford and Urmston | 1,739 2.050 | 435 599 | 2,174 | Islwyn Llanelli | 1,140 | 531 | 2,290 | Newry and Armagh | 3,571 | 1,027 | 3,325 4,598 |
| Haltemprice and Howden | 837 | 383 788 | 1,220 | Wigan Worsley | 1,939 1,485 | 616 455 | 2,555 | Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney | 2,059 | 488 | 1,163 2,547 | North Antrim North Down | 2,555 | 796 715 | 3,351 2,337 |
| Kingston upon Hull Worth | 3,490 | 1,048 | 4,538 | Wythenshawe and Sale East | 2,585 | 644 | 3,229 | Monmouth Montgomeryshire | 1,031 514 | 425 212 | 1,456 726 | South Antrim South Down | 1,679 2,658 | 655 979 | 2,334 3,637 |
| Scunthorpe | 1,891 | 579 | 2,470 | Lancashire | 2 318 | 551 | | Neath Newport East | 1,479 1,614 | 448 512 | 1,927 2,126 | Strangford Upper Bann | 1,837 2,057 | 638 728 | 2,475 2,785 |
| North Yorkshire | 000 | 004 | 1 000 | Blackpool North and Fleetwood | 1,769 | 457 | 2,869 2,226 | Newport West | 1,963 1,365 | 604 432 | 2,567 1,797 | West Tyrone | 3,359 | 897 | 4,256 |
| Richmond | 928 902 | 364 392 | 1,292 | Burkpool South Burkley | 1,232 | 361 | 2,956 1,593 | Pontypridd Procedi Rembrokeshire | 1,592 1,945 | 486 540 | 2,078 2,485 | | | | |
| Ryedale Scarborough and Whitby | 742 1,932 | 283 601 | 1,025 2,533 | Fylde | 723 | 382 225 | 1,663 948 | - Rhondda | 1,857 | 470 | 2,327 | | | | |
| Selby Skipton and Ripon | 1,271 721 | 516 296 | 1,787 1,017 | Hyndburn Lancaster and Wyre | 1,185 1,236 | 395 537 | 1,580 1,773 | Swansea West | 2,031 | 591 | 2,622 | | | | |
| Vale of York York, City of | 662 2,279 | 305 685 | 967 2,964 | Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle | 1,955 1,157 | 577 354 | 2,532 1,511 | Vale of Clwyd | 1,356 | 353 | 1,709 | | | | |
| South Yorkshire | | | | Preston Ribble Valley | 2,716 636 | 738 254 | 3,454 | Vale of Glamorgan Wrexham | 1,204 | 392 | 1,596 | | | | |
| Barnsley Central Barnsley East and Mexborough | 2,182 2.332 | 550 624 | 2,732 2,956 | Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble | 1,054 948 | 390 353 | 1,444 | Ynys-Mon | 1,846 | 607 | 2,453 | | | | |
| Barnsley West and Penistone | 1,697 | 539 568 | 2,236 | West Lancashire | 1,989 | 584 | 2,573 | SCOTLAND | | | | | | | |
| Doncaster Central | 3,268 | 867 588 | 4,135 | MERSEYSIDE | | | | Aberdeen Central Aberdeen North | 1,528 869 | 528 289 | 2,056 1,158 | | | | |
| Rother Valley | 2,136 | 668 717 | 2,804 | Merseyside | 3 844 | 975 | 4.940 | Aberdeen South Airdrie and Shotts | 978 2,291 | 386 697 | 1,364 2,988 | | | | |
| Sheffield Attercliffe | 2,179 | 658 | 2,837 | Bootle | 3,495 | 797 | 4,292 | Angus Aravil and Bute | 1,798 1,398 | 755 432 | 2,553 1,830 | | | | |
| Sheffield Central | 4,663 | 1,421 | 4,092 6,084 | Knowsley North and Sefton East | 2,969 | 865 | 2,209 | Ayr Banff and Buchan | 1,783 | 656 358 | 2,439 | | | | |
| Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heeley | 1,171 2,708 | 513 771 | 1,684 3,479 | Liverpool Garston | 3,642 2,844 | 923 788 | 4,565 3,632 | Carthness Sutherland and Easter | Ros 1,728 | 448 | 2,176 | | | | |
| Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth | 1,980 2,489 | 743 622 | 2,723 3,111 | Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton | 5,263 4,111 | 1,585 1,092 | 6,848 5,203 | Central Fife | 2,206 | 735 | 2,941 | | | | |
| West Yorkshire | | | | Liverpool Wavertree Liverpool West Derby | 3,881 4,223 | 1,091 1,082 | 4,972 5,305 | Clydesdale | 1,963 | 510 | 2,484 2,297 | | | | |
| Batley and Spen Bradford North | 1,672 3.077 | 458 831 | 2,130 3,908 | Southport St Helens North | 1,701 1,992 | 570 600 | 2,271 2,592 | Cumbernauld and Kilsyth | 1,804 | 581 504 | 2,385 1,930 | | | | |
| Bradford South Bradford West | 2,310 3.692 | 614 1.116 | 2,924 4.808 | St Helens South Wallasev | 2,333 3,068 | 633 882 | 2,966 3,950 | Cunninghame North Cunninghame South | 1,892 2,168 | 637 786 | 2,529 2,954 | | | | |
| Calder Valley Colne Valley | 1,493 | 531 520 | 2,024 | Wirral South Wirral West | 1,398 1,554 | 520 576 | 1,918 2,130 | Dumbarton Dumfries | 2,269 1,750 | 634 604 | 2,903 2,354 | | | | |
| Dewsbury | 1,502 | 431 | 1,933 | NORTH FAST | | | | Dundee East Dundee West | 2,911 2,561 | 878 765 | 3,789 3,326 | | | | |
| Halifax | 2,548 | 654 547 | 3,202 | Cleveland (former county) | | | | Dunfermline East Dunfermline West | 1,908 1,471 | 599 492 | 2,507 1,963 | | | | |
| Huddersfield | 2,562 | 822 | 3,384 | Hartlepool | 3,429 | 841 | 4,270 | East Killbride East Lothian | 1,652 1,169 | 621 354 | 2,273 1,523 | | | | |
| Leeds Central | 4,191 | 1,054 | 5,245 | Middlesbrough South and East | 2,687 | 754 | 3,441 | Eastwood Edinburgh Central | 1,224 | 513 723 | 1,737 | | | | |
| Leeds East Leeds North East | 3,094 | 681 | 2,632 | Stockton North | 3,388 | 873 | 4,261 | Edinburgh East and Musselburgh | 1,636 | 390 773 | 2,026 | | | | |
| Leeds West | 2,323 | 592 622 | 2,945 | Stockton South | 2,516 | 730 | 0,204 | Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh South | 1,478 | 495 | 1,973 | | | | |
| Norley and Rothwell Normanton | 1,509 1,265 | 444 431 | 1,953 | Berwick-upon-Tweed | 1,332 | 411 | 1,743 | Edinburgh West Falkirk Fast | 1,254 | 359 | 1,613 | | | | |
| Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey | 1,833 857 | 498 329 | 2,331 1,186 | Blyth Valley Hexham | 1,946 889 | 603 318 | 1,207 | Falkirk West Galloway and Upper Nithedale | 1,735 | 568 | 2,303 | | | | |
| Shipley Wakefield | 1,310 2,069 | 464 632 | 1,774 2,701 | Wansbeck | 2,175 | 579 | 2,104 | Glasgow Anniesland | 2,112 | 400 521 | 2,633 | | | | |
| NORTH WEST | | | | Bishop Auckland | 1,977 | 497 | 2,474 | Glasgow Cathcart Glasgow Goven | 1,717 | 545 | 2,262 | | | | |
| Cheshire | | | | Darlington Durham City of | 2,620 1,615 | 708 545 | 2,160 | Glasgow Kelvin Glasgow Manufall | 2,725 | /41 987 | 3,466 3,730 | | | | |
| Chester, City of Congleton | 1,550 848 | 485 317 | 2,035 1,165 | Easington North Durham | 1,811 2,026 | 409 526 | 2,220 2,552 | Glasgow Pollok | 3,416 2,478 | 1,067 649 | 4,483 3,127 | | | | |
| Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury | 1,577 | 492 361 | 2,069 | North West Durham Sedgefield | 1,983 1,578 | 563 483 | 2,546 2,061 | Glasgow Shettleston | 1,707 2,590 | 485 583 | 2,192 3,173 | | | | |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston | 1,532 | 479 | 2,011 | Type and Wear | ., | | | Gordon | 2,992 695 | 805 338 | 3,797 1.033 | | | | |
| Macclesfield | 957 | 294 247 | 1,251 | Blaydon Gatesbead East and Washington W | 1,811 | 521 551 | 2,332 2,558 | Hamilton North and Bellshill | 1,504 2,151 | 477 651 | 1,981 | | | | |
| Warrington North | 1,537 | 463 | 2,000 | Houghton and Washington East | 2,100 | 557 | 2,657 3,065 | Hamilton South | 1,616 | 457 546 | 2,073 | | | | |
| Weaver Vale | 1,937 | 640 | 2,577 | Newcastle upon Tyne Central | 2,420 | 888 | 3,745 3,960 | Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kirkcaldy | 2,400 | 842 | 3,242 | | | | |
| Cumbria | 0.000 | | | Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wa Newcastle upon Tyne North | 2,119 | 539 | 2,658 3,316 | Linlithgow Livingston | 1,294 | 377 | 1,671 | | | | |
| Carlisle | 2,206 1,678 | 546 461 | 2,752 2,139 | South Shields | 2,619 3,263 | 835 | 4,098 | Midlothian Moray | 1,071 | 290 | 1,361 | | | | |
| Copeland Penrith and The Border | 2,099 774 | 578 314 | 2,677 1,088 | Sunderland North Sunderland South | 2,620 3,402 | 5/3 783 | 4,185 | Motherwell and Wishaw North East Fife | 1,463 | 602 515 | 2,065 2,438 | | | | |
| Westmorland and Lonsdale Workington | 572 2,259 | 232 598 | 804 2,857 | Tyne Bridge Tynemouth | 4,019 2,133 | 904 634 | 2,767 | North Tayside Ochil | 997 1,220 | 424 482 | 1,421 1,702 | | | | |
| Greater Manchester | | | | | | | | Orkney and Shetland | 1,759 535 | 605 214 | 2,364 749 | | | | |
| Altrincham and Sale West | 1,082 | 361 | 1,443 | | | | | wordy NORTH | 1,771 | 581 | 2,352 | | | | |

S32 SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS





So<u>çia</u>r

Irends

ESSENTIAL READING

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

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

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

Available from the ONS Sales Desk on 0171-533 5678 or from The Stationery Office.

Social Trends

Published for Office for **National Statistics** by The Stationery Office Price £37.50 ISBN 0-11-620838-4

| NINGDOM | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60 and over | All ages * | |
|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|
| E AND FEMALE | 20.0 18.7 | 17.2 15.3 | 11.4 10.6 | 8.5 8.0 | 6.6 6.2 | 8.7 8.3 | 2.3 2.1 | 9.4 8.8 | State of the second |
| Jan | 18.6 | 15.3 | 10.9 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 8.4 | 2.1 | 8.9 | |
| Apr | 17.3 | 14.2 | 10.3 | 7.9 | 6.1 | 8.1 | 1.9 | 8.5 | |
| Jul | 17.3 | 15.2 | 10.0 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 8.3 | |
| Oct | 16.6 | 13.5 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 1.6 | 7.9 | |
| Jan | 16.8 | 13.7 | 10.0 | 7.8 | 6.0 | 7.8 | 1.8 | 8.3 | |
| Apr | 15.7 | 12.7 | 9.5 | 7.6 | 5.9 | 7.8 | 1.7 | 7.9 | |
| Jul | 15.9 | 14.2 | 9.4 | 7.0 | 5.5 | 7.1 | 1.6 | 7.7 | |
| Oct | 14.5 | 11.4 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 6.8 | |
| Jan | 14.5 | 11.4 | 8.3 | 6.3 | 5.0 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 6.8 | |
| Apr | 13.3 | 9.8 | 7.3 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 0.9 | 6.0 | |
| Jul | 11.7 | 10.2 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 1.0 | 5.6 | |
| Jul | 23.7 | 21.6 | 15.2 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 11.8 | 3.7 | 12.6 | |
| Oct | 22.1 | 19.5 | 14.3 | 11.3 | 8.8 | 11.3 | 3.2 | 11.8 | |
| Jan | 22.3 | 19.8 | 14.7 | 11.7 | 9.0 | 11.5 | 3.2 | 12.1 | |
| Apr | 20.8 | 18.4 | 13.8 | 11.2 | 8.7 | 11.0 | 2.9 | 11.5 | |
| Jul | 20.5 | 18.9 | 13.4 | 10.8 | 8.2 | 10.2 | 2.6 | 11.1 | |
| Oct | 19.5 | 17.2 | 12.7 | 10.4 | 8.0 | 10.0 | 2.6 | 10.6 | |
| Jan | 20.2 | 17.7 | 13.5 | 11.1 | 8.5 | 10.5 | 2.8 | 11.2 | |
| Apr | 18.9 | 16.4 | 12.8 | 10.6 | 8.2 | 10.5 | 2.7 | 10.7 | |
| Jul | 19.4 | 17.6 | 12.6 | 9.8 | 7.8 | 9.6 | 2.4 | 10.3 | |
| Oct | 18.1 | 15.4 | 11.6 | 9.1 | 7.3 | 9.2 | 2.2 | 9.5 | |
| Jan | 18.0 | 14.8 | 11.4 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 2.1 | 9.3 | |
| Apr | 16.6 | 12.8 | 10.1 | 8.1 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 1.5 | 8.3 | |
| Jul | 13.8 | 13.0 | 9.6 | 7.4 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 1.5 | 7.7 | |
| Jul | 15.7 | 11.6 | 6.1 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 5.3 | |
| Oct | 14.9 | 9.9 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 4.8 | |
| Jan | 14.5 | 9.6 | 5.6 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 4.6 | 0.1 | 4.8 | |
| Apr | 13.3 | 8.8 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 4.6 | |
| Jul | 13.7 | 10.4 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 4.7 | |
| Oct | 13.3 | 8.9 | 5.0 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 4.4 | |
| Jan | 13.0 | 8.6 | 5.1 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 4.4 | 0.1 | 4.5 | |
| Apr | 12.0 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 0.1 | 4.3 | |
| Jul | 12.1 | 9.8 | 5.0 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 4.2 | 0.1 | 4.4 | |
| Oct | 11.5 | 8.0 | 4.5 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 3.9 | |
| Jan | 10.7 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 3.6 | |
| Apr | 9.7 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 0.0 | 3.2 | |
| Jul | 9.3 | 6.7 | 3.5 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 3.1 | |

cludes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18-year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to Tables 2.1 and 2.2. Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1995 for 1995 and 1996, and at the corresponding mid-yea estimates for earlier years.

S35

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

| | EC average | Major 7 nations (G7) | United Kingdom * | Australia ## | Austria # | Belgium ++ | Canada ## | Denmark ++ | Finland ++ | France ++ | Germany # |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---|--------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| STANDARDISED RATE: | SEASONALLY | ADJUSTED (2) | | 107 | 1.00 | 7.0 | | 0.0 | 12.0 | 10.4 | |
| 1992 | 9.3 | 6.9 | 10.1 | 10.7 | 10 | 7.3 | 11.2 | 9.2 | 13.0 | 10.4 | 6.6 |
| 1993 | 10.7 | 7.2 | 9.6 | 9.8 | 3.8 | 10.0 | 10.4 | 82 | 17.9 | 12.3 | 7.9 |
| 1994 | 10.8 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 3.9 | 9.9 | 9.5 | 7.2 | 16.6 | 11.7 | 8.4 |
| 1996 | 10.9 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 6.9 | 15.9 | 12.4 | 8.2 9 |
| 1996 May | 10.9 | 6.9 | 8.3 | 8.5 | 4.4 | 9.9 | 9.4 | 7.0 | 18.5 | 12.4 | 80 |
| Jun | 10.9 | 6.8 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 4.1 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 6.0 | 16.1 | 12.3 | 8.9 |
| Jul | 10.9 | 6.8 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 4.1 | 9.7 | 9.9 | 0.4 | 15.5 | 12.3 | 8.9 |
| Aug | 10.9 | 0.7 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 4.1 | 9.0 | 9.5 | 5.7 | 15.1 | 12.4 | 8.9 |
| Sep | 10.9 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 4.1 | 9.7 | 10.0 | 5.6 | 15.1 | 12.5 | 9.1 |
| Nov | 10.9 | 6.8 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 4.3 | 9.5 | 10.0 | 6.4 | 15.3 | 12.6 | 9.2 |
| Dec | 10.8 | 6.8 | 7.7 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 14.9 | 12.5 | 9.3 |
| 1997 Jan | 10.9 | 6.8 | 7.6 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 6.6 | 15.3 | 12.5 | 9.4 |
| Feb | 10.8 | 6.8 | 7.4 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 6.4 | 15.1 | 12.5 | 9.0 |
| Mar | 10.8 | 6.7 | 7.2 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 9.3 | 6.3 | 15.7 | 12.5 | 97 |
| Apr | 10.8 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 6.2 | 15.9 | 12.5 | 9.6 |
| May | 10.8 | 6.6 | 6.9 | •• | 4.4 | 9.6 | 9.5 | 6.2 | •• | 12.6 | 9.8 |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE | D, NATIONAL | DEFINITIONS (|) SEASONAL | LY ADJUSTED | 220 | 586 | 1488 | 252 | 450 | 3060 | |
| 1990 101 | | | 2120 | 806 | 229 | 588 | 1400 | 232 | 446 | 3000 | 3938 |
| Sen | | | 2071 | 800 | 226 | 581 | 1510 | 235 | 442 | 3115 | 3963 |
| Oct | | | 2025 | 804 | 228 | 573 | 1526 | 233 | 440 | 3112 | 4009 |
| Nov | | | 1930 | 779 | 226 | 571 | 1532 | 229 | 439 | 3122 | 405/ |
| Dec | | | 1883 | 792 | 220 | 570 | 1485 | 228 | 439 | 3082 | 4165 |
| 1997 Jan | | | 1815 | 791 | 229 | 565 | 1481 | 232 | 435 | 3100 | 4311 |
| Feb | | | 1748 | 811 | 235 | 576 | 1477 | 226 | 430 | 3092 | 4313 |
| Mar | | | 1711 | 803 | 231 | 577 | 1418 | 223 | 425 | 3088 | 4291 |
| Apr | | | 1654 | 802 | 234 | 579 | 1464 | 223 | 420 | 3081 | 4302 |
| May | | | 1637 | 810 | 234 | 574 | 1453 | 224 | 415 | 3114 | 4363 |
| Jun | | | 1601 | 801 | | | 1396 | | | 3191 | 4379 |
| v rate: latest month | | | 5.5 | 87 | 71 | 13.5 | 9.0 | 81 | 16.4 | 12.6 | 11.5 |
| Latest 3 months: change | | | 0.0 | 0.7 | | 10.0 | 0.0 | | | 12.0 | 11.5 |
| on previous 3 months | | | (0.4) | (0.1) | 0.1 | 0.1 | (0.3) | (0.2) | (0.6) | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE | D, NATIONAL | DEFINITIONS (1 |) NOT SEAS | ONALLY ADJUS | STED | | | | | | |
| 1992 | | | 2779 | 925 | 193 | 4/3 | 1640 | 315 | 328 | 2818 | 2993 |
| 1993 | | | 2919 | 939 | 222 | 550 | 1649 | 345 | 441 | 2999 | 3443 |
| 1994 | | | 2039 | 800 | 215 | 507 | 1/122 | 285 | 400 | 2076 | 3693 |
| 1996 | | | 2122 | 783 | 231 | 588 | 1469 | 242 | 405 | 3063 | 3980 |
| 000 141 | | | 0150 | 700 | 107 | 500 | 1540 | 242 | 469 | 2010 | 2010 |
| Aug | | | 2176 | 771 | 190 | 620 | 1453 | 249 | 440 | 3039 | 3002 |
| Sen | | | 2104 | 800 | 192 | 608 | 1379 | 221 | 427 | 3150 | 3848 |
| Oct | | | 1977 | 765 | 214 | 590 | 1397 | 218 | 425 | 3179 | 3867 |
| Nov | | | 1871 | 737 | 235 | 579 | 1447 | 214 | 428 | 3197 | 3942 |
| Dec | | | 1868 | 806 | 261 | 588 | 1412 | 214 | 468 | 3189 | 4148 |
| 1997 Jan | | | 1908 | 854 | 302 | 579 | 1578 | 259 | 453 | 3264 | 4658 |
| Feb | | | 1828 | 906 | 289 | 572 | 1566 | 245 | 438 | 3205 | 4672 |
| Mar | | | 1/45 | 845 | 252 | 560 | 1530 | 237 | 424 | 3120 | 4477 |
| Apr | | | 1688 | 800 | 236 | 551 | 1493 | 22/ | 410 | 3020 | 434/ |
| way | | | 1550 | 792 | 211 | 557 | 1378 | 211 | 395 | 2302 | 4200 |
| Jul | | | 1585 | 751 | | | 1431 | | | | 4354 |
| % rate: latest month | | | 5.6 | 8.2 | 6.5 | 12.6 | 9.0 | 7.6 | 15.5 | N/A | 11.4 |
| atest month: change | | | (21) | 02 | 0.1 | (0.4) | (0.8) | (0.7) | (1.7) | N/A | 12 |
| in a your ago | | | (2.1) | 0.2 | 0.1 | (0.7) | (0.0) | (0.7) | () | 14/14 | The second |
| 2 Unemployment available data al | as a percentage low, to bring the | of the total labo | ur force. The s | e due to differen standardised une ternationally agre | mployment ra | tes are based on | national statis | tics but have been | en adjusted wh | en necessary, | and as far as the |

Notes: 1 The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.
 2 Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as tar are available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more subtable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD are now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calulated by the OECD.
 The tollowing symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
 The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to *Table 2.1*).
 Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

| | Greece + | Republic + | italy | Japan | bourg # | lands ++ | NOTWAY ++ | Portugal # | Spain + | Sweden ## | land ++ | States ## |
|------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| | 79 | 15.4 | 9.0 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 5.6 | 5.9 | 4.2 | 18.5 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 7.4 |
| 1092 | 8.6 | 15.6 | 10.3 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 5.7 | 22.8 | 9.5 | 3.8 | 6.8 |
| 1003 | 89 | 14.3 | 11.4 | 2.9 | 3.2 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 24.1 | 9.8 | 3.6 | 6.1 |
| 4004 | 9.2 | 12.3 | 11.9 | 31 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 5.0 | 7.3 | 22.9 | 9.2 | 3.3 | 5.6 |
| 995 | 9.6 | 11.8 | 12.0 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 6.3 | | 7.3 | 22.1 | 10.0 | | 5.4 |
| 996 | 5.0 | 11.0 | 12.0 | | | | | | | 10.0 | | |
| AND MAY | | 11.9 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 6.3 | 4.9 | 7.4 | 22.2 | 10.3 | | 5.3 |
| 990 lun | | 12.5 | 12.0 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 0.0 | | 7.3 | 22.3 | 9.9 | | 5.4 |
| hul | • • | 12.5 | 12.0 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 7.3 | 22.1 | 10.0 | ••• | 5.2 |
| AUG | | 12.5 | 12.1 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 7.0 | 22.0 | 10.1 | | 5.2 |
| Sen | | 11.8 | 11.9 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 6.3 | | 7.2 | 22.1 | 10.2 | •• | 5.2 |
| Oct | | 11.5 | 11.9 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 0.2 | 47 | 7.1 | 21.7 | 10.0 | | 5.5 |
| Nov | | 11.3 | 12.0 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 7.1 | 21.0 | 10.2 | | 5.5 |
| Dec | | 11.2 | 12.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 0.1 | | 7.2 | 21.4 | 10.0 | | 5.4 |
| oo7 Jan | | 11.2 | 12.2 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 5.9 | | 7.2 | 21.2 | 10.4 | | 5.5 |
| Feh | | 11.0 | 12.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | 5.7 | 4.1 | 7.3 | 21.2 | 10.9 | • • | 5.2 |
| Mar | | 11.1 | 12.3 | 3.2 | 3.6 | 5.5 | | 7.2 | 21.0 | 10.9 | • • | 4.9 |
| Anr | | 10.9 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 5.4 | | 7.3 | 20.9 | 10.7 | • • | 4.8 |
| May | | 10.8 | | 3.6 | 3.7 | | | 7.2 | 20.8 | 10.9 | | 5.0 |
| INTERS UNEMPLOYE | D, NATION | AL DEFINITIO | NS (1) SEAS | SONALLY AD | JUSTED | | | | | | | |
| NUMBERIO CITAL | 185 | 284 | 2754 | 2310 | 5.7 | 441 | 91 | | 2252 | | 167.3 | 7276 |
| 1990 Jul | 178 | 283 | | 2220 | 5.7 | 441 | 90 | | 2236 | | 170.3 | 6910 |
| Aug | 183 | 281 | | 2210 | 5.7 | 441 | 89 | | 2233 | | 173.7 | 7043 |
| Oct | 183 | 274 | 2729 | 2270 | 5.9 | 433 | 88 | | 2232 | | 179.7 | 7019 |
| Nov | 180 | 269 | | 2180 | 6.0 | 431 | 87 | | 2220 | | 184 | 7187 |
| Doc | 181 | 267 | | 2220 | 6.3 | 428 | 84 | | 2208 | | 188 | 7167 |
| Dec | 191 | 263 | 2817 | 2220 | 6.2 | 417 | 82 | | 2198 | | 194 | 7268 |
| 1997 Jali | 191 | 260 | | 2280 | 6.2 | 398 | 81 | | 2190 | | 195 | 7205 |
| Mar | 212 | 261 | | 2190 | 6.1 | 387 | 81 | | 2167 | | 196 | 7144 |
| Aor | 204 | 257 | 2864 | 2250 | 6.4 | 385 | 78 | | 2160 | | 195 | 6714 |
| Api | | 256 | | 2380 | 6.5 | 395 | | | 2142 | | 194 | 6534 |
| May | | 256 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jul | | 255 | | | | | | | | | | |
| w latest month | N/A | N/A | 12.4 | 3.6 | N/A | | 3.4 | | 13.4 | | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| atest 3 months; change | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n previous 3 months | N/A | N/A | 0 | 0 | N/A | | 0 | | 0 | | 0 | 0 |
| WIMBERS UNEMPLOYE | D. NATION | AL DEFINITIO | NS (1) NOT | SEASONALL | Y ADJUSTED | | | | | | | |
| NUMBERG OTTERM EGTE | 185 | 283 | 2549 | 1421 | 2.7 | 337 | 114 | 317 | 2260 | 232 | 92 | 9384 |
| 1003 | 176 | 294 | 2335 | 1656 | 3.5 | 417 | 118 | 347 | 2538 | 356 | 163 | 8734 |
| 400.4 | 180 | 282 | 2561 | 1920 | 4.6 | 485 | 110 | 396 | 2647 | 340 | 171 | 7997 |
| 1005 | 184 | 278 | 2724 | 2098 | 5.1 | 462 | 102 | 430 | 2449 | 332 | 153 | 7404 |
| 1996 | 185 | 279 | 2763 | 2250 | 5.7 | 441 | 91 | 468 | 2275 | 346 | 169 | 7236 |
| and ful | 164 | 288 | 2690 | 2210 | 51 | 433 | 103 | 455 | 2171 | 466 | 162 | 7693 |
| 1990 Jul | 152 | 288 | 2000 | 2240 | 51 | 441 | 98 | 453 | 2144 | 431 | 164 | 6868 |
| Aug | 156 | 270 | | 2240 | 57 | 438 | 85 | 452 | 2195 | 369 | 166 | 6700 |
| Sep | 173 | 268 | 2700 | 2270 | 6.0 | 431 | 79 | 457 | 2235 | 349 | 174 | 6577 |
| Uct | 107 | 200 | 2150 | 2120 | 6.4 | 431 | 73 | 457 | 2251 | 3/3 | 183 | 6816 |
| NOV | 211 | 203 | | 2080 | 6.5 | 432 | 79 | 460 | 2216 | 385 | 192 | 6680 |
| Dec | 206 | 260 | 2800 | 2000 | 6.0 | 437 | 90 | 400 | 2257 | 383 | 206 | 7033 |
| 1997 Jan | 220 | 209 | 2009 | 2220 | 6.9 | 425 | 84 | 4/1 | 2263 | 357 | 200 | 7647 |
| rep | 220 | 204 | | 2300 | 6.4 | 200 | 91 | 401 | 2203 | 330 | 200 | 7300 |
| Mar | 22/ | 202 | 0075 | 2340 | 0.4 | 399 | 81 | 4/2 | 2220 | 339 | 202 | 7399 |
| Apr | 210 | 250 | 2875 | 2310 | 0.4 | 381 | /0 | 407 | 2102 | 318 | 198 | 6200 |
| May | | 248 | | 2440 | 0.1 | 370 | | | 2124 | 321 | 192 | 0398 |
| Jun | | 255 | | | | | | | 2092 | 413 | • • | |
| Jul | | 259 | | | | | | •• | 2009 | 486 | | |
| rate latest month | AL/A | NI/A | 12.5 | 3.5 | N/A | 5.6 | 34 | | 12.5 | 10.8 | 53 | 47 |
| steet months chong= | N/A | IN/A | 12.0 | 0.0 | TU/A | 0.0 | 0.1 | | | | 0.0 | |

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.

.

S37

UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries 2.18

.

nal # Casin .

THOUSANDS United

-41.8 -43.1 194.7 190.3 -29.1 -28.7

Male

232.9 199.8 188.9

All

| | Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | 279.0 268.7 257.7 | -41.8 -43.1 -30.6 | 194.7 190.3 189.9 | -29.1 -28.7 -22.9 | 84.3 78.3 67.8 | -12.6 -14.6 -7.7 | 21.1 21.2 17.9 |
|-------|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| 1997 | Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 | 303.3 292.3 263.4 | -19.0 -16.9 -6.1 | 215.0 206.6 188.3 | -8.6 -13.1 -1.8 | 88.3 85.7 75.1 | -10.4 -3.8 -4.3 | 25.3 23.0 21.4 |
| | Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 | 270.4 257.0 261.9 | -21.0 3.9 6.4 | 190.2 185.0 186.6 | -10.4 5.7 9.0 | 80.2 71.9 75.3 | + -10.6 -1.8 -2.7 | 25.2 20.8 20.5 |
| | Jul 10 | 338.0 | -26.4 | 223.7 | -9.3 | 114.3 | -17.1 | 26.3 |
| UNITE | D KINGDOM | OUTFLOW + | | | | | | |
| Month | enaing | Male and Fema | le | Male | | Female | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | All | Change since previous year | Married |
| 1996 | Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 | All 297.5 288.8 343.7 | Change since previous year -10.5 -32.3 -25.6 | All 214.5 202.5 225.1 | Change since previous year -6.7 -22.0 -16.5 | All 82.9 86.3 118.6 | Change since previous year -3.9 -10.3 -9.1 | Married 21.8 21.0 36.0 |
| 1996 | Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 | All 297.5 288.8 343.7 416.0 360.4 261.1 | Change since previous year -10.5 -22.3 -25.6 8.8 31.0 0.7 | All 214.5 202.5 225.1 281.1 249.7 182.9 | Change since previous year -6.7 -22.0 -16.5 -5.7 -24.5 -1.8 | All 82.9 86.3 118.6 134.9 110.7 78.2 | Change since previous year -3.9 -10.3 -9.1 3.0 6.5 -1.2 | Married 21.8 21.0 36.0 34.1 30.8 21.2 |
| 1996 | Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12 Oct 10 Nov 14 Dec 12 Jan 9 Feb 13 Mar 13 | All 297.5 288.8 343.7 416.0 360.4 261.1 260.5 361.6 352.8 | Change since previous year -10.5 -32.3 -25.6 8.8 31.0 0.7 27.3 44.3 -20.8 | All 214.5 202.5 225.1 281.1 249.7 182.9 179.4 258.8 254.3 | Change since previous year -6.7 -22.0 -16.5 5.7 24.5 1.8 19.9 33.3 -17.5 | All 82.9 86.3 118.6 134.9 110.7 78.2 81.1 102.8 98.5 | Change since previous year -3.9 -10.3 -9.1 3.0 6.5 -1.2 7.4 11.0 -3.3 | Married 21.8 21.0 36.0 34.1 30.8 21.2 23.0 30.1 28.5 |

Change since previous year -14.1 -19.4 -26.9

Female

131.4 108.9 91.8

All

Change since previous year -0.4 -8.1 -11.5

The unemployment table are converted The flows in this tab UK. It is assumed the he figures in otal flows for the +

| 326.0 330.0 322.9 | 27.2 -6.0 23.1 | 232.6 238.1 235.6 | 19.3 2.9 19.6 | 93.4 92.0 87.3 | 7.9 -8.8 3.5 | |
|---|--|---|--|--|--|------------|
| 299.9 | 2.5 | 215.0 | 0.5 | 84.9 | 2.0 | |
| flow statistics are de to a standard 4 ¹ / ₃ we ble are not on quite that computerised int | escribed in <i>Employment</i> veek month. the same basis as thos flows are the best estim | Gazette, August 1983, pp e in <i>Table 2.20</i> . While <i>Ta</i> nates of total inflows, while | 0 351-358. Flow figures a ble 2.20 relates to comp e outflows are calculated | re collected for four or fiv uterised records only for by subtracting the chan | e-week periods between GB, this table gives estim ges in stocks from the inf | count date |

| .19 | CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted * |
|-----|---|
| | |

Change since previous year -14.4 -27.5 -38.4

2

UNITED KINGDOM Month ending

1996 Jul 11 Aug 8 Sep 12

Jul 10

INFLOW + Male and Female

All

364.4 308.7 280.7

| TOW | Age group | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|--|
| onth ending | Under 18 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-59 | 60 and over | All ages | |
| ALE 997 Feb 13 Mar 13 | 6.2 5.0 | 20.2 17.3 | 42.7 37.7 | 33.9 31.0 | 25.9 24.0 | 33.9 32.1 | 26.4 24.9 | 9.4 8.9 | 3.1 2.7 | 201.7 183.6 | |
| Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 | 4.8 5.2 4.9 | 16.2 16.7 16.9 | 36.0 35.7 38.5 | 30.6 30.7 30.8 | 24.2 23.6 23.8 | 33.1 31.7 31.2 | 27.9 25.1 23.9 | 10.1 9.0 8.4 | 3.1 2.7 2.6 | 186.0 180.4 181.1 | |
| Jul 10 | 4.8 | 21.8 | 59.0 | 35.8 | 26.1 | 33.2 | 25.3 | 8.6 | 2.7 | 217.3 | |
| EMALE 197 Feb 13 Mar 13 | 4.5 3.7 | 12.3 10.3 | 19.4 15.9 | 12.1 10.5 | 7.7 7.1 | 11.9 10.9 | 12.0 11.5 | 3.5 3.4 | 0.0 0.0 | 83.4 73.2 | |
| Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 | 3.5 3.9 3.6 | 9.3 9.1 9.4 | 15.7 14.5 17.1 | 11.0 10.3 10.5 | 7.6 6.6 6.8 | 12.7 10.7 10.5 | 13.9 11.4 11.1 | 4.2 3.4 3.4 | 0.0 0.0 0.0 | 77.9 69.8 72.4 | |
| Jul 10 | 3.7 | 14.1 | 37.1 | 14.8 | 8.6 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 3.7 | 0.0 | 108.9 | |
| hanges on a year ea | arlier | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALE 197 Feb 13 Mar 13 | 0.6 0.6 | 0.7 0.8 | -2.1 0.0 | -1.9 0.2 | -2.2 -0.2 | -3.3 -0.5 | -3.0 -1.6 | -1.0 -0.4 | -0.5 -0.7 | -12.7 -1.8 | |
| Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 | 1.2 1.0 1.3 | 0.9 1.2 1.9 | -1.1 -0.1 0.4 | -0.4 1.7 1.7 | -0.7 0.8 1.8 | -1.1 1.3 1.6 | -5.5 0.1 0.7 | -1.8 0.0 0.2 | -1.3 -0.6 -0.3 | -9.7 5.5 9.2 | |
| Jul 10 | 0.9 | -0.4 | -8.4 | -0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | -1.0 | -0.1 | -0.4 | -9.1 | |
| EMALE 197 Feb 13 Mar 13 | 0.7 0.6 | -0.1 0.3 | -1.4 -1.2 | -0.8 -0.9 | -0.9 -0.5 | -0.7 -1.2 | -0.6 -0.8 | 0.2 0.0 | 0.0 0.0 | -3.7 -3.9 | |
| Apr 10 May 8 Jun 12 | 0.8 0.7 0.8 | 0.2 0.2 0.6 | -1.8 -1.3 -1.5 | -1.5 -0.7 -0.3 | -1.1 -0.6 -0.3 | -2.7 -0.2 -0.9 | -3.0 0.2 -0.5 | -0.7 0.1 0.2 | 0.0 0.0 0.0 | -9.9 -1.7 -1.9 | |
| Jul 10 | 0.9 | -1.2 | -9.3 | -1.6 | -1.2 | -1.9 | -1.4 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -15.9 | |

.

THOUSAND

Married

30.6 31.6 23.5

| UTFLOW | Age group | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| lonth ending | Under 18 | 18-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 + | 55-59 + | 60 and over + | All ages |
| ALE | | | | | 19620 | 1.000.0000 | | 2 | ST SALA | |
| 997 Feb 13 Mar 13 | 4.4 4.3 | 16.7 17.4 | 49.1 49.1 | 42.1 41.0 | 33.9 32.6 | 45.0 43.2 | 35.3 34.6 | 12.7 12.8 | 5.8 5.5 | 244.9 240.4 |
| Apr 10 | 4.3 | 16.3 | 45.1 | 37.2 | 29.3 | 39.2 | 31.9 | 12.7 | 5.0 | 221.0 |
| May 8 | 4.3 | 16.3 | 44.0 | 36.8 | 29.0 | 38.7 | 31.6 | 13.6 | 4.8 | 219.1 |
| Jun 12 | 4.5 | 16.9 | 44.8 | 37.0 | 29.2 | 38.6 | 30.7 | 11.8 | 4.2 | 217.6 |
| Jul 10 | 4.1 | 15.6 | 43.4 | 34.4 | 27.1 | 35.8 | 27.9 | 10.4 | 3.5 | 202.3 |
| EMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 997 Feb 13 | 3.4 | 10.6 | 22.9 | 15.2 | 10.1 | 14.4 | 15.2 | 4.8 | 02 | 96.8 |
| Mar 13 | 3.1 | 10.8 | 21.7 | 14.0 | 9.3 | 13.9 | 15.0 | 4.9 | 0.2 | 92.9 |
| Apr 10 | 3.1 | 10.0 | 20.0 | 13.2 | 8.8 | 13.2 | 14.5 | 52 | 02 | 88.1 |
| May 8 | 3.2 | 9.8 | 19.0 | 12.6 | 8.2 | 12.6 | 13.9 | 5.3 | 0.2 | 84.9 |
| Jun 12 | 3.5 | 9.6 | 18.5 | 12.0 | 7.9 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 4.5 | 0.2 | 81.1 |
| Jul 10 | 3.0 | 9.4 | 20.1 | 11.8 | 7.3 | 11.7 | 12.2 | 4.0 | 0.1 | 79.5 |
| hanges on a year e | arlier | | | | | | | | | |
| 997 Feb 13 | 13 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 12 | 10 | E 4 | 4.4 | 10 | 0.6 | 06.4 |
| Mar 13 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 10.9 |
| Apr 10 | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| May 8 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 14.8 |
| Jun 12 | 0.9 | 0.9 | -2.0 | -1.0 | -1.0 | -1.3 | -1.6 | -2.2 | -0.8 | -8.6 |
| | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.6 | -0.6 | -0.7 | 8.3 |
| Jul 10 | 1.2 | 0.8 | -2.9 | -1.5 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.6 | -1.0 | -6.3 |
| EMALE | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1997 Feb 13 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 12 | 0.9 | 16 | 24 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 85 |
| Mar 13 | 0.4 | 0.4 | -1.5 | -0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.8 | -0.1 | 1.2 |
| Apr 10 | 0.8 | 0.4 | -0.8 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 15 | 21 | 0.9 | -0.1 | 5.9 |
| May 8 | 0.7 | 0.0 | -3.4 | -1.8 | -1.3 | -27 | -24 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -11.6 |
| Jun 12 | 1.2 | 0.8 | -0.7 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.6 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 |
| Jul 10 | 0.8 | 0.6 | -16 | -0.7 | -0.7 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | -0.1 | -0.5 |
| Contraction of the local division of the loc | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.0 | -0.1 | -0.7 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -0.5 |

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.

SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

S38

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows by age (GB): standardised:* not seasonally adjusted: computerised claims only

THOUSANDS

REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN 2.32

2.23 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Claim history: interval between claims Claims starting during the quarter ending April 1997 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

| | Onflow | s (per cent) | | | | | (| Onflows (thous | ands) | - Second - Second | at the set | 1200 | |
|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|---|
| Interval (weeks) | Female | Partoness | Male | 5-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1 | All | | F | emale | Seat 1 | Male | and see 18 | All | |
| 4 or less 14 Over 4 and up to 13 13 Over 13 and up to 26 11 Over 26 and up to 39 5 Over 39 and up to 52 4 Over 52 and up to 104 8 Over 104 14 No previous Claims 31 Total 100 | | 18 17 14 7 5 9 13 17 100 | | | 17 16 13 7 5 9 13 21 100 | | 28.8 23.9 11.5 9.0 17.1 31.7 68.5 220.7 | | 94.5 91.4 73.9 37.6 27.5 49.0 67.6 90.3 531.7 | | 124.7 120.2 97.8 49.1 36.5 66.1 99.3 158.8 752.4 | | |
| ONFLOWS | REGIONS | 6 | | | | | | | | , | | | |
| Interval (weeks) | North East | Noth West (GOR) | Merseyside | Yorkshire & Humber | East Midlands | West Midlands | Easterr | London | South East (GOR) | South West | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain |
| PER CENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 26 Over 52 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims Total | 19 17 13 7 5 8 12 19 100 | 17 16 14 6 5 9 13 21 100 | 19 16 14 6 4 8 14 18 100 | 19 16 13 7 5 9 13 19 100 | 17 16 12 7 6 8 13 21 100 | 15 16 13 7 5 8 14 22 100 | 16 15 13 7 5 9 13 23 100 | 15 17 14 6 5 9 13 22 100 | 15 16 11 6 5 10 14 23 100 | 17 16 13 6 4 9 13 21 100 | 17 15 14 7 5 8 13 21 100 | 16 15 13 6 5 9 14 21 100 | 17 16 13 7 5 9 13 21 100 |
| THOUSANDS | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous Claims Total | 8.1 7.6 5.8 3.1 2.1 3.6 5.2 8.1 43.6 | 12.7 12.1 10.3 4.5 3.6 6.7 9.6 15.5 75.0 | 4.3 3.5 1.3 1.0 1.9 3.2 4.1 22.6 | 14.5 11.8 9.6 5.4 3.5 6.6 10.1 14.4 75.8 | 8.3 7.8 6.1 3.5 3.0 4.1 6.7 10.5 50.0 | 10.2 10.6 8.8 4.3 3.3 5.2 8.9 14.5 65.8 | 9.2 8.9 7.5 3.9 2.6 5.0 7.5 13.7 58.3 | 15.4 17.3 13.9 6.4 4.7 9.3 12.8 22.4 102.1 | 11.5 11.8 8.5 4.7 3.5 7.8 10.8 17.1 75.7 | 10.1 9.6 7.3 3.5 2.6 5.1 7.5 12.4 58.2 | 6.8 6.0 5.4 2.9 2.1 3.1 5.2 8.3 39.8 | 13.5 13.2 11.2 5.5 4.7 7.6 11.8 17.8 85.3 | 124.7 120.2 97.8 49.1 36.5 66.1 99.3 158.8 752.36 |

Notes 1:

JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
 'Latest' claims in this table started between 10 January 1997 and 10 April 1997 inclusive.
 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 8 January 1987.
 The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/- 2.3 percentage points (Merseyside).
 The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/-0.9 percentage points.
 All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

| 771 | CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 2.24 | By sought and usual occupation |
| United Kingdom | as at July 10 1997 |

| UNITED KINGDOM | SOC | Usual occu | upation | | | | | Sought oc | cupation | | | | |
|--|---------------|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | Sub- major | Men | | Women | | All | Sta Sec | Men | | Women | | 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 Managers/proprietors in agriculture | 10-15&19 | 33.4 | 2.8 | 9.1 | 2.4 | 42.5 | 2.7 | 36.2 | 3.0 | 10.7 | 2.8 | 46.9 | 3.0 |
| and services | 16-17 | 17.3 | 1.4 | 5.0 | 1.3 | 22.3 | 1.4 | 17.6 | 1.5 | 5.6 | 1.5 | 23.2 | 1.5 |
| Science and engineering professionals | 20-21 | 13.5 | 1.1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 15.5 | 1.0 | 16.6 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 0.8 | 19.6 | 1.2 |
| Health professionals | 22 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.1 |
| Teaching professionals | 23 | 11.9 | 1.0 | 11.6 | 3.1 | 23.5 | 1.5 | 13.5 | 1.1 | 13.4 | 3.5 | 26.9 | 1.7 |
| Other professional occupations | 24-29 | 9.1 | 0.8 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 12.8 | 0.8 | 11.4 | 1.0 | 5.4 | 1.4 | 16.8 | 1.1 |
| associate professionals | 30-32 | 13.6 | 11 | 19 | 0.5 | 15.5 | 10 | 175 | 15 | 26 | 07 | 20.1 | 1.3 |
| Health associate professionals | 34 | 13 | 0.1 | 29 | 0.8 | 4.2 | 0.3 | 16 | 0.1 | 3.5 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 0.3 |
| Other associate professional | 54 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 2.5 | 0.0 | 7.2 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | | |
| Other associate professional | 228.25.20 | 37.5 | 31 | 16.8 | 11 | 54.3 | 35 | 48.0 | 4.0 | 23.2 | 61 | 711 | 4.5 |
| Clorical accupations | 10-118.10 | 109.4 | 0.1 | 63.7 | 16.7 | 172.0 | 10.9 | 137.6 | 11.5 | 78.3 | 20.6 | 215.8 | 13.7 |
| Ciencal occupations | 15 16 | 17 | 0.1 | 16.2 | 13 | 17.0 | 1 1 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 18.1 | 18 | 20.0 | 1.3 |
| Secretarial occupations | 40-40 | 72.5 | 6.1 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 72.0 | 1.6 | 75.5 | 6.3 | 0.6 | 4.0 | 76.1 | 4.8 |
| Skilled opgingering trades | 51 50 | 20.0 | 2.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 20.5 | 4.0 | 11.0 | 2.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 41.8 | 2.7 |
| Other skilled trades | 51-52 | 101.0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 110.0 | 2.5 | 109.0 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 116.4 | 7.4 |
| Other skilled trades | 00-01 | 101.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.2 | 10.0 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 0.4 | 2.2 | 17.6 | 1.1 |
| Protective service occupations | 60-61 | 15.7 | 1.3 | 0.0 | 10.2 | 10.5 | 1.0 | 10.5 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 104.5 | 6.6 |
| Personal service occupations | 62-69 | 43.8 | 3.7 | 46.9 | 12.3 | 90.7 | 5.8 | 47.7 | 4.0 | 50.8 | 14.9 | 104.5 | |
| Buyers, brokers and sales | 70 74 | 10.0 | | 0.0 | 0.0 | 45.4 | 10 | 10.7 | | 0.5 | 07 | 16.2 | 1.0 |
| representatives | 70-71 | 12.9 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 15.1 | 1.0 | 13.7 | 1.1 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 1011 | 7.7 |
| Other sales occupations | 12-13&19 | 45.9 | 3.9 | 49.4 | 13.0 | 95.4 | 6.1 | 56.2 | 4./ | 64.9 | 17.1 | 121.1 | |
| Industrial plant and machine operators, | | | | | | | | | | | | 07.0 | 43 |
| assemblers | 80-86889 | 52.3 | 4.4 | 14.8 | 3.9 | 67.1 | 4.3 | 52.8 | 4.4 | 14.5 | 3.8 | 07.0 | 6.4 |
| Drivers and mobile machine operators | 87-88 | 81.0 | 6.8 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 83.0 | 5.3 | 97.4 | 8.2 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 100.1 | 0 |
| Other occupations in agriculture, | | | | | | | | | | | | 10.1 | 10 |
| forestry&fishing | 90 | 12.5 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 14.7 | 0.9 | 13.2 | 1.1 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 16.1 | 26.0 |
| Other elementary occupations | 91-99 | 337.0 | 28.2 | 54.2 | 14.2 | 391.2 | 24.9 | 353.3 | 29.6 | 55.1 | 14.5 | 408.4 | 20.0 |
| No previous occupation/ | | | | | | | | | | | | 01.0 | 14 |
| sought occupation unknown | | 130.9 | 11.0 | 65.1 | 17.1 | 196.0 | 12.5 | 15.6 | 1.3 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 21.3 | 1.7 |

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims. Not seasonally adjusted.

| | | 1994 Summer | 1994 Autumn | 1994 Winter | 1995 Spring | 1995 Summer | 1995 Autumn | 1995 Winter | 1996 Spring | 1996 Summer | 1996 Autumn | 1996 Winter |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ployment viob since rec | All Jundancy) | 49 | 61 | 53 | 87 | 80 | 82 | 77 | 74 | 84 | 76 | 67 |
| oyment | All | 145 | 129 | 66 | 133 | 130 | 131 | 148 | 133 | 124 | 109 | 119 |
| | All Men Women | 194 132 62 | 190 129 61 | 119 80 39 | 220 137 82 | 210 132 78 | 213 135 78 | 225 149 75 | 207 143 64 | 208 136 72 | 185 116 69 | 186 123 63 |

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 |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| ndancies (thousands) | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| r 1995 g 1996 her 1996 nn 1996 r 1996 | 225 207 208 185 186 | 16 11 13 * | 19 16 19 20 13 | 16 13 17 15 18 | 13 * * | 70 61 55 58 54 | 40 39 39 37 40 | 30 22 16 21 15 | 16 17 16 15 12 | 17 22 19 15 19 | 23 26 25 19 25 | 10 11 13 * | 25 21 23 22 23 |
| ndancy rates (redunda | ncies per 1 | ,000 employe | ees) | | | | | | | | | | |
| r 1995 g 1996 ner 1996 nn 1996 r 1996 r 1996 | 10 9 9 8 8 | 14 10 11 * | 10 8 10 11 7 | 10 8 10 9 10 | 15 * * | 10 9 8 8 8 | 9 9 9 8 9 | 11 8 6 8 6 | 9 10 9 8 6 | 8 11 9 7 9 | 10 11 11 8 10 | 10 11 13 * | 13 11 11 11 11 |
| Less than 10,000 in cell | : estimate r | not shown. | | | | | RE | DUNI | DANC | IES BY | AGE | 2 | 34 |

| | 16 to 24 | 25 to 34 | 35 to 44 | 45 to 54 | 55 and over | All ages |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|----------|
| iges | 10 10 24 | | | | | |
| Redundancies (thousands) | | 50 | 10 | | 0.4 | 005 |
| Winter 1995 | 56 | 59 | 43 | 33 | 34 | 225 |
| Spring 1996 | 41 | 45 | 40 | 42 | 25 | 208 |
| Autumn 1996 | 41 | 52 | 31 | 38 | 22 | 185 |
| Winter 1996 | 39 | 48 | 39 | 38 | 22 | 186 |
| Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1.000 employee | s) | | | | | |
| Winter 1995 | 16 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 14 | 10 |
| Spring 1996 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 9 |
| Summer 1996 | 13 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 90 |
| Winter 1996 | 11 | 9 | 6 7 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| | | | | | | |

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY 2.35

| : 1992 | Agriculture & fishing | Energy and water | Manufactur- ing | Construction | Distribution, hotels & | Transport | Banking, finance & | Public admin, education & | Other services |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------------|
| | (A,B) | (C,E) | (D) | (F) | (G,H) | (I) | (J,K) | (L,M,N) | (O,P,Q) |
| edundancies (thousands) | | | - | - | | | | | |
| inter 1995 | | | 66 | 30 | 44 | 15 | 34 | 16 | * |
| pring 1996 | | | 64 | 24 | 42 | 14 | 27 | 14 | 10 |
| ummer 1996 | | | 64 | 20 | 43 | 12 | 31 | 20 | 11 |
| utumn 1996 | | | 44 | 20 | 44 | 12 | 28 | 19 | * |
| inter 1996 | • | • | 56 | 23 | 37 | 15 | 26 | 17 | * |
| edundancy rates (redundar | ncies per 1 000 em | nlovees) | | | | | | | |
| inter 1995 | * | pioyees) * | 14 | 30 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 3 | * |
| oring 1996 | | | 14 | 26 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 3 | 8 |
| Immer 1996 | | | 14 | 21 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 10 |
| tumn 1996 | | | 0 | 20 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 20 | 10 |
| inter 1996 | | * | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 5 | |

Jable 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.

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION 2.36

| 300 | 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 (thousand | s) | | - | | - | | - | | |
| Spring 1995 | 32 | 1000 | 12 | 33 | 36 | 14 | 24 | 41 | 23 |
| abuild 1996 | 27 | 15 | 10 | 33 | 30 | 16 | 20 | 30 | 23 |
| Autump 1996 | 33 | 11 | 12 | 28 | 37 | 17 | 23 | 30 | 16 |
| Winter 1000 | 26 | 11 | 11 | 28 | 30 | 15 | 19 | 22 | 20 |
| 1990 | 22 | * | 11 | 30 | 31 | 16 | 17 | 32 | 19 |
| Redundancy rates (redun | dancies per 1,000 em | ployees) | | | | | | | |
| Spring 1996 | 10 | | 6 | 9 | 16 | 6 | 13 | 18 | 12 |
| Summer 1000 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 14 | 12 |
| Autumn 1000 | 10 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 17 | . 7 | 12 | 14 | 9 |
| Winter 1996 | 8 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 11 |
| | 7 | | 5 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 10 |
| Note: Table 2.36 assume | that meanly do not | | | | | | | | |

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

VACANCIES 3.3 Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and

careers offices THOUSANDS

VACANCIES 3.1 UK vacancies at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

| UNIT | ED | UNFILLED V | ACANCIES | | INFLOW | | OUTFLOW | SELA CONTRACT | of which PL | ACINGS |
|------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| KING | DOM | 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 and 1 |
| 1993 1994 1995 1996 |) Annual) averages | 127.8 158.0 182.8 225.8 | | | 185.6 211.4 223.5 203.0 | 1 | 183.7 208.1 222.5 196.9 | | 138.1 160.6 170.9 139.0 | ended |
| 1995 | 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 | 2.0 |
| | 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 | 237.0 | 6.9 | 10.6 | 218.7 | -3.3 | 212.1 | -3.4 | 147.3 | -3.3 |
| | Sep | 253.6 | 16.6 | 11.6 | 220.6 | 0.8 | 207.1 | 0.1 | 143.8 | -0.5 |
| | Oct | 262.6 | 9.0 | 10.8 | 202.2 | -7.0 | 193.6 | -6.3 | 131.7 | -5.3 |
| | Nov | 268.7 | 6.1 | 10.6 | 229.6 | 3.6 | 220.9 | 2.9 | 145.2 | -0.7 |
| | Dec | 266.3 | -2.4 | 4.2 | 225.7 | 1.7 | 234.4 | 9.1 | 160.0 | 5.4 |
| 1997 | Jan | 263.1 | -3.2 | 0.2 | 204.1 | 0.6 | 213.5 | 6.6 | 150.0 | 6.1 |
| | Feb | 271.6 | 8.5 | 1.0 | 243.4 | 4.6 | 236.6 | 5.2 | 160.6 | 5.1 |
| | Mar | 275.3 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 250.4 | 8.2 | 255.6 | 7.1 | 173.1 | 4.4 |
| | Apr | 274.6 | -0.7 | 3.8 | 238.2 | 11.4 | 240.3 | 8.9 | 163.7 | 4.6 |
| | May | 274.3 | -0.3 | 0.9 | 239.0 | -1.5 | 239.0 | 0.8 | 163.2 | 0.9 |
| | Jun R | 282.9 | 8.6 | 2.5 | 225.9 | -8.2 | 217.7 | -12.6 | 141.1 | -10.7 |
| | Jul P | 284.4 | 1.5 | 3.3 | 224.9 | -4.4 | 226.7 | -4.5 | 137.5 | -8.7 |

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 drai 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 fiveweet for source 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.

| | | North East | North West | Mersey- side | Yorkshire and the Humber | East Midlands | West Midlands | Eastern | London | South East | South West | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdo |
|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| | Vacancies at Jobc 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) averages 1996) | entres: to 4.9 5.6 6.4 8.1 | tal + 13.7 16.8 18.7 22.0 | 3.2 3.6 4.0 4.9 | 9.9 11.8 13.5 16.7 | 8.8 10.8 12.8 14.9 | 8.9 12.2 15.3 18.9 | 10.2 13.0 14.8 17.8 | 10.0 13.1 16.5 28.9 | 15.3 20.8 22.8 28.2 | 9.6 12.4 14.4 19.2 | 9.6 11.2 13.3 14.5 | 18.5 19.8 23.2 25.6 | 122.7 150.3 175.6 219.6 | 4.0 5.0 5.8 5.6 | 126.6 155.4 181.2 225.1 |
| · | 1996 Jul | 8.5 | 23.1 | 4.7 | 16.8 | 14.5 | 19.4 | 18.2 | 29.8 | 29.6 | 20.3 | 15.0 | 26.1 | 226.0 | 5.3 | 231.3 |
| | Aug | 8.8 | 22.3 | 5.1 | 18.1 | 14.6 | 19.3 | 18.5 | 30.8 | 29.8 | 20.3 | 15.1 | 26.3 | 228.9 | 4.9 | 233.8 |
| | Sep | 10.3 | 26.1 | 5.8 | 20.5 | 17.5 | 21.7 | 21.5 | 35.0 | 33.5 | 23.2 | 16.7 | 29.8 | 261.7 | 5.8 | 267.4 |
| ļ | Oct | 10.9 | 28.1 | 6.0 | 21.7 | 19.7 | 24.0 | 23.3 | 39.6 | 35.9 | 23.7 | 17.3 | 30.8 | 281.1 | 6.1 | 287.2 |
| | Nov | 10.4 | 27.0 | 6.3 | 20.9 | 19.4 | 23.1 | 22.6 | 41.3 | 34.6 | 23.2 | 16.2 | 29.8 | 274.7 | 6.6 | 281.3 |
| | Dec | 9.1 | 24.0 | 5.5 | 18.1 | 18.0 | 21.0 | 21.2 | 38.6 | 30.8 | 21.3 | 14.5 | 27.2 | 249.2 | 6.0 | 255.2 |
| | 1997 Jan | 8.6 | 22.3 | 5.3 | 17.3 | 16.2 | 19.3 | 19.6 | 36.5 | 28.0 | 19.9 | 14.2 | 24.9 | 232.1 | 5.4 | 237.5 |
| | Feb | 9.0 | 23.5 | 5.6 | 18.7 | 17.1 | 20.3 | 21.7 | 35.1 | 29.3 | 21.9 | 15.9 | 25.9 | 244.1 | 5.5 | 249.5 |
| | Mar | 9.4 | 24.2 | 5.7 | 19.6 | 17.7 | 21.4 | 21.7 | 35.0 | 32.5 | 24.1 | 16.8 | 27.2 | 255.3 | 5.6 | 260.8 |
| | Apr | 9.6 | 24.6 | 6.1 | 20.8 | 18.3 | 22.6 | 22.0 | 35.4 | 34.0 | 26.3 | 17.6 | 28.7 | 265.9 | 5.4 | 271.3 |
| | May | 10.0 | 24.8 | 6.6 | 20.4 | 18.7 | 23.0 | 21.8 | 34.9 | 34.2 | 25.9 | 18.2 | 28.7 | 267.2 | 5.7 | 272.9 |
| | Jun | 10.4 | 27.6 | 7.0 | 21.1 | 19.7 | 23.8 | 23.7 | 35.6 | 36.2 | 28.8 | 19.2 | 31.4 | 284.5 | 5.9 | 290.4 |
| | Jul | 10.5 | 26.9 | 7.0 | 21.3 | 19.4 | 24.3 | 23.2 | 34.9 | 35.0 | 27.0 | 18.5 | 32.1 | 280.1 | 5.6 | 285.8 |
| Î | Vacancies at care 1993) 1994) Annual 1995) averages 1996) | ers office | s 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 0.3 0.4 1.3 | 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.5 | 0.8 0.8 0.6 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.7 1.4 0.8 2.0 | 2.3 | 0.5 0.7 0.8 0.9 | 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 | 0.5 0.6 0.6 0.6 | 6.6 6.5 6.8 11.9 | 0.6 0.8 0.7 0.8 | 7.2 7.2 7.5 12.7 |
| | 1996 Jul | 0.3 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 19.7 | 0.8 | 20.5 |
| | Aug | 0.3 | 1.7 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 15.0 | 0.8 | 15.8 |
| | Sep | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 14.9 | 0.9 | 15.9 |
| | Oct | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.8 | 14.9 | 1.0 | 15.8 |
| | Nov | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 13.4 | 1.1 | 14.5 |
| | Dec | 0.2 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 11.9 | 1.0 | 12.9 |
| | 1997 Jan | 0.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 9.4 | 0.9 | 10.2 |
| | Feb | 0.2 | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 13.1 | 0.9 | 14.0 |
| | Mar | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.7 | 12.8 | 0.9 | 13.6 |
| | Apr | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 15.9 | 0.8 | 16.7 |
| | May | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.2 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 15.2 | 0.9 | 16.0 |
| | Jun | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.2 | 1.6 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 14.1 | 0.9 | 15.0 |
| | Jul | 0.3 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | . 1.4 | 1.7 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 1.7 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 19.7 | 0.9 | 20.6 |

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 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 iso due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together. Include on 0171 533 6176. I averages for vacancies at careers offices for GORs are unavailable prior to 1996. ding vacancies on government programmes. See note to *Table 3.1*.

VACANCIES 3.2 Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

| - | | Job | Jobcentres:" seasonally adjusted | | | | | | | | | TH | IOUSANDS | | | |
|------|-------|---------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|---------|--------|---------------|---------------|-------|----------|------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | | North East | North West | Mersey- side | Yorkshire and the Humber | e East Midlands | West Midlands | Eastern | London | South East | South West | Wales | Scotland | Great Britain | Northern Ireland | United Kingdom |
| 1995 | Jul | 6.3 | 18.6 | 4.1 | 13.5 | 12.8 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 15.7 | 22.0 | 14.3 | 13.1 | 23.6 | 173.5 | 7.3 | 180.8 |
| | Aug | 6.3 | 18.9 | 4.3 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 15.1 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 21.9 | 14.4 | 13.5 | 24.0 | 175.6 | 7.4 | 183.0 |
| | Sep | 6.4 | 19.2 | 4.2 | 14.2 | 13.4 | 16.6 | 14.6 | 16.9 | 22.6 | 15.4 | 14.3 | 24.4 | 185.0 | 8.1 | 193.1 |
| | Oct | 6.4 | 19.5 | 4.2 | 13.9 | 13.3 | 16.7 | 14.6 | 17.5 | 22.0 | 15.9 | 14.0 | 24.2 | 183.2 | 7.5 | 190.7 |
| | Nov | 6.5 | 19.4 | 4.2 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 16.7 | 15.0 | 18.1 | 22.7 | 16.1 | 14.1 | 23.9 | 184.6 | 7.4 | 192.0 |
| | Dec | 6.4 | 18.8 | 4.1 | 13.6 | 12.5 | 15.9 | 14.3 | 18.8 | 23.3 | 15.9 | 13.5 | 23.7 | 180.9 | 7.4 | 188.3 |
| 1996 | Jan | 6.4 | 18.9 | 4.1 | 13.8 | 12.5 | 16.0 | 14.5 | 18.4 | 23.7 | 15.5 | 13.4 | 23.5 | 180.1 | 7.2 | 187.3 |
| | Feb | 6.6 | 18.7 | 4.0 | 13.9 | 12.7 | 16.0 | 14.6 | 19.5 | 24.1 | 15.4 | 13.2 | 23.5 | 180.9 | 7.0 | 187.9 |
| | Mar | 6.8 | 19.4 | 4.5 | 14.6 | 13.0 | 16.5 | 15.3 | 21.0 | 24.8 | 16.6 | 13.5 | 23.1 | 187.9 | 7.2 | 195.1 |
| | Apr | 6.6 | 19.0 | 4.8 | 15.0 | 13.0 | 16.5 | 14.6 | 21.6 | 26.4 | 17.0 | 13.3 | 22.9 | 190.0 | 7.0 | 197.0 |
| | May | 7.2 | 20.2 | 4.7 | 15.3 | 13.1 | 17.4 | 16.3 | 25.1 | 25.7 | 17.3 | 13.4 | 23.4 | 198.3 | 6.8 | 205.1 |
| | Jun | 7.9 | 21.5 | 4.6 | 15.7 | 13.7 | 18.5 | 17.3 | 28.3 | 27.7 | 18.9 | 14.0 | 24.4 | 212.0 | 6.8 | 218.8 |
| | Jul | 8.4 | 23.3 | 4.7 | 16.6 | 14.4 | 19.5 | 17.9 | 30.1 | 28.9 | 19.4 | 14.6 | 25.8 | 223.4 | 6.7 | 230.1 |
| | Aug | 8.8 | 22.7 | 5.0 | 17.9 | 14.9 | 19.8 | 18.6 | 31.8 | 29.5 | 20.0 | 15.1 | 26.0 | 230.5 | 6.5 | 237.0 |
| | Sep | 9.5 | 23.8 | 5.2 | 19.4 | 16.5 | 20.6 | 19.6 | 34.5 | 30.7 | 21.6 | 15.7 | 27.6 | 246.8 | 6.8 | 253.6 |
| | Oct | 9.9 | 25.3 | 5.3 | 19.6 | 17.4 | 21.5 | 21.1 | 37.0 | 32.2 | 22.0 | 16.0 | 28.6 | 255.8 | 6.8 | 262.6 |
| | Nov | 9.7 | 25.4 | 5.9 | 19.8 | 18.1 | 21.6 | 21.5 | 39.5 | 32.4 | 22.9 | 15.7 | 28.7 | 261.1 | 7.6 | 268.7 |
| | Dec | 9.6 | 25.1 | 5.7 | 19.0 | 18.4 | 21.7 | 22.2 | 38.6 | 32.3 | 23.0 | 15.7 | 28.2 | 259.2 | 7.1 | 266.3 |
| 1997 | Jan | 9.3 | 24.5 | 5.8 | 19.1 | 17.9 | 21.2 | 22.0 | 38.0 | 31.6 | 23.0 | 15.8 | 28.0 | 256.5 | 6.6 | 263.1 |
| | Feb | 9.8 | 25.7 | 6.0 | 20.3 | 18.6 | 21.9 | 23.9 | 36.9 | 33.0 | 24.1 | 17.1 | 28.5 | 265.0 | 6.6 | 271.6 |
| | Mar | 10.0 | 25.5 | 6.1 | 20.8 | 18.7 | 22.5 | 23.1 | 36.0 | 35.2 | 25.1 | 17.3 | 28.7 | 268.8 | 6.5 | 275.3 |
| | Apr | 9.9 | 25.1 | 6.2 | 20.9 | 18.7 | 23.1 | 22.1 | 35.9 | 34.1 | 25.8 | 17.6 | 28.8 | 268.3 | 6.3 | 274.6 |
| | May | 10.2 | 24.6 | 6.7 | 20.8 | 19.0 | 23.1 | 21.5 | 35.5 | 34.5 | 25.1 | 17.9 | 28.7 | 267.7 | 6.6 | 274.3 |
| | Jun R | 10.3 | 26.7 | 6.9 | 20.9 | 19.4 | 23.5 | 22.8 | 35.5 | 34.7 | 27.0 | 18.2 | 30.2 | 276.1 | 6.8 | 282.9 |
| | Jul P | 10.4 | 27.0 | 7.1 | 21.1 | 19.6 | 24.0 | 22.9 | 35.4 | 34.3 | 26.2 | 18.2 | 31.6 | 277.7 | 6.7 | 284.4 |

See footnote to *Table 3.1*. P The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. Revised. Note: Due to production difficulties, data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table. Figures for specific regions are available on request from the Labour Markel Statistics Helpline on 0171 533 6176.

4.2 LABOUR DISPUTES * Stoppages of work: summary

278 415 1303

70.5 31.7 39.0 19.6 14.5 17.0 22.6

 $\begin{array}{c} 24.3\\ 18.0\\ 28.3\\ 33.9\\ 51.3\\ 16.0\\ 32.2\\ 18.5\\ 24.5\\ 30.6\\ 77.2\\ 59.6 \end{array}$

51.3 36.0 15.2 7.6 241.0 148.6 442.2 121.9 39.3 162.1 24.9

23.4 13.9 36.2 47.4r 36.3r **12.9**

All involvement in period All industries and services

107 174 364

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 10.4 30.4 29.0

Working days lost in all stoppages in progess in period (000)

All manufacturing industries

58 65 97

10.0 8.1 8.3 2.6 1.1 3.8 4.8

 $\begin{array}{c} 4.5\\ 0.3\\ 1.3\\ 5.4\\ 11.1\\ 5.4\\ 1.6\\ 3.0\\ 1.6\\ 7.3\\ 13.5\\ 9.9\end{array}$

5.9 2.7 9.3 3.5 0.6 8.7 7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8

10.4 3.7 4.2 27.4r 19.1r **6.4**

4. LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work

| United Kingdom | 12 months | s to June19 | 96 | 12 months | to June 19 | 997(P) |
|--------------------------|--|------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|
| SIC 1992 | Stop- pages | Workers involved | Working days lost | Stop- pages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Agriculture, hunting, | 1. | | Station in | | | |
| forestry and fishing | 1 | 100 | 100 | - | - | - |
| Mining and quarrying | 5 | 600 | 1,600 | 4 | 900 | 2,600 |
| Manufacturing of: | | | | | | |
| food, beverages and | ł | | | | | |
| tobacco; | 12 | 2,100 | 10,000 | 7 | 3,000 | 7,600 |
| textiles and textile | | | | | | |
| products; | 10 | 9,300 | 4,800 | 3 | 300 | 900 |
| leather and leather | | | | | | |
| products: | - | - | | - | - | - |
| wood and wood | | | | | | |
| products: | - 1 | | - | - | - | - |
| pulp, paper and pap | ber | | | | | |
| products: printin | D | | | | | |
| and publishing. | 1 | 100 | 2.800 | 1 | 100 | 1.700 |
| coke refined petrole | um | | _, | | | |
| products nuclea | ar | | | | | |
| fuels: | 2 | 2500 | 8 400 | 1 | 3.000 | 9.000 |
| chemicals chemica | al | 2000 | 0,100 | | 0,000 | -, |
| products and ma | an- | | | | | |
| made fibres: | 4 | 1 900 | 5 100 | - | | |
| rubbor and plastics: | 3 | 200 | 1,000 | 1 | + | # |
| other pen metallic | | 200 | 1,000 | | | " |
| minoral product | . 1 | 100 | 400 | 1 | 700 | 6 300 |
| hasis motols and | 5, 1 | 100 | 400 | | 100 | 0,000 |
| fabricated motol | | | | | | |
| labricated metal | 10 | 1 200 | 7 400 | 7 | 500 | 1 000 |
| products, | 15 | 1,300 | 7,400 | ' | 500 | 4,900 |
| machinery and | 0 | 1 000 | 5 000 | 0 | 0.000 | 0 000 |
| equipment nec; | 9 | 1,900 | 5,900 | 8 | 2,000 | 8,800 |
| electrical and | | 0.000 | 0.000 | 0 | 000 | 0.000 |
| optical equipme | nt; 8 | 3,300 | 3,600 | 0 | 600 | 3,000 |
| transport equipment | t; 14 | 17,900 | 18,200 | 25 | 20,400 | 73,500 |
| manufacturing nec. | 1 | 200 | 200 | 4 | 1,600 | 21,400 |
| electricity, gas and | | | | | | |
| water supply | - | | | | - | |
| Construction | 13 | 4,000 | 11,300 | 4 | 1,900 | 2,800 |
| Wholesale and retail | | | | | | |
| trade; repairs | - | | | - | - | - |
| Hotels and restaurants | 4 | 500 | 10,100 | - | - | - |
| Fransport, storage and | | | a state of a second | | | |
| communication | . 61 | 158,300 | 303,500 | 74 | 138,700 | 666,700 |
| -inancial intermediation | n 1 | 100 | 100 | 2 | 30,000 | 19,000 |
| Real estate, renting and | d | | | | | |
| business activities | 6 | 1,100 | 1,300 | 4 | 100 | 200 |
| Public administration a | nd | | | | | |
| defence | 23 | 31,300 | 160,800 | 24 | 39,100 | 114,000 |
| Education | 27 | 3,300 | 24,000 | 47 | 133,300 | 147,100 |
| Health and social work | 14 | 3,000 | 15,400 | 11 | 8,700 | 14,300 |
| Other community, social | l and | | | | | |
| personal service | | | | | | |
| activities | 14 | 1.800 | 11,200 | 10 | 1,700 | 5.200 |
| All industries | | | | | | |
| and services | 246 * | 244 900 | 607 100 | 240 * | 386 600 | 1 109 200 |

| Stoppages: June 1997 (P) | | | |
|--|--|--|--------------------------|
| United Kingdom | Number of stoppages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Stoppages in progress | 32 | 13,200 | 41,900 |
| of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months | 24 8 | 12,100 * 1,100 | 36,600 |
| The monthly figures are p normally upwards, to take | provisional a account of | nd subject additional | to revision |
| information received after go see <i>Definitions</i> page at th section. The figures for 199 | bing to press. e end of th 96 are provis | For notes o e <i>Labour I</i> ional. | n coverage Aarket Dat |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Stoppages in progress: ca | ause | | |
| Stoppages in progress: ca United Kingdom | ause 12 months to J | une 1997 | |

| onited Kingdoni | 12 11011113 10 | oune 1331 | |
|--|----------------|------------------|---|
| | Stoppages | Workers involved | Working days lost |
| Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels | 78 | 247,500 | 826,200 |
| extra wage and fringe benefits | 13 | 41,800 | 36,600 |
| Duration and pattern of hours worked | 17 | 8,900 | 43,600 |
| Redundancy questions | 44 | 41,200 | 75.000 |
| Trade union matters | 13 | 2,200 | 5,100 |
| Working conditions and supervision | 14 | 19,200 | 79,900 |
| Manning and work allocation | 36 | 18,100 | 31,500 |
| Dismissal and other disciplinary measure | s 27 | 7,700 | 11,200 |
| All causes | 240 | 386,600 | 1,109,200 |
| | | | and the second se |

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.

+ #

Prominent stoppages in the 6 month period January 1 1997 to June 30 1997

| Industry and location | Date when stoppag | e | Number of workers | involved * | Number of | Cause or object |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|---|-------------------|------------|-----------|---|
| | Began | Ended Directly Indirectly working days lost in period | | | | |
| Education | | | | | | |
| Various areas of GB | 28.11.96 | 27.03.97 | 600 | - | 800 | Over procedural agreements or practices about the deployment of staff (total days lost 5,400) |
| Strathclyde | 05.03.97 | 05.03.97 | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | Over privatisation, market testing, cuts in service |
| London | 13.03.97 | čontin'g | 200 | - | 5,800 | Over a particular case or threat of redundant |
| London | 22.04.97 | contin'g | 100 | - | 6,700 | Over a particular case or threat of redundant |
| Financial intermediation | | | | | | |
| Various areas of Scotland | 02.01.97 | 02.01.97 | 10,000 | • | 9,000 | Over workers' entitlement to annual & occasional holidays |
| Manufacturing industries | | | | | | |
| West Midlands Met County | 03.01.97 | 28.02.97 | 700 | - | 6,300 | Over pay increases to accompany and compensate for a basic pay change |
| Northern Ireland | 09.04.97 | 23.06.97 | 300 | - | 6,400 | Over straight pay increase |
| Tyne & Wear Met County | 01.04.97 | 08.05.97 | 2,400 | - | 26,200 | Over straight pay increase |
| Humberside | 16.05.97 | 18.05.97 | 3,000 | • | 9,000 | Over personal cash allowances which are ancillary to the job and over work breaks |
| Public administration and o | defence; compulsory | social security | | | | |
| Essex | 19.04.97 | 06.05.97 | 1,000 | . + | 6,800 | Over privatisation, market testing, cuts in service |
| Transport, storage and con | nmunication | | | | | |
| Various areas of GB | 05.03.97 | 24.04.97 | 2,700 | 400 | 5,900 | Over straight pay increase |
| Other community, social & | personal service acti | vities | | | | |
| Strathclyde | 30.01.97 | 07.03.97 | 12,200 | - | 20,500 | Over market testing, privatisation, cuts in |

The figures shown are the highest number of workers involved during the six month period. Less than 50 workers involved.

S44 SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

17.1 9.8 5.1 8.3 4.1 140.4 127.2 135.7 120.7 16.5 127.1 28.8 5.6 6.3 4.2 6.1 2.5 138.6 6.5 22.4 5.4 3.8 124.4 27.1 10 26 16 18 14 32 14 25 19 20 24 12 24 36 27 23 43 28 33 29 26 34 23 30 27 35 35r 31r **20** 18.2 5.8 25.6 13.1r 10.0r **3.5** 19.5 8.1 32.1 14.6r 14.7r **4.9** 20 12 22 26 18r 14

Number of workers (000)

Beginning involvement in period in any dispute

107 170 353

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 4.0 21.7 24.4

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

Number of stoppages

Beginning in period

203 232 230

In progress in period

205 235 244

Kingdor

Jui Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

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

Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun

Jui Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar

| 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 |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| SIC 1992 | A,B | C,E | D | F | G,H | 1 | J,K | L | М | N | O,P,Q |
| 1994 1995 1996 | - | 1 1 2 | 58 65 97 | 5 10 8 | 1 6 5 | 110 120 884 | 7 10 11 | 11 95 158 | 70 67 129 | 5 16 8 | 11 23 3 |
| 1994 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | | - - 0.3 0.3 | 10.0 8.1 8.3 2.6 1.1 3.8 4.8 | 4.3 - 0.3 | 0.7 | 27.9 15.9 18.2 13.0 3.5 1.4 6.4 | 0.1 | 0.8 2.3 6.2 0.3 - 0.1 0.5 | 23.9 4.4 1.8 9.5 9.8 10.2 | 0.4 1.6 0.1 0.5 0.4 | 2.3 0.9 0.6 0.1 1.0 |
| 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | | 0.1 0.1 1.0 0.2 0.1 9.9 | $\begin{array}{c} 4.5\\ 0.3\\ 1.3\\ 5.4\\ 1.1\\ 5.4\\ 1.6\\ 3.0\\ 1.6\\ 7.3\\ 13.5\\ 0.5\end{array}$ | 5.0 0.9 0.2 0.7 0.1 0.3 2.4 2.0 | 0.2 0.1 0.1 1.3 2.2 4.1 | 13.6 1.0 1.7 11.8 24.0 0.8 18.5 4.9 4.4 7.8 27.9 | 2.5 6.5 0.1 0.7 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 | 1.0 0.9 2.8 1.1 0.6 7.7 8.0 9.0 26.4 2.8 | 5.3 6.9 20.1 13.9 4.5 0.6 1.5 5.5 1.6 4.3 3.4 | - 0.3 0.9 0.8 0.1 2.6 4.4 3.7 0.1 0.1 | 6.2 0.2 0.8 0.1 6.4 9.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 |
| 1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 0.1 | 1.3 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 5.9 2.7 9.3 3.5 0.6 8.7 7.6 3.5 8.4 13.7 23.0 9.8 | 5.2 0.1 2.5 0.1 0.2 0.2 | 2.2 2.2 0.3 - - - - - - | 9.2 2.8 0.2 1.8 0.9 221.0 135.7 394.0 98.9 1.6 16.1 1.5 | 0.2 0.2 0.1 | 33.0 21.8 1.8 3.7 3.9 8.1 4.0 44.6 13.0 23.0 0.6 0.1 | 0.9 0.4 1.0 2.9 1.1 | 0.1 0.5 0.5 - - 1.3 0.5 3.8 1.7 | 0.2 0.5 0.5 0.2 0.2 1.4 |
| 1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | 2.1 | 10.4 3.7 4.2 27.4r 19.1r 6.4 | 1.1r 1.6r | | 0.5 1.9 3.8 4.6 5.4 2.7 | 9.0 | 0.3 19.4 4.0 4.9 | 2.6 0.7 6.9 7.8r 5.2 3.8 | 0.3 4.5 1.8 0.5 | 0.6 2.8 0.1 |

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

SEPTEMBER 1997



Financia

MONEY MATTERS

Do you need a comprehensive picture of financial statistics?

If so, you can't afford to be without Financial Statistics, monthly from National Statistics

Data in Financial Statistics include

- financial accounts and balance sheets for individual sectors of the economy
- government income and expenditure
- public sector borrowing
- banking statistics
- institutional investment
- company finance and liquidity
- security prices
- exchange and interest rates

Financial Statistics

Subscriptions available from The Stationery Office at £270 per year (including postage).

ISSN 0015 203X

Single issues available at £22.50 from the National Statistics Sales Office on 0171 533 5678.

Financial Statistics is also available from National Statistics on diskette or via the internet - call the National Statistics Sales Office on 0171 533 5678 for further information.

EARNINGS 5.1 Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors

| BRITAIN | Whole e (Division | economy ns 01-93) | | | Manufac (Division | turing inc ns 15-37) | lustries | | Producti (Division | ion indust ns 10-41) | tries | | Service (Division | industries ns 50-93) | S | |
|--------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| 2 | Actual | Seasona | ally adjuste | ed | Actual | Seasona | ally adjuste | ed | Actual | Seasona | ally adjuste | ed | Actual | Seasona | ally adjuste | ed |
| | | | Per cen over pro 12 mont | t change evious ths | | | Per cen over pr 12 mon | t change evious ths | | | Per cent over pre 12 mont | t change evious ths | | | Per cent over pro 12 mont | t change evious ths |
| 10 | | | | Under- lying * | | | | Under- lying * | | | | Under- lying * | | | | Under- lying * |
| Annuai averages | 118.5 123.2 127.4 132.3 | | | | 120.5 126.2 131.9 137.8 | | | | 121.0 126.9 132.4 138.1 | | | | 117.5 121.7 125.1 129.7 | | | |
| an | 116.1 | 117.0 | 4.5 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 117.1 | 118.2 | 4.9 | 5 ¹ / ₄ | 117.6 | 118.6 | 4.9 | 5 ¹ / ₄ | 115.6 | 116.3 | 4.3 | 4 1/2 |
| eb | 116.7 | 117.2 | 4.0 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 118.3 | 118.7 | 4.9 | 5 | 118.7 | 119.1 | 4.8 | 5 | 116.1 | 116.5 | 3.7 | 4 1/4 |
| Iar | 119.6 | 117.2 | 2.8 | 4 | 121.9 | 118.8 | 3.9 | 5 | 122.1 | 119.5 | 3.8 | 5 | 118.5 | 115.8 | 2.4 | 3 3/4 |
| pr lay | 117.5 118.0 118.5 | 117.6 117.9 118.3 | 4.0 3.5 3.6 | 4 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄ | 119.0 120.4 120.9 | 119.2 120.1 120.4 | 5.4 4.9 5.0 | 5 5 5 | 119.7 120.8 121.3 | 119.5 120.4 120.7 | 5.3 4.8 4.8 | 5 5 5 | 116.5 116.9 117.0 | 116.8 116.9 117.2 | 3.3 3.1 3.0 | 3 ¹ /4 3 2 ³ /4 |
| ul | 119.5 | 118.8 | 3.8 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 121.8 | 121.0 | 4.9 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 122.4 | 121.6 | 5.0 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 118.3 | 117.7 | 3.3 | 2 ³ / ₄ |
| ug | 118.2 | 118.9 | 3.3 | 3 ¹ / ₄ | 119.5 | 121.2 | 3.8 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 119.9 | 121.5 | 4.0 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 117.3 | 117.7 | 2.8 | 2 ³ / ₄ |
| ep | 118.0 | 119.2 | 3.1 | 3 | 120.1 | 121.9 | 4.6 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 120.6 | 122.3 | 4.8 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 116.8 | 118.0 | 2.4 | 2 ¹ / ₄ |
| lot lov | 118.4 120.0 121.6 | 119.7 120.4 120.5 | 2.1 3.3 3.2 | 3 3 3 1/4 | 121.3 122.4 123.5 | 122.1 122.6 122.5 | 3.8 4.1 3.9 | 4 ¹ / ₄ 4 4 ¹ / ₄ | 121.7 123.1 124.1 | 122.6 123.3 123.3 | 3.8 4.3 4.0 | 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4 | 116.9 118.7 120.8 | 118.5 119.0 119.5 | 1.4 2.6 2.9 | 2 ¹ / ₄ 2 ¹ / ₂ 2 ³ / ₄ |
| an | 120.3 | 121.2 | 3.6 | 3 ³ / ₄ | 122.6 | 123.7 | 4.7 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 123.3 | 124.3 | 4.8 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 119.2 | 119.8 | 3.1 | 3 ¹ / ₄ |
| eb | 122.0 | 122.2 | 4.3 | 3 ³ / ₄ | 123.5 | 123.6 | 4.2 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 123.9 | 124.1 | 4.2 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 121.7 | 121.8 | 4.6 | 3 ¹ / ₂ |
| Iar | 124.9 | 121.8 | 3.9 | 4 | 128.4 | 124.7 | 5.0 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 128.4 | 125.2 | 4.8 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 123.6 | 120.4 | 3.9 | 4 |
| pr lay | 121.6 123.5 123.0 | 121.7 123.3 123.0 | 3.5 4.6 3.9 | 3 ³ / ₄ 4 3 ³ / ₄ | 124.6 125.6 126.2 | 124.7 125.4 125.8 | 4.6 4.4 4.5 | 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₄ | 125.1 129.3 126.4 | 124.9 129.0 125.9 | 4.5 7.2 4.3 | 4 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₄ | 120.3 121.0 121.3 | 120.6 120.9 121.6 | 3.2 3.4 3.8 | 3 ¹ / ₂ 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ¹ / ₂ |
| ul | 124.0 | 123.3 | 3.8 | 3 ³ /4 | 126.9 | 126.1 | 4.2 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 127.3 | 126.5 | 4.0 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 122.5 | 121.9 | 3.6 | 3 1/2 |
| ug | 122.8 | 123.7 | 4.1 | 3 ³ /4 | 125.0 | 126.9 | 4.8 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 125.5 | 127.4 | 4.9 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 121.4 | 122.1 | 3.7 | 3 1/2 |
| en | 122.7 | 124.1 | 4.1 | 3 ³ /4 | 125.6 | 127.6 | 4.7 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 126.1 | 128.1 | 4.7 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 121.0 | 122.4 | 3.7 | 3 1/2 |
| lot lov | 122.9 124.0 127.0 | 124.4 124.6 125.8 | 3.9 3.5 4.4 | 3 ³ /4 3 ³ /4 3 ³ /4 | 127.2 128.5 130.8 | 128.2 128.9 129.5 | 5.0 5.1 5.7 | 4 ³ / ₄ 5 5 | 127.5 128.7 131.2 | 128.6 129.1 130.1 | 4.9 4.7 5.5 | 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ³ / ₄ 5 | 120.9 121.8 125.5 | 122.6 122.3 124.2 | 3.5 2.7 3.9 | 3 ¹ /4 3 2 ³ /4 |
| an | 124.8 | 125.7 | 3.8 | 3 ³ / ₄ | 128.4 | 129.6 | 4.8 | 5 ¹ /4 | 129.2 | 130.3 | 4.8 | 5 ¹ /4 | 123.1 | 123.7 | 3.2 | 2 ³ / ₄ |
| eb | 125.9 | 125.9 | 3.0 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 130.4 | 130.2 | 5.3 | 5 | 131.1 | 130.9 | 5.5 | 5 | 123.8 | 123.8 | 1.6 | 2 ³ / ₄ |
| Iar | 130.3 | 126.5 | 3.8 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 134.5 | 130.4 | 4.5 | 5 ¹ /4 | 134.6 | 130.9 | 4.5 | 5 ¹ /4 | 128.9 | 125.2 | 4.0 | 2 ³ / ₄ |
| pr | 126.2 | 126.3 | 3.8 | 3 ³ / ₄ | 131.1 | 131.1 | 5.1 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 131.4 | 131.2 | 5.0 | 4 3/4 | 123.8 | 124.0 | 2.8 | 3 |
| lay | 127.0 | 126.8 | 2.8 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 131.1 | 131.2 | 4.6 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 131.6 | 131.5 | 2.0 | 4 3/4 | 125.0 | 124.8 | 3.2 | 2 ³ / ₄ |
| un | 126.8 | 127.0 | 3.2 | 3 ¹ / ₂ | 131.8 | 131.5 | 4.5 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 132.6 | 132.2 | 5.0 | 4 3/4 | 123.9 | 124.4 | 2.3 | 2 ³ / ₄ |
| ul | 127.9 | 127.2 | 3.2 | 3 ¹ / ₄ | 133.2 | 132.2 | 4.9 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 133.6 | 132.7 | 4.9 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 125.3 | 124.7 | 2.3 | 2 ¹ / ₂ |
| ug | 126.6 | 127.8 | 3.3 | 3 ¹ / ₄ | 130.2 | 132.4 | 4.3 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 130.8 | 133.0 | 4.4 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 124.5 | 125.4 | 2.7 | 2 ¹ / ₂ |
| iep | 126.6 | 128.1 | 3.2 | 3 ¹ / ₄ | 130.5 | 132.7 | 4.0 | 4 | 131.3 | 133.4 | 4.2 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 124.0 | 125.5 | 2.6 | 2 ¹ / ₂ |
|)ct | 127.2 | 128.8 | 3.6 | 3 ¹ / ₄ | 132.3 | 133.6 | 4.2 | 4 | 132.9 | 134.2 | 4.4 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 124.4 | 126.2 | 2.9 | 2 ³ /4 |
| lov | 128.3 | 129.0 | 3.6 | 3 ¹ / ₄ | 133.2 | 133.7 | 3.8 | 4 | 133.7 | 134.2 | 4.0 | 4 | 125.9 | 126.5 | 3.5 | 2 ³ /4 |
| lec | 130.6 | 129.4 | 2.8 | 3 ¹ / ₄ | 136.1 | 134.6 | 3.9 | 4 | 136.2 | 135.0 | 3.7 | 4 | 128.3 | 127.0 | 2.2 | 3 |
| n | 128.9 | 129.9 | 3.3 | 3 ¹ /2 | 133.6 | 134.9 | 4.1 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 134.1 | 135.3 | 3.8 | 4 | 126.9 | 127.5 | 3.1 | 3 |
| Teb | 130.8 | 130.6 | 3.7 | 3 ³ /4 | 136.4 | 135.8 | 4.4 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 136.8 | 136.2 | 4.1 | 4 | 128.2 | 128.1 | 3.5 | 3 1/2 |
| Mar | 135.5 | 131.1 | 3.7 | 3 ³ /4 | 140.7 | 136.2 | 4.4 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 140.9 | 136.7 | 4.5 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 133.3 | 129.2 | 3.2 | 3 1/2 |
| pr fay un | 131.4 131.0 131.6 | 131.6 130.8 131.9 | 4.1 3.2 3.9 | 3 ³ /4 3 ³ /4 3 ³ /4 | 136.7 136.4 137.5 | 136.5 136.7 137.3 | 4.2 4.2 4.4 | 4 1/4 4 1/4 4 1/4 | 137.2 136.8 137.7 | 136.9 137.0 137.4 | 4.4 4.1 4.0 | 4 ¹ / ₄ 4 | 128.9 128.3 128.7 | 129.0 128.1 129.4 | 4.0 2.6 4.0 | 3 1/2 3 1/2 3 1/2 |
| ul | 133.1 | 132.4 | 4.1 | 4 | 139.0 | 137.9 | 4.3 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 139.2 | 138.2 | 4.2 | 4 | 130.3 | 129.8 | 4.0 | 3 ³ / ₄ |
| kug | 131.3 | 132.7 | 3.9 | 4 | 136.1 | 138.4 | 4.6 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 136.3 | 138.6 | 4.2 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 128.8 | 129.9 | 3.6 | 3 ³ / ₄ |
| Sep | 131.9 | 133.4 | 4.2 | 4 | 136.6 | 139.0 | 4.7 | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | 137.0 | 139.2 | 4.4 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 129.0 | 130.6 | 4.0 | 3 ³ / ₄ |
| Det | 131.9 | 133.6 | 3.7 | 4 | 137.6 | 139.2 | 4.2 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 138.0 | 139.5 | 3.9 | 4 1/4 | 129.0 | 130.9 | 3.7 | 4 |
| lov | 133.5 | 134.2 | 4.0 | 4 1/4 | 139.5 | 139.9 | 4.7 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 139.9 | 140.3 | 4.5 | 4 1/2 | 130.4 | 131.1 | 3.6 | 4 |
| Dec | 137.1 | 135.7 | 4.9 | 4 3/4 | 143.1 | 141.3 | 5.0 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 143.4 | 142.0 | 5.2 | 4 3/4 | 134.2 | 132.9 | 4.6 | 4 1/2 |
| lan | 135.2 | 136.3 | 4.9 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 139.2 | 140.6 | 4.2 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 139.8 | 141.1 | 4.3 | 4 ³ / ₄ | 133.6 | 134.1 | 5.2 | 4 ³ / ₄ |
| Feb | 136.3 | 136.0 | 4.1 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 142.9 | 142.0 | 4.6 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 142.9 | 142.0 | 4.3 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 133.6 | 133.5 | 4.2 | 5 |
| Mar | 141.7 | 136.9 | 4.4 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 146.7 | 141.9 | 4.2 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 146.5 | 142.0 | 3.9 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 140.1 | 135.6 | 5.0 | 4 ³ / ₄ |
| Apr | 136.9 | 137.0 | 4.2 | 4 ¹ / ₂ | 142.2 | 141.9 | 4.0 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 142.7 | 142.4 | 4.0 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 134.6 | 134.6 | 4.3 | 4 ³ / ₄ |
| May | 136.4 | 136.3 | 4.2 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 142.3 | 142.7 | 4.4 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 142.9 | 143.2 | 4.5 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 133.3 | 133.0 | 3.9 | 4 ¹ / ₂ |
| J un P | 137.0 | 137.4 | 4.2 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 143.4 | 143.3 | 4.3 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 143.4 | 143.3 | 4.2 | 4 ¹ / ₄ | 134.0 | 134.8 | 4.2 | 4 ¹ / ₂ |

Tigures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989. Tigures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, 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 a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995. To enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page. Underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months and is not seasonally adjusted. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment te*, p 291, July 1995.

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

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) | Machinen and equip- ment n.e.c. | Electr- ical and optical equip- ment | Trans- port equipmen | Elec- tricity, at 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 # | GREAT BRITAIN 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) |
| 1996) | 133.7 | 142.2 | 140.9 | 138.8 | 134.1 | 131.2 | 133.9 | 137.1 | 137.7 | 128.7 | 137.8 | 139. 0 | 139.8 | 140.2 | 140.4 | 138.7 | 127.8 | 130.2 | 123.2 | 125.3 | 132.5 | 140.5 | 124.3 | 128.7 | 128.5 | 136.1 | 1996) |
| 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 |
| Öct | 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 | c 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 | 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 | 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 | 128.1 | 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 | 131.8 | 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 | 136.0 | 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 | 137.4 | 121.7 | 126.7 | 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 | 141.5 | 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 | 172.9 | 125.3 | 129.0 | 125.5 | 131.1 | Mar |
| Apr | 129.6 | 144.2 | 138.0 | 135.7 | 132.9 | 128.9 | 132.0 | 135.8 | 136.9 | 129.8 | 146.0 | 137.8 | 138.8 | 138.5 | 139.2 | 137.3 | 126.4 | 127.8 | 122.3 | 122.8 | 131.3 | 143.1 | 125.1 | 127.6 | 126.9 | 134.5 | Apr |
| May | 133.8 | 140.5 | 139.6 | 137.9 | 133.3 | 131.5 | 132.6 | 134.4 | 137.1 | 128.8 | 132.5 | 136.6 | 139.0 | 139.3 | 138.2 | 139.2 | 126.1 | 128.7 | 122.2 | 124.8 | 130.9 | 133.9 | 123.5 | 128.4 | 128.5 | 135.8 | May |
| June | 126.8 | 136.5 | 139.0 | 144.1 | 134.9 | 131.1 | 136.7 | 136.7 | 138.0 | 128.6 | 132.8 | 138.6 | 139.5 | 138.7 | 140.4 | 140.6 | 128.5 | 129.6 | 125.5 | 123.7 | 131.4 | 135.2 | 124.6 | 127.1 | 128.5 | 132.9 | 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 | 124.0 | 128.6 | 130.3 | 136.6 | July |
| Aug | 151.4 | 134.4 | 140.3 | 138.3 | 132.8 | 128.4 | 133.1 | 133.0 | 136.7 | 127.7 | 132.9 | 138.1 | 137.8 | 138.9 | 139.4 | 141.2 | 125.3 | 129.4 | 122.9 | 125.1 | 130.3 | 132.1 | 123.8 | 128.3 | 131.5 | 137.5 | Aug |
| Sep | 153.1 | 140.4 | 138.9 | 139.2 | 135.1 | 130.7 | 134.6 | 134.2 | 137.4 | 128.1 | 133.6 | 140.1 | 138.7 | 138.8 | 138.1 | 138.9 | 128.4 | 127.4 | 124.1 | 123.3 | 133.4 | 131.6 | 121.3 | 129.7 | 130.6 | 139.3 | Sep |
| Oct | 136.4 | 140.8 | 138.3 | 141.7 | 135.1 | 131.5 | 134.4 | 134.3 | 137.9 | 128.8 | 144.3 | 139.9 | 138.7 | 138.9 | 141.7 | 140.2 | 127.3 | 129.3 | 121.6 | 125.3 | 132.3 | 134.6 | 123.7 | 130.1 | 128.9 | 137.9 | Oct |
| Nov | 130.5 | 146.3 | 146.9 | 141.7 | 134.9 | 132.3 | 135.2 | 137.2 | 139.5 | 129.9 | 135.7 | 142.1 | 141.8 | 141.0 | 142.0 | 138.9 | 130.5 | 130.0 | 123.2 | 126.3 | 135.4 | 138.1 | 124.2 | 130.7 | 128.5 | 140.8 | Nov |
| Dec | 135.9 | 148.4 | 147.4 | 143.8 | 136.4 | 138.8 | 137.9 | 145.6 | 141.3 | 130.8 | 141.3 | 142.4 | 143.1 | 149.1 | 144.4 | 142.4 | 132.1 | 137.9 | 126.9 | 134.4 | 138.3 | 147.6 | 130.4 | 130.5 | 129.7 | 142.4 | Dec |
| 1997 Jan | 123.1 | 147.6 | 140.2 | 139.9 | 137.1 | 132.0 | 136.4 | 138.0 | 139.7 | 129.2 | 144.8 | 140.6 | 139.5 | . 142.5 | 142.1 | 141.2 | 129.6 | 133.6 | 124.5 | 127.4 | 136.9 | 152.5 | 129.7 | 130.4 | 129.5 | 143.4 | 1997 Jan |
| Feb | 128.6 | 147.1 | 142.7 | 141.1 | 141.8 | 138.9 | 137.3 | 141.2 | 141.9 | 130.4 | 137.0 | 144.2 | 145.0 | 151.0 | 145.2 | 138.8 | 130.1 | 136.0 | 123.8 | 129.4 | 133.8 | 152.6 | 129.7 | 131.3 | 130.1 | 143.4 | Feb |
| Mar | 137.7 | 152.6 | 155.4 | 143.5 | 143.2 | 137.4 | 140.3 | 155.4 | 145.2 | 133.8 | 141.4 | 148.3 | 145.1 | 149.9 | 150.4 | 138.0 | 133.2 | 140.5 | 130.8 | 129.6 | 135.9 | 187.0 | 139.6 | 131.2 | 130.2 | 145.1 | Mar |
| Apr | 136.0 | 150.7 | 146.0 | 142.1 | 140.1 | 133.7 | 138.3 | 140.8 | 140.5 | 133.1 | 147.1 | 142.3 | 143.6 | 145.1 | 144.9 | 141.9 | 129.8 | 133.7 | 126.7 | 126.3 | 136.7 | 157.5 | 131.3 | 130.3 | 131.0 | 140.2 | Apr |
| May | 136.4 | 149.5 | 144.4 | 142.5 | 138.9 | 138.8 | 139.6 | 139.6 | 142.2 | 133.2 | 140.1 | 142.6 | 143.8 | 146.2 | 144.9 | 145.7 | 132.2 | 133.7 | 127.3 | 130.1 | 136.8 | 140.0 | 130.8 | 130.9 | 131.2 | 147.0 | May |
| Jun P | 134.6 | 143.2 | 143.6 | 145.1 | 140.6 | 138.0 | 140.7 | 143.3 | 142.7 | 135.2 | 137.4 | 142 .7 | 145.8 | 147.8 | 146.2 | 142.6 | 134.1 | 134.7 | 131.0 | 129.7 | 136.6 | 143.4 | 131.2 | 130.2 | 131.4 | 143.4 | Jun P |

Notes: 1 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.
2 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.
3 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* in October 1989; the 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.
4 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 (puble, paper products, printing and publishing); construction; hotels and certing (hotels and restaurants); transport and communication (transport, storage and communication); public administration; education and health services (education, health and social work).
5 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on p S84.

Excluding sea transport. Excluding private domestic and personal services.



Guide to Official Sta

1996

Edition

GET YOUR FACTS STRAIGHT

Let's face it, finding your way round official statistics can be a problem.

NATIONA STATISTIC

If it's your problem, you need a guide the Guide to Official Statistics.

16 detailed chapters give vital information about sources of government and important non-government statistics.

The Guide is an invaluable fact-finder for libraries, businesses, industry, education and the media.

Find your way to the facts you need. Get the Guide to Official Statistics.

Available from the ONS Sales Office on 0171-533 5678 or from The Stationery Office (formerly HMSO).

The Guide to **Official Statistics**

Published for the Office for National Statistics by The Stationery Office. Price £35.95 ISBN 011 6206063

| 100011 | | Manufacturing | | Energy and | Production | Construction | Whole economy | 1 |
|--------------|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|--|
| NGDOM | | - Aller | Per cent change from a year earlier | – water supply | industries | | | Per cent change from a year earlier |
| | 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 | 82.2 85.5 87.4 89.5 93.8 100.0 105.2 105.5 105.5 104.5 108.3 113.0 | 5.0 3.9 2.2 2.4 4.8 6.6 5.2 0.3 -0.5 -0.4 3.6 4.3 | 80.9 76.2 84.9 95.2 96.2 100.0 111.3 113.0 105.6 97.8 | 72.5 75.0 79.4 84.6 93.7 100.0 101.3 105.2 103.8 100.6 | 67.3 70.2 71.7 77.6 90.7 100.0 107.7 104.1 99.2 98.9 | 69.8 73.0 76.7 82.3 90.6 100.8 110.4 110.2 109.5 111.3 113.1 | 5.4 4.6 5.1 7.2 10.2 10.4 6.8 3.4 -0.1 -0.7 1.7 1.7 |
| | 1992 Q2 1993 Q4 1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 1994 Q1 1995 Q4 1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 1995 Q1 Q3 Q4 1996 Q1 Q3 Q4 1996 Q1 Q3 Q4 1996 Q1 Q3 Q4 1996 Q1 Q3 Q4 1997 Q1 Q3 Q4 | 105.5 105.4 105.0 103.4 104.5 105.9 106.1 104.4 104.2 104.2 104.2 105.3 106.8 107.7 108.3 110.4 111.7 112.6 113.2 114.2 114.6 115.8 | $\begin{array}{c} -0.1\\ -0.6\\ -0.5\\ -2.4\\ -1.0\\ 0.5\\ 1.0\\ -0.3\\ -1.6\\ -0.8\\ 2.3\\ 3.4\\ 3.9\\ 4.9\\ 4.6\\ 4.6\\ 4.6\\ 3.5\\ 2.6\\ 2.8\end{array}$ | | | | 111.0 110.4 110.1 109.6 110.3 110.2 109.0 109.0 109.0 109.0 111.0 111.1 112.4 112.3 112.4 112.3 112.4 113.6 114.3 115.4 NA | 4.7 2.6 1.3 -0.5 -0.2 0.3 0.5 -1.2 -1.4 -0.7 0.3 1.7 2.6 1.6 1.6 1.1 2.2 1.7 2.8 NA |
| | 1994 Nov Dec | 104.8 106.4 | -1.5 1.4 | | | · · · · | | ·· ·· |
| | 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 106.8 106.4 107.3 107.6 107.6 107.8 108.6 107.8 108.4 109.5 109.8 111.9 | 2.3 2.2 2.5 3.3 4.6 3.7 3.4 4.7 4.7 4.8 5.2 | | | | | |
| | 1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 111.3 111.8 112.1 112.9 112.4 112.6 112.9 112.4 112.6 112.9 113.4 113.3 113.4 113.3 113.4 113.2 115.1 | $\begin{array}{c} 4.2\\ 5.1\\ 4.4\\ 4.8\\ 4.5\\ 4.4\\ 4.0\\ 5.3\\ 4.6\\ 3.6\\ 4.0\\ 2.8\end{array}$ | | | ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· | ··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· | |
| | 1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun | 114.3 114.7 114.7 114.6 116.3 116.3 | 2.7 2.6 2.4 1.5 3.4 3.3 | | | ··· ··· ··· ··· | ··· ·· ·· ·· | ··· ··· ··· ·· |
| nths ending: | 1994 Oct Nov | 104.4 104.7 105.3 | -1.7 -1.6 -0.8 | | | | | ··· ··· |
| | 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 106.0 106.5 106.8 107.1 107.5 107.7 108.0 108.1 108.3 108.3 108.3 108.6 109.2 2 110.4 | 0.7 2.0 2.3 2.7 3.1 3.4 3.8 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 4.3 4.3 | ······································ | | | | |
| | 1996 Jan Feb Mar Jun Jun Jun Aug Sej Oct Nov | n 111.0 111.7 r 111.7 y 112.5 1 112.6 112.6 g 113.0 p 113.2 t 113.4 v 113.7 c 114.2 | $\begin{array}{c} 4.7\\ 4.8\\ 4.6\\ 4.8\\ 4.6\\ 4.3\\ 4.5\\ 4.5\\ 4.5\\ 4.5\\ 4.5\\ 3.5\end{array}$ | | | | ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· | |
| | 1997 Jar Fet Ma Apr Ma | n 114.5 b 114.7 r 114.6 r 114.7 y 115.2 | 3.2 2.7 2.6 2.2 2.5 | ··· ··· ··· | ··· ··· ··· | ··· ··· ··· | ··· ·· ·· | ··· ··· ··· |

ufacturing is based on seasonally adjus salaries, employment and output. ges and salaries per unit of output. e indices have been rebased from 1986 ngs, employed labour force and output. Other sectors are based on national accounts data of wages

1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in Employment Gazette

5.9 EARNINGS Selected countries: index of wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers)

| 1990=100 | Great Britain (1,2) | Belgium (7,8) | Canada (8) | Denmark (6,8) | France (4) | Germany (FR) (8) | Greece (8) | Irish Republic (8) | Italy (4) | Japan (2,5) | Nether- lands (4) | Spain (2,8,9) | Sweden (6,8) | United States |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| Annual average 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 Quarterly avera | s 100.0 108.2 115.4 120.5 126.2 131.9 137.8 ges | 100 105 110 114 117 118 120 | 100.0 104.8 108.4 110.7 112.5 114.1 117.7 | 100.0 104.5 107.9 110.6 113.2 117.6 122.4 | 100.0 104.6 108.7 111.1 113.4 116.1 119.0 | 100.0 106.6 114.2 120.4 123.9 128.0 134.7 | 100 117 133 147 166 188 | 100 105 110 117 118 123 | 100.0 109.8 115.7 120.0 124.0 127.8 130.1 | 100.0 103.5 104.6 104.7 106.9 110.4 113.1 | 100.0 104.0 108.3 111.8 113.7 115.0 117.2 | 100.0 108.2 116.5 124.4 130.0 136.4 143.6 | 100.0 105.5 110.3 113.9 118.6 124.9 133.1 | 100.1 103.1 106.1 108.1 111.1 114.1 114.1 118.1 |
| 1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 130.1 131.3 132.4 134.0 | 118.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 | 113.4 113.5 114.1 115.3 | 115.5 119.1 117.6 118.2 | 114.5 115.5 116.3 116.8 | 125.2 126.3 129.3 131.4 | 179.0 186.0 190.0 196.0 | 119.0 119.0 120.0 123.0 | 126.4 126.7 128.7 129.5 | 110.3 111.4 108.5 111.0 | 114.5 114.9 115.3 115.3 | 133.4 135.4 137.0 139.2 | 121.2 124.5 126.0 127.9 | 113.0 114.0 115.0 |
| 1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 135.6 136.8 138.4 140.1 | 120.0 120.0 121.0 121.0 | 115.4 116.9 118.4 120.0 | 120.4 124.3 122.3 122.7 | 117.1 118.1 119.3 119.8 | 134.1 134.7 134.9 135.2 | 198.0 202.0 | 122.0 124.0 124.0 | 128.8 129.3 130.9 131.6 | 112.2 113.2 113.8 113.5 | 116.3 116.7 117.4 118.2 | 140.7 143.0 144.4 145.9 | 129.6 135.1 133.0 134.8 | 116.0 118.0 118.0 |
| 1997 Q1 Q2 Monthly | 141.5 142.6 | 121.0 | 119.2 | :: | 120.6 | 135.2 | ÷ | | 133.9 | 118.0 | 119.1 | 147.2 | 136.6 | 120.0 |
| 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 129.6 130.2 130.4 131.1 131.2 131.5 132.2 132.4 132.7 133.6 133.7 134.6 | 118.0 118.0 118.0 | 113.5 113.6 113.2 113.4 113.5 113.5 113.0 114.3 114.7 114.8 114.9 116.3 | 115.5 118.6 117.6 118.2 | 115.3 115.7 116.3 116.8 | 125.2 126.3 129.3 131.4 | | 119.0 119.0 120.0 123.0 | 126.4 126.4 126.5 126.6 126.7 128.5 128.5 129.2 129.4 129.5 | 111.0 110.6 110.9 111.1 110.5 116.8 106.1 106.2 111.0 111.4 110.8 110.5 | 115.0 115.0 115.1 115.1 115.1 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.5 115.4 115.5 | | 121.1 121.2 121.4 124.4 122.2 125.1 127 2 123.8 126.8 126.8 126.8 127.1 129.7 | 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 115.0 115.0 115.0 |
| 1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 134.9 135.8 136.2 136.5 136.7 137.3 137.9 138.4 139.0 139.2 139.9 141.3 | 120.0 120.0 121.0 121.0 | 115.2 115.7 115.4 115.2 116.8 118.7 117.2 118.5 119.3 120.5 120.1 | 120.4 124.3 122.3 122.7 | 117.1 118.1 119.3 119.8 | 134.1 134.7 134.9 135.2 | | 122.0 124.0 124.0 | 128.8 128.8 129.1 129.2 129.5 130.9 130.9 130.9 131.4 131.5 131.8 | 110.2 112.9 113.0 112.8 112.7 114.2 112.6 114.7 114.0 114.2 113.6 112.7 | 116.2 116.4 116.4 116.7 116.7 116.7 116.8 117.4 117.4 117.4 117.4 118.1 118.2 | ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· | 129.3 129.3 130.4 134.5 136.1 134.7 134.3 131.6 133.2 132.8 134.5 137.0 | 117.0 116.0 116.0 118.0 117.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 118.0 119.0 119.0 119.0 121.0 |
| 1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun P | 140.6 142.0 141.9 141.9 142.7 143.3 | 121.0 | 118.7 119.7 119.2 118.0 | ··· ··· ··· | 120.6 121.3 | 135.2 | ··· ··· ··· | ··· ··· ··· | 133.8 133.8 134.0 134.1 | 121.6 116.3 116.0 115.8 115.9 | 119.0 119.2 119.2 | ··· ··· ··· ··· | 135.4 135.8 138.5 | 120.0 120.0 121.0 121.0 121.0 |
| Annual averages 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 Quarterly averag | 9 8 7 5 5 5 5 4 es | 5 5 3 3 1 2 | 5 5 2 2 1 3 | 5 4 3 2 2 4 4 4 | 4 5 4 2 2 2 2 | 5 7 7 5 3 3 5 | 19 17 13 11 13 13 | 6 5 4 6 1 4 | 7 10 5 4 3 3 2 | 5 4 1 2 3 2 | 3 4 4 3 2 1 2 | 9 8 7 5 5 5 | 9653457 | 3 3 2 3 3 4 |
| 1995 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 5 5 4 4 | 2 2 3 0 | 0 1 2 2 | 3 4 4 4 | 2 2 2 2 | 2 3 4 5 | 13 15 13 13 | 2 2 3 4 | 3 2 4 4 | 4 3 3 2 | 1 1 1 1 | 4 5 5 6 | . 4 5 6 | 2 3 4 2 |
| 1996 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 | 4 4 5 5 | 2 2 3 3 | 2 3 4 4 | 4 4 4 4 | 2 2 3 3 | 7 7 4 3 | 11 9 | 3 4 3 | 2 2 2 2 2 | 2 2 5 2 | 2 2 2 3 | 5 6 5 5 | 7 9 6 5 | 3 4 3 4 |
| 1997 Q1 Q2 Monthly | 4 4 | 1 | 3 | :: | 3 | 1 | :: | :: | 4 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| 1995 Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 6 5 5 4 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 | ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· | 1 1 1 3 3 2 2 2 | 3 4 4 4 | 2 2 2 2 | 2 4 5 | ··· ··· ··· | 3 2 1 1 3 4 | 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 | 3 3 4 3 1 8 1 2 2 1 5 | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 | ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· | 54526667667 | 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 |
| 1996 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 | ··· ··· 2 ··· 3 ··· 3 | 1 2 2 2 3 5 4 4 4 4 5 3 | 4 5 4 4 | 2 2 3 3 | 7 7 4 3 | ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· | | 222222222222222222222222222222222222222 | -1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 6 8 3 3 3 2 | 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 | ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· | 7 7 8 11 8 6 5 5 6 6 | 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 3 4 |
| 1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun P | 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 | 1 | 3 3 2 | ··· ··· ··· | 3 3 | 1 | ··· ··· ··· | ··· ··· ··· | 4 4 4 | 10 3 3 3 3 | 2 2 2 | | 5 5 6 | 3 3 4 3 3 |
| Notes: 1 Wages ar 2 Seasonal | nd salaries or ly adjusted. | n a weekly b | asis (all emp | loyees). | | | 6 Inclu 7 Inclu | iding mining | and transpo | ort | Source. | OECD - Ma | | |

NATIONAL STATISTICS

ne Annual Abstract of Statistics is a key reference source for anyone looking for up to date information about the United Kingdom.



Probably the most quoted source of statistics since it was first published in 1856, the Abstract covers almost every aspect of economic, social, financial and industrial life.

If you only ever buy one statistical guide to the UK, make it the Annual Abstract of Statistics.

Available from the ONS Sales Office on 0171 533 5678, or from The Stationery Office

Published for the Office for National Statistics by The Stationery Office Price £37.50 ISBN 0 11 6207787

RETAIL PRICES 6.1 Summary of recent movements

| 22.8.2 | | All items (RPI) | | All items exclu | uding | | | Housing | |
|--------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | Mortgage inter payments (RP | rest IX) | Mortgage inter and indirect ta | rest payments xes (RPIY) | Housing | ousing |
| | | Index Jan 13, 1987=100 | Percentage change over 12 months |
| 1996 | Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | 152.4 153.1 153.8 153.8 153.9 154.4 | 2.2 2.1 2.7 2.7 2.7 2.5 | 151.9 152.8 153.6 153.6 153.7 154.2 | 2.8 2.8 2.9 3.3 3.3 3.1 | 147.7 148.7 149.6 149.6 149.7 149.5 | 2.4 2.4 2.5 3.0 3.0 2.7 | 148.8 149.7 150.5 150.5 150.6 151.6 | 2.6 2.6 2.9 3.0 2.6 |
| 1997 | Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun | 154.4 155.0 155.4 156.3 156.9 157.5 157.5 | 2.8 2.7 2.6 2.4 2.6 2.9 3.3 | 153.9 154.5 154.9 155.8 156.3 156.7 156.4 | 3.1 2.9 2.7 2.5 2.5 2.7 3.0 | 149.3 149.9 150.3 150.8 151.3 151.8 151.0 | 2.8 2.5 2.3 2.0 ≆.0 2.2 2.2 | 150.7 151.3 151.7 152.2 152.7 153.0 152.6 | 2.7 2.5 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.2 2.2 2.6 |

RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 15 1997

| Inde | X | Percentage ch | ange over | Inde | K | Percentage ch | ange over |
|-----------------------------------|----------|---------------|-----------|------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------|
| Jan | 1987=100 | 1 month | 12 months | | 1907-100 | 1 month | 12 months |
| ALL ITEMS | 157.5 | 0.0 | 3.3 | Tobacco | 205.2 | 0.1 | 7.0 |
| | | | | Cigarettes | 207.9 | | 7 |
| Food and catering | 151.0 | -0.2 | 1.4 | lobacco | 183.1 | | 4 |
| Alcohol and tobacco | 183.9 | 0.4 | 4.0 | | 100.0 | | |
| Housing and household expenditure | 158.6 | 0.3 | 3.7 | Housing | 180.9 | 1.1 | 6.8 |
| Personal expenditure | 134.5 | -2.7 | 2.0 | Hent | 217.2 | | 3 |
| Travel and leisure | 159.5 | 0.6 | 4.7 | Mongage Interest payments | 183.3 | | 15 |
| | | | | Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100) | 109.2 | | 6 |
| Consumer durables | 114.4 | -3.0 | 0.3 | Community charge and rates/council | tax 154.5 | | 1 |
| | 110.0 | | 07 | water and other payments | 207.0 | | 4 |
| Seasonal food | 119.3 | -2.9 | -0.7 | Repairs and maintenance charges | 1/0.4 | | 8 |
| Food excluding seasonal | 146.3 | 0.0 | 0.9 | Do-it yoursell materials | 104.7 | | 3 |
| All items excluding seasonal food | 158.4 | 0.0 | 3.4 | Dweiling insurance & ground rent | 100.2 | | 2 |
| All items excluding food | 160.4 | 0.1 | 3.8 | E I and Bake | 1010 | 0.4 | 0.0 |
| Otherstadies | | | | Cash and aslid fuels | 106.6 | -0.4 | -3.0 |
| Other indices | | | | Coal and solid fuels | 120.0 | | 2 |
| All items excluding: | 450.4 | | | Electricity | 140.7 | | -5 |
| mortgage interest payments(RPIX) | 156.4 | -0.2 | 3.0 | Gas | 124.2 | | 0 |
| housing | 152.6 | -0.3 | 2.6 | Oil and other fuels | 114.8 | | -2 |
| mortgage interest payments and | | | | | | | |
| indirect taxes (RPIY)[1] | 151.0 | -0.5 | 2.2 | Household goods | 137.3 | -1.5 | 0.9 |
| mortgage interest payments and | | | | Fumiture | 139.7 | | 2 |
| council tax | 156.3 | -0.2 | 2.8 | Furnishings | 140.3 | | 2 |
| mortgage interest payments and | | | | Electrical appliances | 98.6 | | -5 |
| depreciation | 156.3 | -0.3 | 2.8 | Other household equipment | 139.4 | | 0 |
| | | | | Household consumables | 157.5 | | 0 |
| Food | 142.2 | -0.4 | 0.6 | Pet care | 145.5 | | 3 |
| Bread | 137.7 | | 0 | | | | |
| Cereals | 141.8 | | 0 | Household services | 143.8 | 0.2 | 1.6 |
| Biscuits and cakes | 153.8 | | 0 | Postage | 153.0 | | 0 |
| Beef | 131.3 | | -1 | Telephones, telemessages, etc | 103.5 | | -3 |
| Lamb | 154.3 | | 3 | Domestic services | 182.2 | | 4 |
| of which, home-killed lamb | 154.9 | | -1 | Fees and subscriptions | 164.1 | | 4 |
| Pork | 150.8 | | -5 | | | | |
| Bacon | 163.9 | | 2 | Clothing and footwear | 115.9 | -4.7 | 1.1 |
| Poultry | 114.2 | | 0 | Men's outerwear | 113.2 | | 0 |
| Other meat | 133.6 | | 0 | Women's outerwear | 99.4 | | 2 |
| Fish | 124.1 | | -1 | Children's outerwear | 116.5 | | 0 |
| of which, fresh fish | 124.9 | | -3 | Other clothing | 153.1 | | 4 |
| Butter | 165.6 | | -1 | Footwear | 118.1 | | -1 |
| Oil and fats | 140.0 | | 3 | | | | |
| Cheese | 168.1 | | 4 | Personal goods and services | 169.8 | 0.1 | 3.2 |
| Eggs | 143.5 | | -6 | Personal articles | 118.9 | | 0 |
| Milk fresh | 153.2 | | 0 | Chemists goods | 179.3 | | 4 |
| Milk products | 144.4 | | -2 | Personal services | 222.2 | | 5 |
| Tea | 149.9 | | -1 | | | | |
| Coffee and other hot drinks | 132.6 | | 11 | Motoring expenditure | 165.9 | 1.0 | 6.4 |
| Soft drinks | 181.1 | | 4 | Purchase of motor vehicles | 142.0 | | 2 |
| Sugar and preserves | 155.9 | | -1 | Maintenance of motor vehicles | 187.4 | | 6 |
| Sweets and chocolates | 148.3 | | 2 | Petrol and oil | 183.0 | | 15 |
| Potatoes | 125.0 | | -10 | Vehicles tax and insurance | 191.2 | | 3 |
| of which, unprocessed potatoes | 83.1 | | -18 | | | | |
| Vegetables | 120.4 | | 1 | Fares and other travel costs | 170.9 | 0.5 | 3.8 |
| of which, other fresh vegetables | 108.8 | | 0 | Rail fares | 187.7 | | 3 |
| Fruit | 132.2 | | 4 | Bus and coach fares | 184.2 | | 4 |
| of which, fresh fruit | 129.5 | | 4 | Other travel costs | 151.1 | | 4 |
| Other foods | 147.5 | | 2 | | | | |
| | | | | Leisure goods | 123.9 | -0.2 | 0.3 |
| Catering | 182.7 | 0.3 | 3.6 | Audio-visual equipment | 65.1 | | -6 |
| Restaurant meals | 180.4 | | 4 | Tapes and discs | 119.9 | | 2 |
| Canteen meals | 199.5 | | 5 | Toys, photographic and sport goods | 120.8 | | 0 |
| Take-aways and snacks | 179.2 | | 3 | Books and newspapers | 182.3 | | 4 |
| | | | | Gardening products | 144.1 | | 1 |
| Alcoholic drink | 175.0 | 0.5 | 2.6 | 01 | | | 201 |
| Beer | 185.8 | | 4 | Leisure services | 182.5 | 0.5 | 4.9 |
| on sales | 191.2 | | 4 | Television licences and rentals | 125.7 | | 2 |
| off sales | 153.5 | | 2 | Entertainment and other recreation | 221.7 | | 5 |
| Wines and spirits | 160.0 | | 1 | Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100) | 118.0 | | 6 |
| on sales | 179.8 | | 4 | UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100) | 109.2 | | 4 |
| off sales | 1487 | | 0 | | | | |

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. [1] The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items O

lerage retail prices on July 15 for a number of important ms derived from prices collected by the Office for tional Statistics for the purpose of the General Index Retail Prices in more than 146 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 indica-tion of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final column below.

| man prices on J | uly 15 199 | 97 | | column below. | | | |
|--|----------------------|--------------------------|--|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| tem | Number of quotations | Average price (pence) | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence) | ltem N q | umber of uotations | Average price (pence) | Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence) |
| i tomo killed, per kg | | | | Margarine | | | |
| Best beef mince Topside | 663 651 502 | 373 636 418 | 218-537 479-689 369-506 | Margarine/Low fat spread per 500g | 249 | 73 | 41- 99 |
| Brisket (without borle) Rump steak * Stewing steak | 671 650 | 887 451 | 769-1003 284-678 | Cheese, per kg Cheddar type | 239 | 533 | 417- 685 |
| h home-killed, per kg | | | | Eggs | | | 110 175 |
| Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone) | 542 504 | 882 361 | 659-1029 268-439 | Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen | 237 235 | 154 137 | 95- 167 |
| , ab imported (frozen), per | kg | | | Milk | | | 07 05 |
| Loin (with bone) Leg (with bone) | 158 167 | 512 456 | 399-615 428-499 | Pasteurised, per pint + | 282 | 35 | 27- 35 |
| Log (market | | | | loose per 125g | 233 | 64 | 46-79 |
| Pork: home-killed, per kg Loin (with bone) | 673 540 | 512 | 399-664 | Tea bags, per 250g | 254 | 133 | 94- 165 |
| Shoulder (without bone) | 540 | 540 | 210-443 | Coffee | | | |
| Pacon per kg | | | | Pure, instant per 100g | 277 | 208 | 189-255 |
| Streaky * | 563 | 449 | 299-621 | Ground (filter fine), 227g/per 80 | z 236 | 231 | 163-299 |
| Gammon * | 605 | 608 | 481-744 438-803 | Sugar | | | |
| Васк | 002 | 001 | 100 000 | Granulated, per kg | 257 | 76 | 61-79 |
| Ham | | | | Fresh vegetables | | | |
| 113g/per 4oz | 573 | 91 | 59-109 | Potatoes, old loose, 454g/per Potatoes, new loose, 454g/pe | b 356 lb 396 | 27 16 | 12- 35 9- 25 |
| Sausages, 454g/per lb | 500 | 100 | 100 101 | Tomatoes, 454g/per lb | 611 | 58 | 45-79 |
| Pork | 538 | 138 | 109-164 | Cabbage, nearted, 454g/per la Cauliflower, each | 574 | 30 64 | 49-79 |
| Canned meats | 255 | 90 | 65-117 | Brussels sprouts, 4349/per ib | | | |
| Comed beer, 0409 | 200 | | | Carrots, 454g/per lb | 610 | 26 | 19-29 |
| Chicken: roasting, oven read | y, per kg | | | Onions, 454g/per lb | 609 | 31 | 25- 39 |
| Frozen | 197 | 176 | 140-215 | Cucumber each | 582 | 50 | 39-60 |
| Fresh of Grimed | 002 | 200 | 100 070 | Lettuce - iceberg, each | 603 | 65 | 45-79 |
| Fresh and smoked fish, per k | g 405 | 570 | 410.750 | Leeks, 454g/per lb | 508 | 83 | 08- 89 |
| Rainbow trout | 382 | 459 | 352-549 | Fresh fruit | | | |
| | | | | Apples, cooking, 454g/per lb | 567 | 56 | 45- 59 |
| Bread | 040 | 50 | 20.01 | Apples, dessert, 454g/per lb | 605 | 55 | 48- 65 |
| White loaf, sliced, 800g | 240 | 53 70 | 55-89 | Oranges each | 573 | 40 22 | 15- 26 |
| Brown loaf, sliced, 400g | 233 | 52 | 29-69 | Bananas, 454g/per lb | 596 | 46 | 39- 50 |
| Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g | 226 | 72 | 55-90 | Grapes, 454g/per lb | 528 | 112 | 95-149 |
| Flour | | | | Avocado pear, each | 448 | 54 | 39-68 |
| Self raising, per 1.5kg | 235 | 60 | 39-79 | Grapenuit, each | 555 | 20 | 24- 00 |
| | | | | Items other than food | 6.15 | 5 6 6 6 6 1 1 1 | |
| Butter | 005 | 00 | 70.00 | Draught bitter, per pint | 565 | 165 | 141-190 |
| Imported per 250g | 235 | 83 | 78-92 | Whisky per pin | 508 | 183 | 104-207 |
| mponou, por 2009 | 240 | 00 | 10-00 | Cigarettes 20 king size filter | 854 | 294 | 253- 318 |
| | | | | Coal, per 50kg | 213 | 654 | 535-890 |
| | | | | Smokeless fuel per 50kg | 248 | 937 | 795-1230 |
| | | | | 4-star petrol per litre | 553 | 69 | 65- 71 |
| | | | | Unleaded petrol ord, per litre | 553 | 63 | 60- 65 |

Or Scotlish 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

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

ucture

th effect from February 1987 the structure of the published ponents was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct parison of the new component with the old is possible. The onship between the old and the new index structure is shown 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 6.4

| UNITED KINGDOM | ALL | All items | All items | All items | All items | National- | Consumer | Food | | | Catering | Alcoholia | | Housing | Fuel | Household | Household | Clothing | Personal | Motoring expendi- | Faresand | Leisure | Leisure | |
|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| January 13 1967 = 100 | TEMS | food | seasonal food + | housing | mortgage interest | industries** | uurubics | All | Seasonal + | Non- seasonal + food | | drink | Topacco | | light | goods | Services | footwear | services | ture | travel | 90000 | | |
| 1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 | 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 | 833 837 846 842 849 848 856 856 858 851 857 864 | 974 975 977 976 976 978 978 979 980 978 978 978 978 | 843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813 810 814 | 956 958 940 925 924 936 952 958 958 958 958 958 | 57 54 46 — — — — — | 139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 127 123 116 122 | 167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142 139 143 136 | 26 25 23 24 24 22 21 20 22 22 19 | 141 138 131 134 127 130 123 122 117 121 117 | 46 50 49 47 47 47 45 45 45 45 45 48 49 | - 76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76 77 80 | 38 36 36 32 36 35 35 35 35 35 | 157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158 187 190 186 | 61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45 45 43 41 | 73 74 71 71 70 77 79 76 77 72 72 | 44 41 40 45 48 47 47 47 47 47 52 | 74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58 58 58 54 54 54 56 | 38 37 39 38 40 39 37 39 37 39 38 40 | 127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125 124 128 | 22 23 23 20 20 20 20 21 20 19 17 20 | 47 50 47 48 48 48 47 46 48 46 48 46 45 47 | 30 29 29 30 30 32 62 71 66 65 59 | Weights 1987 Weights 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1997 |
| 1967 Annual averages 1969 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 | 101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1 149.1 152.7 | 102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5 151.4 154.9 | 101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8 149.6 153.4 | 101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6 145.4 149.3 | 101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8 147.9 152.3 | 100.9 106.7 — — — — — — — — | 101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.5 115.5 116.2 117.1 | 101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9 137.0 141.4 | 101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7 127.2 125.4 | 101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3 138.5 144.2 | 102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1 169.0 175.7 | 101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7 158.5 164.5 164.5 | 7 100.1 9 103.4 9 106.4 113.6 2 129.9 1 144.2 7 156.4 168.2 5 179.5 5 191.5 | 103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151.0 156.0 166.4 168.6 | 99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2 131.7 134.5 134.8 | 102.1 105.9 110.1 122.5 126.5 128.0 128.4 133.1 137.5 | 101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9 142.0 141.6 141.7 | 101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.5 118.8 120.4 120.6 119.7 | 101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9 153.3 158.2 164.1 | 103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 138.7 144.7 149.7 152.4 157.0 | 101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4 155.4 155.4 159.3 164.1 | 101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5 121.8 121.7 123.6 | 101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7 162.5 167.7 173.8 | 1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 |
| 1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14 1993 Jan 12 1994 Jan 18 1995 Jan 17 | 100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6 137.9 141.3 146.0 | 100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7 143.5 148.3 | 100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6 142.1 146.5 | 100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6 135.0 139.3 142.9 | 100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4 141.3 145.2 | 100.0 102.8 110.9 | 100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2 112.8 113.0 113.2 | 100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4 128.8 130.0 134.1 | 100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2 110.3 126.3 | 100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0 131.7 133.5 135.3 | 100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7 159.1 165.7 | 100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9 151.0 156.9 161.3 | 0 100.0 7 101.4 9 105.6 3 108.3 7 118.2 9 137.4 0 150.0 9 166.5 3 175.6 | 100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 156.0 151.6 150.2 160.6 | 100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.7 127.1 125.4 134.1 | 100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7 123.9 125.8 126.1 128.3 | 100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 125.5 135.3 139.8 142.4 141.9 | 100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7 114.9 116.2 117.1 | $100.0 \\ 104.3 \\ 110.4 \\ 118.6 \\ 127.2 \\ 138.4 \\ 144.7 \\ 149.5 \\ 154.9 \\ 154.9 \\ 100.0 \\ 100.$ | 100.0 105.1 110.6 122.8 134.0 137.9 147.5 150.9 | 100.0 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8 140.9 148.6 154.0 157.5 | 100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3 121.3 122.3 121.2 | 100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 145.5 153.6 160.1 165.0 | 1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14 1993 Jan 12 1994 Jan 18 1995 Jan 17 |
| 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 | 6 180.2 6 180.1 180.1 | 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 |
| 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 | 8 180.0 180.0 184.4 | 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 |
| 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 | 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 |
| 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 | 190.6 191.9 | 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 |
| Jul 16 Aug 13 Sen 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 | Ξ | 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 | 170.5 170.5 | 192.1 192.1 | 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 |
| Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 16 | 153.8 153.9 | 156.4 156.6 157.2 | 154.8 154.9 | 150.5 150.6 151.1 | 153.6 153.7 154.2 | - - | 118.1 119.3 120.0 | 140.3 139.7 | 114.4 113.7 116.0 | 145.0 144.5 | 177.9 178.3 | 170.7 171.0 170.7 | 192.5 192.7 192.4 | 169.5 169.9 | 134.8 134.1 133.0 | 137.8 139.2 140.6 | 141.9 141.9 142.1 | 122.3 123.7 123.5 | 166.3 166.6 167.2 | 160.7 160.0 161.5 | 165.7 165.4 165.4 | 123.5 124.2 124.1 | 175.9 176.3 177.2 | Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 16 |
| 1997 Jan 14 Feb 11 | 154.4 155.0 | 157.0 157.7 | 155.3 156.0 | 150.7 151.3 | 153.9 154.5 | Ξ | 114.2 115.5 | 141.0 140.8 | 120.3 116.9 | 144.2 144.7 145.1 | 178.8 179.2 179.7 | 170.1 171.1 172.2 | 200.1 | 170.1 172.1 172.8 | 133.2 133.2 | 135.6 136.7 | 142.7 143.0 | 116.3 118.0 | 166.7 167.0 | 162.9 163.7 | 166.6 167.3 | 123.7 124.2 | 177.8 178.1 | 1997 Jan 14 Feb 11 |
| Apr 15 May 13 | 155.4 156.3 156.9 | 158.4 159.3 159.8 | 156.5 157.4 157.9 | 151.7 152.2 152.7 | 154.9 155.8 156.3 | = | 117.9 117.8 118.3 | 140.0 140.4 141.5 | 113.9 114.4 117.0 | 144.7 145.2 146.0 | 180.0 181.2 181.7 | 172.1 172.7 173.8 | 201.5 7 203.9 8 204.7 | 172.9 176.1 176.7 | 133.2 132.8 132.3 | 139.0 139.6 | 142.8 143.4 143.6 | 120.4 121.6 122.1 | 169.6 169.8 | 163.8 163.3 163.4 | 167.6 168.6 169.5 | 124.3 124.2 124.3 | 178.4 180.2 180.9 | Apr 15 May 13 |
| Jul 15 | 157.5 | 160.3 160.4 | 158.4 158.4 | 153.0 152.6 | 156.7 | _ | 117.9 114.4 | 142.8 142.2 | 122.9 | 146.3 146.3 | 182.2 182.7 | 174.1 | 205.0 | 178.9 | 131.7 131.2 | 139.4 137.3 | 143.5 143.8 | 121.6 | 169.7 | 164.2 165.9 | 170.1 170.9 | 124.2 123.9 | 181.6 182.5 | Jul 15 |
| For the February, Marc was increased by 1 an The nationalised indus | ch and April 198 Id that for impor tries index is no | 8 indices the w ted lamb (a no o longer publis | veights used f on-seasonal i shed from Dec | or seasonal a tem) correspo cember 1989, | nd non-season ndingly reduce see also Gene | al food were 2 d by 1, in the I aral Notes unde | and 139 resj ight of new in Fr <i>Table 6.3.</i> | pectively. The formation abo | reafter the weig ut the relative | ght for home- shares of hor | killed lamb (a s usehold exper | seasonal ite nditure. | Mote: The s | tructures of the p All Items | published comp Genei s | catering | dex were recas x of ret a Alcoholic Tob | t in February 19 ail price acco Housing | 987. (See Gene ES: PERC g Fuel and | ral Notes under centage House- Hoo hold hol | r Table 6.3). Change use- clothir d and | RET es on a | AIL PRI year ea | ces Leisure services |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | light | goods ser | vices footwe | ar and services | ture trai | vel sts |

.

| | | nema | | | unnk | | | light | goods | services | footwear | and services | ture | travel | goous | Services |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|---|
| 988 989 990 991 992 993 993 994 995 | Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12 Jan 18 Jan 17 | 3.3 7.5 7.7 9.0 4.1 1.7 2.5 3.3 | 2.9 4.4 8.0 5.9 4.5 0.3 0.9 3.2 | 6.4 6.3 7.2 9.1 9.2 5.1 4.9 4.1 | 3.7 6.0 5.8 11.5 10.9 4.9 3.9 2.8 | 1.4 4.1 2.6 9.1 16.2 9.2 11.0 5.5 | 3.9 19.9 17.0 17.0 -8.6 -2.8 -0.9 6.9 | -1.7 6.0 6.1 9.9 5.0 -0.5 -1.3 6.9 | 3.3 4.1 4.2 6.2 1.5 0.2 1.7 | 5.0 5.0 5.4 7.9 7.8 3.3 1.9 -0.4 | 1.1 4.7 4.6 3.1 1.3 -0.7 1.1 0.8 | 4.3 5.8 7.4 7.3 8.8 4.6 3.3 3.6 | 5.1 5.2 4.0 6.8 9.1 2.9 7.0 2.3 | 5.1 7.4 4.1 11.3 7.7 5.5 3.6 2.3 | 2.8 2.2 4.8 4.4 3.8 1.7 0.8 -0.9 | 3.6 8.2 6.7 9.3 11.3 5.6 4.2 3.1 |
| | 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 |
| 996 | 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 |
| 007 | Oct 15 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 7.1 | 1.5 | 0.1 | 2.3 | 1.0 | -0.1 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 3.5 |
| | Nov 12 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 6.9 | 1.6 | -0.4 | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 3.6 |
| | Dec 16 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 1.7 | -0.7 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 5.6 | 3.6 | 1.1 | 3.9 |
| 1991 | Jan 14 | 2.8 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 3.4 | -1.3 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 4.3 | 5.8 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 4.0 |
| | Feb 11 | 2.7 | -0.2 | 3.9 | 3.1 | 6.4 | 3.9 | -1.3 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 3.7 | 0.9 | 4.1 |
| | Mar 11 | 2.6 | -1.6 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 6.6 | 4.0 | -1.3 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 3.8 | 6.2 | 3.8 | 0.6 | 4.1 |
| | Apr 15 | 2.4 | -1.3 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 7.0 | 3.8 | -1.7 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.1 | 3.5 | 5.2 | 3.1 | 0.1 | 4.3 |
| | May 13 | 2.6 | -1.3 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 4.6 | -1.9 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 0.2 | 4.3 |
| | Jun 10 | 2.9 | -0.3 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 6.7 | 6.0 | -2.5 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 3.3 | 0.3 | 4.6 |
| Vote. | See noton | 3.3 | 0.6 | 3.6 | 2.6 | 7.0 | 6.8 | -3.0 | 0.9 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 6.4 | 3.8 | 0.3 | 4.9 |
| | notes unde | er Table 6.3. | Service . | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | States States |

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS **S57**

| 5.8 | RETAIL PRICES onsumer Prices (HICPs) ¹ | es of Con | ed Indic | rmonis | es - Hai | countri | EU | | | | Ps) ¹ | ces (HIC | ner Prid | Consur | ices of | d Ind |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|--|---------|------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| 1985=100 | | Sweden | Spain | Portugal | Netherlands | Luxembourg | Italy ³ | irish Republic ² | Greece | | ing t | Germany | France | Finland | Denmark | elgium |
| al averages | Ann 1995 1996 | 99.2 100.0 | 96.6 100.0 | 97.2 100.0 | 98.6 100.0 | 98.8 p 100.0 | 96.2 e 100.0 | NA 100.0 | 92.7 | | | 98.8 100.0 | 98.0 100.0 | 98.5 100.0 | 98.1 100.0 | 98.3 100.0 |
| Monthly Apr May un | | 99.4 99.5 99.3 | 96.4 96.4 96.5 | 97.3 97.2 96.9 | 99.1 98.9 98.7 | 98.6 p 98.7 p 98.8 p | 95.3 e 95.9 e 96.5 e | N/A 98.0 | 92.1 93.0 | | | 98.6 98.7 99.0 | 97.7 97.8 97.8 | 98.4 98.5 98.7 | 98.2 98.5 98.3 | 98.0 98.1 98.1 |
| ul Nug Sep | | 99.0 99.0 99.9 | 96.5 96.8 97.2 | 96.9 97.3 97.5 | 98.0 98.1 99.0 | 98.8 p 98.8 p 98.9 p | 96.7 e 96.9 e 97.2 e | N/A 98.0 N/A | 93.5 91.8 91.9 | | | 99.2 99.1 99.0 | 97.6 98.1 98.5 | 98.7 98.5 98.7 | 97.7 97.9 98.5 | 98.4 98.7 98.6 |
| Det Nov Dec | | 100.0 100.0 99.7 | 97.3 97.6 97.9 | 97.8 97.9 97.9 | 99.0 99.0 98.5 | 99.1 p 99.2 p 99.3 p | 97.5 e 98.1 e 98.2 e | N/A 98.4 N/A | 94.1 94.8 95.2 | | | 98.9 98.8 99.1 | 98.6 98.7 98.8 | 98.8 98.6 98.5 | 98.5 98.7 98.6 | 98.4 98.5 98.7 |
| lan Feb Mar | 1996 | 99.1 99.3 100.0 | 98.5 98.7 99.1 | 98.3 98.8 99.0 | 98.9 99.3 100.3 | 99.4 99.5 99.6 | 98.6 99.0 99.3 | N/A 99.1 N/A | 96.3 96.1 98.9 | | | 99.2 99.7 99.8 | 98.9 99.3 100.0 | 99.2 99.5 99.7 | 98.4 99.0 99.6 | 99.1 99.2 99.5 |
| Apr May Jun | | 100.4 100.5 100.1 | 99.7 100.1 100.0 | 99.8 100.2 100.2 | 100.5 100.2 99.7 | 99.8 99.9 99.9 | 99.7 100.1 100.3 | N/A 100.0 N/A | 99.9 100.7 100.9 | | | 99.8 100.0 100.1 | 100.1 100.3 100.2 | 99.9 100.3 100.3 | 99.9 100.1 100.1 | 100.0 100.1 100.0 |
| Jul Aug Sep | | 99.9 99.6 100.4 | 100.1 100.4 100.7 | 100.4 100.7 100.7 | 99.5 99.4 100.4 | 100.0 100.1 100.1 | 100.2 100.3 100.4 | N/A 100.2 N/A | 99.1 99.0 101.3 | | | 100.4 100.3 100.1 | 100.0 99.8 100.1 | 100.1 99.9 100.2 | 99.9 100.1 100.6 | 99.9 99.9 100.1 |
| Dct Nov Dec | | 100.4 100.2 100.2 | 100.8 100.8 101.1 | 100.5 100.7 100.7 | 100.8 100.7 100.5 | 100.3 100.6 100.6 | 100.5 100.9 101.0 | N/A 100.7 N/A | 102.1 102.2 103.4 | | | 100.1 100.1 100.3 | 100.4 100.3 100.5 | 100.4 100.2 100.2 | 100.8 100.8 100.7 | 100.6 100.6 100.8 |
| Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun | 1997 | 100.4 100.4 101.0 101.6 101.7 101.8 | 101.3 101.2 101.3 101.3 101.4 101.4 | 101.1 101.2 101.3 101.4 102.1 101.8 | 100.7 100.9 101.6 101.7 101.9 101.4 | 100.7 101.0 100.9 100.9 101.0 101.1 | 101.2 101.3 101.5 101.6 101.8 101.9 | 100.3 100.9 101.0 101.0 101.1 101.4 | 102.7 102.3 104.7 105.6 106.1 106.5 | | | 100.9 101.3 101.1 101.0 101.4 101.6 | 100.7 101.0 101.1 101.1 101.2 101.2 | 99.9 100.2 100.6 100.9 101.2 101.4 | 101.0 101.0 101.1 101.4 102.0 102.3 | 101.3 101.2 100.8 100.9 101.6 101.6 |
| a year earlie ual averages | Increases on Ani | | | | | | | | Der cont | Percent | | | | | | |
| | 1996 | 0.8 | 3.6 p | 2.9 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 4.0 | N/A | 7.9 | | | 1.2 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Monthl Apr May Jun | 1996 | 1.0 1.0 0.8 | 3.4 3.8 3.6 | 2.6 3.1 3.4 | 1.4 1.3 1.0 | 1.2 1.2 1.1 | 4.6 4.4 3.9 | N/A 2.0 N/A | Monthly 8.5 8.3 7.9 | | | 1.2 1.3 1.1 | 2.5 2.6 2.5 | 1.5 1.8 1.6 | 1.7 1.6 1.8 | 2.0 2.0 1.9 |
| Jul Aug Sep | | 0.9 0.6 0.5 | 3.7 3.7 3.6 | 3.6 3.5 3.3 | 1.5 1.3 1.4 | 1.2 1.3 1.2 | 3.6 3.5 3.3 | N/A 2.2 N/A | 8.0 7.7 7.7 | | | 1.2 1.2 1.1 | 2.5 1.7 1.6 | 1.4 1.4 1.5 | 2.3 2.2 2.1 | 1.5 1.2 1.5 |
| Oct Nov Dec | | 0.4 0.2 0.5 | 3.6 3.3 3.3 | 2.8 2.9 2.9 | 1.8 1.7 2.0 | 1.2 1.4 1.3 | 3.1 2.9 2.9 | N/A 2.3 N/A | 7.7 7.4 6.9 | | | 1.2 1.3 1.2 | 1.8 1.6 1.7 | 1.6 1.6 1.7 | 2.3 2.1 2.1 | 2.2 2.1 2.1 |
| Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun | 1997 | 1.3 1.1 1.0 1.2 1.2 1.7 | 2.8 2.5 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.4 | 2.8 2.4 2.3 1.6 1.9 | 1.8 1.6 1.3 1.2 1.7 1.7 | 1.3 1.5 1.3 1.1 1.1 | 2.6 2.3 2.2 1.9 1.7 | N/A 1.7 N/A N/A 1.4 | 6.6 6.5 5.9 5.7 5.4 r | | | 1.7 1.6 1.3 1.2 1.4 1.5 | 1.8 1.7 1.1 1.0 0.9 1.0 | 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.9 0.9 1.1 | 2.6 2.0 1.5 1.5 1.9 2.2 | 2.2 2.0 1.3 0.9 1.5 1.6 |

.

6.8 RETAIL PRICES EU countries - Harmonised

| 1985= | 100 | European Comm (15) ³ | United Kingdom | Austria | Belgium | Denmark | Finland | France | Germany | 1000 |
|-----------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|--|--|------|
| Annu 1995 1996 | al averages | 97.7 e 100.0 | N/A 100.0 | 98.3 100.0 | 98.3 100.0 | 98.1 100.0 | 98.5 100.0 | 98.0 100.0 | 98.8 100.0 | |
| Montl 1995 | h ly Apr May Jun | 97.4 e 97.6 e 97.8 e | N/A N/A N/A | 98.1 98.2 98.4 | 98.0 98.1 98.1 | 98.2 98.5 98.3 | 98.4 98.5 98.7 | 97.7 97.8 97.8 | 98.6 98.7 99.0 | |
| | Jul Aug Sep | 97.7 e 97.9 e 98.2 e | N/A N/A N/A | 98.4 98.4 98.5 | 98.4 98.7 98.6 | 97.7 97.9 98.5 | 98.7 98.5 98.7 | 97.6 98.1 98.5 | 99.2 99.1 99.0 | |
| | Oct Nov Dec | 98.3 e 98.4 e 98.6 e | N/A N/A N/A | 98.4 98.4 98.4 | 98.4 98.5 98.7 | 98.5 98.7 98.6 | 98.8 98.6 98.5 | 98.6 98.7 98.8 | 98.9 98.8 99.1 | |
| 1996 | Jan Feb Mar | 98.8 p 99.2 99.6 p | 98.5 98.9 99.3 | 99.1 r 99.4 r 99.6 r | 99.1 99.2 99.5 | 98.4 99.0 99.6 | 99.2 99.5 99.7 | 98.9 99.3 100.0 | 99.2 99.7 99.8 | |
| | Apr May Jun | 99.9 p 100.1 100.2 p | 99.9 100.2 100.3 | 99.7 r 99.5 r 100.0 r | 100.0 100.1 100.0 | 99.9 100.1 100.1 | 99.9 100.3 100.3 | 100.1 100.3 100.2 | 99.8 100.0 100.1 | |
| | Jul Aug Sep | 100.1 p 100.1 100.4 p | 99.7 100.2 100.7 | 100.3 r 100.3 r 100.5 r | 99.9 99.9 100.1 | 99.9 100.1 100.6 | 100.1 99.9 100.2 | 100.0 99.8 100.1 | 100.4 100.3 100.1 | |
| | Oct Nov Dec | 100.5 p 100.5 100.7 p | 100.7 100.7 101.0 | 100.5 r 100.6 r 100.6 r | 100.6 100.6 100.8 | 100.8 100.8 100.7 | 100.4 100.2 100.2 | 100.4 100.3 100.5 | 100.1 100.1 100.3 | |
| 1997 | Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun | 100.9 101.1 101.3 101.4 p 101.6 p 101.7 p | 100.6 100.9 101.1 101.5 101.8 102.0 | 100.7 r 100.9 r 100.8 r 101.1 r 101.1 r 101.1 p | 101.3 101.2 100.8 100.9 101.6 101.6 | 101.0 101.0 101.1 101.4 102.0 102.3 | 99.9 100.2 100.6 100.9 101.2 101.4 | 100.7 101.0 101.1 101.1 101.2 101.2 | 100.9 101.3 101.1 101.0 101.4 101.6 | |
| Increa Annua | ases on a year ear al averages | lier | | | | | | | | |
| 1996 | | 2.4 p | N/A | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.2 | |
| Month 1996 | Apr May Jun | 2.6 p 2.6 p 2.4 p | N/A N/A N/A | 1.6 r 1.3 r 1.6 r | 2.0 2.0 1.9 | 1.7 1.6 1.8 | 1.5 1.8 1.6 | 2.5 2.6 2.5 | 1.2 1.3 1.1 | |
| | Jul Aug Sep | 2.4 p 2.2 p 2.2 p | N/A N/A N/A | 1.8 r 1.5 r 1.4 r | 1.5 1.2 1.5 | 2.3 2.2 2.1 | 1.4 1.4 1.5 | 2.5 1.7 1.6 | 1.2 1.2 1.1 | |
| | Oct Nov Dec | 2.3 p 2.2 p 2.1 p | N/A N/A N/A | 1.7 r 2.0 r 2.3 r | 2.2 2.1 2.1 | 2.3 2.1 2.1 | 1.6 1.6 1.7 | 1.8 1.6 1.7 | 1.2 1.3 1.2 | |
| 1997 | Jan Feb Mar Apr May | 2.2 p 2.0 1.7 p 1.5 p 1.5 p | 2.1 2.0 1.8 1.6 1.6 | 1.2 r 1.4 r 1.2 r 1.2 r 1.3 r | 2.2 2.0 1.3 0.9 1.5 | 2.6 2.0 1.5 1.5 1.9 | 0.7 0.6 0.8 0.9 0.9 | 1.8 1.7 1.1 1.0 0.9 | 1.7 1.6 1.3 1.2 1.4 | |

Notes: 1 Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs) are being calculated in each member state of the European Union for the purpose of international comparisons. This is in the context one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht treaty. The rules underlying the construction of the HICPs for EU member states were published in Commission Regulation of 9 September 1996. The HICPs replace the Interim Indices of Consumer Prices which were published by Eurostat in a monthly news release.
 2 Figures for Inish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.
 3 Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

er

S59

| | | | | F | RETAIL PRICES | 6 |
|----|--------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------|---|
| Se | lected | countries: | all items | excluding | housing costs | U |

6.9 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs^{1,2,3}

| 1990=100 | United Kingdom ¹ | (West) ¹ | France ¹ | Italy ¹ | | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|---|------|------|------|---|
| Annual averages 1993 1994 1995 1996 | 116.1 118.8 122.0 125.3 | 111.0 113.9 115.7 P 117.1 P | 107.5 109.2 111.1 113.3 P | 116.7 121.4 127.7 132.6 P | | | | | |
| Monthly 1996 Jan Feb Mar | 123.2 123.8 124.5 | 116.2 P 116.4 P 116.7 P | 112.1 112.5 113.2 | 130.7 P 131.1 P 131.5 P | | | | | |
| Apr May Jun | 125.0 125.4 125.6 | 117.2 P 117.7 P 117.8 P | 113.4 113.6 113.5 | 132.2 P 132.7 P 133.0 P | | | | | |
| Jul Aug Sep | 124.8 125.6 126.3 | 117.8 P 117.1 P 117.1 P | 113.3 113.0 113.4 | 132.8 P 132.9 P 133.3 P | | | • | | |
| Oct Nov Dec | 126.3 126.3 126.8 | 117.2 P 117.1 P 117.2 P | 113.7 113.7 P 113.7 P | 133.4 P 133.8 P 133.9 P | ž | | | | |
| 1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun | 126.4 126.9 127.3 127.7 128.1 128.4 | 118.4 P 118.4 P 118.5 P 118.7 P 119.2 P 119.8 P | 113.7 P 113.7 P 113.9 P 113.9 P 113.9 P | 133.9 P 133.9 P 133.9 P 133.9 P 133.9 P | | | | | |
| Increases on a year Annual averages 1993 1994 1995 1996 | earlier 3.0 2.3 2.7 2.7 | 3.6 2.6 1.6 P 1.2 P | 2.2 1.6 1.7 2.0 | 4.4 4.0 5.2 3.8 P | | | | | F |
| Monthly 1996 Jan Feb Mar | 2.7 2.7 2.7 | 0.9 P 0.9 P 1.0 P | 1.9 1.9 2.3 | 5.4 P 4.9 P 4.5 P | | | | | |
| Apr May Jun | 2.8 2.5 2.7 | 1.2 P 1.5 P 1.2 P | 2.3 2.3 2.3 | 4.6 P 4.4 P 3.9 P | | | | | |
| Jul Aug Sep | 2.6 2.6 2.6 | 1.3 P 1.4 P 1.4 P | 2.3 1.6 1.6 | 3.6 P 3.4 P 3.4 P | | | | | |
| Oct Nov Dec | 2.9 3.0 2.6 | 1.5 P 1.5 P 1.4 P | 1.8 1.7 P 1.6 P | 3.1 P 2.7 P 2.6 P | | | | | |
| 1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun | 2.7 2.5 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.2 | 1.9 P 1.7 P 1.6 P 1.3 P 1.3 P 1.3 P 1.7 P | 1.4 P 1.1 P 0.6 P 0.4 P 0.4 P | 2.4 P 2.1 P 1.8 P 1.3 P 1.3 P | | | | | |

Notes: 1 Comparisons of consumer price indices are affected by differences in national concepts and definitions especially in the treatment of housing costs. Consumer price indices excluding housing costs are therefore given as the best available basis for comparison for non-EU countries. This is in accordance with a resolution adopted by the 14th International Conference of Labour Statisticians that countries should "provide for the dissemination at the international level of an index which excludes shelfer, in addition to the all-items index." Figures are given for each country on the nearest basis to the UK series "All items excluding housing." Where necessary the figures in this table have been estimated by the ONS using data kindly supplied by other countries.

2 The definition of housing costs varies between countries. The figures shown for most countries exclude owner-occupiers' costs, rents, repairs and maintenance. For Canada, lue and lighting are also excluded.

3 Figures for the four EU member states have been provided in this table for comparison with non-EU countries only. The best measure of comparison between these four countries are the Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices shown in Table 6.8.

| 1990=100 | | Japan | |
|--|-----|---|---|
| Annual averages 1993 1994 1995 1996 | | 105.9 106.3 105.8 105.8 | |
| 1996 Jan Feb Mar | | 105.4 105.2 105.4 | |
| Apr May Jun | | 106.2 106.4 105.9 | |
| Jul Aug Sep | | 105.6 105.5 105.9 | |
| Oct Nov Dec | | 106.1 105.8 105.9 | |
| 1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun | | 105.1 P 104.8 P 104.9 P 107.6 P 107.6 P | |
| Increases on a year earlier Annual averages 1993 1994 1995 1996 | Inc | 1.0 0.4 -0.5 0.0 | |
| 1996 Jan Feb Mar | | -0.8 -0.5 -0.2 | |
| Apr May Jun | | 0.2 0.1 -0.3 | |
| Jul Aug Sep | | 0.3 0.2 0.0 | 8 |
| Oct Nov Dec | | 0.5 0.5 0.6 | 3 |
| 1997 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun | | -0.3 P -0.4 P -0.6 P 1.3 P 1.1 P | |

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

9

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity,⁺ not seasonally adjusted

.

| | | | | | | | | | THOMA | | | | | | | | | | Contraction of the local division of the loc |
|--|--|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|---|
| GREAT BRITAIN | In employment | # | | | | ILO | Total | Economically | All aged 16 | | In employment | # | | | | ILO unemployed | Total | Economically | All aged 1 over |
| - second | Employees | Self-employed | Govt-supported training and employment programmes § | Unpaid family workers ** | In employment + | unempioyed + | active | inactive | over over | GREAT DITTAL | Employees | Self-employed | Govt-supported training and employment programmes § | Unpaid family workers** | In employment + | + | active | | |
| ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1997 Sum 1997 S | 22,600 21,574 20,673 20,673 20,800 20,980 22,269 22,269 22,269 22,269 22,269 22,488 22,132 21,577 21,577 21,577 21,644 21,404 21,475 21,597 21,644 21,4557 21,644 21,404 21,404 21,475 22,062 22,085 22,085 22,085 22,085 22,085 22,252 22,2507 | 1.769 2.191 2.292 2.606 2.703 2.718 2.957 3.136 3.429 3.429 3.429 3.147 3.109 3.147 3.109 3.111 3.140 3.219 3.2219 3.220 3.263 3.229 3.224 3.2238 3.2274 3.238 3.2213 3.2283 3.2277 3.260 | 366 321 321 402 414 513 541 490 458 418 356 333 329 323 323 323 323 323 323 323 323 | | 24,369 23,765 23,103 23,626 23,995 24,117 24,489 25,389 26,195 26,421 25,883 25,055 24,959 24,959 24,959 24,959 24,959 25,055 25,055 25,007 25 | 1,466 X 2,521 X 2,91 X 2,964 X 3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,021 2,361 2,745 2,909 2,879 2,879 2,879 2,871 2,745 2,909 2,871 2,745 2,909 2,871 2,745 2,909 2,871 2,746 2,909 2,875 2,408 2,381 2,255 2,225 2,255 2,255 2,255 2,255 2,255 2,255 2,255 2,255 2,255 | 25.836 X 26.286 X 25.994 X 26.590 X 26.769 X 27.148 27.1435 27.1435 27.813 28.216 28.346 28.243 28.243 28.243 28.243 27.858 27.923 27.924 27.966 27.978 27.966 27.978 28.0096 28.113 | $\begin{array}{c} 15,310 \text{X} \\ 15,654 \text{X} \\ 16,399 \text{X} \\ 16,130 \text{X} \\ 15,951 \\ 16,100 \\ 16,053 \\ 15,852 \\ 15,616 \\ 15,852 \\ 15,616 \\ 16,398 \\ 16,398 \\ 16,398 \\ 16,398 \\ 16,398 \\ 16,398 \\ 16,398 \\ 16,409 \\ 16,415 \\ 16,557 \\$ | $\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,934\\ 42,770\\ 42,770\\ 43,246\\ 43,246\\ 43,246\\ 43,487\\ 43,865\\ 43,865\\ 43,866\\ 43,866\\ 44,266\\ 44,217\\ 44,224\\ 44,244\\ 44,244\\$ | AL 97 1971 96 1981 96 1983 97 1984 97 1984 97 1985 97 1985 97 1985 97 1985 97 1989 97 1989 97 1990 97 1991 97 1990 97 1991 97 1992 97 1992 97 1993 98 1993 98 1993 98 1994 98 1994 98 1994 98 1994 98 1995 96 1995 96 1995 97 1995 96 1995 96 1995 97 1996 96 1997 | 22,432 21,405 20,288 20,515 20,515 20,746 20,882 20,882 20,882 20,882 21,601 21,601 21,601 22,388 22,084 21,500 21,500 21,550 21,645 21,652 21,655 21,652 21,655 21,655 21,655 21,655 21,672 21,672 21,550 21,550 21,550 21,550 21,672 22,035 21,550 21,672 22,035 22 | 1,778 2,201 2,301 2,616 2,713 2,729 2,969 3,148 3,441 3,482 3,330 3,147 3,108 3,145 3,165 3,165 3,216 3,224 3,269 3,229 3,229 3,229 3,229 3,229 3,229 3,229 3,229 3,229 3,229 3,229 3,224 3,284 3,311 3,311 3,324 3,244 | 355 311 311 390 400 498 527 478 448 412 364 341 312 329 329 329 329 280 283 273 2280 283 2283 2283 2283 2283 2283 2283 | | 24,210 23,606 22,944 23,467 23,850 23,984 24,368 25,279 26,093 26,093 26,093 26,093 25,085 25,075 25,075 25,075 25,075 25,083 25,359 25,359 25,359 25,359 25,578 25,579 25,599 25 | 1,428 X 2,483 X 2,926 X 3,105 2,990 2,990 2,990 2,992 1,989 1,894 2,329 2,684 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,845 2,376 2,375 2,375 2,375 2,375 2,327 2,266 6,327 2,229 5,327 2,229 5,327 2,226 6,327 2,226 6,327 2,226 6,327 2,226 6,327 2,226 6,327 2,229 5,327 2,229 5,327 2,229 5,327 2,229 5,327 2,229 5,327 2,229 5,327 2,229 5,327 2,229 5,327 2,229 5,327 2,229 5,327 2,229 5,327 2,327 2,327 2,327 2,329 2,327 2,329 2,327 2,327 2,327 2,327 2,327 2,327 2,327 2,327 2,327 2,327 2,327 2,229 2,226 2,227 2,229 2,226 2,227 2,229 2,226 2,227 2,229 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,226 2,226 2,226 2,226 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,2666 2,20666 | 25.638 X 26.089 X 25.797 X 26.393 X 26.393 X 26.979 X 26.393 X 26.979 X 27.280 27.671 28.083 28.218 28.121 27.890 27.838 28.121 27.756 28.027 27.916 27.756 27.756 28.027 27.916 27.756 27.756 28.123 28.007 27.829 27.843 28.007 27.829 27.843 28.180 28.138 28.138 28.138 | 15,507 X 15,851 X 16,596 X 16,127 X 16,148 16,171 16,208 15,994 15,757 15,957 16,209 16,461 16,203 16,544 16,528 16,645 16,645 16,655 16,655 16,659 16,461 16,658 16,659 16,461 16,658 16,659 16,461 16,658 16,659 16,461 16,658 16,659 16,461 16,658 16,659 16,461 16,658 16,659 16,461 16,658 16,659 16,461 16,658 16,659 16,461 16,658 | $\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,720\\ 42,720\\ 42,722\\ 43,041\\ 43,246\\ 43,465\\ 43,865\\ 44,976\\ 44,155\\ 44,217\\ 44,244\\ 44,244\\ 44,227\\ 44,225\\ 44,227\\ 44,225\\ 44,227\\ 44,225\\ 44,227\\ 44,225\\ 44,227\\ 44,225\\ 44,227\\ 44,225\\ 44,227\\ 44,225\\ 44,255\\$ |
| Nin 96/7 - Spr 97 Per cent | 106 <i>0.5</i> | -17 -0.5 | -1 -0.6 | 3 2.7 | 91 0.4 | -74 -3.5 | 17 0.1 | 22 0.1 | 39 0.1 | Changes Win 96/7 - Spr 97 Per cent | 115 0.5 | 3 0.1 | -3 -1.4 | 3 2.7 | 118 <i>0.5</i> | -87 -4.2 | 31 0.1 | 8 0.0 | 39 0. |
| MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Vin 1993/4 Vin 1993/4 Vin 1993/4 Vin 1994/5 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 | 13,381 12,427 11,643 11,643 11,643 11,683 11,583 11,487 11,886 11,984 12,082 11,803 11,154 11,154 11,154 11,154 11,154 11,154 11,209 11,209 11,209 11,213 11,313 11,317 11,380 11,447 11,551 11,551 11,551 11,551 11,551 11,551 11,543 11,551 11,551 11,543 11,551 | 1,449 1,753 1,759 1,988 1,988 2,039 2,057 2,2375 2,627 2,627 2,535 2,627 2,374 2,331 2,346 2,383 2,414 2,425 2,458 2,478 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,448 2,459 2,454 2,454 2,454 2,454 2,454 2,454 2,454 | 221 201 255 278 329 339 313 296 252 234 219 219 215 215 215 215 215 215 207 192 187 187 187 182 188 148 142 143 122 143 122 | | $\begin{array}{c} 14,830\\ 14,180\\ 13,661\\ 13,845\\ 13,977\\ 13,920\\ 14,052\\ 14,552\\ 14,928\\ 15,029\\ 14,558\\ 14,928\\ 14,558\\ 14,928\\ 14,558\\ 14,735\\ 13,741\\ 13,741\\ 13,741\\ 13,741\\ 13,741\\ 13,826\\ 14,007\\ 14,007\\ 14,007\\ 14,007\\ 14,022\\ 14,073\\ 14,007\\ 14,023\\ 14,038\\ 14,117\\ 14,125\\ 14,137\\ 14,137\\ 14,258\\ 14,353\\ 14,395\\ \end{array}$ | 787 X 1.583 X 1.802 X 1.802 X 1.814 1.814 1.815 1.425 1.475 1.475 1.425 1.470 1.835 1.955 1.955 1.955 1.955 1.955 1.955 1.955 1.955 1.955 1.907 1.882 1.5664 1.6611 1.5664 1.542 1.529 1.525 1.326 1.224 | 15,617 X 15,763 X 15,763 X 15,765 15,735 15,735 15,736 15,807 15,978 16,101 16,150 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,663 15,664 15,664 15,664 15,665 15,659 15,659 15,659 15,679 15,679 15,679 | $\begin{array}{c} 4,067 \text{X} \\ 4,324 \text{X} \\ 4,872 \text{X} \\ 4,872 \text{X} \\ 4,872 \text{X} \\ 4,872 \text{X} \\ 5,071 \text{S},074 \text{S},058 \text{S},059 \text{S},251 \text{S},509 \text{S},251 \text{S},509 \text{S},251 \text{S},509 \text{S},730 \text{S},251 \text{S},801 \text{S},804 \text{S},904 \text{S},904 \text{S},904 \text{S},9916 \text{S},994 \text{S},9916 \text{S},994 \text{S},9916 \text{S},996 \text{S},994 \text{S},9916 \text{S},996 \text{S},904 \text{G},050 \text{G},050 \text{G},064 \text{G},050 \text{G},06 \text{G},$ | 19,684 20,087 20,519 20,519 20,681 20,806 21,158 21,158 21,158 21,158 21,158 21,249 21,449 21,449 21,449 21,449 21,4516 21,559 21,559 21,559 21,664 21,664 21,664 21,665 21,665 21,665 21,768 21,768 21,768 21,768 | WEN Ser 1979 Ser 1981 Ser 1984 Ser 1984 Ser 1984 Ser 1985 Ser 1986 Ser 1986 Ser 1980 Ser 1980 Ser 1980 Ser 1980 Ser 1980 Ser 1980 Ser 1980 Ser 1980 Ser 1991 Ser 1992 Ser 1992 Ser 1994 Ser 1994 Ser 1994 Ser 1994 Ser 1994 Ser 1995 Ser 1995 S | $\begin{array}{c} 13,302\\ 12,348\\ 11,601\\ 11,572\\ 11,621\\ 11,572\\ 11,621\\ 11,528\\ 11,439\\ 11,794\\ 12,038\\ 11,794\\ 12,038\\ 11,755\\ 11,320\\ 11,112\\ 11,261\\ 11,122\\ 11,261\\ 11,121\\ 11,261\\ 11,324\\ 11,324\\ 11,341\\ 11,558\\ 11,457\\ 11,457\\ 11,652\\ 11,652\\ 11,643\\ 11,683\\ 11,683\\ 11,784\\ \end{array}$ | 1,442 1,745 1,751 1,980 2,050 2,224 2,369 2,224 2,362 2,2621 2,2621 2,2621 2,2621 2,2621 2,2621 2,2621 2,2621 2,2621 2,262 2,332 2,364 2,332 2,458 2,477 2,458 2,472 2,458 2,474 2,474 2,4 | 212 192 192 245 266 315 326 288 249 229 229 229 2210 218 220 2118 220 2118 220 2118 220 2118 220 2118 220 215 195 195 249 229 229 2192 229 229 2192 249 229 2192 249 229 2192 249 229 2192 249 229 2192 249 229 2192 249 229 2192 249 229 2195 2195 249 229 2195 2195 249 229 2195 2195 2195 2195 229 2195 2195 | | 14,743 14,093 13,565 13,759 13,898 13,846 13,984 14,491 14,870 14,541 14,971 14,541 13,982 13,691 13,858 13,731 13,818 13,731 13,818 13,731 14,025 14,044 14,025 14,041 14,292 14,293 14,292 14,293 | $\begin{array}{r} 763 \ \mathrm{X} \\ 1.560 \ \mathrm{X} \\ 1.778 \ \mathrm{X} \\ 1.778 \ \mathrm{X} \\ 1.736 \\ 1.736 \\ 1.736 \\ 1.156 \\ 1.156 \\ 1.156 \\ 1.156 \\ 1.454 \\ 1.804 \\ 1.941 \\ 1.941 \\ 1.845 \\ 1.850 \\ 1.765 \\ 1.812 \\ 1.639 \\ 1.616 \\ 1.550 \\ 1.608 \\ 1.522 \\ 1.534 \\ 1.516 \\ 1.525 \\ 1.516 \\ 1.516 \\ 1.526 \\ 1.556$ | 15,507 X 15,653 X 15,537 X 15,537 X 15,596 15,694 15,642 15,720 16,026 16,027 15,995 16,026 16,615 15,645 15,645 15,645 15,645 15,547 15,554 15,547 15,574 15,574 15,587 15,588 15,808 15,708 15,708 | 4,177 X 4,434 X 4,952 X 4,982 X 4,923 4,987 5,165 5,153 5,153 5,153 5,172 5,324 5,883 5,641 5,641 5,882 5,883 5,882 5,882 5,882 5,883 5,882 5,990 5,981 4,941 | 19,68,20,083 20,511 20,511 20,518 20,801 20,944 21,055 21,21 21,42 21,42 21,42 21,47 21,47 21,47 21,47 21,47 21,53 21,55 21,58 21,67 21,75 |
| Vin 96/7 - Spr 97 Per cent | 74 0.6 | -33 -1.4 | 2 1.6 | -1.2 | 42 0.3 | -32 -2.4 | 11 0.1 | 14 0.2 | 25 0.1 | Changes Win 96/7 - Spr 97 Per cent | 101 <i>0.9</i> | -28 -1.1 | 2 2.0 | -1.2 | 75 0.5 | -50 - <i>3.8</i> | 26 <i>0.2</i> | -1 0.0 | 2 0. |
| pr 1979 pr 1981 pr 1983 pr 1984 pr 1984 pr 1984 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1987 pr 1987 pr 1987 pr 1989 pr 1989 pr 1989 pr 1989 pr 1989 pr 1993 rt 1993 rt 1993 rt 1993 rt 1994 rt 1994 rt 1994 rt 1995 rt 1996 rt 1996 rt 1996 rt 1996 rt 1997 rt 1997 rt 1997 | 9,220 9,147 8,774 9,030 9,207 9,399 9,522 9,872 10,285 10,406 10,329 10,214 10,217 10,215 10,216 10,216 10,216 10,265 10,357 10,357 10,357 10,357 10,447 10,534 10,554 10,658 10,690 | 319 438 533 619 664 661 727 761 803 824 784 784 784 784 784 784 805 800 805 810 805 810 805 810 805 810 805 810 823 824 824 824 824 840 | 145 120 147 136 185 202 177 162 162 162 162 162 162 162 105 108 105 108 99 99 93 99 94 89 87 87 87 87 79 79 79 79 | | 9,539 9,585 9,452 9,780 10,018 10,197 10,437 11,267 11,285 11,220 11,2210 11,229 11,229 11,229 11,229 11,229 11,229 11,229 11,2286 11,339 11,417 11,509 11,537 11,632 11,681 | 679 X 937 X 1.053 X 1.282 1.208 1.214 1.191 999 848 803 891 910 954 954 954 969 969 969 969 969 969 969 969 954 893 859 845 853 845 842 796 796 782 789 785 743 | $\begin{array}{c} 10.218 \ X \\ 10.522 \ X \\ 10.505 \ X \\ 10.943 \ X \\ 11.062 \\ 11.226 \\ 11.411 \\ 11.628 \\ 11.835 \\ 12.116 \\ 12.176 \\ 12.176 \\ 12.176 \\ 12.178 \\ 12.182 \\ 12.190 \\ 12.178 \\ 12.182 \\ 12.195 \\ 12.195 \\ 12.146 \\ 12.191 \\ 12.259 \\ 12.161 \\ 12.191 \\ 12.258 \\ 12.305 \\ 12.305 \\ 12.305 \\ 12.305 \\ 12.305 \\ 12.305 \\ 12.319 \\ 12.382 \\ 12.319 \\ 12.382 \\ 12.417 \\ 12.424 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 11,243 \ X \\ 11,357 \ X \\ 11,557 \ X \\ 11,557 \ X \\ 11,258 \ X \\ 11,138 \\ 11,104 \\ 10,915 \\ 10,778 \\ 10,565 \\ 10,517 \\ 10,584 \\ 10,650 \\ 10,619 \\ 10,619 \\ 10,619 \\ 10,619 \\ 10,608 \\ 10,600 \\ 10,619 \\ 10,606 \\ 10,603 \\ 10,653 \\ 10,651 \\ 10,559 \\ 10,559 \\ 10,559 \\ 10,559 \\ 10,559 \\ 10,559 \\ 10,559 \\ 10,559 \\ 10,551 \\ 10,564 \\ 10,562 \\ 10,513 \\ 10,492 \\ 10,500 \end{array}$ | 21,462 21,852 22,000 22,200 22,330 22,440 22,643 22,643 22,643 22,760 22,787 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 22,841 22,843 22,869 22,869 22,885 22,999 22,923 | WONEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1980 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 W | 9,130 9,057 8,687 8,943 9,126 9,324 9,453 9,807 10,225 10,279 10,220 10,246 10,250 10,280 10,280 10,280 10,280 10,280 10,280 10,307 10,307 10,307 10,307 10,307 10,525 10,507 10,525 10,507 10,525 10,639 10,663 | 337 455 550 636 636 662 678 779 820 842 802 777 792 783 783 783 783 787 807 807 807 807 807 807 807 807 807 | 143 119 119 134 134 134 134 134 134 164 126 160 160 164 126 101 112 108 112 108 112 102 94 95 91 85 91 85 74 80 84 78 | | 9,467 9,512 9,379 9,708 9,708 9,952 10,138 10,384 10,284 11,224 11,251 11,225 11,251 11,225 11,255 11,257 11,257 11,257 11,257 11,257 11,257 11,315 11,290 11,315 11,290 11,441 11,449 11,449 11,469 11,619 11,661 | 665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,148 X 1,267 1,194 1,200 1,176 984 833 787 875 880 925 1,001 986 940 891 923 878 878 878 878 878 878 871 877 871 871 | 10,132 X 10,435 X 10,945 X 10,975 11,146 11,337 11,560 11,772 12,141 12,141 12,127 12,104 12,141 12,127 12,104 12,141 12,236 12,239 12,239 12,130 12,242 12,109 12,147 12,313 12,255 12,275 12,375 12, | 11,330 X 11,447 X 11,644 X 11,225 11,184 11,102 10,983 10,841 10,624 10,562 10,666 10,656 10,656 10,656 10,656 10,656 10,656 10,656 10,656 10,656 10,656 10,656 10,651 10,611 10,611 10,539 10,548 | 21,46 21,85 22,20 22,23 22,44 22,54 22,54 22,54 22,79 22,79 22,79 22,79 22,79 22,79 22,79 22,79 22,79 22,79 22,79 22,83 22,85 |
| in 96/7 - Spr 97 ar cent | 32 0.3 | 16 2.0 | -3 -3.8 | 3 4.7 | 49 0.4 | -42 -5.4 | 7 0.1 | 7 0.1 | 14 0.1 | Changes Win 96/7 - Spr 97 Per cent | 14 | 31 | -5 | 3 | 43 | -37 | 6 | 8 | 1 |

+

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 the maselves 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.* definition. 8 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 April 1997.

S62 SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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. 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

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.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity,⁺ by age 7.3

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

Total

4555567176699259990534878 4555567777667789980858568

Women

 $\begin{array}{c} 27721\\ 234471597\\ 629880\\ 337488748874\\ 8874889905483709\\ 848682\\ 9905483709\\ 12122\\ 122222\\ 122222\\ 1222222\\ 12222222\\ 122222\\ 122222\\ 12222222\\ 122222\\ 122222\\ 122222\\ 12222222$

 $\begin{array}{c} 3,932\\ 0,0737\\ 3,3351\\ 4,4442\\ 4,4442\\ 4,442\\ 4,455\\ 5,6666\\ 6,72\\ \textbf{2}\\ \textbf{8}\\ \textbf{8}\\ \textbf{728}\\ \textbf{8}\\ \textbf{$

408 428

All persons with second job # Men

240237061908321933726 2222266995589111933726 22222223266995589111933726

16591072200573194406206 1111122221908021433333220

7.4 THOUSANDS

Women

| GREAT BRITAIN | SEASONALL | Y ADJUSTED | §§ | NOT SEAS | SONALLY ADJUS | STED | | | - Andrew | | - SANDS | DEAT BRITAIN | All Full-time + | | | All Part-time i | n main job + |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|---|
| | All aged 16 a | and over | 14/2 | - | Age groups | 10.10 | 00.04 | 05.04 | 05.40 | | i v | GREAT | Total | Men | Women | Total | Men |
| In employment * Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 | All 233,626 233,9957 244,4499 266,1421 255,2555 244,9599 266,1421 255,2555 244,9599 225,2555 244,9599 225,2555 244,9599 225,2555 244,9599 225,2555 244,9599 225,2555 244,9599 225,2555 244,9599 225,2555 244,9599 225,2555 244,9599 225,2555 244,9599 225,2555 244,9599 225,2555 244,9599 225,2555 244,9599 225,2555 244,9599 225,2555 244,9599 225,2555 25555 25555 25555 25555 25555 25555 25555 25555 25555 25555 25555 25555 25555 25555 255555 2555555 | Men 13.845 13.977 13.920 14.052 14.552 14.552 14.552 14.552 14.928 14.025 13.877 13.877 13.877 13.920 14.022 14.007 14.017 1 | 9780 9780 10.018 10.018 10.437 10.437 11.285 11.285 11.291 11.224 11.221 11.241 1. | All 233467 2339864 22539864 22557066 22557066 22557066 2245093 22552360 22552360 22552360 22552360 22552360 22552360 22552250 | 819 854 884 903 801 734 633 538 574 574 574 579 646 646 | 15-19 1,956 2,0934 1,20252 2,128 1,272 | 20-24 2.942 3.01284 3.1218 3.1267 3.1267 3.1267 3.1287 | 25-34 5.189 5.3187 5.6053 6.6453 6.6453 6.645 6.646 6.646 6.740 6.801 6.803 6.801 6.88710 6.88710 | 7.878 8.0439 8.60439 8.6297 8.6795 8.988 8.9988 8.9989 9.014 9.116 9.1188 9.1188 9.1188 9.1188 9.1188 9.1247 9.221 9.2213133 | 50-59 (Women 50-59 (Women 4,693 4,693 4,693 4,693 4,693 4,693 4,693 4,678 4,588 4,586 4,582 4,678 4,678 4,678 4,678 4,678 4,645 4,694 4,723 4,7245 | 65 & over (II) 60 & over (II) 722 674 644 642 767 767 767 767 755 7556 7566 7770 7715 7556 7770 7715 | J - Seasonally 1984 1985 1986 1986 1986 1988 1988 1989 1990 1991 1993 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1995 1996 1996 1996 1996 1997 | y adjusted 18.657 18.947 19.0481 19.0481 19.924 20.649 20.649 20.649 20.649 19.347 19.253 19.253 19.253 19.253 19.2553 19.2557 19.263 19.265 19.265 19.2857 19.2853 19.2854 19.28 | 13,222 133,2945 133,2945 133,2945 133,771 14,149 13,771 14,149 13,744 12,7942 12,9956 12,9956 12,9952 | $\begin{array}{c} 5.67, 8.1, 8.2, 8.3, 8.3, 8.3, 8.3, 8.3, 8.3, 8.3, 8.3$ | 48727 550798 557659 557555 6675555 5675555 66755555 66755555 66755555555 | 562 6611 66134 7499 8755 8779 1.0809 1.12297 1.1256 1.22683 1.2283 1.2281 1.2291 |
| Sum 1996 Aut 1996 Aut 1996 Win 1996/7 Spr 1997 LO unemployed * Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 | 1454 1454 1457 1457 1457 1457 1457 1457 | 1411577 1412583 1412583 141395 18618 14395 18618 17555 17722 14705 17724 14705 17724 14705 17724 14705 17724 145557 17724 15557 17724 15557 17724 155577 17724 155577 17724 1555777 1555777 1555777 1555777 1555777 1555777 1555777 1555777 1555777 1555777 15557777 1555777 155577777777 | 1120597 11125037 11125032 11125032 1116881 12208 12008 12000 | 2018302 2018302 2018302 2018302 2018302 2018302 201930 2019302 201900 201900 201900 201900 201900 201900 201900 201900 201900 201900 201900 201900 201900 201900 201900 201900 2019000 2019000 2019000 2019000 2019000 2019000 2019000 2019000 2019000 20190000000000 | 666794 666794 6677 2217 22032 1093 1291 1101 1121 1121 1121 1121 1121 | 22619 22649 24426 24426 2551 24424 2444 2502 2305 2444 2305 2307 2305 2307 2305 2305 2305 2305 2305 2305 2305 2305 | 4445555 444545555 6300 65007 6526 4529 447 4499 4534 4517 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 445 44 | 6,833 6,6332 6,6326 6,9351 723 756 759 770 627 534 559 775 632 755 775 632 755 775 632 755 775 632 755 755 755 755 755 755 755 755 755 75 | 3306 3344 334449 334449 334449 394449 691 606 6686 6686 6686 6686 6686 6686 6686 | 4.7483 4.7833 4.8834 4.8959 5.028 450 450 450 450 450 450 450 450 450 450 | 7469 7469 7537 7511 599 463 01350 13554 899 463 013550 13554 899 463 013554 899 463 013554 899 463 013554 899 463 013554 899 463 013554 899 463 013554 899 463 013554 899 463 013554 899 463 01355 745 745 745 745 745 745 745 745 745 7 | Not season 1984 1985 1986 1986 1986 1988 1990 1991 1992 1992 1993 1995 1996 1997 1997 | nally adjusted 18,495 18,789 18,821 19,743 20,355 20,009 19,267 18,897 18,893 19,164 19,341 19,164 19,341 19,164 19,341 19,164 19,341 19,164 19,345 19,451 | 13,100 13,231 13,139 13,1625 14,021 14,023 14,063 12,988 12,674 12,888 13,060 13,013 13,013 13,033 12,994 13,043 | 536582 5367918 5667918 6667918 6667918 6667918 6667918 6667918 6667918 6667918 6667918 | 4,874 5,040 5,352 5,352 5,771 5,777 6,004 6,183 6,222 6,241 6,421 6,524 6,554 | 597 6570 7811 9900 1.016 1.093 1.1433 1.1433 1.1434 1.2217 1.2277 1.2273 1.2273 1.2273 |
| Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Aut 1996 Win 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1985 Sum 1985 Sum 1985 Sum 1985 Sum 1985 Sum 1990 Sum 1991 Sum 1991 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Sum 1994 | 100341511 100341511 10030200 100400000000000000000000000000000000 | 1111111 1111111 1111111 1111111 111111 | 842 7796 7789 7895 743 111.1029 100.55174 100.55174 100.65519 100.6665 100.6655 100.65555 100.65555 100.65555 100.655555 100.6555555 100.6555555 100.655555555555555555555555555555555555 | 99295576660 468956726660 147767845757980 147767845757957957957957957957957957957957957957 | 807552031 1122819 1443 704958890 50575221 20819 704958 5057522 505869931 505869931 | 374 288 3992 280 1.078 1.0071 922 8607 8841 9999 1.023 8607 1.023 8811 9607 | 446 3375 3361 3375 3374 315 813 807 806 806 806 808 807 807 807 806 808 808 808 808 808 808 808 808 808 | 644 6639 639 552 552 552 552 554 1.586 1.581 1.486 1.4261 1.4261 1.4261 1.4261 1.4261 1.527 1.526 1.526 1.525 1.526 1.525 1.526 1.527 1.526 1.527 1.526 1.527 1.526 1.527 1.526 1.527 | 635 618 621 65969 5711 5 525 1,6556 1,6556 1,6556 1,6556 1,55576 1,5556 1,5556 1,5556 1,55576 1,5556 1,55576 1,55576 1,55576 1,55576 1,55576 1,55576 1,55576 1,55576 1,555777 1,555777 1,5557777777777777777 | 361 361 3355 3353 3353 3333 3333 3333 33 | 19 255 255 262 262 262 262 262 262 262 262 | Enployees - Si 7 1984 7 1985 7 1985 7 1986 7 1987 7 1980 7 1980 7 1980 7 1980 7 1993 7 1994 7 1994 7 1994 7 1995 7 1995 7 1995 7 1995 7 1995 7 1996 7 1997 7 1995 7 1997 7 | 285 onally adjusted 16,291 16,447 16,447 16,464 17,296 17,476 17,476 16,523 16,523 16,259 16,439 16,439 16,439 16,439 16,431 16,555 16,550 16,550 16,718 16,817 ot seasonally adjusted 16,145 | 11,218 11,1395 10,1395 11,2809 11,4899 11,497 10,713 10,4862 10,68899 10,6647 10,6647 10,6674 10,6675 10,7755 10,8844 11,139 | 5.0738 5.0738 5.02659 5.026547 5.026547 5.026547 5.026547 5.026547 5.026547 5.026547 5.026547 5.026547 5.026547 5.026545 5.026545 5.026545 5.02655 5.02755 5.026555 5.026555 5.026555 5.0265555 5.02655555555555555555555555555555555555 | 4 3693 4 4631 4 4631 4 4773 4 4773 4 50062 55051 55151 55240 55346 55688 556681 55688 56681 55688 56681 55688 55688 | 416 426 4445 5534 649 662 649 726 6790 790 797 726 790 797 822 876 827 837 837 876 876 933 9366 972 |
| Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Autn 1995 Spr 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 Spr 1997 Economic activity ra Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 | 166,5347 166,5517 166,5517 1166,5556 1166,5556 1166,5582 1166,5582 1166,5564 1166,5542 1166,5564 1166,5542 1166,5564 1166,5542 1166,5564 1166,5542 1166,5564 1166,5542 1166,5564 1166,5542 1166,5564 1166,5542 1166,5564 1166,5542 116 | 5914655299465529994655914555914555914555999946666 6,064 76655559900150 4 766555591004422200 | 0.05556613 0.05556623 0.05556623 1.005565623 1.005590 1.00559000000000000000000000000000000000 | 166570657061 662846697961 166646677961 16664666766 1666667646888 66262634412888 662626344128828 662626344128828 662626344128828 663382887 | 60963363 601336362 601336362 6014883 6014883 602568209 602568209 6025686663 602566663 | 1,025 909 9804 9994 9982 1,006 69.9 71.68 74.6 74.1.6 74.1.6 74.1.6 74.2.6 60.3 60.6 | 887 6900 7817 8310 6944 781 799 81.5 82.0 82.1 82.3 82.3 82.3 82.3 82.3 82.3 82.3 82.3 | 1.528 1.498 1.536 1.536 1.536 1.516 1.482 1.482 1.482 1.482 1.482 1.482 1.482 1.482 1.482 1.482 1.483 80.4 80.4 81.3 882.9 883.0 883.0 883.1 | 1,723 1,779 1,746 1,758 1,869 1,869 1,869 1,869 1,869 1,869 1,869 1,869 1,869 84,2 84,2 84,2 84,3 84,5 5,5 | 2467 23457 234580 2422 2423 2542 2424 2424 2424 2424 2424 | 00145 145 145 146 180 180 180 188 199 9 9,179 8,2 7,5 1 7,0 7,0 8,3 1 8,1 8,1 8,1 8,3 7,80 | 57 1985 57 1986 57 1987 57 1987 57 1989 57 1990 57 1991 57 1992 57 1992 57 1993 57 1993 57 1993 57 1994 57 1994 57 1995 55 1994 57 1995 55 1995 55 1995 55 1995 55 1996 55 1997 55 | 16,306 16,312 16,247 16,247 16,282 17,1883 16,169 16,169 16,169 16,139 16,340 16,533 16,455 16,4455 16,4550 16,500 16, | 11.183 10.9399 11.29299 11.339423 10.44243 10.44243 10.44243 10.4424 10.4429 10.4329 10.4329 10.4299 10.5751 10.66224 10.66224 10.77245 10.77245 10.77245 10.77245 10.77245 | 555555 5555577775 5555792999 555792999 55577775 5557775 5557775 5557775 5557775 5557775 5557775 5557775 5557775 5557775 5557775 5557775 5557775 5557775 55575775 55575775 55575775 55575775 55575775 55575775 55575775 55575775 555757575 555757575 555757575 555757575 555757575 5557575755 55575757555757555555 | 4,435 4,527 4,527 4,527 4,577 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 6,555 7,10 8,10 8,10 8,10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1 | 435 452 494 5433 5433 6831 6678 7138 8036 8067 833 803 806 807 834 809 945 945 958 |
| Curi 1984 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Aut 1995 Aut 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Aut 1996 Aut 1996 Aut 1996 Aut 1996 Aut 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 | 02227.7 02227.7 02227.7 02227.7 02222.0 02227.7 02222.0 02227.7 02222.0 02227.7 02222.0 02227.7 02222.0 02227.7 02227.9 02227.9 02227.7 02227.9 02227.9 02227.9 02227.9 02227.9 02227.9 02227.9 02227.9 02227.9 02227.9 02227.9 0227.7 11.7.7 11.7.2 10.7.7 1 | 2308 27226 27226 27226 27226 27226 27226 27226 27227 2727 27727 2 | 20000000000000000000000000000000000000 | 632494 6626652 66633266 666336 666666 66666 66666 66666 66666 6667 111.1 11.1 | 60.14 554.71 600.718 700.718 7 | 682.8 622.1 622.1 662.6 668.6 622.2 669.6 669.0 669.0 669.0 7 9.7 8 9.7 8 9.7 8 9.7 8 9.7 8 9.7 8 9.7 19.7 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 | 80.9 766.7 81.7 77.8 80.9 77.8 80.9 77.8 80.9 77.8 80.9 77.8 80.9 77.7 80.7 77.0 17.6 166.3 14.0 166.3 14.0 14.0 9.6 1 | 83.3 83.34 83.30 83.34 883.45 883.45 883.45 883.45 883.45 883.45 883.45 883.45 883.45 883.45 883.45 883.45 883.45 883.66 122222 111.94 87.81 | 85.0 85.0 885.9 885.7 885.0 885.0 885.0 885.0 885.0 885.0 885.7 884.7 884.7 884.7 884.7 884.7 884.7 884.9 7 7.7 1 97 | 69.0 668.1 668.4 668.3 4 668.4 668.4 668.5 7 668.7 668.7 668.7 668.7 668.7 668.7 668.7 668.7 668.7 668.7 668.7 668.7 668.7 668.7 668.6 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 | 7.90 8.00 8.00 7.90 8.7.7 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.7.8 7.5 8.1 7.5 8.6 6.6.6 6.6.2 6.6.3 4 | 21 1984 21 1985 20 1986 20 1987 20 1987 20 1988 20 1989 20 1990 20 1990 20 1990 20 1991 20 1992 20 1993 20 1993 20 1995 20 1996 20 1997 20 | 21541 1541 222752 212752 212752 | 11-20224450 899374446719241205271884203 2022446719241205271888403 20224260271888403 2022226221199 20222221199 | 307 338 347 403 456 413 413 403 404 4009 4009 4009 4009 4009 411 | 449 462 437 504 554 557 557 602 621 639 621 639 6621 639 6621 679 | 1335 1255 1580 1864 1792 2222 2222 2222 2222 2222 2222 2222 |
| 201 1931 201 1932 201 1934 201 1934 201 1934 201 1934 201 1934 201 1934 201 1935 201 1935 201 1935 201 1935 201 1935 201 1936 201 100 201 100 | 8.4 9.8 9.7 9.7 9.7 9.6 9.1 8.8 8.7 8.6 8.5 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 7.5 7.2 7.2 7.2 | 9.1 1.6 12.5 11.5 11.5 10.6 10.3 10.1 10.0 9.8 9.7 9.4 9.1 8.5 8.2 percentage of p.1 e percentage | 7.3 7.8 7.8 7.3 7.3 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.4 6.3 6.0 | 8.3 10.3 9.6 9.7 9.7 8.8 8.6 8.6 8.5 8.3 7.9 7.4 7.1 6 and over wh | 15.0 16.1 16.9 18.1 23.7 19.6 16.4 17.5 22.6 18.6 23.4 21.1 17.9 0 are economical | 14.6 19.1 19.1 22.4 17.2 21.0 21.0 21.0 21.0 21.0 21.0 21.0 21 | 12.8 15.0 16.4 16.3 14.6 14.4 14.4 14.6 13.0 13.0 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 11.8 | 8.7 10.4 9.9.5 9.5 9.5 8.8 8.8 8.8 8 8.8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 | 67777666664420208865 3 | 7.1 89.60 9.8.39 7.7.8 7.7.1 7.0 8 6.659 5 .9 | 508121166824552553338 6081211668245525533338 8081211668245525533338 808245525533338 808245525533338 808245525533338 808245525533338 808245525533338 808245525533338 808245525533338 808245525533338 808245525533338 808245525533338 808245525533338 808245525533338 808245525533338 8082455555533338 808245555555533338 8082455555555533338 8082455555555555533338 8082455555555555555555555555555555555555 | er employed - 1985 1985 1986 1987 1987 1987 1987 1997 1990 1993 1993 1993 1995 1996 1997 1996 1997 1996 1997 1996 1997 1996 1997 1996 1997 1996 1997 1997 1996 1996 1997 1996 197 | Not seasonally adjuste 2166 21263 2253 22464 2464 2661 2661 2661 26623 26624 26654 2656 26576 26576 2658 2638 | ed 1.846 1.9020 1.90300 2.02233 2.02233 2.02233 2.02233 2.02233 2.02233 2.02233 2.02233 2.0224459 2.01951 2.01967 | 320 351 391 416 448 449 416 416 415 407 407 407 407 407 407 407 407 407 407 | 448 461 503 547 553 5547 5563 5584 6614 6614 6614 6634 6634 6636 6650 | 132 1309 1500 1455 1785 1988 2099 2228 2258 2258 2258 2258 2258 2258 22 |

The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active.
 See corresponding notes to *Table 1*.
 The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.
 Revised April 1997.

eople whose main job is full-time. The definition of full- and part-time for employees and self employed, those on employer-based schemes and unpaid family workers is based on he respondents' own assessment. Those on college-based schemes have been included with part-timers. econd 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.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment 7.5

| | LABOUR | FORCES | URVEY |
|-------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| Alternative | measures of | f unemp | loyment |

Claimant unemployment measure +

.6 THOUSANDS

| GREAT BRITAIN | ILO unemploy | ment measure | | | Claimant uner | mployment measur | e + | And and a second | Soving | ANEAT BRITAIN | ILO unemploy | ment measure | | _ | Claimant une | mployment measure | e + | | |
|---|---|--|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| | Seasonally a | djusted | Transle I | | - 107 | | A Street St | | | Ghear | Not seasonally | y adjusted | | | | | | | |
| | | Nen | | | | | Not ILO unemp | loyed | | | | Nen | | | | 11.0 | Not ILO unem | In | |
| | Claimants | claimants | Total | Difference | Total # | unemployed | inactive | In employment | Total | | Claimants | claimants | Total | Difference | Total # | unemployed | inactive | employment | Total |
| Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 | 1,798 1,828 1,883 1,909 1,862 1,820 1,762 1,698 1,657 1,551 1,480 1,443 1,399 1,443 1,379 1,327 1,255 1,147 1,060 1,036 | 947 957 974 1,027 1,000 1,017 1,031 1,036 1,018 1,010 972 977 991 1,000 971 956 994 999 1,075 1,050 1,050 | 3,143 3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,021 2,361 2,745 2,785 2,857 2,905 2,857 2,905 2,857 2,905 2,857 2,905 2,857 2,905 2,857 2,905 2,857 2,523 2,455 2,523 2,4352,435 | 369 115 38 147 279 422 294 157 126 94 104 72 72 104 123 119 150 105 149 191 202 229 213 293 367 435 | 2,774 2,911 2,993 2,799 2,270 1,742 1,502 2,067 2,588 2,659 2,763 2,837 2,807 2,574 2,597 2,597 2,518 2,417 2,307 2,518 2,417 2,307 2,2171 2,132 2,093 2,041 1,928 1,744 1,602 | 1,798 1,828 1,883 1,909 1,862 1,820 1,862 1,698 1,657 1,657 1,657 1,480 1,443 1,399 1,412 1,379 1,379 1,377 1,255 1,147 1,060 1,036 | 496 568 543 584 574 633 584 585 544 536 544 536 544 536 544 536 544 544 500 519 494 474 468 481 470 412 299 | 294 264 337 359 354 343 340 340 340 340 340 340 284 303 299 265 279 297 305 311 272 267 | 790 811 880 923 925 945 945 945 945 945 945 945 945 845 889 866 828 803 818 759 753 766 786 781 784 566 | ALL 1984 SY 1985 SY 1986 SY 1986 SY 1987 SY 1989 SY 1990 SY 1990 SY 1990 SY 1992 SY 1992 SY 1992 SY 1992 SY 1992 SY 1993 SY 1993 SY 1993 SY 1993 SY 1993 SY 1994 SY 1994 SY 1994 SY 1994 SY 1994 SY 1994 SY 1995 SY | 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 1,801 1,901 1,689 1,658 1,526 1,797 1,689 1,689 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,797 1,689 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,797 1,689 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,527 1,527 1,527 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,526 1,527 1,434 1,437 | 872 826 794 815 737 846 860 883 894 1,018 987 948 1,080 1,045 999 967 1,077 930 942 1,077 930 942 1,077 930 942 1,077 1,077 1,077 998 899 947 | 3,105 2,990 2,912 2,392 1,989 1,989 2,684 2,846 2,846 2,846 2,846 2,847 2,967 2,849 2,942 2,730 2,656 2,734 2,517 2,435 2,376 2,479 2,289 2,289 2,289 2,285 2,327 2,226 2,327 2,226 2,327 2,226 2,327 2,226 2,327 2,327 2,326 2,327 2,227 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 2,226 2,227 | 114 -149 -186 -41 -10 214 373 243 71 189 113 45 -18 120 53 212 212 212 212 212 212 212 212 212 21 | 2,991 3,139 3,139 2,952 2,401 1,775 1,520 2,086 2,613 2,657 2,735 2,922 2,867 2,811 2,721 2,737 2,824 2,523 2,369 2,271 2,224 2,369 2,271 2,224 2,369 2,271 2,224 2,147 2,254 2,116 2,054 1,902 1,798 | 2,233 2,164 2,202 2,096 1,655 1,143 1,034 1,447 1,790 1,828 1,861 1,970 1,970 1,970 1,970 1,970 1,970 1,970 1,658 1,526 1,537 1,797 1,526 1,527 1,797 | 574 778 763 673 568 423 300 390 517 540 602 598 636 583 604 582 547 521 522 496 500 488 487 472 433 | 184 197 183 183 209 186 250 306 263 335 350 368 313 342 353 318 329 296 315 300 206 295 310 309 313 286 | 758 975 986 746 632 486 640 823 829 874 952 966 949 924 935 865 865 866 864 837 822 762 795 798 798 796 785 718 |
| Changes Win 96/7 - Spr 97 Spr 96 - Spr 97 | -24 -291 | -49 6 | -74 -285 | | -142 -491 | -24 -291 | -113 | -5 | -118 | MEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 | 1,607 1,567 | 231 229 225 | 1,838 1,796 1,796 | -257 -377 -392 | 2,094 2,173 2,188 | 1,607 1,567 1,571 | 367 487 492 | 121 118 125 | 488 605 617 |
| MEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 | 1,409 1,437 1,482 1,516 1,481 1,443 1,320 1,287 1,217 1,147 1,129 1,084 1,092 1,085 1,034 | 426 420 436 467 474 469 473 476 487 446 487 446 465 452 482 451 451 451 | 1,861 1,818 1,817 1,755 1,425 1,173 1,173 1,470 1,470 1,835 1,857 1,919 1,983 1,955 1,907 1,882 1,887 1,797 1,774 1,664 1,542 1,542 1,549 1,525 | -95 -208 -251 -188 -150 -62 -22 -92 -146 -181 -202 -212 -221 -221 -221 -221 -221 -22 | 1,956 2,026 2,067 1,943 1,575 1,234 1,100 1,562 1,981 2,138 2,120 2,195 2,176 2,154 2,106 2,053 1,990 1,9923 1,846 1,761 1,712 1,688 1,653 1,653 1,653 | 1,409 1,437 1,482 1,516 1,481 1,443 1,403 1,364 1,320 1,287 1,217 1,147 1,129 1,084 1,082 1,085 1,034 | -169 354 404 379 420 416 468 434 431 396 385 372 393 345 369 357 330 336 | -31 218 197 259 280 243 269 274 251 257 251 257 221 238 235 204 209 221 | -200 572 601 638 679 695 771 703 690 670 636 628 614 583 604 561 539 557 | Sr 1996 Sr 1987 Sr 1987 Sr 1988 Sr 1980 Sr 1990 Sr 1990 Sr 1992 Si 1992 Si 1992 Si 1992 Si 1992 Si 1993 Si 1993 Si 1993 Si 1993 Si 1994 Si 1995 Si 1995 Si 1995 Si 1995 Si 1995 Si 1995 Si 1996 Si 1995 Si 199 | 1,571 1,490 1,176 834 777 1,111 1,415 1,430 1,457 1,546 1,487 1,391 1,391 1,325 1,281 1,191 1,171 1,134 1,080 1,064 1,107 1,040 984 865 834 | 225 226 231 329 343 390 457 436 458 437 504 478 460 440 530 440 530 445 416 528 458 458 427 455 532 550 481 | 1,736 1,408 1,156 1,106 1,454 1,804 1,888 1,883 2,003 2,003 1,924 1,941 1,856 1,812 1,639 1,616 1,550 1,618 1,522 1,534 1,495 1,516 1,415 1,315 | - 392 -311 -260 -114 -129 -202 -336 -244 -281 -203 -220 -256 -252 -101 -176 -198 -187 -711 -102 -144 -121 -27 -19 -62 | 2,188 2,047 1,667 1,270 1,120 1,583 2,006 2,004 2,089 2,224 2,204 2,144 2,106 2,017 1,913 1,815 1,813 1,679 1,6623 1,677 1,616 1,543 1,434 1,377 | 1,371 1,490 1,176 834 777 1,111 1,415 1,430 1,457 1,546 1,487 1,487 1,378 1,378 1,378 1,378 1,378 1,325 1,281 1,191 1,171 1,134 1,064 1,107 1,040 984 865 834 | 4 32 373 294 206 369 375 434 429 466 431 447 409 382 370 411 357 366 350 350 350 348 334 339 329 | 122 118 142 137 225 256 267 269 241 267 268 263 255 231 246 233 204 221 228 229 215 | 517 491 436 344 472 591 594 632 702 718 707 698 716 692 632 632 632 632 632 632 632 632 559 559 559 559 559 569 543 |
| Aut 1996 Win 1996/7 Spr 1997 | 987 894 814 803 | 485 538 512 491 | 1,472 1,432 1,326 1,294 | -76 -32 -4 69 | 1,548 1,464 1,329 1,225 | 987 894 814 803 | 335 340 312 229 | 226 230 204 193 | 561 570 515 422 | Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 | 627 597 631 607 | 641 597 569 569 | 1,267 1,194 1,200 1,176 | 370 228 206 271 | 897 966 993 905 | 627 597 631 607 | 208 291 291 238 | 63 78 71 61 | 270 370 363 299 |
| Changes Win 96/7 - Spr 97 Spr 96 - Spr 97 | -11 | -20 | -32 | | -104 | -11 | -83 | -10 | -93 | Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 | 479 309 257 | 505 524 530 | 984 833 787 | 250 328 388 | 734 505 400 | 479 309 257 | 196 129 94 | 59 67 48 | 255 196 142 |
| WOMEN Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1992 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Min 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Syr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Spr 1996 Aut 1996 Min 1996/7 Spr 1997 | 389 391 401 422 428 418 417 398 378 370 334 370 334 333 314 316 320 294 293 268 253 247 233 | 520 537 538 560 553 552 563 541 524 525 512 527 527 521 502 504 514 504 514 538 509 | 1,282 1,208 1,214 1,191 999 848 803 891 910 928 938 954 972 969 961 919 853 859 845 853 853 842 841 796 782 789 785 743 | 464 323 288 335 304 340 401 386 303 307 295 316 294 319 328 340 313 299 287 299 319 313 322 287 287 287 289 319 313 352 287 289 326 370 365 | 817 885 926 856 605 508 402 505 607 622 643 665 661 665 661 665 661 665 572 547 533 529 519 509 501 493 464 415 377 | 389 391 401 422 428 418 417 398 378 370 334 333 314 316 320 294 293 268 253 247 233 | 142 164 164 164 155 151 152 163 159 165 151 154 150 137 144 130 130 100 70 | 76 67 78 80 75 70 74 72 66 65 66 65 66 63 63 63 63 63 63 64 61 71 77 80 82 82 86 87 4 | 218 231 242 234 224 224 225 225 225 225 225 225 225 22 | At 1992 Sm 1992 At 1992 Win 1992/3 Sm 1993 Sm 1993 At 1993 Sm 1993 Sm 1993 At 1993 At 1994 Sr 1994 Sm 1994 At 1994 Min 1994 At 1995 Sm 1995 Sm 1995 Sm 1995 Sm 1995 Sm 1995 The 1995 The figures are (The claimant co | 336 375 398 403 425 414 425 419 400 364 376 335 334 300 322 321 294 275 253 246 Herived with referen unt figures shown | 540 505 561 551 576 567 540 527 542 485 549 540 471 492 536 549 540 471 492 536 558 506 ce to both the clain employment: the c | 875 880 954 925 1,001 986 940 891 923 878 819 826 871 861 765 770 811 811 752 mant count and the claimant count and fig | 372 273 325 308 289 263 334 340 309 284 313 326 326 327 248 270 300 342 331 LFS results; the to the LFS compared jures for the month | 503 607 633 646 662 667 645 631 607 610 576 556 553 545 524 511 469 421 otal is controlled to d' in the October 1 ts of each LFS qu | 336 375 398 403 425 414 425 419 400 364 376 335 334 300 322 321 294 275 253 246 the actual claimant c 993 issue of the <i>En</i> arter. | 112 151 167 164 168 169 170 152 157 173 165 165 164 156 141 150 140 153 133 104 ount. For a full de <i>pployment Gazett</i> | 56 81 68 78 82 80 72 75 74 70 68 74 68 69 66 62 74 82 84 83 71 scription of the meth | 167 235 243 240 248 242 227 231 243 234 241 222 233 203 224 223 203 224 223 203 224 226 216 175 00d, see the technica |
| Win 96/7 - Spr 97 Spr 96 - Spr 97 | -13 -59 | -29 6 | -42 -53 | | -49 -136 | 131 85 | 133 102 | 2 -7 | -95 -135 | | | | | | | | | | |

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 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.

7.7 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Job-related training received by employees

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Average actual weekly hours⁺ of work by industry sector

7.8

| GREAT BRITAIN | All who received job-r Seasonally adjusted | elated training in the Not seasonally adju | last 4 weeks usted | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | | Age groups | 20-24 | 25-34 | 35-49 | E0 50/01 |
| ALL Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1996 Sum 1996 S | 1.951 2.032 2.196 2.585 2.902 2.585 2.902 2.585 2.902 2.585 2.902 2.826 2.826 2.826 2.826 2.928 2.828 2.928 2.928 2.978 3.0047 3.047 3.047 3.047 | 2,128 2,213 2,430 3,136 3,360 3,3064 3,3064 3,3064 3,3064 2,782 2,764 3,026 2,619 3,026 2,219 3,026 2,219 3,028 8,3026 2,213 2,214 3,202 4,3137 | 410 410 374 363 411 401 401 401 401 258 258 258 258 258 258 258 255 238 222 258 255 255 286 285 286 285 310 | 464 470 5065 5964 6529 604 496 405 405 405 405 402 431 386 447 444 447 444 365 386 416 428 | 559 613 694 793 960 940 878 859 980 844 952 948 1.024 1.013 978 | 546 598 694 849 1067 1067 1060 1060 1060 1006 989 1081 940 1081 940 1081 101 1,138 1099 1,138 1099 | 148 159 164 255 264 284 286 275 275 311 311 225 302 300 276 302 300 276 302 302 302 302 302 302 302 302 302 302 |
| MEN Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 | 1.151 1.170 1.225 1.417 1.669 1.665 1.488 1.457 1.362 1.396 1.422 1.495 1.506 1.511 1.506 1.514 1.514 1.5501 1.514 1.5501 | 1,293 1,308 1,373 1,569 1,706 1,825 1,717 1,608 1,573 1,390 1,405 1,529 1,536 1,536 1,536 1,536 1,536 1,536 1,536 1,538 | 251 224 230 253 267 167 142 117 118 190 1390 1347 156 149 149 149 149 149 | 277 267 312 320 324 292 256 206 215 195 229 229 229 229 229 229 229 229 229 2 | 356 374 415 517 534 501 468 520 520 520 520 522 514 | 324 348 368 448 542 512 522 469 457 514 457 514 463 518 467 522 465 500 | 86 94 85 103 150 154 150 154 147 137 145 155 144 143 155 140 151 |
| WOMEN Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 19 | 800 863 971 1.168 1.349 1.463 1.379 1.341 1.370 1.340 1.356 1.356 1.383 1.433 1.444 1.472 1.422 1.503 1.503 1.565 | 835 906 1,264 1,430 1,556 1,456 1,456 1,456 1,459 1,359 1,497 1,497 1,497 1,497 1,497 1,599 | 159 150 150 176 177 168 157 129 116 97 107 104 185 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 128 | 188 202 253 273 290 237 248 205 196 216 215 225 215 225 215 225 217 217 | 203 239 279 338 364 439 413 413 411 392 455 374 439 470 470 470 404 493 464 | 222 249 326 401 485 524 539 534 566 538 566 533 567 478 552 615 552 615 496 590 601 | 83 65 78 96 131 134 131 132 132 155 137 151 137 151 137 151 137 151 137 151 137 151 136 137 151 136 137 136 136 137 136 137 137 134 131 134 131 134 131 134 131 134 134 |
| | % of all employees # | | | | | | PERCEN |
| | All of working and | | Age groups | 00.04 | 05.04 | 05.40 | 50 50/04 |
| ALL Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1994/5 Spr 1995 S Sum 1995 S Sum 1995 S Sum 1995 S Sum 1996 S Sum 1996 S Sum 1996 S | All of working age + 9.6 9.9 10.7 12.2 13.4 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.6 13.2 13.7 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.8 13.9 14.1 14.0 14.3 | 10.5 10.9 11.9 13.4 13.5 15.5 15.0 14.6 14.7 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 13.2 14.3 12.2 14.3 14.9 12.6 14.3 14.4 | 10-19 24.2 22.3 21.6 23.4 24.4 23.4 20.1 14.4 23.9 17.5 23.9 17.2 24.3 24.3 24.3 24.3 24.3 24.3 24.3 24.3 24.3 24.3 24.3 24.3 24.3 24.4 23.8 24.4 23.9 27.3 24.3 | 20-24 16.1 16.3 17.2 18.9 19.4 20.6 19.0 19.0 19.6 19.6 19.6 19.6 19.6 19.6 19.6 19.6 19.6 19.6 19.0 10.0 | 25-34 11.9 12.6 14.0 15.1 16.1 16.1 16.1 16.1 14.6 14.2 16.2 13.8 15.5 16.7 14.3 15.5 16.3 15.8 | 33-49 7.9 8.6 9.9 11.8 13.3 14.2 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.0 14.2 12.8 13.8 12.8 12.0 12.8 12.8 12.0 13.7 12.8 13.7 13.7 | 50-5 9/84 3.6 4.0 4.0 6.9 6.0 7.5 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.4 7.6 7.4 7.3 7.3 8.2 7.1 7.7 7.8 8.0 |
| MEN Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 | 10.0 10.2 12.1 14.0 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3 14.3 | 11.3 11.5 13.5 15.4 14.4 14.4 12.4 13.7 13.7 13.7 13.5 4 12.7 13.7 13.5 4 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.4 13.5 13.4 13.5 13.4 14.2 1 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13.5 13 | 29.5 26.8 225.9 226.7 30.3 27.8 24.5 24.1 24.1 25.2 23.2 25.1 26.2 23.2 25.5 | 17.9 17.7 18.2 19.9 20.0 20.8 20.3 19.3 20.1 15.7 15.7 15.7 15.7 17.6 17.6 17.6 20.3 14.9 17.6 20.3 14.9 17.6 14.9 17.6 16.8 16.8 16.8 16.8 16.8 16.8 16.8 16 | 12.6 13.1 14.4 15.1 16.8 16.7 16.6 16.2 15.8 14.2 16.0 14.1 15.7 16.6 14.2 15.7 16.6 14.2 15.7 16.6 14.2 15.7 15.5 15.2 | 8.7 9.3 9.9 12.9 13.8 13.6 13.5 13.5 11.5 12.8 13.5 12.8 12.8 12.8 12.8 12.8 12.8 12.8 12.8 | 3.4 3.8 4.5 6.8 8.3 3.9 6.7 6.4 9.3 6.9 5.6 6.9 5.6 6.7 |
| WOMEN Spr 1985 985 Spr 1987 987 Spr 1987 988 Spr 1990 971991 Spr 1991 971992 Spr 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995/\$ Sum 1995/\$ Sum 1995/\$ Sum 1996/\$ Sum 1996/\$ Sum 1996/\$ Sum 1996/\$ | 9.1 9.9.6 102.37 102.37 103.7 103.5 103.9 103.5 103.9 103.5 103.9 103.5 103.9 103.5 103.9 103.5 103.9 103.5 103.9 103.5 103.9 103.5 103.9 103.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 100.5 | 9.5 10.1 11346 1467 1546 14.9 14.0 14.0 15.1 14.8 15.8 15.8 15.6 15.6 | 18.9 17.8 17.5 2000 2006 2009 2002 2006 17.1 18.9 18.4 19.7 18.4 19.7 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 21.4 | 13.9 14.7 16.0 17.9 18.8 20.4 19.1 19.0 17.7 19.1 19.0 17.7 19.4 19.4 19.4 19.8 19.8 19.8 19.8 19.8 20.2 17.0 19.9 20.2 | 10.8 11.9 13.4 15.2 16.2 16.9 16.4 14.9 14.9 14.9 14.9 14.1 16.4 15.5 15.5 16.9 14.5 17.4 16.4 | 7.1 7.7 10.0 11.8 13.9 14.4 14.8 14.4 15.3 14.4 15.3 14.9 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.2 15.7 12.7 14.9 | 4.1 4.32 6.4 8.4 8.4 8.4 8.4 8.4 8.5 8.4 8.4 8.5 9.3 9.3 9.3 9.6 |

| PRITAIN | | | | | SIC 92 (Sta | ndard Indi | ustrial Classi | fication) | | | | | | HOUR |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| GREAT BRITAN | Seasonally | adjusted | Not seaso | nally adjust | ed | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total (millions) #§ | Average | Total (millions) #§ | Average | Agriculture and fishing | Energy and water | Manufac -turing | Constr -uction | Distribution hotels & catering | on Transport & comms | Banking, finance & insurance | Public admin education | Other services | Total Services |
| | | | | | <u>A-B</u> | C,E | D | F | G,H | <u> </u> | J,K | L-N | <u>0-Q</u> | G-Q |
| ALL Sr 1994 Sr 1985 Sr 1985 Sr 1985 Sr 1987 Sr 1987 Sr 1989 Sr 1991 Sr 1991 Sr 1992 Sr 1992 Sr 1992 Sr 1992 Sr 1992 Sr 1992 Sr 1992 Sr 1992 Sr 1992 Sr 1993 Sr 1994 Sr 1993 Sr 1995 Sr 1996 Sr 1997 Sr 1997 | 782 810 814 821 872 894 894 876 829 829 829 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 820 | $\begin{array}{c} 33.1\\ 33.8\\ 33.6\\ 34.4.2\\ 33.9\\ 33.1\\ 33.1\\ 33.1\\ 33.1\\ 33.1\\ 33.1\\ 33.1\\ 33.0\\ 33.3\\ 33.3\\ 33.3\\ 33.3\\ 33.3\\ 33.3\\ 33.3\\ 33.3\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.4\\ 33.3\\ \end{array}$ | 790 818 823 905 905 887 835 828 853 846 801 846 801 845 824 867 817 861 836 876 820 864 845 820 864 845 820 864 845 820 864 845 820 864 845 820 864 845 820 864 845 845 845 845 845 845 845 84 | 33.7 34.4 34.1 34.7 34.7 34.4 33.9 34.1 32.9 34.1 32.9 33.6 32.5 33.9 32.3 33.8 32.6 33.9 32.3 33.8 32.6 34.3 32.7 34.3 32.7 34.3 32.7 34.3 32.7 34.4 32.7 34.4 32.7 32.8 34.4 32.9 32.8 33.4 33.4 33.4 33.4 33.4 33.4 33.4 33 | $\begin{array}{c} 47.7\\ 47.1\\ 47.4\\ 47.4\\ 47.4\\ 47.5\\ 48.0\\ 45.7\\ 43.3\\ 43.3\\ 43.3\\ 43.3\\ 43.3\\ 43.3\\ 43.3\\ 43.3\\ 42.5\\ 45.0\\ 41.0\\ 45.8\\ 45.0\\ 41.0\\ 45.8\\ 44.4\\ 43.9\\ 45.5\\ 44.3\\ 39.4\\ 44.7\\ \end{array}$ | 28.2 35.0 36.2 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.6 37.6 36.9 37.5 37.5 37.5 38.2 35.1 38.2 36.9 36.4 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.6 4 38.6 4 38.6 4 38.6 4 38.6 4 38.6 4 37.9 39.1 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 37.0 | 36.3 37.1 37.2 37.1 37.6 37.5 37.2 36.2 35.8 37.4 37.4 37.4 36.9 35.1 37.3 34.9 37.2 35.4 37.2 35.5 37.7 35.7 35.7 38.0 35.4 37.6 35.7 38.3 38.3 38.3 35.7 | 38.2 38.3 39.8 39.3 39.4 39.0 37.1 7.7 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 | 32.5 33.1 33.2 32.8 33.2 33.1 32.7 32.7 32.7 32.3 31.0 31.9 31.6 32.0 31.6 32.0 31.6 32.0 31.6 32.4 31.5 32.0 31.6 31.2 31.6 30.3 31.2 31.6 30.3 31.2 31.6 30.3 31.2 31.6 30.3 31.2 31.6 30.3 31.2 31.6 30.3 31.2 31.6 30.3 31.2 31.6 30.3 31.2 31.6 30.3 31.2 31.6 30.3 31.2 31.6 30.2 31.6 30.2 31.6 30.2 31.6 31.6 31.6 31.6 31.6 31.6 31.6 31.6 | 37.8 38.6 38.9 39.0 39.4 39.7 38.4 38.7 37.3 38.3 36.8 38.0 37.7 38.4 38.0 38.4 38.0 37.8 39.0 38.9 38.4 39.0 38.9 38.0 39.2 37.6 39.4 38.2 39.4 38.2 39.4 38.2 39.4 38.2 | $\begin{array}{c} 34.5\\ 33.6\\ 33.9\\ 33.1\\ 34.4\\ 33.9\\ 33.9\\ 33.1\\ 32.8\\ 33.8\\ 32.3\\ 33.4\\ 32.8\\ 33.4\\ 32.7\\ 32.7\\ 32.7\\ 32.7\\ 32.7\\ 32.7\\ 32.4\\ 32.8\\ 34.4\\ 32.8\\ 34.1\\ 34.6\\ 32.9\\ 34.3\\ 34.1\\ 34.6\\ 32.9\\ 34.3\\ 35.0\\ 33.7\\ 35.0\\ 32.7\\ 33.9\\ \end{array}$ | 29.1 29.8 29.2 29.3 29.7 28.9 29.7 28.8 27.3 30.0 28.6 29.3 27.1 29.8 28.6 27.1 28.5 27.1 28.5 29.7 30.2 28.5 29.7 30.2 28.5 29.7 30.2 28.5 29.7 30.2 28.5 29.7 28.6 29.7 28.6 29.7 28.6 29.7 28.6 29.7 29.3 29.7 29.3 29.7 29.3 29.7 29.3 29.7 29.3 29.7 29.3 29.7 29.3 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 29.7 | 30.2 30.1 31.4 31.5 31.8 31.2 30.6 31.1 29.6 30.8 30.1 30.3 29.2 29.5 30.1 28.4 30.6 29.9 29.5 30.1 28.4 30.6 29.9 27.9 30.3 28.7 30.6 29.9 27.9 30.7 27.9 27.9 | 31.7 32.3 32.1 32.7 32.6 32.2 32.4 33.2 31.0 32.3 30.7 31.8 30.7 31.0 32.0 32.0 31.8 30.7 32.0 32.0 32.0 32.0 32.0 32.0 32.0 32.0 |
| HEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1982 Spr 1982 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Min 1993/Ai Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1996 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 | 530 545 551 581 593 575 538 536 534 530 528 530 528 530 528 530 528 536 541 544 548 544 548 548 547 548 551 551 552 557 | 38.3 39.1 39.3 40.0 40.0 39.5 39.4 38.6 38.6 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.9 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.0 39 | 536 551 557 587 602 600 582 540 539 551 509 536 526 546 526 544 561 525 557 544 566 526 556 526 556 547 572 530 559 | 38.9 39.8 39.9 40.6 40.1 40.1 38.9 37.4 38.2 39.9 37.4 38.2 39.8 37.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39.6 39 | $\begin{array}{c} 52.4\\ 52.2\\ 51.9\\ 52.1\\ 52.1\\ 52.1\\ 52.1\\ 52.2\\ 9.9\\ 50.1\\ 48.2\\ 44.3\\ 47.9\\ 48.5\\ 47.4\\ 44.3\\ 48.5\\ 51.7\\ 49.9\\ 44.6\\ 50.2\\ 51.4\\ 48.1\\ $ | 28.2 35.9 37.9 38.1 38.5 39.1 38.8 38.4 39.2 39.0 39.0 38.5 38.5 38.1 39.2 39.0 38.5 38.1 30.2 38.1 38.1 38.5 38.1 40.2 38.1 39.2 38.1 38.1 38.2 39.2 39.0 2 38.5 38.1 38.5 38.7 40.2 38.5 38.1 38.5 38.7 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 39.2 | 38.9 39.6 39.7 40.8 40.2 39.7 38.7 40.0 38.7 38.2 40.0 36.8 39.6 37.6 39.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 40.3 38.1 40.7 37.7 40.2 38.1 40.7 37.7 38.1 40.7 37.7 3 39.7 | 39.5 39.6 39.7 41.1 40.9 40.3 38.9 39.5 40.2 36.5 39.9 39.5 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 | 41.5 41.7 42.1 41.4 40.8 40.1 40.2 40.1 40.8 38.8 40.2 39.6 40.2 39.6 40.2 38.8 39.7 39.2 38.8 39.9 38.9 39.9 38.9 39.7 37.9 38.7 37.9 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 | $\begin{array}{c} 39.8\\ 40.6\\ 40.9\\ 41.6\\ 41.8\\ 42.4\\ 41.3\\ 41.5\\ 40.7\\ 40.3\\ 41.4\\ 39.9\\ 41.0\\ 40.5\\ 41.3\\ 40.2\\ 41.4\\ 41.0\\ 41.6\\ 40.3\\ 41.5\\ 40.5\\ 41.5\\ 40.5\\ 41.7\\ 40.3\\ 40.5\\ 40.7\\ 41.8\\ 39.8\\ 40.8\\ 40.8\\ \end{array}$ | 37.3 38.7 39.0 39.6 39.3 39.2 39.2 39.2 37.7 39.2 37.1 38.2 37.5 38.0 39.3 38.0 39.3 38.0 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.5 39.3 39.5 39.3 39.5 39.3 39.5 39.3 39.7 39.3 39.5 39.3 39.7 39.3 39.5 39.3 39.7 39.3 39.5 39.3 39.5 39.5 39.5 39.5 39.5 | $\begin{array}{c} 36.3\\ 37.2\\ 36.6\\ 37.3\\ 37.3\\ 37.3\\ 36.8\\ 37.3\\ 36.8\\ 37.3\\ 36.8\\ 37.3\\ 36.5\\ 34.1\\ 37.8\\ 35.8\\ 36.5\\ 34.0\\ 37.0\\ 35.3\\ 36.5\\ 33.8\\ 37.4\\ 35.8\\ 36.8\\ 37.4\\ 35.8\\ 36.8\\ 37.4\\ 35.8\\ 36.6\\ 37.8\\ 36.6\\ 34.5\\ 37.8\\ 34.6\\ 37.8\\ 34.6\\ 37.8\\ 34.6\\ 35.8\\$ | 37.9 37.6 37.5 38.3 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 36.8 37.9 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.9 34.8 35.9 34.4 37.4 37.4 35.7 36.6 2 37.7 36.6 33.7 35.7 35.7 35.7 35.7 35.7 35.7 35.7 | 38.9 39.5 39.6 39.9 40.0 40.0 39.6 39.6 37.6 39.6 37.6 39.6 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.7 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 37.2 37.2 37.2 38.7 37.2 38.7 37.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 39.1 |
| WOMEN \$ WOMEN \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ | 252 264 269 271 299 301 301 299 292 292 293 293 293 294 295 295 295 295 295 295 295 295 295 295 | $\begin{array}{c} 25.8\\ 26.4\\ 26.0\\ 26.6\\ 26.6\\ 26.6\\ 26.6\\ 26.6\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.3\\ 26.3\\ 26.4\\ 26.3\\ 26.4\\ 26.3\\ 26.4\\ 26.3\\ 26.2\\ 26.3\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ \end{array}$ | 254 267 272 274 295 303 305 295 289 302 288 300 288 300 287 300 288 300 287 300 287 300 288 300 292 310 292 310 292 310 307 397 307 397 307 397 307 307 307 307 307 307 307 307 307 30 | $\begin{array}{c} 26.2\\ 26.8\\ 26.4\\ 27.3\\ 27.0\\ 26.9\\ 27.1\\ 26.3\\ 25.6\\ 26.7\\ 25.6\\ 26.7\\ 25.6\\ 27.1\\ 25.9\\ 25.6\\ 27.1\\ 25.6\\ 27.1\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.4\\ 25.6\\ 25.6\\ 27.6\\ 25.6\\$ | 29.5 29.2 31.2 32.6 31.2 32.1 33.9 29.6 27.2 29.0 26.7 26.1 27.9 31.3 30.4 34.1 33.9 30.4 34.1 33.2 32.3 30.4 31.5 31.5 31.5 31.5 31.5 31.5 31.5 31.5 | 28.5 29.7 33.0 30.7 30.4 30.2 30.5 30.3 30.6 30.2 30.3 30.6 30.2 28.7 30.2 28.7 30.4 31.6 30.7 30.4 31.7 30.4 31.7 30.4 31.7 30.4 30.7 30.4 30.7 30.4 30.6 30.7 30.2 30.5 30.5 30.5 30.5 30.5 30.5 30.5 30.5 | 29.9 30.9 30.4 31.2 30.5 30.8 30.9 29.8 30.9 28.6 30.2 28.9 30.7 29.2 28.9 30.7 29.2 30.7 29.2 30.6 29.1 31.1 29.5 31.1 29.5 31.1 29.5 31.1 29.5 31.1 29.5 31.2 29.3 30.8 30.8 20.8 30.7 29.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 30 | 23.9 24.3 27.5 24.4 26.5 25.8 26.0 27.1 24.6 25.3 23.3 24.7 22.0 24.7 22.0 24.4 23.8 24.4 22.5 23.8 24.4 22.5 23.8 24.4 22.5 23.8 24.4 24.5 23.9 25.8 25.9 26.0 22.9 24.8 | 25.0 25.4 27.0 25.2 25.5 25.5 25.5 24.8 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 | $\begin{array}{c} 30.2\\ 31.3\\ 33.8\\ 30.0\\ 31.2\\ 29.3\\ 29.3\\ 29.3\\ 27.4\\ 28.7\\ 29.0\\ 29.0\\ 30.0\\ 30.0\\ 30.0\\ 30.0\\ 30.0\\ 30.0\\ 30.3\\ 29.6\\ 30.3\\ 29.8\\ 30.5\\ 28.8\\ 30.5\\ 28.8\\ 30.1\\ 30.0\\ 31.4\\ 30.0\\ 29.4\\ \end{array}$ | 27.1 27.8 30.0 27.7 28.4 28.4 28.4 27.5 27.5 27.8 27.1 28.1 27.1 27.8 26.8 26.8 26.8 26.8 26.8 27.9 27.1 28.0 28.0 28.6 27.2 28.6 28.6 27.2 28.6 28.6 27.5 27.5 27.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 26.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 26.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 26.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 26.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 27.5 27.8 26.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 27.5 27.8 26.8 26.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 26.8 26.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 26.8 26.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 26.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 26.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 27.5 27.8 26.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 26.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 27.5 27.8 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 27.5 27.8 26.8 26.8 27.5 27.8 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 27.1 28.0 28.0 27.1 28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0 28.0 27.1 28.0 28.0 28.6 28.0 28.6 27.9 27.1 28.0 28.6 28.0 28.6 27.9 27.2 28.0 28.6 27.2 28.6 28.0 28.6 27.2 28.6 28.6 27.2 28.6 28.6 27.2 28.6 28.6 27.2 28.6 28.5 28.6 27.2 28.6 27.2 28.6 28.5 28.6 27.2 28.6 28.5 28.6 28.5 28.6 27.2 28.6 28.5 28.6 28.5 28.5 28.5 28.5 28.5 28.5 28.5 28.5 | $\begin{array}{c} 25.0\\ 25.6\\ 28.4\\ 24.7\\ 25.3\\ 25.9\\ 24.1\\ 26.3\\ 25.9\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.6\\ 24.5\\ 26.6\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\$ | 23.7 23.8 25.7 25.7 25.7 26.1 25.7 26.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 25.5 24.1 23.9 24.1 23.2 24.6 24.6 24.7 24.9 22.9 24.4 24.9 22.9 22.8 | $\begin{array}{c} 25.4\\ 25.9\\ 28.2\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.5\\ 26.3\\ 26.4\\ 26.3\\ 25.3\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.4\\ 124.0\\ 24.1\\ 25.4\\ 26.2\\ 26.4\\ 26.2\\ 26.4\\ 26.2\\ 26.3\\ 26.7\\ 25.5\\ 26.7\\ 25.5\\ 26.7$ |

Average hours actually worked in reference week, including hours worked in second jobs.
 Includes people with workplace outside the UK and those who did not state their industry.
 For people with two jobs, all hours are allocated to the industry sector of main job.

THOUSA

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.

S68 SEPTEMBER 1997 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.1 Number of people participating in Training and Enterprise Programmes

8.3

S71

| | Training For | Work | | Youth Traini (including ci | ng redits) | | Modern Apprentices | hips | |
|---------------|--------------|-------|----------------------|-------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------------|
| Period ending | England | Wales | England and Wales | England | Wales | England and Wales | England | Wales | England and Wales |
| 1990-91* | 114.7 | 10.3 | 124.9 | 193.2 | 16.4 | 209.5 | | | |
| 1991-92* | 127 7 | 11.5 | 139.2 | 233.2 | 16.5 | 249.6 | | | |
| 1992-93# | 133.4 | 12.6 | 145.2 | 231.8 | 14.8 | 246.9 | | | |
| 1993-94 | 124.4 | 87 | 133.1 | 234 1 | 16.1 | 250.2 | | | |
| 1004-05 | 94.9 | 8.6 | 103.4 | 224.2 | 15.3 | 239.5 | | | |
| 1995-96 | 68.2 | 4 7 | 72.8 | 211.0 | 13.2 | 224.2 | 24.8 | 3.0 | |
| 1996-97+ | 55.1 | 3.8 | 58.9 | 199.9 | 14.8 | 214.6 | 74.7 | 6.1 | 27.8 80.8 |
| 1995 23 Apr | 75.4 | 6.6 | 82.0 | 214.4 | 14.6 | 229.0 | 1.3 | 0.4 | 1.7 |
| 21 May | 73.1 | 6.3 | 79.2 | 213.6 | 15.1 | 228.7 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 1./ |
| 18 Jun | 69.7 | 6.1 | 75.8 | 211.9 | 15.1 | 227.0 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.7 |
| 16 Jul | 63.2 | 5.0 | 68.3 | 222.0 | 15.5 | 237.5 | 2.1 | 0.3 | 1.8 |
| 13 400 | 60.1 | 47 | 64.9 | 224 4 | 15.5 | 239.9 * | 2.8 | 0.4 | 2.4 |
| 13 Sen | 58.4 | 4.5 | 62.9 | 224.6 | 15.5 | 240 1 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 3.2 |
| 08 Oct | 61.6 | 4.8 | 66.4 | 229.6 | 16.0 | 245.6 | 9.7 | 1 4 | 6.1 |
| OF Nov | 63.4 | 5.0 | 68 5 | 220.0 | 16.0 | 246.0 | 12.3 | 1.4 | 11.1 |
| 03 Nov | 03.4 | 5.0 | 70.2 | 230.0 | 15.0 | 240.0 | 14.0 | 1.0 | 14.2 |
| US Dec | 05.3 | 5.0 | 70.5 | 220.0 | 15.9 | 244.5 | 14.9 | 2.0 | 16.9 |
| 31 Dec | 60.7 | 4.8 | 05.5 | 224.2 | 15.5 | 239.7 | 10.0 | 2.1 | 18.9 |
| 1996 28 Jan | 63.4 | 4.8 | 68.7 | 221.7 | 14.6 | 236.4 | 18.9 | 2.1 | 21.0 |
| 25 Feb | 66.9 | 4.9 | 71.8 | 218.6 | 13.3 | 232.0 | 21.4 | 2.7 | 24.4 |
| 24 Mar | 68.1 | 4.7 | 72.8 | 210.9 | 13.2 | 224.1 | 24.8 | 3.0 | 24.1 |
| 28 Apr | 62.1 | 4.3 | 66.4 | 201.9 | 12.8 | 214.6 | 27.3 | 3.4 | 27.8 |
| 26 May | 61.9 | 4 1 | 66.1 | 198.8 | 12.9 | 211.7 | 29.1 | 3.5 | 30.7 |
| 23 Jun | 60.9 | 4.0 | 64.9 | 198.5 | 12.8 | 211.3 | 31.1 | 4.0 | 32./ |
| 21 Jul | 58.8 | 3.5 | 62.2 | 208.2 | 13.1 | 221.4 | 35.2 | 3.8 | 35.1 |
| 18 400 | 56.4 | 3.4 | 59.8 | 210.1 | 13.6 | 223 7 | 30.2 | 1.0 | 38.9 |
| 15 Con | 50.4 | 2.4 | 50.5 | 211.1 | 12.0 | 225.7 | 17 1 | 4.0 | 43.2 |
| 13 Sep | 50.0 | 0.4 | 59.5 | 211.7 | 10.9 | 220.0 | 47.4 | 4.7 | 52.2 |
| 13 UCI | 50.1 | 3.0 | 61.0 | 212.9 | 14.4 | 227.3 | 53.7 | 5.3 | 59.0 |
| 10 NOV | 58.8 | 3.9 | 62.7 | 212.0 | 14.9 | 226.9 | 58.8 | 5.5 | 64.2 |
| 08 Dec | 59.3 | 3.9 | 63.2 | 210.9 | 15.2 | 226.1 | 63.3 | 5.8 | 69.0 |
| 1997 05 Jan | 53.9 | 3.6 | 57.5 | 205.4 | 15.1 | 220.5 | 65.0 | 5.7 | 70.7 |
| 02 Feb | 57.2 | 3.8 | 61.0 | 204.0 | 15.1 | 219.1 | 68.3 | 6.1 | 74.4 |
| 02 Mar | 58.2 | 4.0 | 62.2 | 199.1 | 14.9 | 214.1 | 72.5 | 6.1 | 78.7 |
| 30 Mar | 54.3 | 3.8 | 58.1 | 192.6 | 14.8 | 207.4 | 75.6 | 6.1 | 81.7 |
| 04 May | 49.9 | 3.6 | 53.5 | 182.2 | 14.8 | 197.0 | 75.4 | 71 | 92.4 |
| 01 Jun | 48.7 | 3.9 | 52.6 | 178.5 | 13.1 | 191.5 | 75.7 | 64 | 02.4 |

Source: TEC Management Info

Note: Modern Apprenticeships were launched in September 1995 (in England and Wales; at the end of 1995 in Scotland), following prototyping in 17 industry sectors. Accel
 Apprenticeships for 18 and 19-year-old school and college leavers, also launched in September 1995, have been merged with Modern Apprenticeships from April 1996 in Eng
 they will continue separately in Wales). Modern Apprenticeships aim to increase significantly the number of young people trained to technician, supervisory and equivalent
 NVQ 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 Ap
 Employment Training.
 Employment Training and Employment Action.
 1996-97 starts and in training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).

8.2 **GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING** Number of starts on Training and Enterprise Programmes

| | Training For | Work#* | | Youth Trainin (including cr | ng edits) | | Modern Apprentices | hips | |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|--|---|---|---|
| Period ending | England | Wales | England and Wales | England | Wales | England and Wales | England | Wales | England and Wales |
| 1990-91 1991-92 1992-93 1993-94 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 | 280.2 253.2 291.2 290.7 269.7 212.4 213.4 | 24.4 24.0 27.0 19.1 19.3 12.1 12.5 | 304.6 277.2 318.4 309.8 289.1 224.4 226.5 | 225.9 227.4 236.4 238.7 251.8 251.1 232.9 | 18.2 17.9 16.7 17.6 16.7 17.4 22.0 | 244.1 245.3 251.7 256.3 268.5 268.1 254.3 | 25.9 67.8 | 2.6 5.3 | 28.4 73.1 |
| 1995 23 Apr 21 May 18 Jun 16 Jul 13 Aug 13 Sep 08 Oct 05 Nov 03 Dec 31 Dec | 11.2 15.0 14.6 15.2 13.9 14.5 20.3 18.5 18.5 10.2 | 0.7 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.8 1.5 1.2 1.0 0.6 | 12.0 15.7 15.4 16.1 14.7 15.2 21.8 19.4 19.5 10.8 | 11.3 11.7 13.6 34.7 25.0 26.1 32.9 19.4 17.2 10.2 | 1.0 1.1 1.9 1.7 2.3 1.6 1.3 0.7 | 12.3 12.8 14.7 36.6 26.7 28.0 35.2 21.0 18.5 10.9 | 0.1 0.2 0.6 0.8 2.8 4.3 2.8 2.7 2.1 | 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.7 0.3 0.2 0.2 | 0.1 0.2 0.6 0.8 3.0 5.0 3.0 3.0 2.3 |
| 1996 28 Jan 25 Feb 24 Mar 28 Apr 26 May 23 Jun 21 Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 13 Oct 10 Nov 08 Dec | $\begin{array}{c} 17.6\\ 20.6\\ 22.7\\ 18.4\\ 17.2\\ 16.2\\ 17.0\\ 15.5\\ 16.2\\ 19.8\\ 18.3\\ 17.6\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{c} 1.0\\ 0.9\\ 0.9\\ 0.9\\ 1.0\\ 0.9\\ 0.9\\ 0.9\\ 1.0\\ 1.5\\ 1.1\\ 1.1\end{array}$ | 18.6 21.5 23.7 19.4 18.2 17.1 18.0 16.3 17.2 21.3 19.4 18.7 | 15.6 16.2 16.9 15.0 12.0 16.7 33.8 22.6 28.7 24.5 17.9 15.6 | $\begin{array}{c} 1.0\\ 0.9\\ 1.0\\ 3.3\\ 1.1\\ 1.2\\ 1.7\\ 2.2\\ 2.1\\ 1.8\\ 1.6\end{array}$ | 16.6 17.1 17.9 18.3 13.1 17.9 35.5 24.3 30.9 26.7 19.7 17.2 | 2.4 3.1 4.0 2.5 2.8 4.9 5.1 9.7 8.1 6.7 6.3 | $\begin{array}{c} 0.2\\ 0.4\\ 0.3\\ 0.3\\ 0.4\\ 0.4\\ 0.4\\ 1.0\\ 0.8\\ 0.6\\ 0.4\end{array}$ | 2.6 3.4 4.4 3.1 2.7 3.0 5.2 5.5 10.6 8.9 7.3 6.7 |
| 1997 05 Jan 02 Feb 02 Mar 30 Mar 04 May 01 Jun | 7.1 17.9 18.7 15.5 16.9 12.1 | 0.4 1.1 1.2 0.6 1.0 0.7 | 7.5 19.0 19.9 16.1 17.9 12.8 | 7.1 15.1 12.9 12.0 12.3 8.9 | 0.7 1.2 1.2 1.5 1.2 0.9 | 7.8 16.4 14.1 13.5 13.6 9.9 | 3.0 5.4 6.3 5.3 4.8 2.5 | 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.1 | 3.2 5.8 6.5 5.6 5.0 2.7 |

1990-91 and 1991-92 Employment Training; 1992-93 Employment Training Action.
 1996-97 in training includes Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).

| WALES | | Percentage o | f survey respondents | s who were: | Percentage of survey respondents who were: | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|--|----------|----------------------------|---------------|
| NGLAND and the | Month of leaving# | In a job | In a positive outcome** | Unemployed | Completers## | In a job | In a positive outcome** | Unemployed |
| onth of survey" | (1000.91) | 33 | 36 | 53 | 49 | 37 | 40 | 48 |
| u on to Sep 91 | (1001 02) | 31 | 36 | 55 | 55 | 35 | 41 | 51 |
| at of to Sep 92 | (1991-92) | 25 | 41 | 52 | 60 | 38 | 44 | 48 |
| a op to Sep 93 | (1992-93) | 35 | 41 | 18 | 61 | 40 | 47 | 45 |
| Li os to Sep 94 | (1993-94) | 30 | 40 | 40 | 66 | 40 | 45 | 46 |
| Cl 90 to Sep 95 | (1994-95) | 38 | 42 | 40 | 70 | 40 | 46 | 15 |
| ct 95 to Sep 96 | (1995-96) | 39 | 44 | 47 | 70 | 41 | 40 | 45 |
| | (Apr 94) | 37 | 43 | 47 | 64 | 39 | 45 | 45 |
| gg4 Oct | (May 94) | 37 | 42 | 48 | 62 | 40 | 45 | 46 |
| Nov | (lun 94) | 36 | 43 | 47 | 66 | 37 | 45 | 46 |
| Dec | (5011 54) | | | | | | | and the state |
| | (Jul 94) | 36 | 45 | 45 | 71 | 38 | 47 | 43 |
| 995 Jan | (Aug. 94) | 37 | 43 | 48 | 66 | 40 | 46 | 45 |
| Feb | (Sen 94) | 38 | 44 | 46 | 65 | 40 | 46 | 45 |
| Mar | (Oct 94) | 40 | 43 | 48 | 61 | 43 | 47 | 45 |
| Apr | (Nov 94) | 30 | 41 | 50 | 62 | 42 | 45 | 47 |
| May | (NOV 94) | 41 | 13 | 48 | 69 | 44 | 46 | 46 |
| Jun | (Dec 94) | 41 | 40 | 40 51 | 63 | 40 | 43 | 49 |
| Jul | (Jan 95) | 37 | 40 | 51 | 65 | 40 | 12 | 48 |
| Aug | (Feb 95) | 37 | 40 | 50 | 05 | 40 | 42 | 40 |
| Sent | (Mar 95) | 37 | 41 | 49 | 70 | 39 | 43 | 40 |
| Oct | (Apr 95) | 40 | 44 | 46 | 68 | 42 | 40 | 45 |
| Nov | (May 95) | 41 | 45 | 46 | 69 | 42 | 46 | 45 |
| Dec | (Jun 95) | 38 | 45 | 45 | 72 | 38 | 46 | 44 |
| | (Jul 95) | 37 | 44 | 47 | 72 | 39 | 46 | 45 |
| 996 Jan | (Aug. 95) | 39 | 45 | 46 | 69 | 42 | 47 | 45 |
| Feb | (Sep 95) | 39 | 45 | 46 | 68 | 41 | 47 | 45 |
| Mar | (Oct 95) | 41 | 45 | 48 | 67 | 44 | 47 | 45 |
| Apr | (Nov OF) | 40 | 11 | 48 | 67 | 43 | 46 | 47 |
| May | (100/ 95) | 40 | 44 | 40 | 73 | 13 | 46 | 46 |
| Jun | (Dec 95) | 41 | 44 | 47 | 67 | 11 | 45 | 47 |
| Jul | (Jan 96) | 30 | 42 | 49 | 70 | 40 | 45 | 17 |
| Aug | (Feb 96) | 40 | 44 | 48 | 70 | 42 | 45 | 47 |
| Sept | (Mar 96) | 39 | 44 | 46 | 72 | 40 | 45 | 45 |
| Oct | (Apr 96) | 43 | 48 | 43 | 68 | 44 | 49 | • 42 |
| Nov | (May 96) | 42 | 47 | 44 | 71 | 43 | 48 | 44 |
| Dec | (Jun 96) | 40 | 47 | 44 | 72 | 41 | 49 | 43 |
| 107 Jan | (101 96) | 43 | 49 | 42 | 71 | 45 | 51 | 41 |
| 99/ Jan | (Aug 96) | 45 | 51 | 40 | 71 | 47 | 53 | 38 |
| Feb | (Sep 96) | 44 | 50 | 41 | 70 | 46 | 52 | 40 |
| Mar | (Oct 06) | 47 | 51 | 41 | 71 | 49 | 52 | 40 |
| Apr | (Oct 96) | 47 | 51 | 41 | | 45 | 01 | 40 |
| urrent and previous y | ear to date | | | | | | | |
| w 05 to Apr 96 | (Nov 94 to Oct 95) | 39 | 43 | 48 | 68 | 41 | 45 | 46 |
| ay 95 to Apr 97 | (Nov 95 to Oct 96) | 42 | 47 | 45 | 70 | 44 | 48 | 43 |
| ay ao to whi at | (100 00 00 001 00) | | | | | | | |

eavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. aning for Work (TIW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. he figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 March 1993, and left after that date. he will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET. he will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET. he positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training. he who responded positively to the question, "When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you nd the organiser of your training?" Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.4 Training for Work: qualifications of leavers

| | Tried for a qualification | Gained any full/part | Gained | Tried for a | Gained any | Gained | |
|------------------|--|--|---------------|---|--|---|---|
| nth of loouina# | | qualification | qualification | qualification | qualification | any full qualification | |
| 00.01) | 47 | | | EE | | | |
| 90-91) | 47 | 29 | 29 | 55 | 44 | 44 | |
| 91-92) | 51 | 34 | 20 | 50 | 40 | 41 | |
| 92-93) | 55 | 39 | 33 | 60 | 53 | 47 | |
| 93-94) | 58 | 41 | 35 | 64 | 57 | 51 | |
| 94-95) | 61 | 45 | 39 | 64 | 58 | 52 | |
| 95-96) | 63 | 48 | 41 | 66 | 60 | 54 | |
| or 94) | 56 | 41 | 35 | 60 | 54 | 48 | |
| ay 94) | 57 | 41 | 34 | 60 | 54 | 48 | |
| n 94) | 62 | 47 | 39 | 67 | 60 | 53 | |
| 194) | 65 | 53 | 45 | 70 | 65 | 57 | |
| ia 94) | 59 | 44 | 38 | 63 | 57 | 51 | |
| p 94) | 61 | 44 | 38 | 65 | 59 | 53 | |
| 1 94) | 58 | 40 | 34 | 61 | 55 | 49 | |
| 94) | 59 | 12 | 36 | 62 | 57 | 51 | |
| 0 94) | 50 | 12 | 37 | 60 | 54 | 19 | |
| D 05) | 55 | 45 | 57 | 00 | 54 | 40 | |
| 11 95) h 05) | 03 | 45 | 40 | 00 | 60 | 55 | |
| iD 95) | 63 | 40 | 39 | 00 | 60 | 54 | |
| ar 95) | 64 | 49 | 42 | 66 | 61 | 54 | |
| or 95) | 65 | 50 | 43 | 68 | 62 | 55 | |
| ay 95) | 66 | 50 | 42 | 68 | 61 | 54 | |
| n 95) | 71 | 57 | 49 | 75 | 69 | 62 | |
| 1 95) | 67 | 53 | 46 | 71 | 65 | 59 | |
| ig 95) | 64 | 48 | 42 | 67 | 60 | 54 | |
| 95) | 66 | 50 | 44 | 71 | 64 | 58 | |
| ot 95) | 60 | 43 | 38 | 64 | 56 | 51 | |
| 0V 95) | 56 | 40 | 34 | 58 | 52 | 46 | |
| 95) | 59 | 44 | 30 | 61 | 55 | 10 | |
| n 96) | 62 | 11 | 38 | 66 | 50 | 40 | |
| b 06) | 50 | 44 | 20 | 60 | 55 | 50 | |
| or 06) | 59 | 43 | 30 | 03 | 55 | 50 | |
| al 90) | 59 | 45 | 39 | 02 | 50 | 50 | |
| 01 96) | 59 | 43 | 37 | 61 | 54 | 49 | |
| ay 96) | 59 | 44 | 38 | 61 | 54 | 48 | |
| n 96) | 61 | 46 | 40 | 64 | 58 | 52 | |
| 196) | 61 | 45 | 39 | 64 | 57 | 51 | |
| ıg 96) | 58 | 43 | 38 | 60 | 54 | 49 | |
| ep 96) | 59 | 44 | 38 | 62 | 55 | 50 | |
| ct 96) | 55 | • 41 | 36 | 57 | 52 | 46 | |
| o date | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| ov 94 to Oct 95) | 64 | 48 | 42 | 67 | 61 | 55 | |
| | r 95) yy 95) 95) 95) y 95) r 95) r 95) r 95) r 95) r 95) r 96) 96) r 96) r 96) r 96) r 96) g 96) g 96) g 96) p 96) r 96) o date | r 95) 65 ry 95) 66 n 95) 71 95) 67 g 95) 64 p 95) 64 p 95) 66 rt 95) 60 ry 96) 59 r 96) 59 r 96) 59 r 96) 59 r 96) 51 g 96) 51 g 96) 51 g 96) 55 s9 rt 96) 59 r 96) 59 rt 96) 59 rt 96) 59 rt 96) 59 rt 96) 59 rt 96) 58 p 96) 58 p 96) 58 p 96) 59 rt 96 59 rt 96 59 59 rt 96 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 59 | | $ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | r 95) 65 50 43 68 y 95) 66 50 42 68 n 95) 71 57 49 75 95) 67 53 46 71 g 95) 64 48 42 67 p 95) 64 48 42 67 p 95) 66 50 44 71 t 95) 60 43 38 64 v 95) 56 40 34 58 c 95) 59 44 39 61 n 96) 62 44 38 66 b 96) 59 43 38 63 ur 96) 59 43 37 61 up 96) 59 43 38 61 n 96) 61 46 40 64 up 96) 59 43 38 62 up 96) 59 44 38 62 up 96) 59 44 38 62 | r 95) 65 50 43 68 62 y 95) 66 50 42 68 61 n 95) 71 57 49 75 69 95) 67 53 46 71 65 g 95) 64 48 42 67 60 g 95) 64 48 42 67 60 y 95) 66 50 44 71 64 t 95) 60 43 38 64 56 y 95) 56 40 34 58 52 y 95) 59 44 39 61 55 y 96) 59 43 38 66 59 y 96) 59 43 38 61 54 y 96) 59 44 38 | r 95) 65 50 43 68 62 55 y 95) 66 50 43 68 61 54 67 57 49 75 69 62 95) 67 53 46 71 65 59 g 95) 64 48 42 67 60 54 95) 66 50 44 71 65 59 49 55 66 40 34 58 52 46 55 49 59 44 39 61 55 49 59 44 38 66 59 53 59 45 39 62 56 50 r 96) 59 43 38 66 59 53 59 44 48 63 55 50 r 96) 59 44 38 66 59 53 59 44 48 63 55 50 r 96) 59 45 39 62 56 50 r 96) 59 44 38 66 59 53 59 44 38 66 59 53 59 44 38 66 59 53 59 45 39 62 56 50 r 96) 59 44 38 66 59 53 50 44 57 51 54 49 996) 61 45 39 64 57 51 996) 59 44 38 62 55 50 r 96) 59 44 38 62 55 50 59 44 38 60 57 49 59 58 44 38 60 57 49 59 59 44 38 60 57 49 59 58 44 38 60 57 49 59 59 44 38 60 57 49 59 58 44 38 60 57 49 59 59 44 38 60 57 49 59 58 44 38 60 57 49 59 59 44 38 60 57 49 59 58 44 38 60 57 49 59 59 44 38 60 57 49 59 58 44 38 60 57 49 59 59 44 38 60 57 49 59 59 59 59 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 |

The figures in work (1TW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. This figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29 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. Figures for 1990-1993 are for ET.



8.5





.................

Leavers in 12 months ended

.....

Source: TFW follow-up survey

Outcomes achieved by TFW leavers (smoothed); England and Wales

•••• Completed training

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

Per cen 80

70

60 50

40

30

20

S72

0

In a job

SEPTEMBER 1997



995 the definition of YT leavers changed slightly - see technical note to Statistical Bulletin No. 4/97 for details. September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six leaving.

reaving. outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government supported training. response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was 'No'.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.6 Youth Training: qualifications of leavers

| GLAND and WALES | | All Leavers Percentage of survey respondents who: | | | | Completers Percentage of those who completed who: | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|
| nth of survey* | Month of leaving YT | Tried for a qualification | Gained any full/part qualification | Gained any full qualification | Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above | Tried for a qualification | Gained any full/part qualification | Gained any full qualification | Gained any full qualification at Level 2 or above | |
| 90 to Sep 91 91 to Sep 92 92 to Sep 93 93 to Sep 94 94 to Sep 95 95 to Sep 96 | (1990-91) (1991-92) (1992-93) (1993-94) (1994-95) (1995-96) | 54 58 62 64 65 66 | 49 49 47 49 50 51 | 39 34 34 38 39 42 | 20 23 28 31 35 | 70 73 76 76 76 76 74 | 70 71 70 71 71 71 | 62 57 57 61 63 63 | 37 42 47 52 53 | |
| 94Oct Nov Dec | (Ap 94) (May 94) (Jun 94) | 62 63 73 | 44 44 61 | 33 33 49 | 23 23 37 | 69 69 80 | 64 64 76 | 55 56 66 | 42 43 52 | |
| 95Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | (Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Nov 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (May 95) (Jun 95) | 72 66 64 60 59 62 61 62 66 66 65 65 71 | 59 52 40 38 46 43 46 53 48 49 59 | 48 42 40 31 30 36 33 37 43 39 39 49 | 38 33 24 23 28 26 30 35 30 30 41 | 82 79 77 70 70 71 72 73 73 73 73 | 78 76 66 65 65 69 69 68 68 74 | 68 67 58 58 57 63 62 63 61 66 | 55 55 54 48 47 49 53 52 52 52 56 | |
| 96 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec | (Jul 95) (Aug 95) (Sep 95) (Oct 95) (Dec 95) (Dec 95) (Jan 96) (Feb 96) (Mar 96) (Mar 96) (May 96) (Jun 96) | 70 66 63 62 64 63 65 66 66 64 64 69 | 56 51 52 46 44 49 46 50 53 49 48 58 | 46 43 37 36 41 38 42 45 40 40 49 | 38 36 35 30 30 34 31 35 37 33 32 41 | 78 77 77 69 69 69 71 71 70 70 70 | 74 74 73 68 63 64 64 68 68 68 67 65 74 | 66 67 65 57 58 58 58 61 62 60 58 62 | 55 59 56 52 49 49 49 53 53 51 49 49 | |
| 97 Jan Feb Mar Apr | (Jul 96) (Aug 96) (Sep 96) (Oct 96) | 67 66 65 62 | 55 52 50 45 | 47 43 42 38 | 39 37 35 31 | 76 76 75 71 | 73 72 71 67 | 67 65 64 | 57 56 55 55 | |
| rrent and previous ye | ear to date | | | | | | 01 | | 51 | |
| y 95 to Apr 96 y 96 to Apr 97 Me: From April 1995 th | (Nov 94 to Oct 95) (Nov 95 to Oct 96) e definition of YT leave | 65 65 | 50 50 | 41 42 | 33 35 | 75 73 | 71 69 | 63 62 | 54 53 | 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - |

trained with 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 completing their training, the way that data on qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase sillion to have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase signing full qualifications, with jobs and qualification and fecorded as gaining full qualifications, but to increase the proportion gaining and qualifications. Data for 1990-91 and 1991-92 leavers are not strictly comparable 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 months after leaving.

leaving. mation on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 5 July 1997 - 8 August 1997 +

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

The claimant count consists of all those people who are claiming unemployment-related benefits at Employment Service local offices and who have declared that they are unemployed, capable of, available for, and actively seeking work during the week in which their claim is made. All people claiming unemploymentrelated benefits are included in the claimant count. (Students claiming benefit during a vacation and who intend to return to fulltime education are excluded.)

FARNINGS

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 self-employed, on government-supported employees. employment and training programmes, or from 1992, as unpaid family workers) together with those who are II.O 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 mployed; 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.

H.M. FORCES

All UK service personnel of HM Regular Forces, wherever serving, including those on release leave.

I.L.O. 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 ten workers or lasting 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

The terms used in the tables are defined more fully in the periodic articles in Labour Market Trends which

relate to particular statistical series 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

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

days lost

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 SIC UK Standard Industrial
- 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 wee except where otherwise stated.

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Sections C-F

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less that regular hours. Therefore time lost through sickness, holiday absenteeism and the direct effects of industrial disputes is counted as short-time

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent indu breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 19 1980 and 1992.

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

Measures the increase in gross taxable income needed compensate taxpayers for any increase in retail prices, taking account of changes to direct taxes (including employe National Insurance contributions). Annual and quarterly figure 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 the will shortly resume work and are claiming benefit. These peop are not included in the unemployment figures.

VACANCY

A job opportunity notified by an employer to a Jobcentre of careers office (including 'self-employed' opportunities creat by employers) which remained unfilled on the day of the cou

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the reference week and hours nd 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 government-supported train programmes.

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES Those participants on government programmes and schem

who in the course of their participation receive training in context of a workplace but are not employees, self-employ HM Forces.

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

Table

numbe

orpage

0.1

02 0.3

04

0.5

11 51

1.4

1.2 1.3

1.10

1.5

369

369

1.9

325

231

1.14

2.1 2.2

2.5

2.1 2.2

2.6 2.7

2.15

2.8

2.3

2.4

2.9

2.10

2.6

2.19

2.20

2.21

2.22

2.23

2.24

2.13

2.18

259

2.14

3.1

3.2

3.3

2.32

2.33

2.34

2.35

5.1

5.3

75

5.4

5.5

5.6

180

5.9

1 11

1.13

1.12

2.36

A.1

ep 95

| | Frequency | Latest issue |
|--|-----------|------------------|
| | <u> </u> | |
| MARY TABLES | | 0 07 |
| abour Force Survey: UK | M | Sep 97 Sep 97 |
| Workforce: UK | M | Sep 97 |
| ebour Force: GB | М | Sep 97 |
| BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS | М | Sep 97 |
| MPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE | | |
| lorkforce: UK and GB | M(Q) | Sep 97 |
| Auterly series | (2) | Feb 97 |
| moloyees in employment industry: GB | 0 | Aug 07 |
| All industries: by division, class or group | M | Sep 97 |
| Manufacturing: by division, class or group | М | Sep 97 |
| Administrative, technical and clerical in | D | Dec 94 |
| manufacturing | D | Jan 94 |
| Employees in employment by region and sector | B(Q) | Aug 97 |
| Cersus of Employment | | Oct 95 |
| UK and regions by industry (Sept 1993) | | Oct 95 |
| Hernational comparisons | Q | Aug 97 |
| Registered disabled in the public sector | A | Aug 96 |
| Trade union membership | Q | Aug 97 |
| | | |
| | | |
| Summary: UK | М | Sep 97 |
| :GB | М | Sep 97 |
| Age and duration: UK | Q | Sep 97 |
| Detailed category: GB | М | Sep 97 |
| Region: summary | Q | Sep 97 |
| Age: time series UK | Q | Sep 97 Sep 97 |
| Duration: time series UK | Q | Sep 97 |
| Region and area | | Cap 07 |
| assisted areas, travel-to work areas | M | Sep 97 |
| counties, local areas | М | Sep 97 |
| : parliamentary constituencies | M | Sep 97 |
| Flows | Q | Geb 31 |
| UK, time series | М | Sep 97 |
| Age time series | M | Sep 97 |
| Claim history: number of previous claims | Q | Aug 97 |
| Claim history: interval between claims | Q | Sep 97 |
| By sought and usual occupation Students: by region | M | Sep 97 Mar 93 |
| Disabled jobseekers: GB | M | Sep 97 |
| International comparisons | М | Sep 97 |
| imporarily stopped | А | Jun 96 |
| Latest figures: by UK region | D | Nov 93 |
| lacancies | | |
| placings seasonally adjusted | М | Sep 97 |
| Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region | M | Sep 97 |
| Unfilled unadjusted by region | М | Sep 97 |
| REDUNDANCIES | | |
| h Great Britain | М | Sep 97 |
| by region by age | M | Sep 97 |
| by industry | M | Sep 97 Sep 97 |
| by occupation | М | Sep 97 |
| EARNINGS AND HOURS | | |
| Average earnings (index) | | |
| Whole economy | | |
| Industries | M | Sep 97 |
| Underlying trends | Q | Feb 96 |
| industrial sectors and industrials | | |
| Manual employees | Q(A) | Aug 97 |
| Non manual employees | Q(A) | Aug 97 |
| Quarterly estimates of levels | Q(A) | Aug 97 |
| International comparisons (index) | Q | May 97 |
| Manufacturing Overtime and object of the | М | Sep 97 |
| Latest figures: industry | - | Dr. 00 |
| Regions: summary | D | Dec 96 Dec 96 |
| work: manufacturing | D | Sep 95 |
| A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR O | | |
| | | |

| | Frequency | Latest issue | Tabl num or p |
|--|--|------------------|---------------------|
| OUTPUT PER HEAD | | | |
| Output per head: quarterly and annual indices | M(Q) | Sep 97 | - |
| Wages and salaries per unit of output | | | |
| Manufacturing index, time series | М | Sep 97 | : |
| Quarterly and annual indices | М | Sep 97 | ! |
| | | | |
| LABOUR COSTS | | 0 04 | |
| Survey results 1992 Quadrennial | | Sep 94 | 3 |
| Annual update | A | Feb 96 | |
| | | | |
| General index (BPI) | | | |
| Latest figures: detailed indices | М | Sep 97 | |
| : percentade changes | M | Sep 97 | |
| Becent movements and the index | | 0000 | |
| excluding seasonal foods | М | Sep 97 | |
| Main components: time series and weights | М | Sep 97 | |
| Changes on a year earlier: time series | М | Sep 97 | 1 |
| Food prices | М | Sep 97 | |
| International comparisons | М | Sep 97 | |
| All items excluding housing costs | М | Sep 97 | |
| | | | |
| LABOUR FORCE SURVEY | | | |
| Economic activity: seasonally adjusted | М | Sep 97 | |
| Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted | М | Sep 97 | |
| Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted | M | Sep 97 | |
| Full-time and part-time workers | М | Sep 97 | |
| Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adju | usted) M | Sep 97 | |
| Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally | adjusted) M | Sep 97 | |
| Job-related training received by employees | M | Sep 97 | |
| Average actual weekly hours of work by industry sector | r M | Sep 97 | |
| Additional Labour Force Survey tables | D | Dec 95 | 7.6-7 |
| Labour market and educational status of young people | n D | Mar 96 | 7 |
| | | | |
| Summany latest figures | м | Sep 97 | |
| timo sorios | M | Sep 97 | |
| Latest year and annual series | | lun 97 | |
| Industry | ~ | ounor | |
| Monthly: broad sector time series | М | Sep 97 | |
| Appual: detailed | | Jup 07 | |
| Annual detailed | A | Jun 07 | - |
| Main course of stoppages | ~ | Jun 97 | - |
| Cumulativa | м | Son 07 | |
| L'etectues formais inductries | IVI | Sep 97 | |
| Cire of etersone | A | Jun 07 | - |
| Size of stoppages | A | Jun 97 | 4 |
| Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent | ٨ | lup 07 | |
| years by moustry | A | Jun 97 | 4 |
| International compansons | A | Apr 97 | |
| GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING | | | |
| Participants in the programmes | М | Sep 97 | |
| Number of starts on the programmes | M | Sep 97 | |
| Training for work: destination of leavers | M | Sep 97 | |
| Training for work: qualifications of leavers | M | Sen 97 | |
| Youth training: destination of leavers | M | Sep 97 | |
| Youth training: qualifications of leavers | M | Sep 97 | |
| Participants in the programmes | D | Jun 97 | |
| New starts on the programmes | D | Jun 97 | |
| Destinations and qualifications | 5 | ourior | |
| TFW/ET leavers | D | Jun 97 | |
| YT leavers | D | Jun 97 | |
| TEW/ET leavers completing agreed training | D | lun 97 | |
| VT leavers completing agreed training | D | Jun 07 | |
| Characteristics of TEW/ET starts for England | U | ounor | |
| and Wales | D | Apr 97 | |
| Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England | d S | | |
| and Wales | D | Apr 97 | |
| Characteristics of young people starting Modern | | | |
| Apprenticeships for England and Wales | D | Apr 97 | |
| characteristics for England and Wales | D | Apr 97 | \$ |
| Destinations and gualifications of YT leavers by their | U | , pi 37 | C |
| characteristics for England and Wales | D | Apr 97 | 8 |
| | | | |
| DISABLED JOB SEEKERS | 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1 | 0. 07 | |
| negistrations and placements into employment | М | Sep 97 | |
| | | | |
| BEGIONAL AID | | 101.07 | |
| REGIONAL AID Selective Assistance by region | 0 | | |
| REGIONAL AID Selective Assistance by region Selective Assistance by region and company | Q | Jul 97 | |
| REGIONAL AID Selective Assistance by region Selective Assistance by region and company Development Grants by region | QQD | Jul 97 | |
| REGIONAL AID Selective Assistance by region Selective Assistance by region and company Development Grants by region | QQD | Jul 97 Aug 97 | |

uency of publication, frequency of compliation shown in brackets (if different 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 latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am. The number to

ring is 0336 416036. Calls for the service are charged at 50p per minute. Contact ONS on 0171 533 6363 if you have any

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

| Average Earnings Index (monthly) | 01928 792442 |
|--|--|
| Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement | 01928 792442 |
| New Earnings Survey (annual) ings and hours worked for gr (males and females, industrie part-time and full-time); distr ings; composition of earnings; | : levels of earn- oups of workers es, occupations, ibution of earn- hours worked 01928 792077/8 |
| Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs | 01928 792442 |
| Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and | 1.9-1.13) |
| Census of Employment | 01928 792690 |
| Employment and hours | 01928 792563 |
| Workforce in employment | 01928 792563 |
| Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2) | i desta delegano |
| , | 01928 792825 |
| Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1 | -7.8) 0171 533 6176 |
| Qualifications | 0114 259 3787 |
| Redundancy statistics (Tables 2 | .32-2.36) 0171 533 6086 |
| Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6 Ansafone service Enquiries | :.9) 0171 533 5866 0171 533 5874 |
| Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages | 0114 259 4308 |
| Small firms (DTI) | 0114 259 7538 |
| | |

| Trade unions | 0171 215 5999 |
|---|-----------------|
| Training (Tables 8.1-8.6) '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 533 6113 |
| Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.24) (claimant count) | 0171 533 6176 |
| Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) notified to Jobcentres | 0171 533 6176 |
| Youth Cohort Study | 0114 259 4218 |
| (Note: The table numbers quoted r on the preceding pages) | elate to tables |
| FOR ADVICE ON: | |

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMAT INCLUDING ON-LINE:

Sources of labour market statistics

Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database) 0191 374 2468

0171 533 6107

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of Labour Force Survey data) 0171 625 7222

Skills and Enterprise Network 0114 259 4075

abs allective agreements.

Pay and Working Time: Collective Agreements for Manual Staff



Despite the trend towards greater pay flexibility in the UK, some 5.25 million workers are still covered by National Collective Agreements on pay and conditions.

Keeping tabs on these agreements year-by-year is essential to anyone with an interest in pay, from managers and trade unions to labour market planners and analysts. Libraries will also want access to this key information for reference purposes.

To meet this information need, the Office for National Statistics now publishes Pay and Working Time: Collective Agreements for Manual Staff.

and Wor ing Time sets out the basic rates of wages or minimum wage entitlements covered by some 175 of Nation: Collective Agreements now in operation in the UK.

10

9

nform ion given includes:

sic wage rates

rmal veekly hours of work

upplements separate from basic rates ninimum entitlements for pieceworkers, shiftworkers, i^{ght}-workers and other special categories ^{uaranteed} payments

^{ensure} that these details are always up to ^{a, Pay} and Working Time is published in form of a loose-leaf binder with ^{nthly} updates mailed to subscribers.

year's subscription costs only £72.

^{order} copies, please ring or fax the ^{VS Sales} Office on (tel) 0171 533 5678 (^{fax}) 0171 533 5689

problems.



250 10
1997 Research Publications

The Department for Education and Employment carries out a considerable programme of research. The publications listed below are available, price £4.95 each, from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5000, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6YJ, telephone 0845 6022260.

RR2 Interim Evaluation of the ADAPT Community Initiative by Alec Fraser and Linda Naden

Hall Aitken Associates July 1997 ISBN 0 85522 856 6

RR7 Review of Information on the Benefits of Training for Employers by Francis Gitten University of Leeds June 1997 ISBN 0 85522 592 0

RR8 Interim Evaluation of the EMPLOYMENT Community Initiative by Kenneth Walsh, Dorothy Berry-Lound and Simon Bysshe The Host Consultancy July 1997 ISBN 0 85522 594 7

RR11 Individual Commitment to Learning: Motivations and Rewards by Penny Tamkin and Jim Hillage Institute for Employment Studies July 1997 ISBN 0 885522 613 7

RR12 The Long-Term Effects of Jobmatch: an Evaluation of the Jobmatch Pilots

by Samantha Clemens Research Services Ltd June 1997 ISBN 0 85522 593 0

RR15 Jobseeker's Allowance Evaluation: Qualitative Research on Disallowed and Disqualified Claimants by Jill Vincent and Barbara Dobson Centre for Research in Social Policy, Loughborough University July 1997 ISBN 0 85522 612 9

RR16 Family-Friendly Working Arrangements in Britain, 1996

by John Forth, Steve Lissenburgh, Claire Callende and Neil Millward Policy Studies Institute July 1997 ISBN 0 85522 615 3

RR17 Interim Evaluation of ESF Objective C 1994-1996 by Pieda plc July 1997 ISBN 0 85522 603 X

RR19 Open Learning in Public Libraries: Third Baseline Survey by John Allred Information for Learning July 1997 ISBN 0 85522 611 0

RR22 Evaluation of TEC/Chamber Merger by Christopher Cobbold and Jane Martin Pieda plc August 1997 ISBN 0 85522 623 4

RR23 Childcare as a Gendered Occupatio by Helen Penn and Susan McQuail London University August 1997 ISBN 0 85522 600 5

Four-page Research Briefs, providing summaries of each report, are available free of charge. To be added to a mailing list for automatic receipt of all Briefs, or to request individual back copies please contact: SAR1, Department for Education and Employment, Room W601, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ.



0 780116 208903

11-620890

Department for Education and Employment