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Labour Market Trends

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ILO news

International data on trade unionism

THE RATE of trade union membership in the UK fell by nearly 30 per cent to 33 per cent of employees between 1985 and 1995, according to the International Labour Office's *World Labour Report*. The fall mirrors a world-wide decline that has seen trade union density (membership as a percentage of employees) fall over the decade to less than 20 per cent in 48 of the 92 countries surveyed.

In some industrialised countries the total number of unionised workers decreased only slightly but the number of employees fell more sharply. The ILO says this suggests that many new entrants to the labour market are not joining unions and that

the relative numerical importance of unionised labour is decreasing as a percentage of the workforce in most countries.

Among other countries in western Europe to experience a decline over the period studied, union density has fallen by 50 per cent in Portugal (to 26 per cent); 37 per cent in France (to 9 per cent); 34 per cent in Greece (to 24 per cent); and 22 per cent in Switzerland (to 23 per cent). The highest densities of union membership in Europe are found in Finland (79 per cent); Denmark (80 per cent) and Sweden (91 per cent).

The report - which draws on a variety of sources, including annual surveys of unions and government statistics - shows that much of the numerical decline is a result of

economic factors, such as reduced public sector employment and falling employment in manufacturing industries. However, it adds that any 'dramatic' rise or fall in union membership is linked to changes in government or legislation. It points to the decline in the UK - as well as Australia (30 per cent) and New Zealand (24 per cent) - as resulting "partly from the weakening of legislation protecting unions and changes to the institutional recognition accorded to workers' organisations."

The ILO says that unions in most countries have moved towards a less adversarial and more co-operative approach and that traditional collective labour relationships "are becoming increasingly unstuck." In

many cases, issues previously dealt with by collective agreements - such as pay, training and personnel systems - are now addressed by human resource management policies, which change or evade existing industrial relations structures.

The report points to new strategies for unions and employers' organisations which, it says, have both ignored the rising numbers of workers in small- and medium-sized enterprises and the growth in informal sector employers.

● *World Labour Report 1997-98: Industrial Relations, Democracy and Social Stability*. International Labour Office, tel 0171 828 6401. Price £24.30.

New research

Graduate employment

TWO NEW reports from the Institute for Employment Studies (IES) look at graduates and the recruitment market for them. One of the reports is the latest *IES Annual Graduate Review*, the other, *What Do Graduates Do Next?*, is a follow-up report on a longitudinal study of people graduating from the University of Sussex between 1991 and 1993.

The *IES Annual Graduate Review 1997-98* noted that 300,000 people graduated in 1997, of whom 226,000 gained first degrees, 33,000 sub-degree qualifications (many of whom went on to further study) and nearly 50,000 postgraduate qualifications. Over 160,000 first degree graduates moved into employment in 1997, approximately 50 per cent more than in 1993. By six months after graduation, only 8 per cent remained unemployed, a level similar to that in the 1980s and something that the report views as evidence of the ability of the labour market to absorb increasing numbers of graduates. The average starting salary for all graduates was just under £14,000 but that for graduates with major recruiters was £15,500. There was a minority earning in excess of £20,000,

but many more who were earning nearer £10,000.

The report also looked at the value of a degree. It concluded that although the economic benefits of a degree to the individual remained positive, this advantage was falling and could be expected to reduce further as the supply of graduates continued to fall. The proposed introduction of fees was also examined. Many students were already expecting to graduate with debts of £4,000; the report anticipated that there would be a fall in admissions in 1998, if for no other reason than the late surge of applications in 1997 as students had decided not to take 'gap' years. However, the report also envisaged that students could become more demanding consumers and that universities would as a result start to improve teaching and give more attention to degree outcomes. This could lead to more satisfied students and lower drop-out rates. The report concludes that there will be little change in the number of people graduating in the period to 2000.

What Do Graduates Do Next?, the report on the longitudinal study of graduates, was a follow-on from an earlier report in 1995 which had

concluded that many respondents were experiencing a slow and turbulent start to their careers. The new report found that matters had generally improved, with careers having become more stable. The majority of the respondents were in jobs, most of which were at a high level and relatively well paid. Fewer of the respondents were in temporary work than two years previously. Most of them were well satisfied with their career development to date.

The survey found that there had been a general improvement in the 'quality' of jobs held by the graduates studied. The level of jobs had shifted upwards since the previous study: 88 per cent were now in the top three occupational groups, compared with 78 per cent in 1995. The biggest increase had been in management and administration (up from 13 per cent to 22 per cent). Salaries had also increased: just over one in three earned £20,000 or more (but 43 per cent of the 1991 graduates, those who had been longest in the labour market). The highest earners were graduates in engineering and mathematical science.

There was more uniformity in career paths as time went on after graduation;

over 80 per cent of people were in work six years after graduation, whereas after six months only about 55 per cent had been in work and about a quarter in further study. Two out of three graduates surveyed had been in continuous employment for the previous two-and-a-half years.

The 1997 survey analysis covered 585 of the graduates who responded to the 1995 survey (a 64 per cent response rate) and represents about one in five of the total output of graduates who gained their first degree from the University of Sussex between 1991 and 1993. The research was carried out as a joint study between the IES and the University's Career Development Unit.

● *The IES Annual Graduate Review 1997-1998: the Fragmenting Graduate Market*, by R. Pearson, S. Perryman, H. Connor, N. Jagger and I. La Valle. IES report 340. ISBN 1 85184 268 3, £27. *What Do Graduates Do Next?*, by H. Connor, I. La Valle, E. Pollard and B. Millmore. IES report 343. ISBN 1 85184 271 3, £16. Both reports are available from Grantham Book Services Ltd, Isaac Newton Way, Alma Industrial Park, Grantham NG31 9SD, tel. 01476 541080.

Housing report published

A REPORT on the findings about housing from the Family and Working Lives Survey (FWLS) has been published by the Institute for Employment Research on behalf of the Department of the Environment, Transport and the Regions. Some of the other findings of the FWLS are highlighted in *Labour Market Trends*, pp461-7, November 1997.

The FWLS is a detailed survey of over 9,000 individuals aged between 16 and 69, carried out in 1994/5. It was designed to collect information on the adult lives of respondents on a range of topics, including work and training histories but also on housing and related matters. The new report looks at a number of areas, including:

- demographic change, the evolution of household structures and housing tenure;
- housing tenure change and mobility between housing tenures;
- geographical mobility and housing tenure;
- unemployment, low-wage employment and housing tenure;
- housing need; and
- housing characteristics by ethnic group.

The period covered by the FWLS (the years since the Second World War) saw major changes, both in the labour market where there has been a significant rise in women's participation rates and part-time and temporary working, and in housing, where there has been a major growth in owner-occupation and a decline in private rented accommodation (a quarter of unskilled manual workers had a mortgage in 1991, compared with less than 9 per cent ten years earlier). These changes are summarised early in the report, which then looks at demographic change and household structures and housing tenure, tenure change and inter-tenure mobility.

Individuals in the survey were categorised on the basis of how often they moved. Only a fairly small share of the population moved often, and most moves involved people aged 16-34 years. Overall, renters were more mobile than owner-occupiers, and those who rent privately were more mobile than those who rent from social landlords. Different types of occupation showed varying propensity to move, with people in the armed forces being the most mobile section of the community and both skilled and unskilled manual workers being disproportionately infrequent movers. Despite many changes to both the housing and labour markets, the relative shares of inter-regional and

intra-regional moves had not altered significantly since the second world war. The reason for moving varied between intra- and inter-regional moves, with 16 per cent of moves between regions being as a result of the respondent or partner's job, compared with 6 per cent of moves within regions.

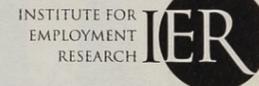
The report makes use of the development of a proxy for low-wage employment, namely working in a series of jobs which can be categorised as low-wage by reference to the Labour Force Survey. For both men and women, there were significant numbers of people who entered the labour force in such low-income jobs, but the proportion tended to diminish with age. Women were more likely than men to be in these low-paid jobs, and it was clear that a substantial proportion of women were in low-wage occupations in the later years of their working lives. The younger age cohorts showed a higher proportion of people entering employment into low-wage occupations compared with the older cohorts; this may be a result of increased participation in higher and further education, leaving the less able and lower skilled individuals to find employment in low-wage jobs.

One section of the report looks at the link between unemployment or low-wage employment and social housing. The factors that were found to contribute to the likelihood of being in social housing were the accumulation of low-wage employment experience, cumulative spells and duration of unemployment, and low parental social class background. By contrast, accumulation of employment experience and higher qualifications reduced the likelihood of living in social housing.

The report concludes that the two main themes emerging from the analyses prepared for the report were the implications of the expansion of owner-occupation and the implications for housing of labour market restructuring. Key policy questions to address would include an examination of how well owner-occupation is meeting the need for inter- and intra-regional migration, and whether the housing market is sufficiently flexible to deal with a flexible labour market.

● *Housing, Family and Working Lives*, by A. Green, P. Elias, T. Hogarth, A. Holmans, A. McKnight and D. Owen. ISBN 0 9515763 6 4, £15. Institute for Employment Research, University of Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL, tel. 01203 524127.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME 1998



The purpose of IER's conferences is to provide a forum for practitioners and researchers to discuss recent research on changes in the labour market, future prospects and developments in policy.

Titles for 1998:

- Young people, training and transitions 26 Mar
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- Developments in local labour market analysis and forecasting: encouraging local enterprise 8-9 Jun
- UK labour market prospects to 2006: implications for education and training 1 Oct
- Careers guidance for adults 9-10 Nov

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For further information contact:

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Employment (see Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)
Annual Employment Survey 01928 792690
Employment and hours 01928 792563
Workforce in employment 01928 792563

Labour force, unemployment and vacancies (see Tables 2.1-2.24, 3.1-3.3 and 7.1-7.24)
Claimant count, vacancies notified to Jobcentres, and Labour Force Survey 0171 533 6176

Redundancy (see Tables 2.32-2.36)
Redundancy statistics 0171 533 6086

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Parliamentary questions

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.

Youth unemployment

DAVID WILLETTS (Havant) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer, pursuant to an oral answer of 13 November, how many young people currently have been unemployed for six months or longer.

TIM HOLT: The ONS measure of unemployment, derived from the quarterly Labour Force Survey, is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and counts as unemployed people who are: (a) without a paid job; (b) available to start work within the next two weeks and (c) have either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a job already obtained. According to the spring 1997 Labour Force Survey there were an estimated 206,000 people aged 18-24 in the United Kingdom who had been ILO unemployed for six months or more.

ONS also publishes the monthly claimant count, which is based on the administrative system which records all people claiming unemployment-related benefits (i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance or National Insurance credits) at Employment Service offices on the day of the monthly count, who on that day had signed on as unemployed and available to do any suitable work. Essentially, all people who attend an Employment Service office to sign on the designated day are counted. According to the October 1997 claimant count figures there were 122,000 people aged 18-24 in the United Kingdom who had been claiming Jobseeker's Allowance or National Insurance credits for more than six months. This is the figure Mr. Blunkett quoted in his original reply because your question was about young people and unemployment-related benefits.

(19 November)

Duration of unemployment

DAVID WILLETTS (Havant) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what proportion of people becoming unemployed cease to be unemployed within a year (a) in total and (b) broken down into (i) under-25s, (ii) those aged 25 to 44 and (iii) those over 44 years.

TIM HOLT: The ONS measure of unemployment, derived from the quarterly Labour Force Survey, is defined on a consistent and internationally recognised basis set out by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and counts as unemployed people who are: (a) without a paid job; (b) available to start work within the next two weeks and (c) have either looked for work in the last four weeks or are waiting to start a job already obtained.

ONS also publishes the monthly claimant count, which is based on the administrative system which records all people claiming unemployment-related benefits (i.e. Jobseeker's Allowance or

National Insurance credits) at Employment Service offices on the day of the monthly count, who on that day had signed on as unemployed and available to do any suitable work.

The information requested can only be derived from the claimant count, as the Labour Force Survey is unable to track individuals over time. The results are shown in the attached table.

Percentage of joiners to the claimant count in the 12 months to October 1996 who left the count within 12 months, by age; United Kingdom

Age of claimant start of claim	Percentage of joiners left within 12 months
Under 25	90.5
25 to 44	87.3
Over 44	86.8
All ages	88.4

Source: JUVOS 5 per cent cohort file (October 1997)

(13 November 1997)

Workless households

DAVID WILLETTS (Havant) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he will provide a breakdown of the 20 per cent of working-age households who are not working into households made up of (a) students and trainees, (b) disabled people, (c) couples where one person is a pensioner, (d) single parents and (e) others.

TIM HOLT [holding answer 2 December]: I can now provide a full answer to your question. My original letter explained that the relevant data concerning disabled people were not then available. These data, along with the full Labour Force Survey database for summer 1997, have been released today. A special report on the changes in the LFS disability module was published in the December 1997 issue of *Labour Market Trends* (pp494-5).

ONS now defines working-age households as those where there is at least one person of working age (i.e. a man aged 16-64 or a woman aged 16-59). A slightly different definition was used previously. An article explaining the background to the decision to change the basis for analysis of such households was published in the September 1997 issue of *Labour Market Trends* (pp333-8).

Estimates from the Labour Force Survey show that in summer 1997 there was a total of 18,768,000 working-age households in the United Kingdom of which 3,409,000 (18.2 per cent) contained no-one in employment.

The breakdown of these households with no-one in employment into the groups requested is shown in the table below. In order to ensure that the groups are all mutually exclusive, an order of precedence has been used based on the order in which the groups were specified in your question. For example, if a household has been classified as a 'student' household then it will not be classified as a 'disabled' household and so on.

Working-age households with no-one in employment, by household type; United Kingdom; summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted

	Thousands
All working-age households* with no-one in employment of which:	3,409
Student households ^b	83
Disabled persons households ^c	1,171
Couples with one of whom over working age ^d	141
Lone parents with dependent children only ^e	629
Others	1,384

Source: Labour Force Survey, Office for National Statistics

- a Households with at least one person of working age (i.e. men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59).
 b Households where all working-age members are full-time students.
 c Households where all working-age members are disabled (i.e. have a health problem or disability which they expect to last at least a year and which limits the kind of work they might do).
 d Only covers households where there is no-one other than such a couple and their dependent children (if any).
 e Only covers households where there is no-one other than a working-age lone parent and his/her dependent children.

(17 December)

Note: the 2 December answer appeared in Hansard. The above letter was instead placed in the library of the House of Commons.

A selection of recent books which may be of interest to *Labour Market Trends* readers.

WOMEN IN MANAGEMENT

THE 'GLASS CEILING' first appeared in the labour market lexicon in the 1970s, when it was used in the United States to describe the invisible artificial barriers preventing women from obtaining top jobs. More than 20 years later, rapidly increasing rates of female education and participation in the workforce - along with changes in attitudes and legislation - have seen women making substantial progress in closing the 'gender gap' in managerial and professional jobs.

However, a report from the International Labour Organisation highlights that, worldwide, most female managers are still 'barred' from the top levels of companies. *Breaking Through the Glass Ceiling: Women in Management* shows that, despite the progress of women in middle management, women have failed to reach leading positions in major

corporations and private sector organisations, irrespective of their abilities.

The ILO's research shows that, while women make up 33 per cent of the UK managerial workforce, a survey of more than 300 enterprises found that only 3 per cent of board members were women. Moreover, a survey of the Financial Times Stock Exchange 100 companies showed that women accounted for only 4 per cent of directors and held only 2 per cent of executive directorships. The picture is similar in the USA, where women fill nearly half of the managerial positions but hold only 2.4 per cent of the highest management jobs and account for just 1.9 per cent of the highest-paid officers and directors.

Although the proportion of women in management has doubled or even tripled in certain developing countries, the numbers still remain low: 10 per cent in Turkey and Malaysia and less than

this in Tunisia, Pakistan and Argentina. In contrast, 8 per cent of directors and high-level executives in Chile are women.

The salaries of professional women also continue to lag behind men in similar positions, although British women were among those who suffered the least disadvantage in this area, their earnings reaching 83 per cent of men's. However, women managers in the UK earned only 71 per cent of male managers' weekly salaries, which was even lower than the figure of 74 per cent for all occupations.

The areas where most progress has been made reflect "employment segregation by sex", with women generally achieving more in industries employing large numbers of women. In the UK most women managers work in retail distribution, followed by hotels and catering, banking and finance, medical and other health services, food, drink and tobacco.

There is also a pattern of occupational segregation with women in management concentrated in certain activities such as personnel and administration, areas where career paths are less likely to lead directly to the top than other strategic areas such as product development or corporate finance.

Drawing on a wide range of research (with most of the figures based on ILO and UNESCO statistics), the report examines women's participation in the labour force; trends in education and training; recruitment and promotion procedures; how and why women's career paths differ from those of men; national policies and programmes to promote equality; and international action to ensure equal employment opportunities.

● *Breaking Through the Glass Ceiling: Women in Management*. International Labour Office; 1997; £9.45; 97pp. ISBN 92 2 110642 X.

LABOUR MARKET UPDATE



Prepared by the Government Statistical Service

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

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

◆ The latest statistics confirm continuing steady growth in the labour market at an historically high level, with employment rising by about 20-40,000 a month and unemployment falling by about 15-35,000 a month. Annual average earnings growth remains steady at 4% per cent.

◆ Unemployment levels continued to fall, as was indicated by both the summer 1997 LFS and the November claimant count figures. Seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain fell to a level of 2 million in summer 1997 on the ILO measure, a decrease of 40,000 over the quarter and 258,000 over the year, the lowest level since spring 1990. The number of claimants in the UK (seasonally adjusted) fell by 21,100 in November to stand at 1.44 million, resulting in an annual decrease of 487,700, to the lowest level since August 1980.

◆ The ILO unemployment rate in Great Britain (seasonally adjusted) was 7.1 per cent in summer 1997, down 0.2 percentage points over the quarter and 1.0 points over the year, resulting in the lowest rate since spring 1990. The UK claimant count rate was 5.1 per cent in November, a decrease of 0.1 percentage points from the October rate and

1.8 points lower than a year before, to the lowest rate since July 1980.

◆ On the ILO measure, long-term unemployment (over one year) at 690,000 in Great Britain is now 785,000 lower than at its peak in spring 1984 but 59,000 higher than the start of the most recent upwards trend in spring 1991. The UK long-term claimant count fell by 87,800 over the quarter to 443,200 in October 1997.

◆ The latest LFS results confirmed rising employment levels. In the quarter to summer 1997, the seasonally adjusted total in employment rose by 86,000 to 26.16 million. This represented an increase over the year of 439,000, and was the highest level since spring 1990. UK Workforce in Employment estimates (seasonally adjusted) showed an increase of 73,000 in the quarter ending September 1997 to a level of 26.60 million - the highest since March 1991, and resulting in an annual rise of 338,000.

◆ Employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose by 5,000 in October to 3,991,000, 7,000 lower than the previous year.

◆ The underlying annual growth in average earnings for the whole economy (Great Britain) remained stable at 4% per cent in the year to October and was expected to remain the same for November.

◆ The number of new vacancies notified to UK Jobcentres fell by 3,800 in November to 221,700 (seasonally adjusted) and was 7,900 lower than the same month last year. The stock of unfilled vacancies in the UK in November was 290,300 (seasonally adjusted), reflecting a decrease of 21,200 over the month but an increase of 21,600 since the same month in 1996. The seasonally adjusted number of placements by the employment service was 113,000 in November, down 4,000 over the month and 33,000 on the previous year.

◆ The provisional number of working days lost to labour disputes in the UK in October 1997 was 17,000, which was higher than the revised September figure of 1,000 but lower than the October 1996 figure of 39,000. Over the year to October 1997, a total of 394,000 working days were lost in 218 stoppages of work, of which 37 per cent were in the education and 29 per cent in the manufacturing sectors.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

Figure 1. Tables 7.1-7.3

◆ The economic activity rate for all people in Great Britain aged 16 and over from the summer 1997 LFS (seasonally adjusted) stood at 63.0 per cent, a rise of 0.2 percentage points since summer 1996.

◆ The summer 1997 LFS recorded 84.8 per cent of men of working age as economically active (seasonally adjusted), compared with 72.2 per cent of women. The difference between the rates for men and women has

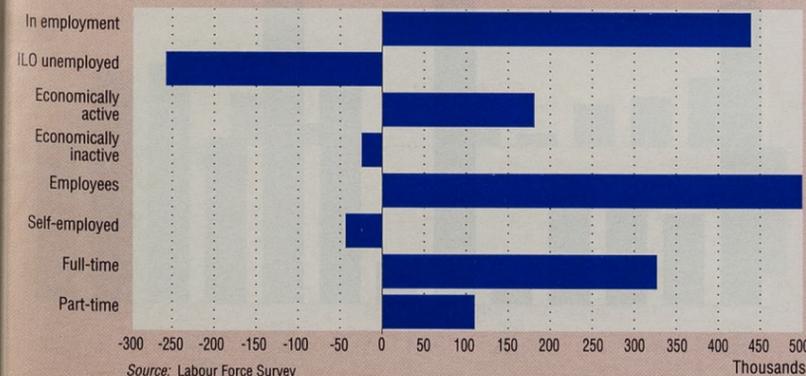
decreased over the year to summer 1997. The rate for men fell over both the quarter and the year (by 0.1 and 0.2 percentage points respectively), while the rate for women rose (by 0.3 and 0.5 points respectively).

◆ The LFS shows that the net increase in the number in employment of 439,000 in the year to summer 1997 was balanced by a decrease in the ILO unemployed of 258,000, a decrease in the number of economically

inactive of 25,000, and an increase in the total population aged 16 and over of 156,000 (all seasonally adjusted).

◆ In an analysis by age band, the summer 1997 LFS shows that the economic activity rate (not seasonally adjusted) remained highest for men among those aged 25-34 (at 94.0 per cent) and for women among those aged 35-49 (at 77.0 per cent).

Figure 1 Changes in economic activity between summer 1996 and summer 1997; Great Britain; not seasonally adjusted



HOURS OF WORK

Table 7.8

◆ The LFS estimate of the total number of actual hours worked per week (seasonally adjusted) was 871 million during summer 1997, up 1.7 per cent on summer 1996. This is 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.

ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Tables 0.5, 6.1-6.5

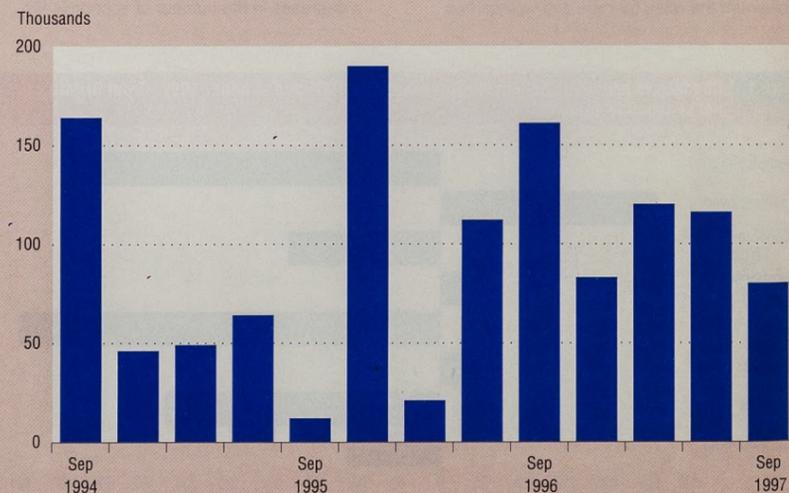
- ◆ **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** in the third quarter of 1997 was 0.9 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ **Excluding oil and gas, GDP** in the third quarter of 1997 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ **Retail sales volumes** in the three months to October were 0.4 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ **Manufacturing output** in the three months to October was 0.4 per cent higher compared to the previous three months and up 1.7 per cent on a year earlier.
- ◆ **Construction output** in the third quarter of 1997 was unchanged on the previous quarter but was 2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ **Manufacturing investment** in the second quarter of 1997 was 10.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 26.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ **Government consumption** in the third quarter of 1997 was unchanged on the previous quarter and 0.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The **balance of trade in goods** in the three months to September was in deficit by £2.6 billion, down from a deficit of £3.0 billion in the previous three months, and down from a deficit of £3.2 billion a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, **export volumes** in the three months to September were 0.6 per cent up on the previous three months and 8.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ Excluding oil and erratics, **import volumes** in the three months to September were 1.3 per cent up on the previous three months and 7.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ◆ The all items **retail prices index (RPI)** rose by 0.1 per cent over the month to stand at 159.6 for November.
- ◆ In the twelve months to November, the all items RPI rose by 3.7 per cent, the same increase as the twelve months to October.
- ◆ The main upward effects came from seasonal food prices and motoring costs. Seasonal food prices rose partly due to poor weather conditions. Motoring costs showed an upward effect as the price decrease for second-hand cars was not as large as in last November.
- ◆ The main downward effects on the all items 12-month rate came from prices of leisure goods, which fell in November compared with a sharp rise last year, and non-seasonal food. There was also a smaller downward effect from alcoholic drink prices.
- ◆ Excluding mortgage interest payments, the 12-month rate of price increases was 2.8 per cent for November, unchanged from last month.
- ◆ The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest twelve months of 2.1 per cent, compared to 2.2 per cent over the twelve months to October.

EMPLOYMENT

Figure 2. 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 summer 1997, showed that total employment (seasonally adjusted) stood at 26,162,000; a rise of 86,000 since spring 1997 and a rise of 439,000 since summer 1996. Both male and female employment increased.
- ◆ The UK Workforce in Employment has risen by 73,000 (0.3 per cent) over the quarter and by 338,000 (1.3 per cent) over the year to stand at 26,595,000. This is the sixth consecutive quarterly rise. Most of the increase was in employees which rose by 80,000, while participants on government-supported training schemes rose by 9,000. Self-employment fell by 15,000 while armed forces stayed level since June. (Table 1.1)
- ◆ Service industry employees increased in eight out of 12 sections over the quarter. The largest increases have been in wholesale and retail trade and repairs, up 39,000 employees over the quarter. Employees in education rose by 13,000, and in community social and personal services by 11,000. There have been quarterly falls in public administration and defence (9,000) and transport and storage (5,000). (Table 1.2)
- ◆ Manufacturing in Great Britain shows a small monthly increase, following a slight drop over the quarter from June to September. Jobs rose by 5,000 over the month to October to 3,991,000 with a fall of 7,000 over the year (-0.2 per cent). The previous year to October 1996 had seen an increase of 56,000 (1.4 per cent). The largest monthly rise was in electrical and optical equipment, which increased by 4,000 employees to stand at 494,000. There were three smaller rises of 1,000 employees, offset by falls of 1,000 in other industry sub-sections. Over the year there were rises of 10,000 employees in transport equipment and 7,000 in other machinery and equipment, while the biggest annual fall was in electrical and optical equipment which showed a net loss of 13,000 employees. (Table 1.2)
- ◆ According to the LFS, the number of employees in Great Britain had risen by 500,000 to 22,597,000 (seasonally adjusted) between summer 1996 and summer 1997, while the number of self-employed was 44,000 lower at 3,245,000. Over the quarter to summer 1997, the number of employees rose by 90,000 and the number of self-employed fell by 15,000.
- ◆ The LFS also showed that the number of full-time employees rose over the quarter and year to summer 1997 (by 94,000 and 404,000 respectively). The number of part-time employees fell slightly over the quarter (down 5,000) but increased over the year (up 96,000).
- ◆ In an analysis by occupation, the LFS shows that the numbers in employment in non-manual occupations in summer 1997, at 15,633,000 (not seasonally adjusted), was 2.3 per cent higher than in summer 1996, while the number in manual occupations was 1.4 per cent higher at 10,495,000. The rise in non-manual employment was similar for men and women (2.4 and 2.3 per cent respectively). The increase in manual occupations was the result of increases of 2.0 per cent among men and 0.3 per cent among women.
- ◆ There have been revisions to the **Workforce in Employment** estimates back to December 1995. These are due to revisions

Figure 2 Workforce in Employment; quarterly changes; September 1994-September 1997; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted



UNEMPLOYMENT

Figure 3. Tables 0.1-0.4, 2.1-2.24 (except 2.18), 7.1-7.6 (except 7.4)

- ◆ The LFS recorded that the seasonally adjusted number of people **ILO unemployed** in Great Britain in summer 1997 stood at 1,997,000, with quarterly and yearly falls of 40,000 and 258,000 people respectively.
- ◆ The seasonally adjusted ILO unemployment rate fell over both the quarter and the year to summer 1997, by 0.2 and 1.0 percentage points respectively, to 7.1 per cent.
- ◆ The LFS also shows that 1,235,000 men and 762,000 women were ILO unemployed in summer 1997 (seasonally adjusted); down 60,000 for men but up 19,000 for women since spring 1997, and down 238,000 and 20,000 respectively since summer 1996.
- ◆ The LFS recorded 751,000 ILO unemployed young people (those aged 16 to 24) in summer 1997 (not seasonally adjusted), 28,000 fewer than in summer 1996. The youth ILO unemployment rate was 15.9 per cent.
- ◆ The LFS reports a fall in the number of long-term (over one year) ILO unemployed people over the year to summer 1997, both in total (by 181,000 to 690,000) and as a proportion of all ILO unemployed people (by 4.1 percentage points to 33.4 per cent).
- ◆ The seasonally adjusted **claimant count** level in the UK fell by 21,100 in November 1997 to stand at 1,442,100. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The claimant count level was 152,000 lower than in April 1990 when the claimant count reached its last trough, and also 1,539,000 (52 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when the claimant count last reached a peak.
- ◆ The seasonally adjusted claimant count rate, at 5.1 per cent of the workforce, is down 0.1 percentage points over the previous month. This is the lowest rate since July 1980. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ The United Kingdom claimant count rate is 1.8 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 October and November 1997 the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant count fell in every region. The largest regional percentage falls were in London, the North East, Merseyside and the South West. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ Over the month the seasonally adjusted claimant count rate fell in most regions. It remained unchanged in the Eastern, West Midlands, East Midlands, Yorkshire and the Humber regions and Northern Ireland. (Table 2.3)
- ◆ The UK unadjusted claimant count level fell by 483,749 over the year to stand at 1,387,649 or 4.9 per cent of the workforce, down 1.8 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- ◆ On the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (summer 1997) stood at 2 million (or 7.1 per cent), which is 509,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period.

Figure 3 Monthly changes in claimant count consistent with current coverage; November 1997; seasonally adjusted; United Kingdom

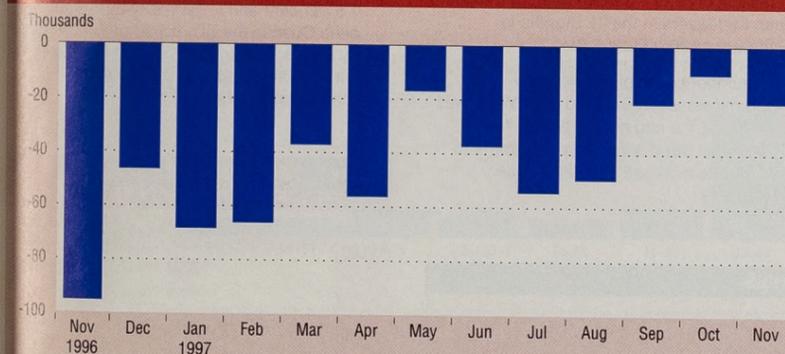
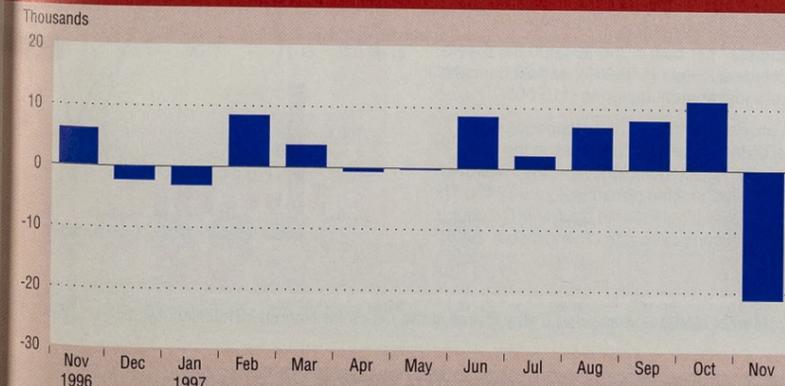


Figure 4 Monthly changes in unfilled vacancies; November 1997; United Kingdom; seasonally adjusted



JOBCENTRE VACANCIES

Figure 4. Tables 3.1-3.3

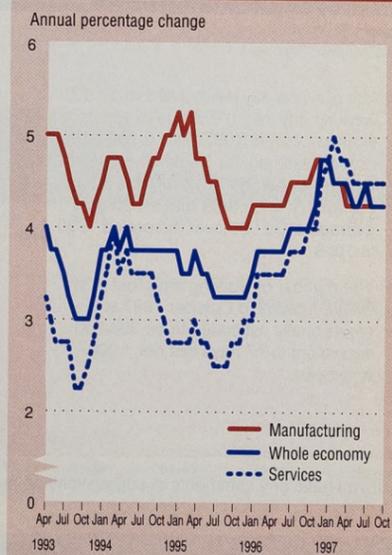
- ◆ The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK, seasonally adjusted) fell by 21,200 to 290,300. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 3,800 to 221,700. (Table 3.1)
- ◆ On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service fell by 3,900 to 112,500. (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 October 1997 was provisionally estimated to be 4½ per cent, unchanged from the September figure. The August rate was finalised at 4¼ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The actual increase in whole economy average earnings was 4.4 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the manufacturing industries, the underlying increase was 4¼ per cent. This is unchanged from the September figure which was revised up by ¼ point. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The production industries increase was 4 per cent. This is unchanged from the September figure. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ In the service industries the increase was 4½ per cent in the year to October, unchanged from the September rate and is the sixth successive month at 4½ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- ◆ The September and October 1993 figure of 2¼ per cent for the service sector was the lowest rate since the series began in 1985.

Figure 5 Underlying average earnings index; April 1993-October 1997; Great Britain



LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

PRODUCTIVITY AND UNIT WAGE COSTS

Figure 6.
Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output was 1.7 per cent higher in the three months ending October 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head was 1.8 per cent higher in the three months ending October 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose by 2.5 per cent in the three months ending October 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.5 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 2.7 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1997 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Figure 6 Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person; September 1994-October 1997; United Kingdom



LABOUR DISPUTES

Figure 7.
Tables 4.1-4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 17,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in October 1997. This is higher than the revised estimate for September 1997 (1,000) but lower than the October 1996 figure (39,000). It compares with an October average of 39,000 over the period 1990 to 1996.
- The number of working days lost in the twelve months to October 1997 is provisionally estimated to be 394,000 - equivalent to 17 days lost per 1,000 employees.
- The latest estimate is less than one third of the total for the corresponding period a year before (1,253,000) and is less than a quarter of the annual average over the ten-year period 1987 to 1996 (1,721,000).
- Some 37 per cent of the 394,000 days were lost in education (146,000), and 29 per cent were lost in manufacturing (115,000).
- A provisional total of 218 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in the 12 months to October 1997, which is lower than the corresponding period last year (247). The provisional single month figure for October is 23. This compares with 26 in October 1996.

TRAINING

Tables 7.7, 8.1-8.11

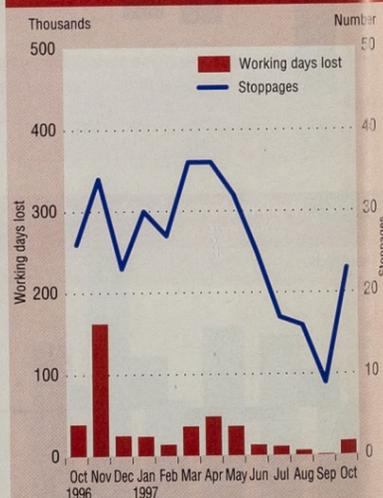
- Seasonally adjusted, 3.1 million (14.2 per cent) of employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during summer 1997.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) in England and Wales at the end of September 1997 was 15 per cent lower than it was 12 months earlier. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW between March 1996 and February 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving was 5 percentage points higher than the figures for leavers between March 1995 and February 1996. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)
- The proportion who gained a qualification in the same period was 4 percentage points lower than for leavers a year earlier. (Table 8.4)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants in England and Wales at the end of September 1997 was 13 per cent lower than in the previous year. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to February 1997 who were in a job six months after leaving was 3 percentage points higher than for leavers in the 12 months to February 1996. (Table 8.5)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the 12 months to February 1997 who gained a full qualification was 1 percentage point higher than for leavers in the 12 months to February 1996. (Table 8.6)
- The number of people on Modern Apprenticeships in England and Wales was 103,900 at the end of September 1997. The overall trend is for the programme to continue to increase steadily in size. (Table 8.1)

INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

Tables 2.18, 5.9, 6.8-6.9

- Among our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK is lower than in Spain, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, Belgium, and Germany. (Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO seasonally adjusted rate is higher than in the Netherlands, Denmark, Austria and Luxembourg and Portugal. (Table 2.18)
- The seasonally adjusted UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available data (7.0 per cent for the UK in October 1997 compared with 10.7 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- Manufacturing average earnings increase was higher than in 12 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- 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 of one of the convergence criteria for monetary union as required by the Maastricht treaty. Eurostat published HICPs for the 15 European Union member states on 7 March 1997. A more detailed breakdown of the UK HICP is given in the RPI Business Monitor MM23. For non-EU countries, 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 rise in consumer prices of 1.8 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to September, compared with an increase of 1.8 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.5 per cent and in Germany by 1.6 per cent. Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.0 per cent in the USA and by 2.4 per cent (provisional) in Japan.

Figure 7 Working days lost due to labour disputes; October 1996-October 1997; United Kingdom



LABOUR FORCE SURVEY



0171 533 6176

HELP-LINE

Prepared by
the Government
Statistical Service

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a sample survey of around 60,000 households each quarter which provides a wide range of information about the labour force using internationally standard definitions. This feature presents some analyses carried out in response to enquiries on the Office for National Statistics' LFS Helpline (now incorporated with the Labour Market Enquiry Helpline).

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY 1998 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM SUMMER (JUNE TO AUGUST) 1997 LFS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 Total usual weekly hours worked | 6 Job-related training |
| 2 Changes in employment | 7 Economic activity of young people |
| 3 Women in employment | 8 Economically inactive people |
| 4 Sickness absence | 9 List of articles |
| 5 Flexible labour market | 10 Index of topics |

1 TOTAL USUAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

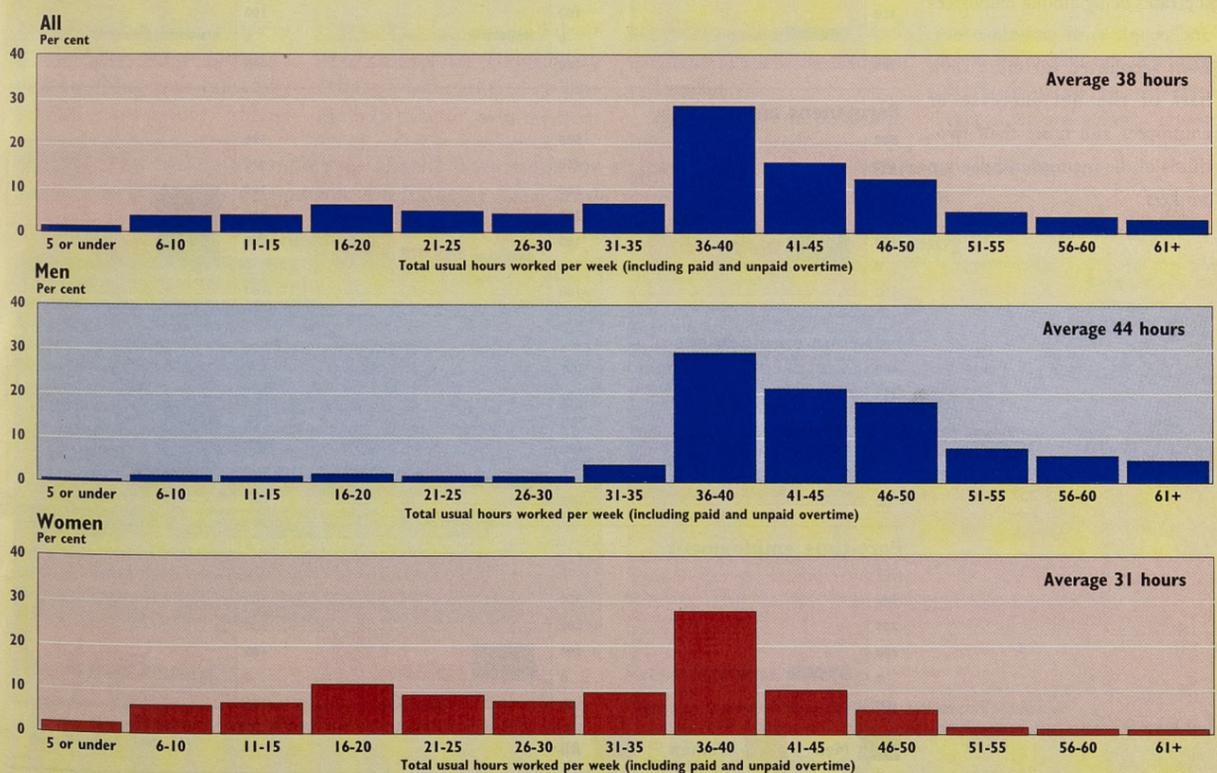
Information available from the LFS on the total usual number of hours worked by employees illustrates the diversity of patterns of working hours in Great Britain.

In summer 1997 there were 22.7 million employees, who usually worked an average of 38 hours per week.

The distribution of total usual weekly hours worked (including paid and unpaid overtime) by employees in their main job is shown in Figure 1. Over a quarter of men and women usually

worked between 36 and 40 hours a week. In summer 1997, 43 per cent of women usually worked less than 31 hours per week compared with 8 per cent of men.

Figure 1 Total usual weekly hours worked by employees in their main job (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



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 6086

FOR DETAILED FIGURES SEE THE LABOUR MARKET DATA SECTION

2 CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT

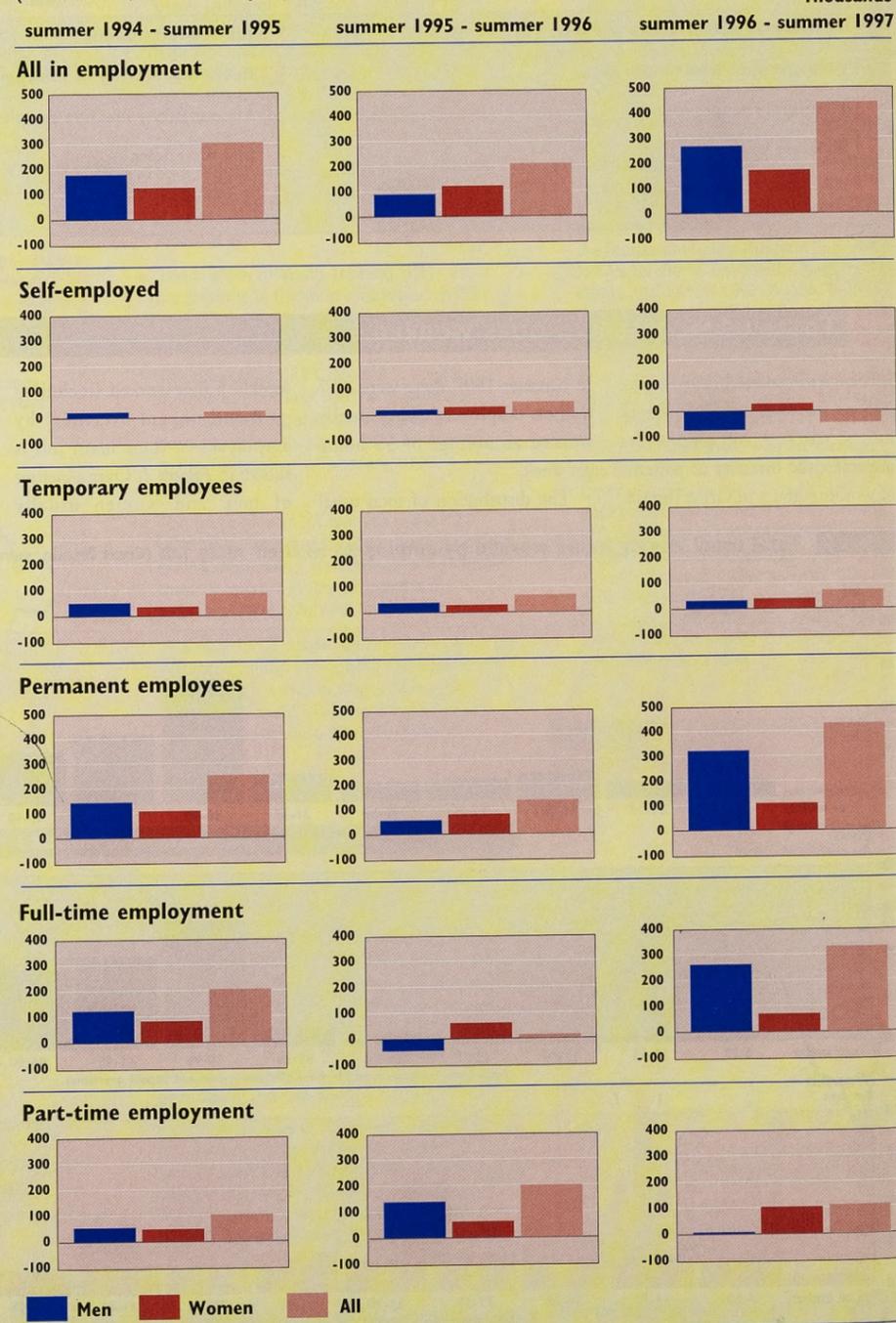
Figure 2 shows the year on year changes in the number of people in employment, by type of employment, between summer 1994 and summer 1997 (not seasonally adjusted). The figures show that employment as a whole rose between summer 1996 and summer 1997, the increase in this period being greater than the increases over the one-year periods to summer 1996 and summer 1995. Between summer 1996 and summer 1997 the greatest increases were in full-time employment and in permanent employment. The increases for men were greater than those for women in these two categories.

Employment reached a trough in winter 1992/3. Table 1 gives the seasonally-adjusted changes of those in employment between the trough and summer 1997. It shows that total employment has risen by 1,228,000 since winter 1992/3 with the greatest increases being among employees and people with part-time jobs. Men accounted for more than half of the net increase of employees and more than two-thirds of the increase in full-time workers.

Table 1 Changes in employment: winter 1992/3 to summer 1997 (Great Britain, seasonally adjusted)

	Total	Employees	Self-employed	Other	Full-time	Part-time
All	1,228	1,224	161	-156	599	629
Men	692	713	65	-85	409	283
Women	535	510	96	-71	190	346

Figure 2 Changes in employment: summer 1994 to summer 1997 (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted)

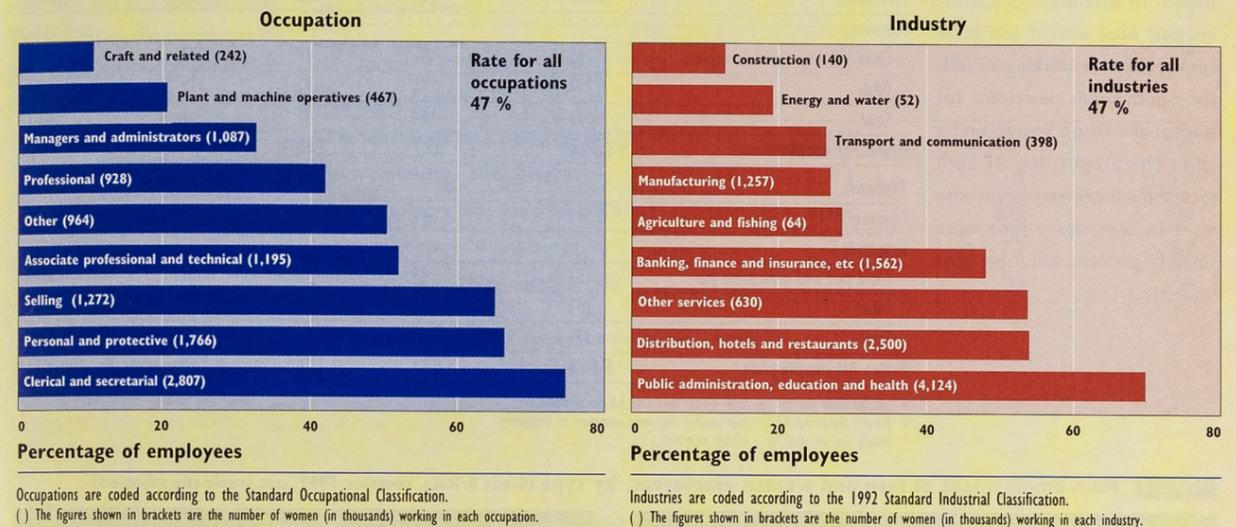


3 WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT

In summer 1997 there were 10.7 million women employees (not seasonally adjusted), accounting for 47 per cent of all employees. Enquirers are interested in the types of jobs held by women relative to those held by men. Figure 3 shows the percentage of employees (both full-time and part-time) who are women, within each occupation and industry group.

There was a clear distinction between industries such as agriculture, construction, transport and communication and the manufacturing industries, where less than one third of all employees were women, compared with most of the service industries where more than half were women.

Figure 3 Percentage of employees that were women, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

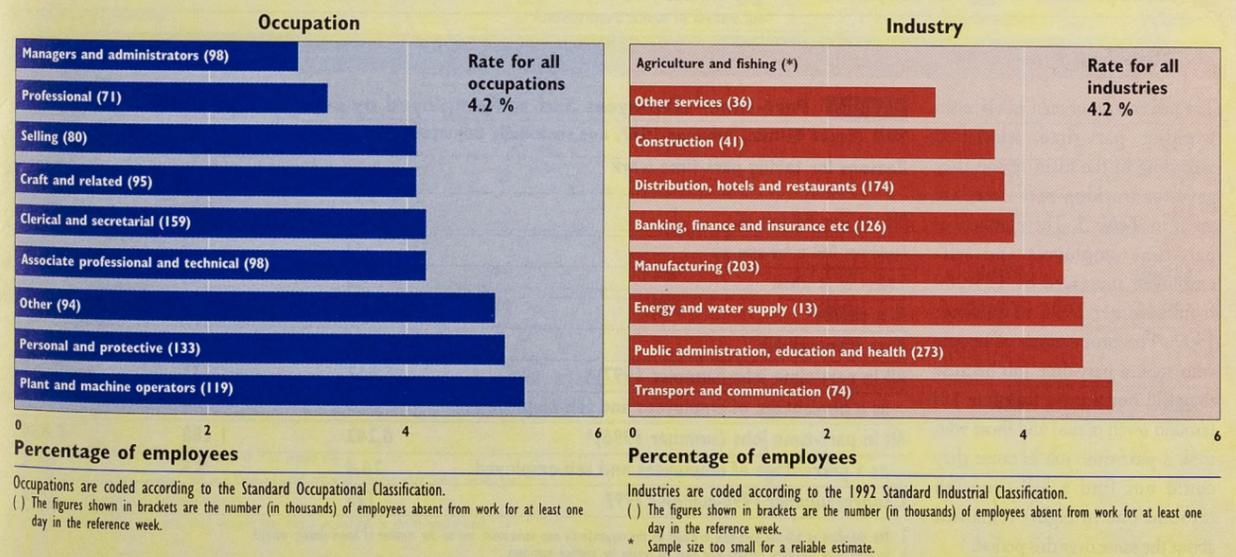


4 SICKNESS ABSENCE

The LFS is a regular source of information about people's absences from work caused by sickness or injury. Many companies telephone the Labour Market Enquiry Helpline to enquire whether these LFS data can help them to assess the levels

of sickness absence in their company against the national background. Figure 4 shows the percentages of employees in summer 1997 absent for at least one day in the reference week in different occupational and industry groups.

Figure 4 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



5 FLEXIBLE LABOUR MARKET

(a) MAIN EMPLOYMENT OF MEN AND WOMEN

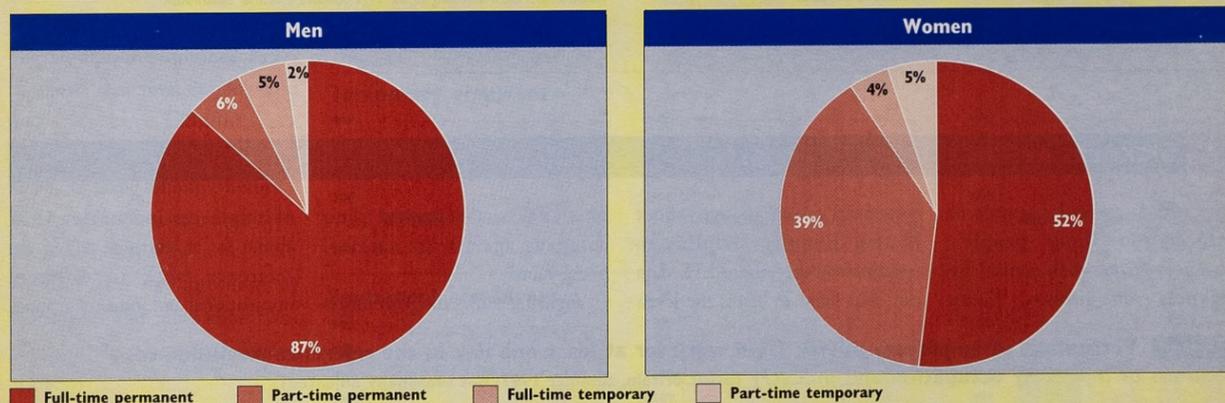
Table 2 and Figure 5 give breakdowns of the different types of employment for men and women in their main job. Figure 5 shows that in Great Britain in summer 1997, while around nine out of ten male employees were working in full-time permanent positions, for women the figure was around a half. The proportions of both men and women employees who were in temporary jobs were small (7 per cent and 9 per cent respectively).

Table 2 Employees by type of main job and reason for taking it (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

	Full-time	Part-time		Total	Thousands Base: All employees ^a
		Could not find full-time job	Other		
Men					
Permanent	10,349	161	533	694	11,043
Temporary					
Could not find permanent job	285	57	16	72	358
Other	334	*	172	179	513
Total	871	64	187	251	871
Base: All employees^b	11,045	227	733	960	12,005
Women					
Permanent	5,581	362	3,753	4,115	9,696
Temporary					
Could not find permanent job	157	59	73	132	289
Other	242	21	405	431	673
Total	399	79	484	563	963
Base: All employees^b	6,013	444	4,273	4,718	10,731

^a Includes those who did not state whether they were full- or part-time.
^b Includes those who did not state whether they were permanent or temporary.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

Figure 5 Main employment of men and women employees, by type (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



(b) PART-TIME WORKERS

The percentages of men and women working part-time, classified according to the main reason they gave for working part-time, are given in Table 3. The numbers of part-time employees and self-employed increased by 125,000 from summer 1996 to summer 1997. The proportions of people who took a part-time job because they did not want a full-time job (around seven in ten) and those who took a part-time job because they could not find a full-time job (around one in eight) remained about the same over this period.

Table 3 Part-time^a employees and self-employed by reasons for taking a part-time job (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

Reasons for taking part-time work	All	Men	Per cent Women
Did not want full-time job	71	39	79
Could not find a full-time job	12	24	9
Student or at school	15	33	10
Ill or disabled	2	4	1
Base (thousands)			
All in part-time jobs (summer 1997)^b	6,367	1,211	5,155
as a percentage of employees and self-employed	24.5	8.4	44.5
All in part-time jobs (summer 1996)^b	6,242	1,188	5,054
as a percentage of employees and self-employed	24.4	8.4	44.3
Change: summer 1996-summer 1997	125	23	102

^a The definition of full- and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.
^b Includes some part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time.

(c) TEMPORARY WORKERS

Employers take on temporary staff for a variety of reasons, such as for short-term cover, gaining specialist skills or to cope with the peaks in demand for labour. The number of temporary employees increased by 71,000 between summer 1996 and summer 1997. Table 4 shows the reasons people gave for taking a temporary job. Nearly 40 per cent of women were in temporary employment because they did not want a permanent job, compared with 27 per cent of men. On the other hand, 41 per cent of the men in temporary employment took a temporary job because they could not find a permanent job, compared with 30 per cent of women.

Table 4 Temporary employees by reason for taking a temporary job (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

Main reason for taking a temporary main job	All	Men	Per cent Women
Could not find permanent job	35	41	30
Did not want permanent job	33	27	38
Contract included training	5	6	5
Some other reason	27	26	28
Base (thousands)			
All in temporary jobs (summer 1997)^a	1,834	871	963
as a percentage of employees	8.1	7.3	9.0
All in temporary jobs (summer 1996)^a	1,763	839	924
as a percentage of employees	7.9	7.2	8.7
Change: summer 1996 - summer 1997	71	32	39

^a Includes a small number of people who did not give a reason for having a temporary job.

(d) SECOND JOBS

Each quarter the LFS provides new information of interest to many regular users about the number of people who have more than one job. Such people are counted only once in the LFS

employment totals. The alternative source of employment statistics, the Workforce in Employment series, counts all jobs and so people with two jobs are counted twice. The numbers

of people with second jobs in summer 1997, as shown by the LFS, are given in Table 5. In summer 1997, 1.2 million people had more than one job (around five per cent of all

people in employment). Of those, around two-thirds were employees in both their main and second job and around one in 12 were self-employed in both jobs.

Table 5 Employment status of people with more than one job (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status in main job	Employment status in second job			People with no second job ^b	Thousands All in employment
	Employee	Self-employed	All ^a		
Employee	778	245	1,023	21,714	22,736
Self-employed	74	103	177	3,071	3,248
On government employment and training programmes	13	*	14	175	189
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	119
All (summer 1997)	864	348	1,214	24,959	26,292
All (summer 1996)	884	376	1,260	24,479	25,853
Change:					
summer 1996-summer 1997	-20	-27	-47	480	439

^a Includes those who did not state the status of their second job.
^b Includes those who had changed jobs and those who did not state whether they had a second job.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.
+ Unpaid family workers were not asked whether they had a second job in the reference week.

6 JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the

workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489), and are often about the amount of training received in different occupations or industries.

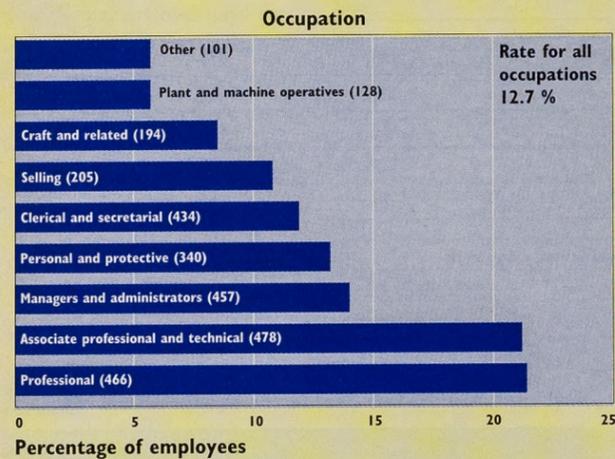
In summer 1997, 3.1 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four

weeks prior to interview, 14.2 per cent of all such employees (seasonally adjusted).

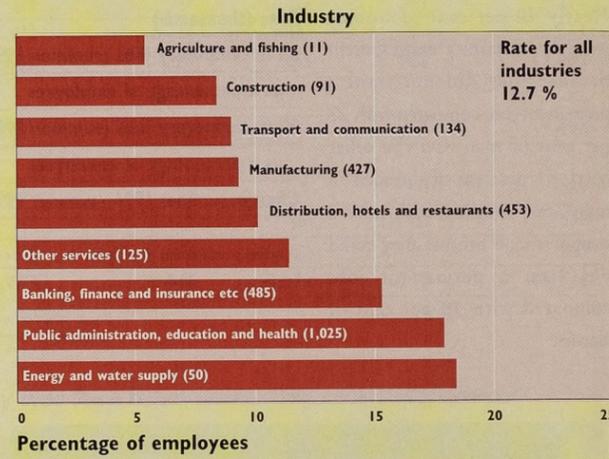
The percentage of employees receiving job-related training in each occupation and industry is shown in *Figure 6*.

LFS data on training in the past four weeks show that women were more likely to receive job-related training than men - 13.3 per cent of female employees compared with 12.1 per cent of male employees in summer 1997 (not seasonally adjusted).

Figure 6 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, by occupation and industry (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification. () The figures shown in brackets give the numbers (in thousands) receiving job-related training.



Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification. () The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) receiving job-related training.

7 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY OF YOUNG PEOPLE

Table 6 shows the economic activity in summer 1997 of people who were aged between 16 and 19 on the previous 31 August. Of the 2.7 million people aged 16-19, 45 per cent were in full-time education

(FTE). This proportion is lower than in other quarters of the year due to the summer vacation. Of the people in FTE, 51 per cent were in employment and around 9 per cent were ILO unemployed.

Table 6 Young people by academic age (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

Thousands	Academic age (in years)					
	All persons				Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19
In employment						
All	415	442	414	388	867	792
Not in FTE	192	269	291	290	589	453
In FTE	224	173	123	97	278	339
ILO unemployed						
All	82	89	87	73	192	140
Not in FTE	46	61	65	53	136	89
In FTE	37	28	22	20	56	50
Economically inactive						
All	223	165	134	150	304	367
Not in FTE	28	49	49	69	57	139
In FTE	194	116	84	80	248	228

LFS estimates of people in full-time education

From spring 1997, LFS estimates of the totals of people in education include people who were waiting to start, or restart, a course. Hence, comparisons of figures between spring 1997 and subsequent quarters are possible, but figures for spring 1997 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.

Thousands	Academic age (in years)					
	All persons				Men	Women
	16	17	18	19	16-19	16-19
Total						
All	720	695	635	611	1,364	1,298
Not in FTE	265	379	406	413	782	681
In FTE	455	317	229	198	582	617
Economic activity rate (%)						
All	69.1	76.3	78.9	75.5	77.7	71.7
Not in FTE	89.4	87.1	87.8	83.2	92.8	79.6
In FTE	57.2	63.4	63.2	59.3	57.4	63.1
ILO unemployment rate (%)						
All	16.5	16.8	17.4	15.9	18.1	15.0
Not in FTE	19.2	18.6	18.3	15.5	18.7	16.5
In FTE	14.0	13.8	15.2	17.2	16.8	12.9

8 ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE PEOPLE

Table 7 includes a breakdown of people who say they want a job but are not actively looking for one. Such people, including

'discouraged workers' (whose reason for not seeking is that they believe no jobs are available) are classified as

economically inactive according to ILO guidelines. There were 110,000 discouraged workers in summer 1997, around five per

cent of those who were not seeking but would like to work.

Table 7 Economically inactive people by availability and whether seeking work (in past 4 weeks) (Great Britain, summer 1997, not seasonally adjusted)

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
Total economically inactive who would like to work	2,479	976	1,503
Seeking work but not available to start in 2 weeks	220	101	119
Student	74	40	33
Other	146	60	86
Not seeking work but would like work (available and not available)^a	2,259	875	1,384
Available to start in next 2 weeks	825	320	504
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	96	60	36
Long term sick/disabled	102	63	39
Looking after family/home	256	23	233
Student	112	59	54
Other	258	116	143

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
Not available in next 2 weeks	1,420	551	869
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	13	*	*
Long term sick/disabled	616	364	252
Looking after family/home	496	48	449
Student	109	51	58
Other	185	82	104
Not seeking work, does not want work	13,876	4,965	8,911
Does not need/want job	211	61	150
Long term sick/disabled	1,641	870	771
Looking after family/home	1,822	93	1,729
Student	742	370	371
Other	9,461	3,570	5,891
Base:			
All economically inactive^b (summer 1997)	16,355	5,941	10,415
All economically inactive^b (summer 1996)	16,379	5,871	10,509
Change: summer 1996 - summer 1997	-24	70	-94

^a Includes a few people who did not state if they were available to start in the next two weeks.
^b Does not include people under 16 years of age.
* Sample size too small for a reliable estimate.

9 THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN LABOUR MARKET TRENDS (INC. EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE) BETWEEN FEBRUARY 1993 AND JANUARY 1998 CONTAIN DATA FROM THE LFS:

Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1993	Ethnic groups and the labour market	June 1995
Labour force trends in the regions 1984-1992	March 1993	Labour Force Projections for countries and regions in the UK 1995-2006	August 1995
Labour force projections 1993-2006	April 1993	Disability and the labour market	December 1995
A guide to 'seasonal adjustment' and its application to labour market statistics	April 1993	Measuring employment: comparison of official sources	January 1996
Membership of trade unions	May 1993	Redundancies in Great Britain	February 1996
Part-time employment and attitudes to part-time work	May 1993	Membership of trade unions in 1994	February 1996
Older workers - an overview of recent research	June 1993	Women in the labour market	March 1996
Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	June 1993	Earnings data from the LFS and New Earnings Survey	April 1996
Economic activity of 16 to 17 year olds	July 1993	Longitudinal data from the LFS	April 1996
The National Education and Training Targets	August 1993	British labour force projections: 1996-2006	May 1996
Using the LFS to estimate Britain's ethnic minority populations	September 1993	Trade union memberships and regulations: an analysis of data from the 1995 LFS	May 1996
Estimating employment: a comparison of household and employer based surveys	October 1993	The new LFS local area database	May 1996
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared	October 1993	Ethnic minority participation in the labour market: trends from the LFS 1984-1995	June 1996
Women in the labour market	November 1993	The identification of full-time students in the Labour Force Survey	July 1996
Sunday working in Britain	November 1993	Annualised redundancy data: calculated from the LFS	July 1996
Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1994	Disability and the labour market	September 1996
Irish nationals in the British labour market	January 1994	The Labour Force Survey in Northern Ireland	November 1996
Comparison of the 1991 LFS and Census of Population	March 1994	Parental employment in the European Union	December 1996
British labour force projections 1994 to 2006	April 1994	Labour market recoveries in the UK and other OECD countries	December 1996
Ethnic groups and the labour market	May 1994	Spotlight on the South West	January 1997
Trade union membership and density 1992-1993	June 1994	British labour force projections 1997-2006	February 1997
Economic activity in local areas	June 1994	Women in the labour market: results from the spring 1996 LFS	March 1997
Flexible workforce and patterns of working hours in the UK	July 1994	Data on households and families from the LFS (illustrative data)	March 1997
Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	July 1994	Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the LFS	April 1997
Working parents: trends in 1980s	October 1994	Spotlight on Yorkshire and the Humber	May 1997
Women and training	November 1994	Household and family data from the LFS (illustrative data)	June 1997
Mothers in the labour market	November 1994	Trade union membership and recognition	June 1997
Trade union recognition	December 1994	Working fathers	July 1997
Income and earnings data from the LFS	December 1994	Trends in labour market participation of ethnic groups: 1984-1996	August 1997
Part-time working in Great Britain	December 1994	Spotlight on the West Midlands	September 1997
Foreign workers in the UK	January 1995	Economic activity of working households	September 1997
Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1995	Workless households, unemployment and economic inactivity	September 1997
Apprentices and other long-term trainees	February 1995	Temporary workers in Great Britain	September 1997
Progress towards a flexible labour market	February 1995	Measuring labour market attachment using the LFS	October 1997
Older workers	April 1995	The National Targets for Education and Training	October 1997
British labour force projections 1995-2006	April 1995	LFS estimates of claimants of unemployment-related benefits	November 1997
Trade union membership and recognition	May 1995	Spotlight on Wales	December 1997
An analysis of working time, 1979-1994	May 1995	Comparison of sources of employment data	December 1997
Revisions to the Quarterly LFS: reweighting and seasonal adjustment review	May 1995	Qualification data in the LFS	January 1998
		Annual averages from the LFS	January 1998

10 INDEX OF TOPICS COVERED IN LFS HELP-LINE FEATURES: FEBRUARY 1993 TO JANUARY 1998

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Special report



New labour market indicators from employer surveys

As part of its work on improving labour market statistics, ONS will be producing new indicators from its employer surveys. This has been made possible by merging surveys collecting employee data with those collecting turnover data. This article reports on the results of this and explains the differences between the new indicators and existing data.

By James Partington,
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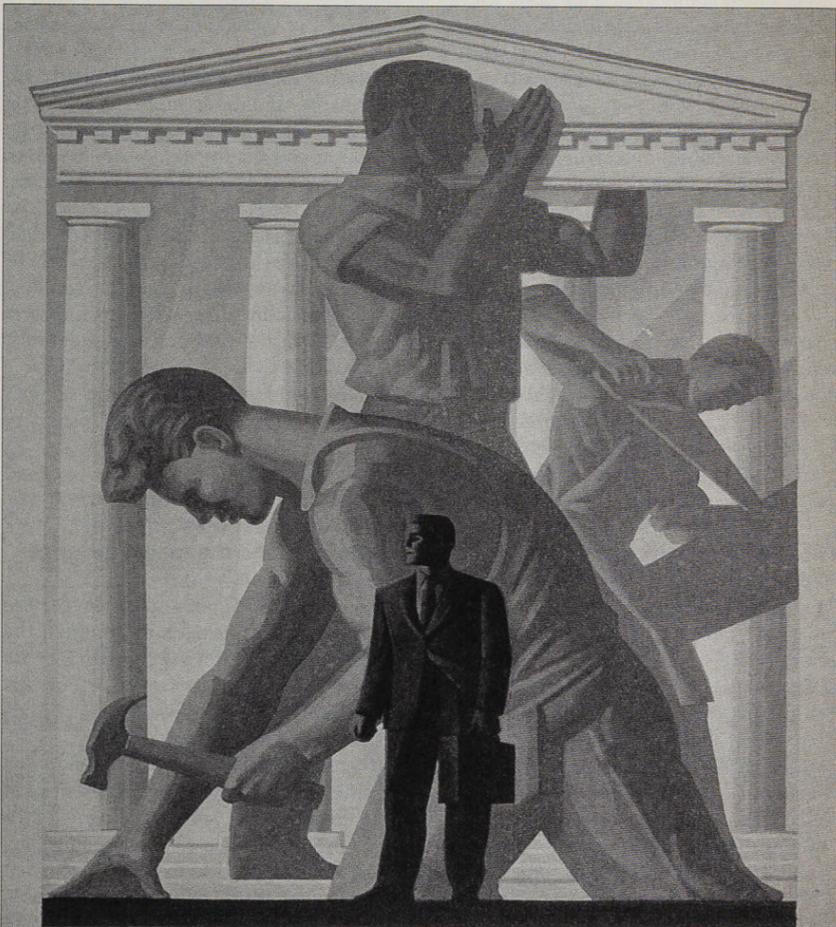


Illustration: Bryan Haynes/Image Bank

Key points

- New indicators are being developed that will supplement the range of data available from employer surveys.
- The new indicators will be compiled using the same methods as other economic indicators that feed into the National Accounts.
- They will improve the quality of the existing productivity series and will allow for more analysis of turnover per head by businesses.
- The new indicators will be launched during 1998.
- Current data from employer surveys, such as the measure of employees in employment, will remain largely unchanged. The intention is to add to, rather than replace, the existing range of data.

Background

THE EMPLOYER-BASED estimates of employees in employment, formerly produced by Employment Department statisticians, are now produced by Business Statistics Group (BSG) of ONS. The merger of the two departments provided opportunities for both rationalisation and improvement. Before the merger, both departments were running similar surveys to businesses, one collecting information on turnover and the other collecting information on employees. The merger prompted the integration of these two surveys.

Although the old-style employment surveys were addressed to individual workplaces, BSG business surveys are enterprise-based. This distinction is crucial; enterprises are a collection of workplaces under common ownership. Enterprise totals can be broken down to give estimates for individual workplaces, and this decomposition method is used in

building the current published employees series. But the enterprise totals are themselves of interest, primarily to National Accounts compilers. This article discusses the new opportunities that have been generated by switching the collection of employee information from the workplace to the enterprise.

Complementary sets of indicators

Both enterprise- and workplace-based indicators are useful, and the enterprise-based indicators, which are being introduced by ONS as part of its work to improve labour market statistics, will be in addition to the existing range of data - there is no intention to replace the existing workplace-based series.

Enterprise-based labour market indicators align better with natural perceptions of employment by businesses, particularly large and diversified concerns. They will link with monetary estimates, such as

Note: 'Standard' articles appear in January, April, July and October each year, from January 1993 to present, unless otherwise stated. For topics covered between November 1992 and January 1993 see October 1997, pLFS56.

Table 1 How the new series may appear

New series	Format	Publication
Turnover per head estimates	Tables and charts showing the distribution of turnover per head by industry	Feature article in both <i>Labour Market Trends</i> and <i>Economic Trends</i>
Value-added per head for the services sector	Tables and charts	Feature article in <i>Economic Trends</i>
Enterprise-based estimates of employees	Tables showing the numbers of employees on an enterprise basis, by industry	Monthly and quarterly tables in both <i>Labour Market Trends</i> and <i>Economic Trends</i>
Enterprise hours worked series	Index form, with a broad industry split	Monthly and quarterly in <i>Labour Market Trends</i>
Revised productivity estimates	New methodology, using enterprise hours worked series as denominator	Feeds into the labour market First Release, also <i>Labour Market Trends</i>

turnover and sales, which are often not meaningful at workplace level. They will be coherent with other business statistics already available, and will provide new insights into the use of labour without further inquiries. For statistics for local areas, the workplace classification by industry is more meaningful.

Workplace-based figures give an alternative picture of how the workforce is employed, and give a regional dimension which does not exist in the enterprise definition. The workplace-based series also has the advantage of consistency with the Annual Employment Survey (AES), which is particularly valuable at detailed industry and geography levels.

The full set of new indicators

This article will deal mainly with enterprise-based estimates of employees, but the full range of new indicators is described below.

- The first new product is to link together the turnover and employee figures collected from each business. Figures showing how *turnover per head* varies between businesses carrying out similar activities will help inform businesses about their own performance compared with the average for their industry. An article on the subject appears on pp43-8 of this issue of *Labour Market Trends*.
- Next, estimates of *value-added per head for the services sector* will be constructed. These will show which industries contribute most to economic growth on a per head basis. They will be constructed from existing ONS data.
- A major new product is the introduction of a complementary measure of employees, based on enterprises rather than workplaces. This *enterprise-based employee series* will be compiled using similar estimation procedures to those used for producing estimates of turnover. It will be of interest to the compilers of the National Accounts within ONS, because other series used in National Accounts are on an enterprise basis. The rest of this article concentrates on this series.
- The provisional *hours worked series*¹ will be modified to take account of the new enterprise-based employees series. It will be published in index form to avoid confusion with the hours series from the Labour Force Survey. In a

flexible labour market, an hours-based measure of labour inputs is valuable because it is unaffected by shifts from full- to part-time working, *vice versa*, or the adoption of other working patterns.

• Finally, *productivity estimates* will be generated using the new hours worked series. An hours-based measure of labour inputs will be more refined than the headcount measure that is used at present in the productivity equations.

Table 1 summarises the new series, their format and the places where they may appear.

Differences between the current workplace-based estimate of employees and the new enterprise-based measure

The current estimates of employees use the workplace approach rather than the enterprise approach (see *Box 1* for an explanation of the differences). For this reason, industry breakdowns will be different between the two series.

There is a further, methodological reason for differences between the current series and the enterprise-based series. The current estimates use a technique called benchmarking, which is not applied to the enterprise-based series. Under the benchmarking approach, estimates of the numbers of employees are taken from the large-scale AES and updated using movements obtained through the small-scale short-term surveys to get latest estimates of levels of employment. While

this allows for a regional breakdown and makes use of the precision that the large-scale survey brings, it does not employ the same methods of estimation as other ONS business surveys. Instead, these produce estimates that are linked to the business population on the business register.

These put current ONS employee information from business surveys at odds with other information from business surveys. When output data are merged with employee data to generate productivity estimates, the methodological differences in the two components affect the results. Moreover, when the compilers of the National Accounts use employee data in their work, the methodological differences again disrupt comparisons.

So, although it would be technically possible to benchmark the enterprise-based series, ONS will instead construct enterprise estimates of employees using the same methodology as other business surveys.

To summarise, the main differences between the enterprise-based employees series and the current workplace-based series are:

- the enterprise-based series will not be linked to the AES through the benchmarking process;
- the enterprise-based series will not have a regional breakdown;
- the enterprise-based series will show different industry coding; and
- the enterprise-based series will be consistent with other economic indicators derived from business surveys.

Box 1 What is an enterprise?

The term 'enterprise' is used by ONS to describe the structure of a company. Individual workplaces such as factories or shops are known as 'local units', and a group of local units under common ownership is called the 'enterprise'.

For most business surveys run by ONS, forms are sent to the enterprise rather than the local units – in other words, to the head office rather than the individual workplaces. This enables ONS to gather information on a far greater proportion of total business activity than would be possible by sending forms to a selection of local units. But it has the disadvantage that it is difficult to make regional estimates – all the employment of, say, a chain of shops would appear to be concentrated at the site of the head office.

Further differences between enterprise and local unit data can be seen in the industry coding. Take, for example, an enterprise with three cake shops and one bakery, each employing five people. The local unit analysis would put 15 employees in the retail sector and five employees in the manufacturing sector. But the enterprise series puts all 20 people into the sector with the majority activity – in this case, retailing. Detailed industry figures compiled using the workplace approach will therefore be different from industry figures derived using the enterprise approach, although the totals will be the same at the whole economy level.

Quantifying the differences between the two series

Table 2 shows the magnitude of the differences between the current workplace-based series and the new enterprise-based series. Data are for the manufacturing sector. The differences between the two sets of data are partly due to the different industrial coding, as discussed before. For example, the enterprise-based figures for food, drink and tobacco may include shops that would not appear in the workplace series for manufacturing.

The second reason for the differences – the methodological differences due to benchmarking the workplace-based series but not the enterprise-based series – tends to have an even greater effect. Estimates of total employees are higher from the enterprise-based series to the tune of more than 500,000 at the whole economy level. The reasons behind this are being addressed, and relate to the different treatment of some smaller business in the various surveys.

There are two further factors that affect any comparison of the two series. The first is the treatment of Northern Ireland units. The workplace-based estimates cover only Great Britain, but the enterprise-based estimates may include some workplaces in Northern Ireland. Differences in the various surveys that help to form the enterprise-based estimates mean that it is not possible to make a precise estimate of the number of Northern Ireland employees present in the enterprise-based estimate for the manufacturing sector, but the figure is estimated to be around 15,000. These Northern Ireland employees have been removed from the above analysis for comparison purposes but may be permitted to feed into the enterprise-based totals at a later date, to form a United Kingdom series.

The second factor is the treatment of some industries not covered by business surveys, such as local authorities. Bulk returns covering these sectors are sent directly to ONS, and research is under way to establish what changes need to be made to these figures so that they represent enterprise-style groupings.

Publication issues

The enterprise-based series will appeal to users who are already familiar with ONS business data. While it is desirable to publish these new indicators, it is acknowledged that a range of similar data are already in the public domain, and that further indicators may cause confusion. One proposal to assist in the publication of these data is to make adjustments to one of the series to make it clear that both sets of data come from the same source. This could be achieved by using a balancing item. This would set out, in a row at the bottom of the table, the scale of the various effects that cause the two series to be different. An example of how the bottom of the table of manufacturing data would look is given in Table 3.

Note that the balancing item would reflect different industry coding in this case, but at the whole economy level this sums to zero. That means that the whole economy balancing item would simply reflect the different methodology involved in constructing the estimates, plus the adjustment necessary for Northern Ireland units.

The whole economy

Tables 2 and 3 refer only to the manufacturing sector. A similar analysis is available for the whole economy; this appears in Table 4. The enterprise-based estimates

are less precise for the services sectors than for the manufacturing sector because of the more widespread use of bulk figures (for local authorities, for example). The enterprise-based employee figures should therefore be treated as very provisional. Note that in Table 4 the Northern Ireland units have been left in the enterprise-based estimates for all sectors. Note how the industrial classification is markedly different for areas such as health and education, which are classified to the public administration sector under the enterprise-based series. Here, the balancing item reflects a

Table 2 Differences between enterprise-based and workplace-based series for the manufacturing sector; Great Britain; March 1997

	Thousands	
Manufacturing subsection	Enterprise-based employees	Workplace-based employees
Food, drink and tobacco	488	419
Textiles and leather	362	361
Wood	71	83
Pulp and paper	433	460
Chemicals	261	239
Rubber and plastics	237	222
Minerals and metals	679	704
Machinery	382	389
Electrical equipment	528	494
Transport	396	378
Other manufacturing	232	226
Total manufacturing	4,068	3,976

Source: ONS

Table 3 Additivity adjustment, manufacturing sector; Great Britain; March 1997

	Thousands	
Manufacturing subsection	Enterprise-based employees	Workplace-based employees
Electrical equipment	528	494
Transport	396	378
Other manufacturing	232	226
Balancing item ^a	-92	
Total manufacturing	3,976	3,976

Source: ONS

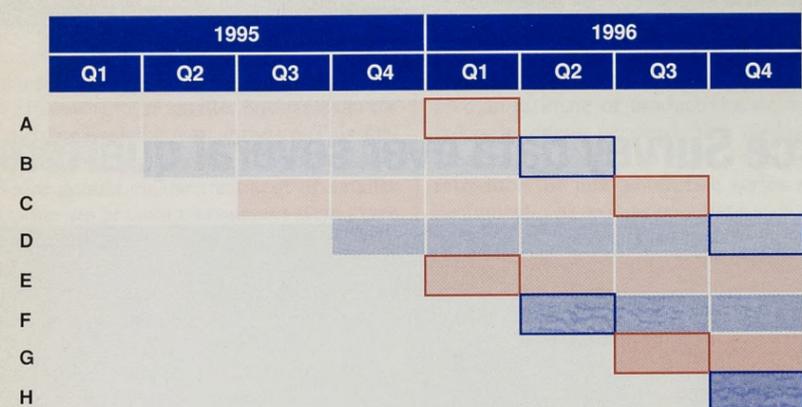
Table 4 Differences between enterprise-based and workplace-based series for the whole economy; Great Britain; March 1997

	Thousands	
Industrial activity	Enterprise-based employees	Workplace-based employees
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	260	260
Mining and energy	215	239
Manufacturing	4,083	3,976
Construction	740	804
Retail	3,944	3,783
Hotels and catering	1,409	1,223
Transport	1,241	1,309
Financial intermediation	919	987
Business services	3,228	2,867
Public administration	3,111	1,313
Education	775	1,821
Health	1,981	2,460
Other services	821	939
Balancing item	-743 ^a	
All employees	21,984	21,984

a Accounts for differences in methodology and Northern Ireland units.

Source: ONS

Figure 1 LFS sample design - wave structure



Source: ONS

These databases contain a range of key variables together with a local authority district/unitary authority identifier, which allows users to carry out cross-tabulations at local level for the first time.

Annual database

To explain the concept of an annual database, it is first necessary to describe the panel design of the LFS, usually described as the 'wave' structure of the sample. Each quarter's sample of 60,000 households is made up of five 'waves' each of approximately 12,000 households (see Figure 1). Each quarter a new group (wave) of households (represented by a letter and a different shade of colour) is selected and its members interviewed for the first time. The same people are interviewed four more times at quarterly intervals. In any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second and so on. The annual LAD is created by taking waves 1 and 5 from each of four consecutive quarters (indicated by the colour highlighting in Figure 1).³

Selecting waves 1 and 5 ensures that each respondent is included once and only once - a database of 'distinct cases' (i.e. each row in Figure 1 is highlighted once and only once). The selected records are weighted according to definitive mid-year population estimates. As a result of the larger sample size (60 per cent more than a quarterly LFS database), the standard errors of estimates (the usual measure of sample variation) from the local area database are about 80 per cent of those for estimates for a single quarter.⁴

Annual averages

An alternative method is simply to add together the grossed estimates for four consecutive quarters (from the quarterly LFS databases or the time-series database) and divide by four. Such estimates will be referred to in this article as 'annual averages'. Rates and ratios are calculated after

averaging both the numerator and denominator. Due to the panel design of the LFS, databases for consecutive quarters have approximately 80 per cent of their samples in common. Hence the calculation of the precision (standard errors) of annual averages is not straightforward. Nevertheless, the improvement in accuracy or precision, (i.e. lower standard errors) arising from averaging estimates over a year is impressive, as illustrated by the reduced thresholds for estimates regarded as sufficiently reliable for publication shown in Box 1 (see following section for discussion).

Reliability of estimates

As a consequence of the overlap in samples between quarters, the precision of annual averages varies according to the correlation between responses from the same individuals in different quarters. Where responses are likely to change between quarters, as with economic activity variables, the gain from averaging is greater than with an annual database of distinct cases because the latter excludes additional information which has been collected about respondents in waves 2 to 4 each quarter. For variables which cannot change between quarters, such as ethnic origin, there is still a clear advantage, in terms of sampling error, in averaging data over a year compared with using a single quarter's data, although an annual database of distinct cases would produce somewhat more precise estimates than simple annual averages. In practice, users will often be combining ethnic origin with labour market or education variables, so the difference between annual averages and annual database estimates would not be as great as this suggests. The technical note describes in more detail the comparative precision of estimates from a single quarter, from the LAD databases and calculated as annual averages.

Social Survey Division of ONS has provided some guidance on the level of

estimates which would have the same relative precision as estimates of 10,000 in a single quarter's LFS database. In other words, these are the smallest estimates which are considered reliable enough to use, based on a criterion of a maximum of 20 per cent coefficient of variation (the standard error as a percentage of the estimate).

The recommended lower limits for reliable data for averages of successive quarters are shown in Box 1. Please note that these have been revised and supersede those published in the LFS Help-Line (*Labour Market Trends*, February 1997, page LFS11) and the LFS User Guide (Volume 1 (1997), Section 17).

Box 1 Minimum publication thresholds

	Minimum publication level	95 per cent confidence interval
One quarter	10,000	+/- 4,000
Four quarters	6,000	+/- 2,400
Eight quarters	4,000	+/- 1,600
12 quarters	3,000	+/- 1,200
16 quarters	2,000	+/- 800

The recommended thresholds are based on the quarter-on-quarter correlations exhibited by total employment and unemployment. They have been rounded up to the next 1,000, partly for simplicity and partly to allow for the additional loss of precision in variables which have virtually 100 per cent correlation. The calculations incorporate some design effects, to reflect the fact that the sample is clustered within addresses. However, these design effects vary widely for different ethnic groups, and estimates up to two times these values may, for some groups, have confidence intervals as wide as those given in Box 1 (see technical note). Extra caution is therefore advised in interpreting estimates for the smaller ethnic groups.

Other benefits and drawbacks of averaging

Calculating the average of estimates from existing databases has advantages over the setting up of special annual databases. This method allows complete flexibility in the data that can be combined. Annual averages can be calculated for any consecutive four-quarter period (combining numbers of quarters other than multiples of four is not recommended unless the data are seasonally adjusted). Annual databases have to be created specially and therefore cannot be available immediately the last quarterly database of the year is released. The number of variables included is also likely to have to be limited due to the need to check for comparability between quarters (although, of course, it is not advisable to calculate averages over periods where the questionnaire has changed).

There is, however, a cost to annual averaging in terms of the time taken to extract

data and calculate averages over four (or more) quarters, which has to be done each time averages are required. Quanvert⁵ users, however, can take advantage of the time-series database facilities - see calculation methods section below.

For small area estimates there are other considerations than sampling error when selecting a method of increasing the available sample size on which to base estimates. Carrying out the weighting of sample estimates to population totals as a last stage, as is done for the LAD, is likely to produce more robust estimates for small areas than the averages of estimates from independently grossed-up (weighted) quarterly databases. The LADs also have the benefit of being weighted to the definitive mid-year population estimates rather than to projections as used for the quarterly databases. Hence, for the variables included, they may still be the better source for county estimates, although these are available from the quarterly databases and hence could be averaged.

Data for small sub-groups and areas always need to be interpreted with great caution. Differences between annual averages for different periods present an especial problem since again there is some overlap in the samples for consecutive periods. In particular, drawing comparisons between annual averages for very small groups for periods ending one quarter apart (e.g. spring 1996-winter 1996/7 compared with summer 1996-spring 1997) is not recommended.

For examining detailed characteristics of special groups, such as ethnic minorities, data could also be combined over two, three or more years. However, such estimates would be centred on a point a year or more in the past, making this less suitable for rapidly changing variables.

On balance, then, there are advantages for labour market analysis (i.e. of characteristics which tend to change fairly quickly - have a low quarterly correlation) in choosing annual averages of the full quarterly data over annual estimates based on a single record for each individual sampled

during the year. Such estimates are much more reliable than those obtained from a single quarter and slightly more so than those from an annual database. The flexibility of averaging outweighs the convenience of an annual database.

The final stage grossing which would be applied to an annual database might marginally improve estimates for very small sub-groups such as ethnic minority groups. However, the range of estimates available on the LADs limits their value for small population groups. For estimates of characteristics which do not change (e.g. ethnicity) or which change only slowly (e.g. qualifications held), the flexibility of being able to calculate an annual average (and averages over longer periods) at any time rather than waiting for a special database may outweigh the slightly smaller improvement in precision compared with a special annual database. ONS has therefore decided to concentrate resources on expanding the variables available in the Quanvert time-series database rather than creating general purpose annual databases.

Non-standard variables

Earnings information is only available at present from the fifth wave interview. It is recommended that single-quarter estimates based on grossed-up estimates of less than 60,000 employees should not be used. When four quarters' earnings data are pooled, the threshold is unchanged as there is no overlap in the data.

Some LFS variables are only available in two quarters each year (for example, flexible working). The comparative standard errors and reliability thresholds for multi-quarter averages quoted here do not apply to such variables. If there is demand, ONS would consider the appropriate guidance for such variables.

For variables which are only available once a year (for example, trade union membership), or indeed for other variables, users may wish to calculate averages of quarters a year apart. Here, the overlap (for

the quarterly LFS conducted from 1992 onwards)⁶ is about 16 per cent.⁷ The appropriate thresholds for publication in this case are: two years: 6,000; three years: 4,000; four or five years: 3,000.⁸

Calculation methods

Annual averages at national, regional and (from spring 1995) county level can be calculated by extracting tabulations of the same data for four quarters and placing them in a spreadsheet for manipulation. Care needs to be taken to check that the variables are consistently defined in all the quarters to be averaged. The data extraction and manipulation can be quite time-consuming for detailed cross-tabulations, and where variables are already on the LFS Quanvert time-series database the process can be simplified by using the functions available in Quanvert (averages can be calculated directly⁹ but care should be taken to check that the correct data have been included). At present the variables available are limited to about 60 of the most frequently used variables. It is hoped to extend the range of variables available on the time-series database during 1998, subject to continuity in the variables and availability of resources. A list of variables currently on the quarterly time-series database and those under consideration for addition is available on request.

Uses of multi-quarter averages

The value of averaging LFS estimates over four or more quarters is that the larger number of responses on which the estimate is based results in a more reliable estimate. This in turn means that smaller estimates become sufficiently reliable to use. One particular topic where annual averages are already proving to be of great value for this reason is ethnic minority groups. By means of annual averaging, users are able to analyse smaller ethnic minorities and/or smaller sub-groups, such as age groups.

One statistic of great interest among policy makers and ethnic minority special interest groups is the youth unemployment

Table 1 Unemployment rate of 16 to 24-year-olds; Great Britain

	All origins	White	Ethnic minority groups					Per cent
			All	Black	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Mixed/other origins	
<i>Winter 1996/7</i>								
All persons	14.2	13.4	27	34	21	28	25	
Men	16.3	15.5	29	37	*	29	31	
Women	11.8	11.1	25	*	*	*	*	
<i>Average, spring 1996 to winter 1996/7</i>								
All persons	15.3	14.4	30	36	26	31	28	
Men	17.7	16.8	31	37	25	31	33	
Women	12.4	11.4	29	35	26	32	**	

* Less than 10,000: figure too small for reliable estimate.
** Less than 6,000: figure too small for reliable estimate.

Source: Labour Force Survey

rate for different ethnic groups. Table 1 presents ILO unemployment rates of young men and women, showing averages for the four quarters spring 1996 to winter 1996/7, compared with the winter quarter alone. Using the data averaged over the whole year, estimates by gender for almost all the main ethnic groups are above the publication threshold, while a number of estimates for young women are not sufficiently reliable for publication when based on a single quarter.

Annual averages can also make more regional estimates for ethnic minorities available. Figure 2 (which first appeared in the LFS Help-Line feature in February 1997) illustrates the additional regions for which ethnic minority unemployment rates become available if a year's data is used instead of one quarter.

Aggregation over several years would

allow analysis of the ethnic minority populations and other groups and regions in more depth than is possible from four quarters. Such estimates, while not fully up-to-date, would nevertheless be more recent than the 1991 population census. An example of information which is only available from the LFS is people who do unpaid work for a family business. The number of these is small, and up to now no analysis of the types of occupations they are employed in has been published by ONS. Figure 3 uses data averaged over eight quarters to show the proportion of all employment in each main occupation group represented by unpaid family workers over the last two years.

Annual averages would also have particular benefits in the field of data for local authorities and TECs. As described above, databases of annual data for local authority

districts which allow such estimates to be obtained for district councils and unitary authorities are now produced each year. An example of the benefits is that estimates such as the number of ILO unemployed may be less than 10,000 in some or all quarters, whereas annual estimates can be used down to 6,000 so data for more areas becomes available, albeit with a time-lag.

No such database has been created for TEC/LEC areas, however. At present the data for TECs are only held by Quantime and NOMIS® in publication format with estimates less than 10,000 suppressed. Furthermore, it is not possible to combine LFS data for more than one quarter within NOMIS®. If there is demand for annual averaging facilities for TEC/LEC areas on NOMIS®, ONS will consider improvements to the facilities available in NOMIS®.

Figure 2 Annual averages versus quarter estimates: ethnic minority employment rates by region and sex

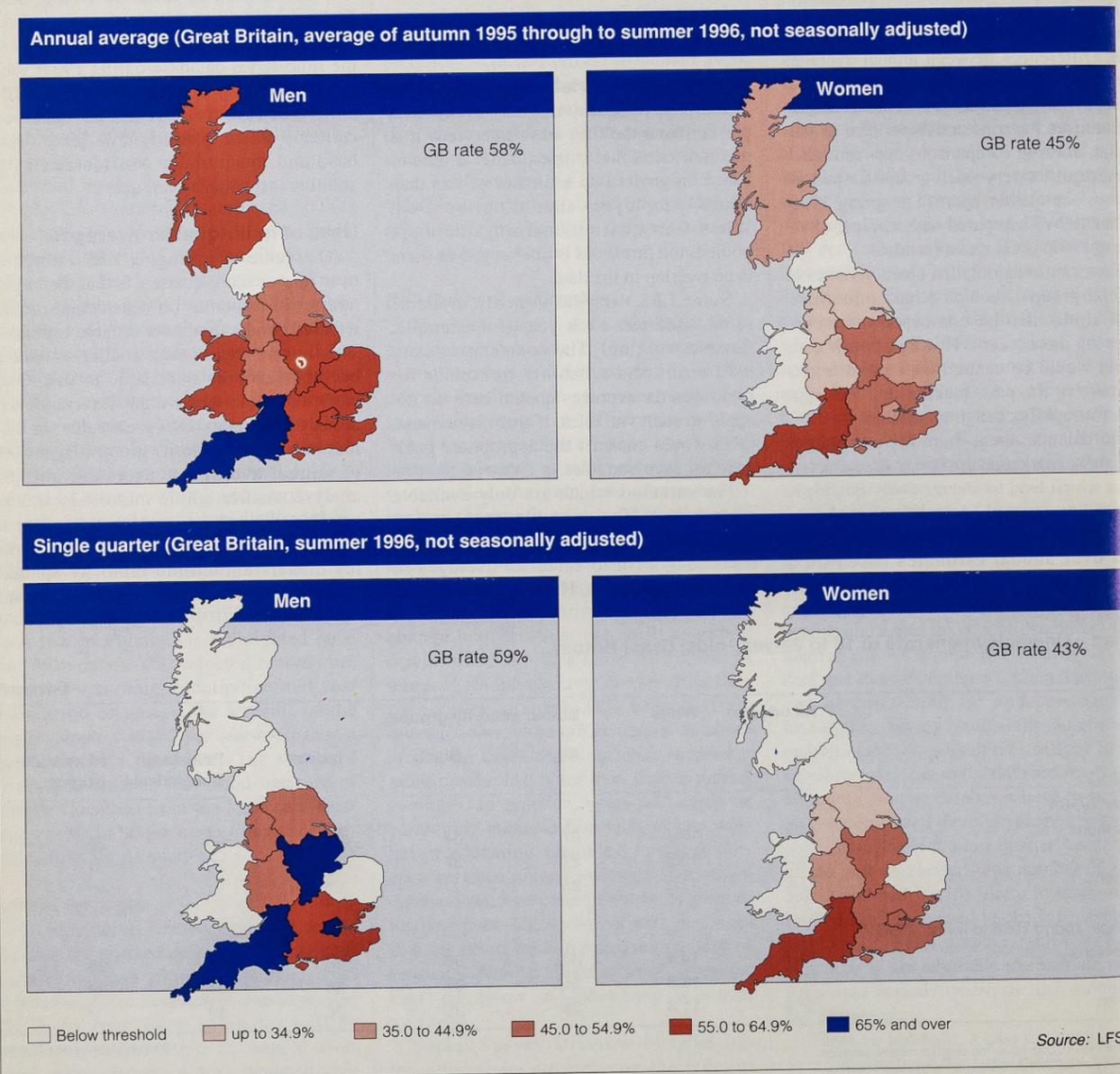
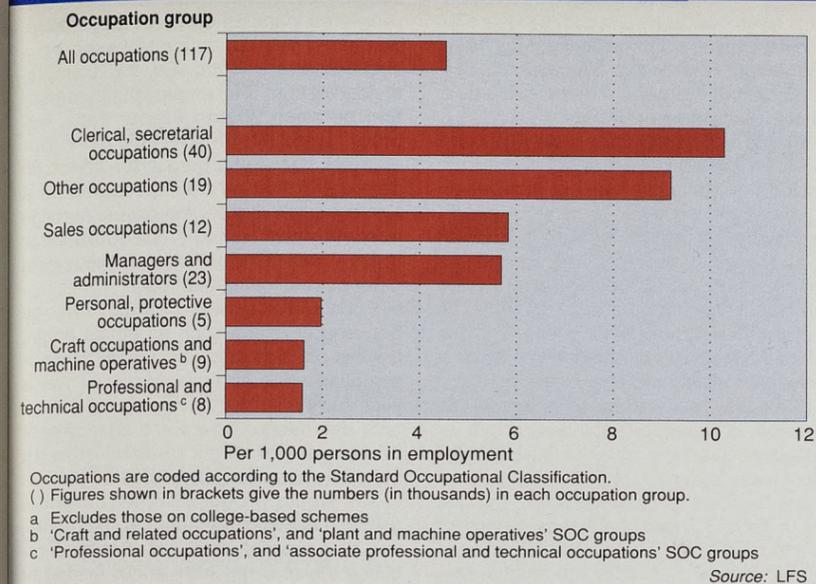


Figure 3 Unpaid family workers per 1,000 persons in employment* by occupation; Great Britain; autumn 1995-summer 1997; not seasonally adjusted



Conclusion

One of the aims of ONS is to make better use of the statistics collected. Averaging LFS data over several quarters enables reliable estimates to be obtained for smaller groups than are available from the individual quarterly databases. Labour Market

Division has already made use of the advice in this article to provide more data for publication in the LFS Help-Line, *Social Trends* and *Regional Trends*. The advice given in this article should enable a wider range of users to obtain useful data from the LFS to meet their requirements. ■

Further information:

If you have any comments on this article, or wish to discuss potential uses for annual averages, please contact:
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Notes

- 1 A larger quarterly sample size would clearly have the same effect, but this article is concerned with making fuller use of the data already available.
- 2 See 'The new Labour Force Survey local area database', pp239-46, *Labour Market Trends*, May 1996.
- 3 *Ibid.*
- 4 *Ibid.*
- 5 Tabulation software available from Quantime Ltd. (see advert on p2).
- 6 The sample design of the annual LFS prior to 1992 was different. See Volume 7 of the LFS User Guide. Estimates for ethnic groups and nationality prior to 1992 should generally be based on three-year averages (*ibid*, p25).
- 7 The theoretical 20 per cent overlap is reduced by people moving away or failing to continue with the survey for the full five quarters (known as 'sample attrition').
- 8 As noted in relation to Box 1, where design effects are large (e.g. for ethnic groups) estimates for up to twice these thresholds should be used with caution.
- 9 See Time Series Databases section of LFS User Guide, Volume 1, Section 15.

Technical note

Precision of annual averages compared with single quarter and annual database estimates

For variables where responses are likely to change between quarters, as with economic activity variables, an annual database of distinct cases excludes additional information which has been collected about respondents in waves 2 to 4 each quarter. Depending on the correlation of responses between quarters, including the extra records (as in calculating simple annual averages) may reduce the sampling error of the estimate compared with that for an estimate based on distinct cases (see Table 2). Given the duplication of individuals in successive quarters, the gain in precision from averaging over quarters is, however, significantly lower than if each record represented a different person.

Table 2 Winter 1996/7 to spring 1997 correlations

Variable	Quarterly correlation
All aged 16+	1.00
White	1.00
Non-White	1.00
Economically active	0.92
Employee	0.92
Self-employed	0.93
ILO unemployed	0.63
Economically inactive (16+)	0.91

Source: LFS User Guide, volume 1 (1997), p. 31

The correlation between an individual's responses to the same question in successive quarters varies from virtually 100 per cent in the case of personal characteristics such as sex, country of birth and ethnic origin, to about 65 per cent for being ILO unemployed (note that individuals moving into sampled households in waves 2-5 will not have the same characteristics as those they replace - see ONS

Methods and Quality Paper *Longitudinal Data from the Labour Force Survey* by Richard Laux and Emma Tonks, May 1996. Most labour market and education characteristics fall between these extremes; Table 2 gives some examples.

Table 3 shows the theoretical relativities between standard errors for estimates derived from different types of sample, for estimates having a range of correlations. This gives us a guide to which method gives the most accurate estimate for an annual period, all else being equal (where sub-regional estimates are required, the use of different population weights in the creation of the annual databases may be a relevant consideration).

Since we have estimates of actual (as opposed to theoretical) standard errors for individual quarterly databases, (see LFS User Guide, Volume 1, pp138-45), it is useful to use these as a reference point. The first row of Table 3 shows the standard error for an annual average compared with (divided by) the standard error for the estimate for one of the quarters. The second compares the accuracy of an estimate based on distinct cases sampled over a year (as in the annual database) with that of a single quarter estimate. Because there is no overlap of samples in the former, the standard error is not affected by the extent of correlation between quarters. Finally, the standard error of an annual average is compared with that of an estimate from the annual database.

For variables with relatively weak correlation between quarters, such as unemployment, annual averages based on the average of four quarters' published data are much more reliable than a single quarter's estimate, having a standard error about 70 per cent of that for a single quarter figure (line 1). This is also an improvement on the precision of the estimate obtainable from the annual database (standard error of annual average is about 90 per cent of that for annual database estimate - line 3).

As the degree of correlation approaches

100 per cent (1.00 in Table 3), so the sampling error benefits of an annual average compared with an estimate based on a single quarter reduce. So, for example, the estimate of total employment (correlation between 90 and 95 per cent, say 0.95) based on an average over four quarters has a standard error about 85 per cent of that an estimate based on a single quarter. Hence, the annual average is slightly less reliable (standard error about 7 per cent higher) than the annual database estimate (third row).

For variables which cannot change between quarters, such as ethnic origin, there is still a clear advantage, in terms of sampling error, in averaging data over a year compared with using a single quarter's data (annual average standard error 87 per cent of single quarter - row 1), although an annual database of distinct cases would produce somewhat more precise estimates (by about 10 per cent - row 3). In practice users will often be combining ethnic origin with labour market or education variables, so the increase in the precision of estimates from averaging will be greater than column 1 suggests.

Actual standard errors

The size of standard errors is determined by a number of factors. Aside from sample size and the variability of the population from which the sample is drawn (measured by the standard error), a third factor is the sample design. In the LFS, there is a clustering effect reflecting the fact that addresses are sampled but results are shown for individuals. Ethnicity is particularly clustered for this reason, and the effect on sample variances (known as design effect) varies according to the average number of people with the same ethnicity at each address sampled. Some examples of design factors (the square root of the design effect) applicable to standard errors of estimates of ethnic group populations are given in the LFS User Guide, Volume 1 (1997), pp145-6.

Table 3 Comparative standard errors

Ratio of standard errors	Quarterly correlation						
	1.00	0.95	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50
Annual average/single quarter	0.87	0.84	0.82	0.78	0.74	0.70	0.67
Annual database/single quarter	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79
Annual average/annual database	1.10	1.07	1.04	0.99	0.94	0.89	0.84

Source: ONS Social Survey Methodology Unit

Research brief

Research on women and training - including a secondary analysis of the Labour Force Survey - looks at women's experiences of training and how these differ from those of men.

By Claire Callender and Hilary Metcalf, Policy Studies Institute.

Women and training

Key findings

- Women's position in the labour market has a direct impact on their access to training with those who are most at a disadvantage having the least access to job-related training; working part-time was a particular disadvantage.
- Findings suggest that, over a lifetime, the average woman is likely to receive less training than a man in similar circumstances, because of most women marrying and having children.
- Having a child under two reduced women's chances of employer-funded training, but marital status and children aged between two and five had no effect.
- Women in the public service sector were more likely to be training towards a qualification than those in any other sector, as were professionals, associate professionals and technicians.
- The European Social Fund is a particularly important source of support for women's training, earmarking funds specifically for women-only training.

THIS REPORT is based on research undertaken by the Policy Studies Institute on behalf of the former Employment Department; the research included a literature review and secondary analysis of the Labour Force Survey.

Women's contribution to the nation's workforce is vital and job-related training is a crucial element in the continued development of the nation's skill base. Yet despite recent growth in both these fields, relatively little is known about either women's experiences of training or about gender differences. It is against this background that this study was commissioned.

The key objectives of the study were:

- To provide a comprehensive review of published research on women and training.
- To identify the key research issues (including how gender differences in training provision can best be evaluated) and gaps in our knowledge.
- To identify available sources of unpublished data for further analysis, and undertake a preliminary investigation of the key issues identified.
- To assess the usefulness and limitations of existing data sources for exploring the issue of gender and training.
- To suggest data sources for future work on employer-funded training and on the relationship between training, promotion and occupational mobility.

Research methodology

There were three main components to the research: a review of existing studies on women and training; secondary analysis of the spring 1994 Labour Force Survey (LFS) which aimed to quantify gender differences in access to training and in the nature and quality of training received; an analysis of unpublished statistical data of people on government training schemes.

The working definition of training included all vocational training provided by the public and private sector excluding the education system.

The labour market and training

An important backdrop for understanding issues about women and training is their changing position in the labour market. Their position, along with the interface between their domestic and work responsibilities, largely determines women's access to training and the nature of the training they receive.

Women's labour market position has changed considerably in recent years. This has significant implications for their access to and demand for training; the nature of the training they receive; and the role of training in shaping their labour market experiences, occupational mobility and segregation, and their earnings.

Women's position in the labour market has a direct impact on their access to training with those most disadvantaged having the least access to job-related training. These include:

- women with children;
- women returners to the labour market;
- part-timers;
- women with no or low level qualifications;
- women at the base of the occupational hierarchy; and
- women in low paid jobs.

The lack of training and qualifications prevent these women from moving up the occupational hierarchy into better and more highly paid jobs while inhibiting the participation of others. Women's lack of access to training is associated with a range of obstacles including: structural, organisational, institutional, and attitudinal barriers; women's own attitudes; and the distribution of labour and finances within households.

Gender differences in access

Secondary analysis of the spring 1994 LFS shows that women and men appeared to fare equally in training. A similar proportion

(14 per cent) received job-related training in the four weeks prior to the survey. More employed women than men received training (16 per cent and 14 per cent respectively) and fewer non-employed women than men received training (nine per cent and 12 per cent respectively).

This high level of training among women can be explained by the fact that women (and not men) are concentrated in industries and occupations with better training opportunities. It is not due to women *per se* being more likely to receive training.

The key factors that reduced women's chances of training were: being employed part-time; being married or cohabiting; and having children under the age of five and especially under the age of two.

The findings did not strongly suggest discrimination in training provision except if discrimination was practised in relation to women having young children, being married/cohabiting, or working part-time. Otherwise, women and men in similar circumstances tended to be treated equally. Women and men fared similarly in most industries, most occupations, and irrespective of workplace size, as did women and men with similar types of qualifications and of the same age, length of service and ethnic background.

However, the findings do suggest that, over a lifetime, the average woman is likely to receive less training than a man in similar circumstances. This is due to most women marrying and having children.

Gender differences in the nature and quality of training

The receipt of training itself can only partially capture potential gender differences in training - the nature and quality of training is also important. The analysis of the LFS shows that, overall, women in receipt of training were more likely than men to be self-funded or receive training funded by the government. Their access to employer-funded training was affected by employment, family, and personal characteristics.

Women in services and public services were more likely to receive such funding, as were those in higher occupational groups, although professionals, associate professionals, and technicians were more likely to get funding than managers and administrators. Those in small establishments received less employer-funded training, and working part-time was particularly disadvantageous. Having a child under two reduced women's chances of employer-funded training but marital status and children aged between two and under five had no effect. Access to such training declined with length of service but rose with educational qualifications.

A similar proportion of women and men employees received employer-funded training. This is related to women being more concentrated in those parts of the economy with higher employer-funded training (public services and non-manual) than men (non-service sector and manual), rather than women having similar access to men to employer-funded training. In addition, employer-funding declined with age for men but not for women, thus raising, relatively, the chances of training for older women.

The overall picture is that employer-funded training is less influenced by employees' characteristics than training in general.

In the whole population of working age, a similar proportion of women and men were pursuing a qualification (including non-vocational qualifications), but among employees the proportion of women was greater. There was no difference among non-employed women and men who wanted a job. Women employees' pursuit of qualifications was affected by employment, family and personal characteristics.

Women in the public service sector were more likely to be training towards a qualification than those in any other sector, as were professionals, associate professionals and technicians, while clerical workers and manual workers were least likely. Part-timers and temporary workers were more likely than full-timers and permanent staff to be pursuing a qualification. However, this probably results from women who are essentially students taking such jobs (i.e. the direction of causality is reversed).

Being married/cohabiting, having a child aged under five and, particularly, under two decreased the likelihood of pursuing a qualification.

Pursuit of qualifications increased with the level of previous qualification and was higher among most ethnic minority groups than whites. It declined with age and initially increased with length of service.

The pattern was similar for non-employed women wanting to work, except that blacks and 'other' ethnic groups alone were more likely to be working towards a qualification.

Significant differences were found between women and men in the characteristics associated with pursuing a qualification. However, it was unclear whether these disadvantaged women as a group, except in relation to family characteristics.

Women and publicly funded training

The Government has no training policies specifically targeted at women. Its main training programmes are aimed at the unemployed but women are disadvantaged in terms of access and the nature of the training provided.

Analysis of unpublished data supplied by the Employment Department shows that in July-September 1994 women were about 43 per cent of Youth Training (YT) leavers and in 1993/4 30 per cent of Training for Work (TfW) starts. Women are particularly disadvantaged in their access to TfW because of its eligibility criteria, its funding arrangements, and the limited childcare provision and part-time training opportunities.

Women on both programmes gained lower level qualifications than their male colleagues but the reasons for this need greater exploration. More significantly, the training they received was concentrated in a limited number of occupational areas which were sex-typed female. Consequently, their training tended to perpetuate occupational segregation by gender which in turn confined them to low skilled, low paid jobs in a narrow range of occupations when they entered the labour market.

Research explaining why and how this occupational segregation is perpetuated

suggests that young women do not cross into 'gender contrary' areas of training because of culturally determined definitions of skill, cultural norms, and ideologies surrounding masculinity and femininity. These largely determine the training that young women and men pursue. Those involved in the schemes, such as managing agents and employers, 'passively' discriminate (often unconsciously) against young women because of their narrow definition of equality.

To overcome these issues, a more radical approach to women's training and equal opportunities is required that includes a more proactive role for Training and Enterprise Councils and Local Enterprise Companies.

The European Social Fund is a particularly important source of funding for women's training. It is unique because it earmarks funds specifically for women-only training. It plays a special role by helping to legitimate and encourage women's training.

The way forward

Training women is important in terms of both the current and projected needs of the economy and improving women's position in the labour market.

The key barriers to women's training which require policy attention relate to the acquisition and re-acquisition of skills; deployment of skills; and rewards for skills.

It is important to clarify what is understood by the term equal opportunities, as different concepts can lead to varying types of policy and forms of delivery. Given these differing views, policies aimed at combating the barriers women face should be assessed against their potential impact and effect on: facilitating equal access in the acquisition and re-acquisition of skills; changing the distributional effects of training in terms of occupational segregation, pay and occupational mobility; and how structures to meet women's specific needs are changed and redesigned so that women are at the core of policies.

A wide range of proven practical measures are outlined which potentially can both overcome the barriers and improve women's take-up of training.

Existing research on women and training leaves unanswered a range of questions. These could be most fruitfully addressed through more qualitative studies, analyses of longitudinal data, and specific studies which assess particular topics in depth. Research needs to explore:

- What is the place of training in women's working lives?
- Why do some groups of women consistently have less access to training than other women, and in comparison to men?
- What factors explain the differential incidence of training in certain occupations and what are the implications of this for occupational segregation by gender?
- What is the nature of women's experiences on government training schemes and how do they compare with men's?

Women and training 1997 is available from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 6ZQ, tel 0845 6022260, price £4.95. ISBN 0 85522 662 5.

Findings of a DfEE research project to explore the impact of the growing numbers of employee development schemes.

By Diane Firth and
Linda Goffey,
Arena Research & Planning.

Employee development schemes: the benefits of participation for employees in small firms

Key findings

- The research identified different groups of learners, who tend to react differently in their initial approach to an EDS course.
- The attributes that employees are looking for in an EDS were assessed by the study, with the scope and range of courses, the commitment of the scheme's co-ordinator and the flexibility of the scheme all being among those seen as most important.
- The study found that EDSs are particularly influential in getting individuals started on learning, with 'new' and 'wavering' learners showing more radical benefits.
- The report identifies a number of ingredients for success in an EDS.

IN 1995, AS PART of its objective to encourage lifelong learning and in view of the increasing numbers of employee development schemes (EDSs), the then Employment Department (now the Department for Education and Employment - DfEE) set up a research project dedicated to exploring the role of EDSs in increasing motivation to learn (and so to develop skills).

Employee development schemes have two essential characteristics:

- opportunities voluntarily to engage in learning activities which are wider than those required by the employer; and
- support from the employer, often in the form of cash entitlement to spend on learning activities.

Research aims and objectives

These were to:

- explore and understand the impact of EDSs on individual attitudes and commitment to learning over the long term; and
- provide information and insight to help guide the development of the DfEE policy towards EDSs in small companies.

Research method and sample

A qualitative approach involving tracking a panel of 33 individuals over an 18-month period was the core research method. Of these, 31 of the individuals were involved in three face-to-face in-depth interviews, the remaining two in only two interviews.

The respondents were drawn from 18 companies and all were about to start, or had just started, their first EDS venture. Priority was given in selecting the sample to those who had not been involved in

learning in the previous three years and to unskilled and semi-skilled grades. In the event, the final sample included 17 unskilled/semi-skilled grades. In terms of sex, there were 20 men and 13 women in the sample.

Main findings

Learning and the individual

The research turns first to the individual and their base level attitudes to learning. Like many previous studies, the present research finds that, irrespective of learning history, overall attitudes to learning are positive. Through the use of a 'laddering' approach to interviewing (a technique borrowed from personal construct theory), the research points to the ultimate value of learning as being a happier, more fulfilled and better life. This core value is reached via two interconnecting routes (one following the personal benefits of learning, the other work or career benefits).

These routes correspond to the inner and outer rewards of learning identified in *Individual Commitment: Tracking Learners' Decision-Making* (DfEE Research Studies RS6, HMSO 1996).

Although common wisdom dictates that learning is 'a good thing', the research identifies degrees of difference between respondents in their perceptions of learning suitability, its relevance to them and their motivation for involvement. This results in four groups of individuals, who differ in their initial approach to an EDS learning course:

- 'new' learners - often unskilled or semi-skilled, the novice has little experience of adult learning, does not naturally look to learning and is insecure in relation to it;

- 'wavering' learners – more at ease with their own ability and often with some experience of adult learning, the reticent learner nevertheless does not automatically turn to learning;
- 'committed' learners – look more readily to learning as an option and are often more experienced learners, have more confidence in themselves and are more committed to learning; and
- 'non-learners' – not studied directly; comments from respondents about these non-joiners suggest that they are more apathetic than proactive, closed or indifferent to learning and/or extremely cynical about their employer.

Although important, the group the individual belongs to is not the only factor dictating the likelihood of involvement in learning. Personal finances also play an important part. Even the most 'committed' learner cannot become involved in learning in the absence of the finances required to fund a course.

About the EDSs

There is an almost infinite variety of EDSs, all based on a common theme. In general, attitudes towards the concept of an EDS are positive and tended to remain stable, or improve over time. Respondents value the chance they are given and are reluctant to give up their EDS.

EDS attributes are divided into three groups according to their importance. The first and most important group in terms of spreading the EDS net, increasing accessibility and ease of use are: advertising and promotion; the scope/range of courses; type and accessibility of course information; personality and commitment of the EDS co-ordinator; and the flexibility of the scheme and how it accommodates individuals.

Following on is a second tier, which looks more towards practical aspects of tackling learning: the amount of financial support; guidance and advice offered; and the support from and personality of line managers/supervisors.

Attributes in the third group are useful and help optimise an EDS, but are not essential: targeting types of individuals; commitment of the company and other training offered; contact with trainers; follow-up and celebration of involvement; and how the scheme runs over time.

EDS take-up

Around a third of the sample were attracted to learning by the EDS, a third were galvanised into action and a third were much further along the road to involvement before the EDS came on the scene.

The research illustrates that EDS response can be mapped in relation to two main dimensions: the category/group the individual belongs to and personal finances/available cash. These dimensions affect the likelihood of take-up, speed of response and what the EDS means for the

individual. It shows that for those with limited cash, EDSs offer a unique chance to become involved in learning and for others, EDSs put the spotlight on learning and/or act as a reminder. Finally, EDSs offer vital support or back-up to those who are less committed or less likely to look towards learning when left to their own devices. However, these individuals may take some time before taking the plunge.

Several motivators for EDS take-up are identified. The most all-embracing of these is the financial input, with the exact combination of others depending on the individual and their circumstances. These other motivators can be grouped into three subsets: those relating to the individual (such as taking up the challenge, expectations of enjoyment and social contact); those relating to work (job insecurity or the desire to improve their current career prospects, for example); those relating to the focus of the learning (a personal interest in the subject, CV improvement and such like).

On the other side of the coin, the research offers insight into factors which demotivate and which, at extremes, form barriers to involvement. These are of two types: personal barriers (such as lack of experience and/or fear of learning, lack of time, satisfaction with the status quo and suspicion of company motivation in offering EDSs); those based on the EDS (lack of awareness of the scheme and schemes which require the individual to be proactive in terms of seeking information, for example).

How EDSs work

In broad terms, EDSs work by allowing individuals access to learning and support throughout the learning process. They implant the idea or option to take up learning, provide the funds needed and the framework for support and back-up especially influential in relation to new and wavering learners.

Looking at how EDSs work in relation to a previous study on learners' decision-making, the research suggests that EDSs are particularly influential in helping individuals get started. They do this by increasing awareness of learning, aiding internalisation (taking on board learning as an option) and supporting the individual through (or totally reducing the need for), the search and find stages of the learning process. They can also act as a trigger or catalyst for action – the final push in doing something about learning.

EDSs can also reduce the number and impact of some learning limiters (factors which constrain individual flexibility) and help cushion personal comfort zones. A well-designed EDS, for example, provides enough information on learning to remove this as a limiter and reduces the risks associated with low levels of information. Through providing general back-up and help throughout learning, EDSs give the individual more flexibility and the ability to respond to problems. Finally, they

provide access to learning rewards, which in themselves increase motivation to learn.

Additional insight and a theoretical base for how EDSs impact on new and wavering learners is provided by tying the present study in with a previous research study. This involved different groups of learners and their needs from the marketplace, in terms of encouraging learning involvement. In these terms, the present study would suggest that EDSs can potentially fulfil needs such as prompting individuals to think about learning and its value in a new way, and they offer the opportunity to capitalise on existing skills.

In relation to another group of learners, EDSs can provide fast access to information which is readily available and easy to assimilate, as well as helping the individual make effective learning decisions. Finally EDSs have a part to play in breaking the new learner in gradually and focusing their attention on realistic goals.

EDS benefits

Although most of those who benefit (around two-thirds of the sample) recognise benefits in themselves, gains in relation to future learning can be overlooked – eclipsed by other more personal or tangible benefits.

Those who benefit span all groups, but 'new' and 'wavering' learners can show more radical and obvious benefits. These include more commitment to learning and a willingness to look to learning in future. More positive attitudes do not necessarily translate into an immediate commitment to pay for learning personally, but can come to the fore in other ways (such as greater involvement in other company training).

The overall or gross benefit of an EDS is the opportunity for learning involvement. This can lead to other discrete benefits (which span all course types), such as: an increase in confidence and self-esteem; the ability to tap more readily into the value system surrounding learning and push further up the two ladders; less reticence about future learning experiences; and greater flexibility inside and outside the workplace.

While seeming altruistic at first sight, companies also benefit from EDSs, according to the respondents. EDSs had the ability or potential to: produce happier and better trained employees; increase company morale; and foster cohesion and team spirit.

Ingredients for success

In order to fulfil a variety of employee needs, the research points to the following as important in maximising EDS potential:

- A combination of different means of communication and promotion is more likely to ensure that everyone receives the message.
- Reinforcing the communication can be effective, through: targeting employee groups; making sure that line managers are fully on board; and feedback on enquiries and EDS successes.

- A broad-based EDS (such as one offering a variety of 'soft' as well as more academic courses) has more chance of motivating a range of employees.
- Detailed and user-friendly course information which allows for guidance and advice on course type and level will help reduce misguided decisions.
- A simple and easy-to-follow EDS which takes the strain and onus away from the individual is likely to result in less dropout.
- Taking all staff falling under the EDS umbrella into consideration and incorporating some element of flexibility (especially in relation to shift workers) provides an equal opportunity to a wider spectrum of employees.
- EDS staff who are committed and motivated have more chance of motivating and encouraging others to take up the option.
- Consistency over time shows a commitment to EDS principles and to the staff. Stop-go EDSs can cause resentment, as can reductions in finances. On this note, the exact level of financial support is a movable feast, but the price of a short course (around £50) would seem to be the minimum.
- The research also identifies other possibilities which may have advantages, for

example follow-ups or celebrations, one-to-one interviews to advise on course choice and a good range of short courses or tasters.

Small firms

The present study indicates that small company EDSs can be just as successful as those from larger companies. Such EDSs can be particularly successful (for both the individual and the company) in instances where there are few other job perks, less access to training and perhaps fewer routes of natural progression up the company structure.

However, care should be taken to ensure that small company EDSs are not too restrictive in scope and range, lacking in flexibility (especially in relation to issues such as shift work), and failing to deliver as a result of a lack of influence on learning suppliers.

Conclusions

A good EDS does increase individual motivation and commitment to learning. New and wavering learners, in particular, potentially show startling benefits.

Measuring commitment solely in terms of personally financing future learning potentially devalues the product and its impact.

Finances are central to a good EDS, but other factors such as the framework and support offered are also critical – all working side by side to help attract more people and maximise potential benefits.

Not everyone will be receptive to or take part in an EDS and no EDS will be perfect for everyone. However, the research points to certain ingredients which are more likely to be effective in terms of attracting more involvement, supporting the individual through their learning experience and leading to benefits.

EDSs could be perceived by companies as costly, but they reap rewards too. While not implying that EDSs should be viewed in a financial light, potential EDS benefits could be far-ranging and offer the possibility for measurement.

There is no reason why small firms cannot provide successful EDSs and the ingredients for success can readily be introduced by such companies. The research points to areas where care should be taken by small firms, so as to reap maximum EDS benefits.

Employee Development Schemes: the Benefits of Participation for Employees in Small Firms. ISBN 0 85522 667 6. Available, price £4.95, from DfEE Publications, PO Box 5050, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 6ZQ, tel. 0845 6022260.

Table 2 Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by region and by sex and industry group

Standard Statistical Region	Millions									
	SIC 92									Additivity adjustment ^a
	Unadjusted for seasonal variation			Agriculture hunting, forestry and fishing	Production industries	Construction	Other services	Public admin. defence, education, health and social work	L-N	
Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	L-N			
South East										
1996 Dec	184.0	109.7	293.7	3.7	38.9	21.8	173.5	55.7	0.0	
1997 Mar	170.2	101.6	271.8	3.1	35.2	19.2	164.1	50.5	-0.3	
Jun	179.8	106.9	286.7	3.7	37.6	20.9	173.8	50.9	-0.3	
Sep	178.2	104.6	282.8	4.1	37.6	20.4	172.0	48.6	0.1	
East Anglia										
1996 Dec	21.3	11.2	32.5	1.4	6.9	2.8	15.0	6.4	0.0	
1997 Mar	19.1	9.9	29.0	1.2	5.9	2.5	14.0	5.4	0.1	
Jun	20.0	10.6	30.6	1.3	6.0	2.5	14.6	6.0	0.1	
Sep	20.1	10.6	30.7	1.5	6.4	2.3	15.2	5.3	0.0	
South West										
1996 Dec	44.5	24.5	69.0	3.7	13.5	5.6	32.3	14.1	-0.2	
1997 Mar	42.3	22.8	65.1	3.2	12.7	5.1	31.1	13.0	0.0	
Jun	45.0	24.0	69.0	3.4	13.9	5.6	32.8	13.1	0.3	
Sep	45.6	24.4	70.0	4.0	13.7	6.0	33.3	12.8	0.2	
West Midlands										
1996 Dec	51.8	28.2	80.0	2.3	23.1	5.6	33.8	14.8	0.3	
1997 Mar	47.5	26.3	73.9	2.0	21.0	4.8	32.2	13.6	0.3	
Jun	50.5	27.5	78.0	2.2	22.2	5.4	33.9	14.2	0.2	
Sep	48.7	27.0	75.7	1.9	21.4	5.6	34.0	12.8	0.1	
East Midlands										
1996 Dec	38.2	21.3	59.6	1.9	17.7	4.6	24.5	11.1	-0.1	
1997 Mar	36.2	20.5	56.7	1.7	16.0	4.1	24.4	11.0	-0.4	
Jun	37.7	21.1	58.9	1.7	16.7	4.6	25.2	10.8	-0.1	
Sep	37.0	20.5	57.5	2.2	16.2	4.8	24.8	9.8	-0.2	
Yorkshire & Humberside										
1996 Dec	44.6	25.3	69.9	1.6	17.3	5.6	31.3	14.0	0.1	
1997 Mar	40.6	23.6	64.3	1.4	15.5	4.9	29.4	13.3	-0.2	
Jun	43.0	24.6	67.6	1.6	17.0	5.1	30.6	13.5	-0.2	
Sep	41.9	23.4	65.3	2.0	16.2	5.2	30.1	12.1	-0.3	
North West										
1996 Dec	56.4	34.3	90.7	1.7	19.5	7.2	42.4	19.7	0.2	
1997 Mar	51.6	31.7	83.4	1.4	17.4	6.1	39.7	18.6	0.2	
Jun	54.4	33.0	87.4	1.4	18.9	6.6	41.6	18.9	0.0	
Sep	52.5	32.6	85.1	1.4	17.9	6.7	41.9	17.2	-0.1	
North										
1996 Dec	24.4	14.4	38.8	1.3	10.0	3.4	15.5	8.9	-0.2	
1997 Mar	22.9	13.7	36.7	1.0	9.5	2.8	15.0	8.5	-0.1	
Jun	24.4	14.4	38.7	1.3	9.8	3.4	15.7	8.6	-0.1	
Sep	23.6	14.1	37.7	1.4	9.3	3.2	15.8	8.3	-0.2	
Wales										
1996 Dec	23.3	14.1	37.4	2.3	8.9	2.9	14.2	9.4	-0.3	
1997 Mar	22.0	13.1	35.1	2.0	7.9	2.7	13.8	8.7	0.0	
Jun	23.3	13.2	36.5	2.4	8.4	2.8	14.1	8.8	0.0	
Sep	23.2	13.2	36.3	2.2	8.3	3.1	14.5	8.3	0.0	
Scotland										
1996 Dec	45.1	28.9	73.9	2.6	14.2	5.9	33.8	17.3	0.1	
1997 Mar	41.5	26.6	68.1	2.4	12.9	5.1	31.3	16.3	0.1	
Jun	44.5	28.2	72.8	2.9	14.3	5.7	32.6	17.1	0.1	
Sep	43.4	26.9	70.3	2.8	13.3	5.8	33.1	15.0	0.3	
Great Britain										
1996 Dec	533.5	311.9	845.4	22.4	170.0	65.5	416.1	171.4	0.0	
1997 Mar	494.0	289.9	783.9	19.4	153.9	57.2	394.9	158.8	-0.2	
Jun	522.6	303.6	826.2	21.9	164.9	62.7	414.9	161.8	0.0	
Sep	514.3	297.3	811.6	23.4	160.3	62.8	414.9	150.2	0.0	
Northern Ireland										
1996 Dec	15.0	8.6	23.6	2.0	4.6	1.8	8.0	7.0	0.0	
1997 Mar	13.6	8.2	21.8	2.1	4.0	1.6	7.5	6.5	0.2	
Jun	14.5	8.4	22.9	2.3	4.2	1.7	8.0	6.7	0.0	
Sep	13.3	7.5	20.8	2.1	4.1	1.5	7.5	5.5	0.0	

a The sum of total hours by industry may not be equal to the regional total. The additivity adjustment shows the difference. For an explanation see the technical note on pp475-6, Labour Market Trends, December 1995.
 b Estimates of number of self-employed in Northern Ireland are taken from the Labour Force Survey, and not those which contribute to Table 1.1 of the 'Labour Market Data' section in this publication.

Table 3 Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by industry

United Kingdom	Section Subsection Group Class	Millions												
		September 1997						June 1997			September 1996			
		Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		
Adjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	507.6	24.6	224.9	86.8	843.8	529.8	307.7	837.5	503.8	23.5	224.1	84.0	835.4
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	19.1	1.1	2.3	0.8	23.4	20.5	3.2	23.7	19.5	1.1	2.6	0.7	24.0
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	128.1	1.5	34.0	4.3	167.8	128.9	37.2	166.1	127.4	1.2	33.5	4.2	166.4
Construction	F	59.3	0.6	2.8	0.6	63.2	60.4	3.2	63.6	59.2	0.7	2.9	0.5	63.3
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial, real estate and other services, employed persons in private households	G-K/O-P	242.9	16.9	113.2	49.7	422.8	257.7	161.1	418.9	236.9	16.2	110.3	48.1	411.5
Public administration, defence, education, health and social work	L-N	58.2	4.4	72.5	31.4	166.6	62.2	103.0	165.2	60.8	4.2	74.7	30.4	170.2
Unadjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	502.7	25.0	220.6	84.1	832.4	537.0	312.1	849.1	498.6	23.8	219.2	80.5	822.1
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	20.8	1.3	2.6	0.9	25.5	20.8	3.4	24.2	21.2	1.2	2.9	0.8	26.2
Mining and quarrying	C	2.9	*	0.3	*	3.3	3.3	0.3	3.7	2.9	*	0.2	*	3.2
Manufacturing	D	118.1	1.4	32.2	4.1	155.8	123.8	36.2	160.0	117.1	1.2	31.6	3.9	153.8
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	11.4	0.2	4.1	0.9	16.6	11.8	4.7	16.5	11.1	0.2	3.8	0.9	15.9
textiles and textile products	DB	5.6	*	6.1	0.6	12.4	5.7	6.7	12.4	5.3	*	5.5	0.6	11.5
leather and leather products	DC	0.7	*	0.4	*	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.7	*	0.4	*	1.1
wood and wood products	DD	3.4	*	0.3	*	3.9	3.6	0.4	4.0	3.3	*	0.2	*	3.6
pulp, paper and paper products, publishing and printing	DE	11.5	0.2	4.7	0.7	17.1	12.1	5.6	17.7	11.6	0.2	4.8	0.7	17.3
coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel	DF	1.1	*	*	*	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.1	*	0.2	*	1.3
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres	DG	6.7	*	2.0	0.2	8.9	7.0	2.2	9.2	6.5	*	2.2	0.2	8.9
rubber and plastic products	DH	7.1	*	1.6	0.2	8.9	7.3	1.8	9.1	6.9	*	1.5	0.2	8.6
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	4.5	*	0.8	*	5.5	5.1	1.1	6.2	4.8	*	0.9	*	5.9
basic metals	DJ	20.2	0.2	2.1	0.3	22.8	21.1	2.5	23.6	19.9	*	2.2	0.3	22.6
machinery and equipment NEC	DK	13.2	*	2.0	0.2	15.4	13.8	2.0	15.8	13.1	*	2.0	0.2	15.3
electrical and optical equipment	DL	14.0	*	4.9	0.4	19.4	14.2	5.3	19.5	14.2	*	4.9	0.4	19.6
transport equipment	DM	13.1	*	1.4	*	14.7	13.9	1.5	15.4	12.7	*	1.3	*	14.2
Manufacturing NEC	DN	5.7	0.2	1.7	0.3	7.7	6.2	1.8	8.0	5.9	*	1.7	0.2	7.9
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	4.3	*	0.9	*	5.4	4.4	1.0	5.4	4.4	*	0.9	*	5.4
Construction	F	60.3	0.6	2.9	0.5	64.3	61.1	3.3	64.4	60.3	0.7	2.9	0.5	64.4
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	79.2	5.4	32.8	18.2	135.6	84.5	50.9	135.4	76.1	5.1	30.1	18.0	129.3
Hotels and restaurants	H	16.9	2.9	13.9	8.1	41.9	19.4	21.6	41.0	15.3	2.9	13.6	7.8	39.5
Transport, storage and communication	I	45.6	1.9	9.3	1.5	58.3	47.7	10.5	58.1	44.9	1.5	8.8	1.5	56.7
Financial intermediation	J	18.1	0.2	14.3	2.4	34.9	18.8	16.6	35.4	16.5	0.2	14.0	2.1	32.7
Real estate, renting and business activities	K	61.6	4.7	30.7	13.9	110.9	68.3	44.3	112.6	62.3	4.6	31.3	13.0	111.2
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	22.3	0.5	15.3	3.0	41.0	23.6	18.6	42.1	23.7	0.5	15.9	3.0	43.2
Education	M	13.9	1.6	16.5	7.2	39.2	18.2	30.6	48.8	14.6	1.4	17.0	6.6	39.6
Health and social work	N	18.6	2.1	35.9	18.8	75.5	21.3	56.2	77.5	19.1	2.1	37.0	18.0	76.2
Other community, social and personal service activities; employed persons in private households	O-P	20.1	2.4	12.9	5.5	40.8	21.8	18.5	40.3	20.2	2.3	13.0	5.2	40.7

* Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published.
 Note: NEC - Not elsewhere classified.

Changes and discontinuities

There have been several changes to the qualifications system over the past few years, such as the introduction of NVQs and the replacement of O-levels with GCSEs. Changes to the LFS questions on qualifications have therefore been necessary to ensure that respondents are asked about the new qualifications as well as older qualifications. Some changes have also been made to the questions to provide more detail about, or improve the data for, certain types of qualifications, and changes to the general conduct of the survey in 1992 are likely to have affected the quality of the data. While these changes have resulted in better data, they have inevitably led to some discontinuities in the time-series data.

Number of people qualified to at least NVQ level 4 or equivalent, 1991-1993

A distinct change in the number and proportion of people with qualifications at NVQ levels 4 and 5 or equivalent is observed between spring 1991 and spring 1992; there was an increase of some 650,000, from 17 to 20 per cent of the UK working age population in employment (see *Table A*). This is greater than changes in other years and greater than the increase suggested by administrative records of new qualifiers. There is a further but smaller discrepancy for degrees between spring 1992 and spring 1993 (see *Table A*). Changes in the likelihood of employment for people with different qualifications between 1991 and 1993 do not explain these discrepancies. ONS has looked closely at this apparent discontinuity, but changes in the LFS cannot fully account for the discrepancy between the survey and the administrative records.

There are difficulties in making comparisons between such disparate sources. Firstly, LFS estimates, in common with those from all sample surveys, are subject to sampling variation. Secondly, the administrative data are flows of new graduates while the LFS estimates stocks of people of working age with qualifications at each level. In order to estimate flows of graduates from the LFS it is therefore necessary to take account of mortality and outflows of people reaching state retirement age. A smaller proportion of older people have degrees than those educated in the 1990s. Migration in and out of the UK may also change the qualification mix in the UK population. A closer comparison can be made between administrative flows and the number of people with a degree who were in education 12 months previously, and these estimate a broadly similar number of new graduates in 1991 and 1992 (using LFS data up to spring 1993).

Accordingly, there appears to be an upwards shift between 1991 and 1992, and to a smaller extent 1993, in the LFS estimate of the stock of people who have degree-level qualifications gained in previous years.

ONS examined the effects of known changes in the LFS between 1991 and 1992, which were:

- the sample changed from a largely independent annual sample up to spring 1991, to a quarterly rotating panel design (see *technical note*) which was introduced over a number of quarters from late 1991 – this allowed missing data to be imputed by bringing forward responses from the previous quarter;¹
 - computer-assisted interviewing was introduced, together with data checks during the interview;²
 - the qualifications question was changed, so that all responses were to pre-coded categories and highest qualification was identified by the respondent rather than by post-interview coding – a ‘don’t know’ response was no longer permitted;
 - the sample was expanded from 1992 to include students in halls of residence and residents of NHS accommodation (picking up a few more postgraduate students, nurses and junior doctors);
 - rewording of the qualifications question in spring 1993 (although the higher education categories were not changed).
- The interviewers’ instructions and editing procedures were also examined for changes that might have affected this variable, and the level of proxy responses was considered.

In most cases the effects of these changes were similar for all qualifications or were so small that the effect on graduates would have been negligible. Minor effects resulted from the differential response of proxies and the expansion of the sampling frame. The effects of some of the changes are unquantifiable. An analysis of the distributions of people with at least NVQ level 4 or equivalent by age, sex, region, ethnic group and employment status showed no one category with exceptionally large increases sustained over the years from 1992 onwards (sampling variability has quite marked effects in individual quarters). It is interesting, however, that the largest increases between 1991 and 1993 are not for first degrees but for higher and ‘other’ degrees and for HND/BTEC higher qualifications (see *Table A*). The ‘other’ degree category includes professional qualifications such as chartered accountant or membership of a professional institute. Experience with changes to the questionnaire in 1996 (see below) suggests that these categories are particularly prone to under-reporting. Such effects are by their nature unquantifiable.

Nevertheless, the judgement of Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) and ONS is that the LFS estimates of the stock of people with NVQ level 4 or equivalent and higher qualifications, including degrees and equivalents, are not consistent between 1991 and 1993. The discrepancy between 1992 and 1993 is smaller, and users are advised not to make comparisons of esti-

mates for 1991 and earlier years with those for 1992 and subsequently. The size of the discontinuity has not been estimated for this precise group, but we estimate that for those with first or higher degrees in Great Britain the size of the discontinuity between 1991 and 1993 is around 280,000.³

Questionnaire changes in spring 1993

Changes were introduced into the LFS questionnaire in spring 1993 to collect more detailed data on some qualifications. Awarding bodies such as BTEC, City & Guilds and RSA award a variety of qualifications at different levels. In spring 1992, all City & Guilds qualifications were coded as one category even though they include qualifications equivalent to NVQ levels 1, 2 and 3; RSA and BTEC qualifications (below level 4) were treated similarly. In spring 1993, the list of qualifications was expanded to identify separately the different levels of these qualifications – these questionnaire changes resulted in improved data on vocational qualifications but, in terms of the National Targets, no obvious discontinuity was identified.

In addition, new questions on the number of A-level and O-level passes were introduced to enable more accurate conversion of these qualifications to their NVQ level equivalents.

Major changes in spring 1996

In 1994/5, OPCS (now part of ONS) carried out some research on behalf of DfEE into the accuracy of qualifications data collected by various methods. This research recommended that the structure of the LFS questions on qualifications should be altered and several changes were introduced from spring 1996 onwards.

When the spring 1996 data became available, it was clear that the new question structure had altered the way individuals answered the questions and caused a discontinuity in the data. Individuals’ responses from the winter 1995/6 and spring 1996 surveys were linked to investigate how responses had changed between the two surveys. This enabled ONS to determine which qualifications had been affected by the changes and also to quantify the discontinuity.

There were four main changes to the questionnaire, as follows:

- Previously, the survey asked respondents for their three highest qualifications, but now asks respondents for *all* their qualifications. This change was made as respondents are not always clear about which are their highest qualifications.
- The previous survey had a long list of qualifications, which were in order from highest to lowest. However, some types of qualification were mentioned in several places as they are at different levels. For example, City & Guilds was men-

tioned three times, as City & Guilds Advanced Craft, City & Guilds Craft and City & Guilds other. From spring 1996 onwards, respondents were asked what types of qualification (for example, City & Guilds, RSA, A-levels, etc.) they had. They were then asked relevant follow-up questions to determine the level of those qualifications (for example, ‘is your highest City & Guilds qualification, Advanced Craft, Craft or some other City & Guilds qualification?’).

- NVQs and SVQs were not covered in the original list of qualifications but were asked about in a separate question. From spring 1996 they are included in the main qualification question, although the additional question is still asked.
- GNVQs are now dealt with explicitly. Previously, they were put with A-levels (for advanced GNVQs) and GCSEs (for Intermediate GNVQs).

Data on RSA, BTEC/SCOTVEC and City & Guilds qualifications appear to have been most affected by the changes to the questionnaire. Many of the respondents who were recorded as having one of these as their highest qualification in winter 1995/6 did not mention the same qualification in response to the spring 1996 survey. However, most of the remainder mentioned the same type of qualification but at a different level. For example, only 4 per cent of those whose highest qualification was recorded as an RSA Higher Diploma in winter 1995/6 stated that they had an RSA Higher Diploma in spring 1996. However, a further 75 per cent mentioned that they had some other level of RSA qualification. This suggests that under the previous question structure many people may have responded the first time RSA was mentioned rather than waiting until the correct level of RSA qualification was mentioned. The data from the new question structure on these types of qualifications are therefore likely to be of better quality.

The data for other degrees appears to be worse under the new question structure – this is because many respondents who are graduate members of a professional institution do not appear to realise that this is equivalent to a degree-level qualification. This problem will be examined in more detail over the coming months in order to decide whether a further small change to the questionnaire is necessary.

Changes in spring 1997

The questionnaire changes in 1996 also caused some problems with the identification of Scottish Highers, which had a significant effect on the Scottish data. Three small changes to the questionnaire were therefore made in spring 1997. The first of these was regarding Scottish Certificate of Education (SCE) qualifications as it had become

apparent that Scottish respondents do not recognise the term SCE for describing Higher and Standard grades. In spring 1996 both these categories were covered by the category SCE in the main qualifications (QUALS) question and a subsequent question was asked to determine whether the respondent had Higher or Standard grades. From spring 1997 onwards, SCE Highers and SCE Standard/Ordinary grades were treated as separate categories in the QUALS question. It is expected that this change will improve the data for Scottish Highers but, while it may have a noticeable effect on the Scottish data, it is likely to have only a marginal effect on the data for the UK.

An additional question on the number of SCE Highers held was also introduced which will provide additional data for converting respondents’ highest qualification into NVQ level equivalents but will have no effect on the highest qualification variable.

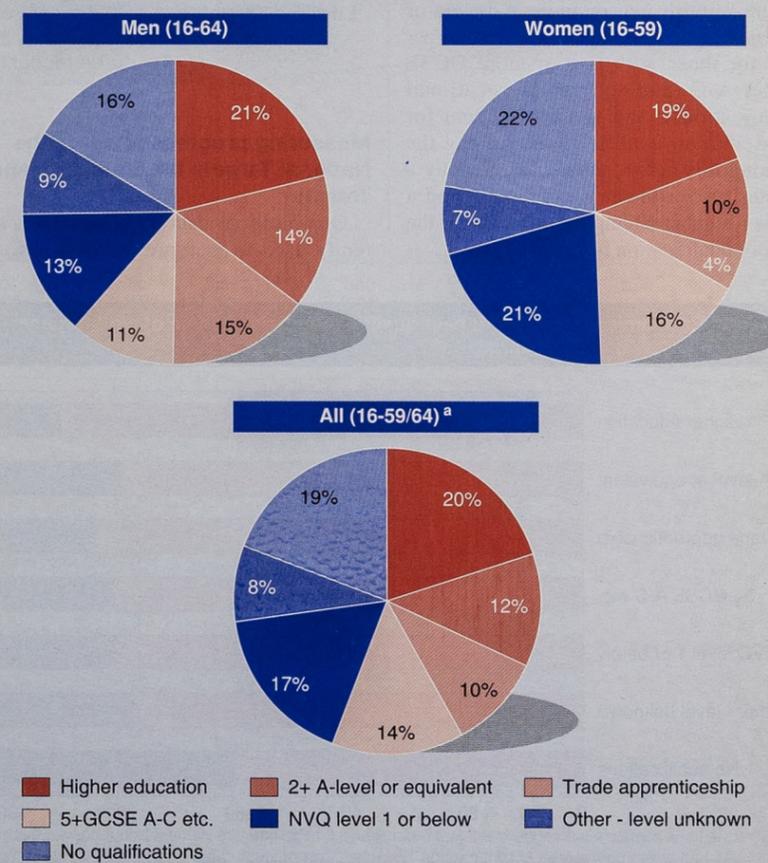
A small mistake was made in the ordering of the categories on the questionnaire about SCOTVEC qualifications for the 1996 surveys, but it is thought that the effect of this will have been negligible and the categories have been reordered correctly from spring 1997 onwards.

Uses of qualifications data

The LFS provides a valuable source of information on the qualification levels of the population. The basic distribution of qualification levels in the population is illustrated in *Figure 1*, with a more detailed breakdown by sex and age provided in *Table B*. Across the working-age population, men were more likely than women to have qualifications from higher education or to possess two or more A-levels (or equivalent vocational qualifications), 35 per cent compared with 29 per cent. Women were more likely to have no qualifications (22 per cent compared with 16 per cent for men).

The analysis by age shown in *Table B* (and summarised in *Table 1*) indicates that younger people tend to be better qualified than older people. This is seen in the numbers of people without qualifications: overall, 19 per cent of the working age population had no qualifications, but almost two-thirds of these were aged 40 or over. Likewise, the proportion with higher education qualifications or two or more A-levels (and vocational equivalents) is highest for the 25-29 age group (37 per cent), but this decreases to 25 per cent for the 50-59 age group and 23 per cent for the 60-64 age group.

Figure 1 Highest qualification held, people of working age by sex; United Kingdom; spring 1997



^a The upper age limit is 64 for males and 59 for females
Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 1 Highest qualification held by sex and age; people of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1997

	16-24		25-39		40-59/64 ^a		Per cent
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Higher education	10	10	25	23	22	20	
2+ A level or equivalent	22	22	14	9	10	5	
Trade apprenticeship	5	2	13	4	21	5	
5+ GCSE grades A* to C or equivalent	23	28	11	16	6	11	
Qualifications at NVQ level 1 and below	20	20	17	27	6	16	
Other - level unknown	3	3	8	5	13	11	
No qualification	15	14	10	14	21	32	
All (thousands = 100 per cent)	3,282	3,125	6,862	6,665	8,517	7,229	

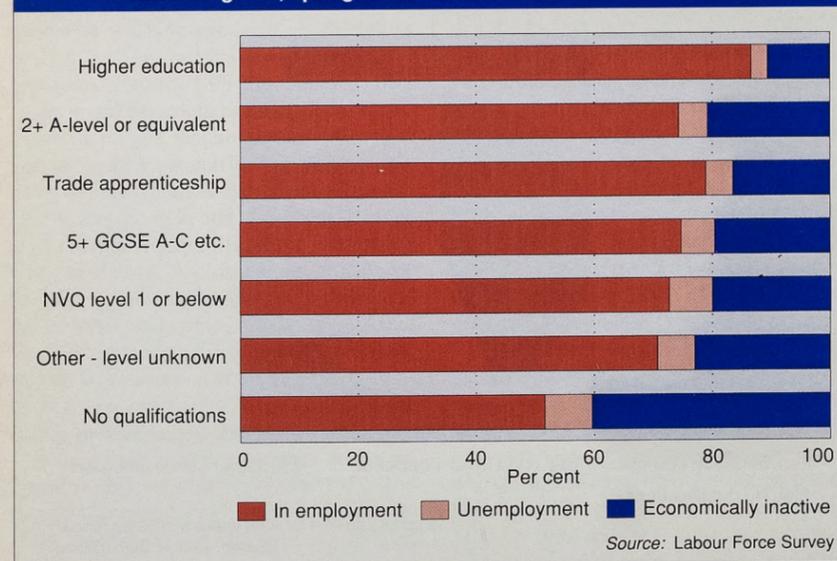
Source: Labour Force Survey

^a The upper age limit is 64 for men and 59 for women.

The differences in the qualifications levels of men and women are more marked among those aged 40-59/64 than they are for younger age groups. Women aged 40-59 are much more likely to have no qualifications than men in that age group, whereas women aged 16-24 are slightly less likely to have no qualifications than men in that age group.

The economic status of groups of men and women holding different levels of qualification is explored in Table C and Figure 2. Economic activity rates tended to be higher for the better qualified groups: 90 per cent for those with higher education qualifications compared with 79 per cent for those with two or more A-levels or equivalent vocational qualifications; 80 per cent for those with five or more GCSE grades A-C (and equivalent vocational qualifications); and just 60 per cent for those with no qualifications. Among the economically active, there was generally a greater proportion in employment and a smaller number unemployed the higher the level of qualification held.

Figure 2 Economic status, by highest qualification held; people of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1997



Box 1 National Targets for Education and Training

By the year 2000:

Foundation Target 1: 85 per cent of 19-year-olds to be qualified to at least NVQ level 2, or equivalent.

Foundation Target 2: 75 per cent of young people to achieve at least level 2 competence in communication, numeracy and IT by age 19; and 35 per cent to achieve level 3 competence in these key skills by age 21.

Foundation Target 3: 60 per cent of 21-year-olds to be qualified to at least NVQ level 3, or equivalent.

Lifetime Target 1: 60 per cent of the employed workforce to be qualified to at least NVQ level 3, or equivalent, by the year 2000.

Lifetime Target 2: 30 per cent of the employed workforce to have a vocational, professional, management or academic qualification at NVQ level 4 or above.

Lifetime Target 3: 70 per cent of all organisations employing 200 or more employees, and 35 per cent of those employing 50 or more, to be recognised as Investors in People.

Measuring progress towards the National Targets for Education and Training

Qualifications data from the LFS is currently used to measure progress towards

four of the National Targets for Education and Training, namely Foundation Targets 1 and 3 and Lifetime Targets 1 and 2 at both national and regional level (see Box 1).

There are a number of people who do not answer the question on whether they have any qualifications and a number who state that they have some qualifications but do not know what they are (this answer is more common among proxy responses). When calculating progress towards the Targets, these answers are first reappportioned to the other categories. The 'not answered' category is reappportioned to all other categories except 'don't know' and the 'don't know' category is reappportioned to all other categories except 'no qualifications'. The next step is to convert LFS data on the highest qualification held into NVQ level equivalents. As mentioned previously, this is far from straightforward.

Although the sample size for the LFS is considerable, it is not large enough to provide reliable data on qualifications for single age years (for example, those aged 19). Research by the Policy Studies Institute identified the highest achievements of the 19 to 21-year-old age group as the best proxy for achievements at age 19. Similarly, the highest achievements of the 21 to 23-year-old

age group were found to be the best proxy for achievements at age 21. These age groups are therefore used when calculating progress towards Foundation Targets 1 and 3. However, even when these three-year age groups are used, the sample sizes for some of the smaller regions are still small and so the regional figures for the Foundation Targets are subject to large sampling errors. Work is currently under way to examine how feasible it would be to measure progress towards the Foundation Targets using DfEE administrative data, particularly at regional level.

The methodology for measuring progress towards the Targets has had to change several times over the past few years. The introduction of questions on the number of A-levels, GCSEs and AS levels achieved has improved the precision of the estimates since assumptions previously had to be made about the proportion of people with these qualifications to allocate to each

level. When the NVQ question was introduced into the survey in spring 1993, NVQs were not very common and it was decided not to incorporate the data from this question into the highest qualification variable. However, the popularity of NVQs has increased, particularly among young people, and this means that the highest qualification variable may understate the level of qualification which someone has achieved. This problem was thought to be small for the Lifetime Targets but of more significance for the Foundation Targets. It was, therefore, decided to adjust the data for the Foundation Targets to take account of those who had an NVQ at a higher level than their highest other qualification. From spring 1996 onwards, NVQs were included in the highest qualification variable and so this adjustment was no longer necessary.

The introduction of the question in the spring 1997 survey on the number of SCE Highers held will further improve the

precision of the estimates, although the effect is only likely to be significant for Scotland.

As mentioned previously, changes to the questionnaire in spring 1992 and spring 1993 caused a discontinuity in the numbers with higher level qualifications. This affects the figures for the National Targets, particularly for the Lifetime Targets.

The changes to the questionnaire in spring 1996 caused a discontinuity in the measurement of progress towards the National Targets. This discontinuity is small in the case of the Lifetime Targets but more substantial for the Foundation Targets. Figures for spring 1996 are estimated to be 0.3 percentage points lower than they would otherwise have been for Lifetime Target 1; 0.1 percentage points lower for Lifetime Target 2; 0.7 percentage points lower for Foundation Target 1; and 1.5 percentage points lower for Foundation Target 3.

Figure 3 Progress towards the National Targets for Education and Training; United Kingdom; 1993-97

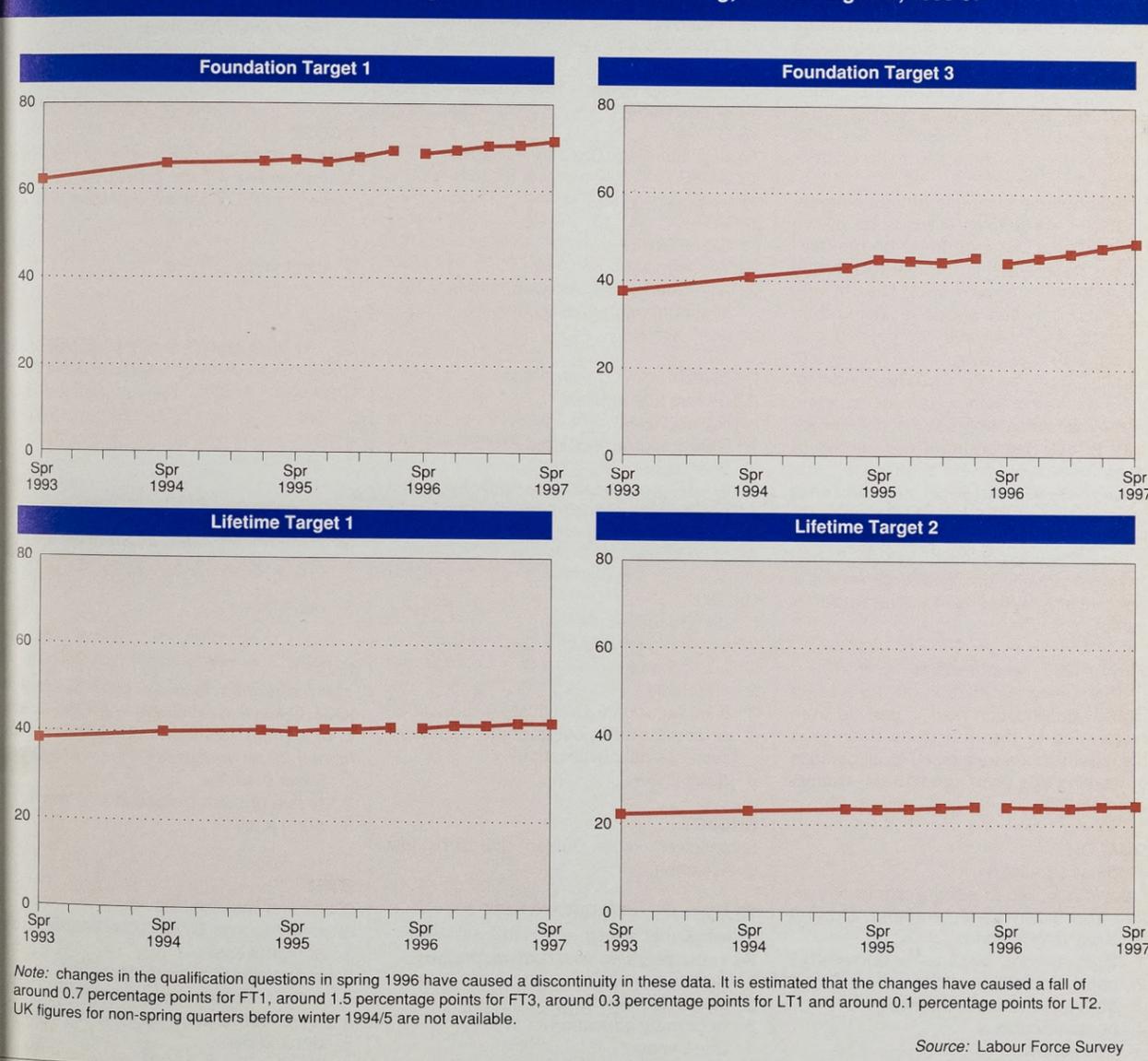


Figure 3 and Table D show progress towards the four National Targets that are measured using LFS data. Progress towards Foundation Targets 1 and 3 has been considerable over the last few years. However, progress towards Lifetime Targets 1 and 2 has been much slower. ■

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households and people (e.g. nurses) living in NHS accommodation. Between 1984 and 1991, the survey was carried out annually with results published relating to the March to May quarter. Prior to this, the survey was conducted every two years, but not until 1984 did the questionnaire stabilise into a form similar to that used at present. In 1992 the survey became quarterly in Great Britain although it remained annual for Northern Ireland until winter 1994/5 when it also became quarterly.

The questionnaire covers a wide range of demographic and employment-related information. If any household member was unavailable for interview, information could be provided by a related adult member of the same household. Students living away from home in halls of residence are included.

Each quarter's sample of approximately 60,000 households is made up of five 'waves', each of around 12,000 households. Each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters such that in any quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second, and so on, with one wave receiving their fifth and final interview. For most respondents, there will be no change between quarters in their qualifications so it is not necessary to ask respondents the full set of questions about their qualifications in each wave. Instead, respondents are asked to give full details of their qualifications in the first wave. In subsequent waves, they are simply asked if they have gained any qualifications since the last interview and if so to give details of those.

Spring 1997 questionnaire

The survey information on the level of highest qualification held is derived from responses to the questions described below, which are addressed to all persons of working age (men aged 16-64, women aged 16-59):

QUALCH

(Code all that apply)
I would now like to ask you about education and work-related training. Do you have any qualifications . . .

- 1 from school, college or university?
- 2 connected with work?
- 3 from government schemes?
- 4 no qualifications
- 5 don't know

Notes

- 1 *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp483-9.
- 2 *Ibid.*
- 3 Administrative data (from universities) reports 278,000 new home domiciled first degree graduates in Great Britain in academic years 1990/1 and 1991/2. ONS estimates 60,000 Great Britain

graduates would have reached retirement age between spring 1991 and spring 1993 while mortality is likely to have accounted for another 12,000 graduates of working age. This suggests the Great Britain stock of graduates of working age should have increased by 206,000 between spring 1991 and spring 1993, compared with the 488,000 increase reported by the LFS.

QUALS

(Code all that apply)
Which qualifications do (you think) you have, starting with the highest qualifications?

- 1 degree level qualification or equivalent (including PGCE)
- 2 diploma in higher education
- 3 HNC/HND
- 4 ONC/OND
- 5 BTEC, BEC or TEC
- 6 SCOTVEC, SCOTEC or SCOTBEC
- 7 teaching qualification (excluding PGCE)
- 8 nursing or other medical qualification
- 9 other higher education qualification
- 10 A-level or equivalent
- 11 SCE Highers
- 12 NVQ/SVQ
- 13 GNVQ/GSVQ
- 14 AS-level
- 15 Certificate of Sixth Year Studies (CSYS) or equivalent
- 16 O-level
- 17 SCE Standard/Ordinary (O) Grade
- 18 GCSE
- 19 CSE
- 20 RSA
- 21 City & Guilds
- 22 YT Certificate
- 23 any other professional/vocational qualification/foreign qualifications
- 24 don't know

DEGREE

(Code first that applies)
Is your degree . . .

- 1 higher degree (including PGCE)
- 2 first degree
- 3 other (e.g. graduate member of a professional institute or chartered accountant)?
- 4 don't know

HIGHO

(Code first that applies)
Was your higher degree . . .

- 1 a Doctorate
- 2 a Masters
- 3 a Postgraduate Certificate in Education
- 4 or some other postgraduate degree or professional qualification?
- 5 don't know

SUBJECT

(Interviewer - enter subject title of highest qualification)

TEACH

(Code all that apply)
Was your teaching qualification for . . .

- 1 further education
- 2 secondary education
- 3 or primary education?
- 4 don't know

NUMAL

Do you have . . .

- 1 one A-level (or equivalent)
- 2 or more than one?
- 3 don't know

NUMSCE

Do you have . . .

- 1 one or two SCE Highers
- 2 three or more SCE Highers
- 3 don't know

NUMAS

Do you have . . .

- 1 one A/S-level
- 2 two or three A/S-levels
- 3 or four or more passes at this level?
- 4 don't know

QGCSE

Do you have any [O-levels] or [GCSEs] [below grade C], or [any CSEs below grade 1] or [SCE Standard grades 4 to 7]?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 3 don't know

GCSE

Do you have any [O-levels] or [GCSEs] [at grade C or above] or [SCE Standard Grades at 1 to 3]?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 3 don't know

CSE

Do you have any CSEs at grade 1?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 3 don't know

NUMOL

You mentioned that you have passes at [GCE O-level] [CSE Grade 1] [GCSE Grade C or higher] [SCE Standard Guide 3 or higher] [or an equivalent]. Do you have . . .

- 1 fewer than five
- 2 or five or more passes at this level?
- 3 don't know

BTEC

(Code first that applies)
Is your highest BTEC qualification . . .

- 1 at higher level
- 2 at National Certificate level
- 3 a first diploma or general diploma
- 4 a first certificate or general certificate?
- 5 don't know

Technical note - continued

SCTVEC

(Code first that applies)
Is your highest SCOTVEC qualification . . .

- 1 higher level
- 2 full National Certificate
- 3 a first diploma or general diploma
- 4 a first certificate or general certificate?
- 5 modules towards a National Certificate
- 6 don't know

RSA

(Code first that applies)
Is your highest RSA . . .

- 1 a higher diploma
- 2 an advanced diploma or advanced certificate
- 3 a diploma
- 4 or some other RSA (including Stage I, II & III)?
- 5 don't know

CANDG

(Code first that applies)
Is your highest City & Guilds qualification . . .

- 1 advanced craft
- 2 craft
- 3 or some other City and Guilds qualification?
- 4 don't know

QGNVQ

A new type of qualification has recently been introduced. Do you have any FULL GNVQs/GSVQs?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 3 don't know
- 4 never heard of GNVQs

GNVQ

(Code first that applies)
Is your highest GNVQ/GSVQ at . . .

- 1 advanced level
- 2 intermediate level
- 3 foundation level?
- 4 don't know

NVQSVQ

A new system of national vocational qualifications has recently been introduced called NVQs and, in Scotland, SVQs. Do you have any FULL NVQs or FULL SVQs?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 3 don't know
- 4 never heard of NVQs/SVQs

NVQLEV

What is your highest level of full NVQ/SVQ?

- 1 level 1
- 2 level 2
- 3 level 3
- 4 level 4
- 5 level 5
- 6 don't know

NVQUN

Do you have any units towards an NVQ/SVQ (apart from the full ones you have just told me about)?

- 1 yes
- 2 no
- 3 don't know

APPREN

Are you doing or have you completed, a recognised trade apprenticeship?

- 1 yes (completed)
- 2 yes (still doing)
- 3 no (including apprenticeship begun but discontinued)

Conversion to NVQ level equivalents

The following shows how the highest qualification variable is converted into NVQ level equivalents.

NVQ level 5

Higher degree; NVQ level 5.

NVQ level 4

First degree; other degree level qualification such as graduate membership of a professional institute; NVQ level 4; higher education below degree level; higher level BTEC or SCOTVEC; HNC or HND; RSA higher diploma; teaching qualifications; nursing qualifications.

NVQ level 3

NVQ level 3; advanced GNVQ; BTEC or SCOTVEC National Certificate; RSA advanced diploma; City & Guilds advanced craft; two or more A-levels; four or more AS levels; three or more Scottish Highers; 67 per cent of those with Certificate of Sixth Year Studies; 50 per cent of those with a recognised trade apprenticeship; 10 per cent of those with other professional, vocational or foreign qualification.

NVQ level 2

One A-level; two or three AS levels; one or two Scottish Highers; 33 per cent of those with Certificate of Sixth Year Studies; 50 per

cent of those with a recognised trade apprenticeship; NVQ level 2; Intermediate GNVQ; BTEC or SCOTVEC First or general diploma; RSA diploma; City & Guilds craft; five or more GCSE Grades A* to C or equivalent (i.e. O-level, CSE grade 1, SCE Standard/Ordinary grades 1 to 3); 35 per cent of those with other professional, vocational or foreign qualification.

Below NVQ level 2

One AS level; fewer than five GCSE Grades A* to C or equivalent; NVQ level 1; Foundation GNVQ; BTEC or SCOTVEC First or general certificate; other RSA qualifications; other City & Guilds qualifications; GCSE grades D to G; CSE below grade 1; YT certificate; 55 per cent of those with other professional, vocational or foreign qualifications.

Grossing up

The survey is designed to be representative of the whole of the United Kingdom. Each person in the survey is given a weight, or 'grossing factor', related to that person's age, sex and region of residence. In this way the 'grossed up' survey results give the correct population total for the United Kingdom and reflect the distributions by age, sex and region shown by the population figures.

Results based on small samples

As with any sample survey, estimates are subject to sampling variability. In general, the larger the group, the more precise (proportionately) is the LFS estimate. Estimates of fewer than 10,000 people after grossing up are not shown in published analyses of LFS results since they are based on small sample sizes (less than about 30 people) and therefore are likely to be unreliable.

Publications containing LFS qualifications data

Qualifications data from the LFS is published in a number of publications including *Training Statistics 1996*, *Social Trends*, *Regional Trends*, *Skills for 2000* (NACETT's annual report on the national targets). Data can also be obtained from the Quantime bureau service (see advert on p2) or from the ESRC Data Archive based at Essex University. It is also possible to get the databases for analysis yourself. Some limited data are also available on Nomis®.

Further information:

For more information regarding this article, qualifications or the National Targets for Education and Training, telephone 0114 259 3787.

Table A People of working age in employment with highest qualifications at NVQ level 4 or equivalent, or higher; United Kingdom; spring quarters 1990-97

	Thousands							
	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
NVQ level 5	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	*	*	21	28
Higher degree	417	469	591	608	608	649	904	958
First degree	1,818	1,808	1,885	2,060	2,197	2,334	2,211	2,494
Other degree	383	362	508	601	516	520	509	378
NVQ level 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	*	*	42	61
HND/BTEC Higher	754	815	1,009	1,045	1,196	1,273	1,327	1,058
Teaching	404	370	393	338	359	331	293	310
Nursing	562	542	626	586	649	610	602	589
RSA Higher diploma	n/a	n/a	n/a	71	82	59	24	24
Other higher qualification below degree	n/a	n/a	n/a	105	123	109	132	138
All degrees	2,618	2,640	2,984	3,269	3,321	3,504	3,624	3,830
Other NVQ level 4+ or equivalent	1,721	1,727	2,029	2,145	2,408	2,383	2,441	2,208
NVQ level 4+ or equivalent	4,339	4,367	5,013	5,414	5,730	5,886	6,065	6,038
	Per cent							
NVQ level 5	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	*	*	0.1	0.1
Higher degree	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.6	3.6	3.7
First degree	7.0	7.1	7.5	8.3	8.8	9.3	8.7	9.6
Other degree	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.5
NVQ level 4	n/a	n/a	n/a	*	*	*	0.2	0.2
HND/BTEC Higher	2.9	3.2	4.0	4.2	4.8	5.1	5.2	4.1
Teaching	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2
Nursing	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3
RSA Higher diploma	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Other higher qualification below degree	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5
All degrees	10.0	10.3	11.9	13.2	13.3	13.9	14.2	14.8
Other NVQ level 4+ or equivalent	6.6	6.7	8.1	8.7	9.7	9.5	9.6	8.5
NVQ level 4+ or equivalent	16.6	17.0	20.1	21.9	23.0	23.4	23.8	23.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

Note: Changes in the LFS caused discontinuities in these data, particularly where indicated by the dotted lines - see article for details.

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown
n/a Not available.

Table B Highest qualification held by sex and age; people of working age; United Kingdom; spring 1997

	Per cent							
	All	16-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64
All persons of working age (16-59/64^a)								
Higher education	20.3	0.7	17.9	24.2	24.5	24.1	18.2	15.5
2+ GCE A level or level 3 equivalent	11.8	15.1	27.1	12.3	11.3	9.4	6.4	7.0
Trade apprenticeship	9.8	0.7	4.9	7.3	9.1	11.6	14.0	24.2
5+ GCSE Grades A* to C or equivalent	13.6	36.5	17.4	15.0	13.1	10.0	7.5	5.0
Qualifications at NVQ level 1 and below	16.7	22.2	18.5	24.3	21.2	12.6	9.6	3.1
Other qualifications - level unknown	8.3	1.6	4.1	5.6	6.9	11.0	12.9	13.4
No qualifications	18.5	22.0	9.1	10.0	12.9	20.7	30.5	31.4
Total^b (thousands = 100 per cent)	35,678	2,822	3,584	4,416	9,110	7,771	6,631	1,344
Men								
Higher education	21.3	*	18.0	25.3	25.6	25.7	20.4	15.5
2+ GCE A level or level 3 equivalent	13.6	14.4	28.2	13.9	13.8	12.2	9.0	6.6
Trade apprenticeship	15.4	0.9	7.4	10.4	14.6	19.0	23.0	24.2
5+ GCSE Grades A* to C or equivalent	11.1	34.4	14.8	12.4	10.5	7.8	5.4	5.0
Qualifications at NVQ level 1 and below	12.5	24.1	17.6	20.4	15.5	7.1	5.5	3.1
Other qualifications - level unknown	9.2	1.4	3.6	6.2	8.3	12.2	13.7	13.4
No qualifications	15.9	23.0	9.3	9.7	10.7	15.2	22.4	31.4
Total^b (thousands = 100 per cent)	18,660	1,447	1,835	2,249	4,612	3,881	3,292	1,344
Women								
Higher education	19.3	0.9	17.8	23.1	23.3	22.4	16.1	n/a
2+ GCE A level or level 3 equivalent	9.9	15.8	26.0	10.5	8.8	6.6	3.8	n/a
Trade apprenticeship	3.7	*	2.3	4.2	3.6	4.2	5.1	n/a
5+ GCSE Grades A* to C or equivalent	16.3	38.7	20.1	17.7	15.7	12.2	9.6	n/a
Qualifications at NVQ level 1 and below	21.2	20.2	19.4	28.3	27.0	18.0	13.7	n/a
Other qualifications - level unknown	7.3	1.8	4.6	4.9	5.4	9.8	12.2	n/a
No qualifications	21.5	20.9	8.9	10.2	15.2	26.1	38.6	n/a
Total^b (thousands = 100 per cent)	17,018	1,375	1,749	2,166	4,498	3,890	3,339	n/a

Source: Labour Force Survey

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

n/a Not available.

a The upper age limit is 64 for men and 59 for women.

b The numbers shown include those not stating highest qualification held, but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

Table C Economic status of working-age people, by highest qualification held and sex; United Kingdom; spring 1997

	All (thousands) (= 100%)	Economically active						Thousands and per cent	
		All	In employment		ILO unemployed		Economically inactive	ILO unemployment rate	
			All	Employees	Self-employed				
All									
Higher education	7,250	89.5	86.6	76.6	9.6	2.8	10.5	3.2	
2+ GCE A-level or level 3 equivalent	4,214	79.2	74.3	64.8	8.8	4.9	20.8	6.2	
Trade apprenticeship	3,507	83.5	78.9	60.5	17.9	4.6	16.5	5.6	
5+ GCSE Grades A* to C or equivalent	4,849	80.4	74.7	67.1	6.3	5.7	19.6	7.0	
Qualifications at NVQ level 1 and below	5,945	79.9	72.7	64.7	6.2	7.3	20.1	9.1	
Other qualifications - level unknown	2,954	77.1	70.7	60.9	9.3	6.3	22.9	8.2	
No qualifications	6,614	59.6	51.6	43.8	7.0	8.0	40.4	13.4	
Total	35,678	78.2	72.5	62.8	8.8	5.6	21.8	7.2	
Men									
Higher education	3,966	92.1	89.0	76.3	12.2	3.2	7.9	3.5	
2+ GCE A-level or level 3 equivalent	2,534	83.0	77.6	65.5	11.6	5.4	17.0	6.5	
Trade apprenticeship	2,875	86.5	81.5	61.7	19.5	4.9	13.5	5.7	
5+ GCSE Grades A* to C or equivalent	2,080	84.9	78.2	67.5	9.1	6.7	15.1	7.9	
Qualifications at NVQ level 1 and below	2,342	90.3	79.5	67.3	10.0	10.7	9.7	11.9	
Other qualifications - level unknown	1,712	82.9	75.5	62.9	12.1	7.4	17.1	9.0	
No qualifications	2,963	68.8	56.7	43.5	12.2	12.1	31.2	17.6	
Total	18,660	84.4	77.4	63.9	12.6	6.9	15.6	8.2	
Women									
Higher education	3,284	86.3	83.9	77.0	6.4	2.4	13.7	2.8	
2+ GCE A-level or level 3 equivalent	1,680	73.4	69.2	63.9	4.7	4.2	26.6	5.7	
Trade apprenticeship	632	70.1	66.8	55.0	10.8	3.3	29.9	4.7	
5+ GCSE Grades A* to C or equivalent	2,770	77.0	72.1	66.8	4.1	4.9	23.0	6.3	
Qualifications at NVQ level 1 and below	3,604	73.2	73.2	63.1	3.8	5.0	26.8	6.9	
Other qualifications - level unknown	1,242	69.0	64.2	58.1	5.3	4.8	31.0	6.9	
No qualifications	3,650	52.2	47.5	44.1	2.8	4.7	47.8	8.9	
Total	17,018	71.4	67.2	61.7	4.6	4.2	28.6	5.9	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table D Progress towards the National Targets for Education and Training; United Kingdom (or Great Britain); 1984-1997

	Per cent			
	Foundation Target 1	Foundation Target 3	Lifetime Target 1	Lifetime Target 2
Spring 1984 ^a	44.6	25.0	26.8	14.6
Spring 1985 ^a	45.7	27.0	28.0	15.5
Spring 1986 ^a	45.8	26.4	27.4	15.9
Spring 1987 ^a	47.6	28.5	28.2	15.9
Spring 1988 ^a	48.4	27.5	27.5	15.8
Spring 1989 ^a	50.5	28.6	28.5	15.8
Spring 1990 ^a	52.0	30.5	29.1	16.6
Spring 1991 ^a	54.5	30.7	30.7	17.0
Spring 1992 ^a	59.1	34.7	33.4	20.1
Summer 1992 ^{a,b}	59.3	34.9	33.9	20.3
Autumn 1992 ^{a,b}	60.9	34.8	34.4	20.8
Winter 1992/3 ^{a,b}	61.8	34.9	34.6	21.0
Spring 1993	62.3	37.6	38.2	22.2
Summer 1993 ^b	62.7	38.0	38.8	22.2
Autumn 1993 ^b	63.8	39.0	39.4	22.4
Winter 1993/4 ^b	64.9	40.1	39.9	22.8
Spring 1994	66.0	40.9	40.1	23.1
Summer 1994 ^b	66.0	40.7	40.3	22.9
Autumn 1994 ^b	66.0	41.9	40.5	23.1
Winter 1994/5	66.5	43.1	40.6	23.6
Spring 1995	66.9	45.0	40.3	23.5
Summer 1995	66.4	44.7	40.8	23.6
Autumn 1995	67.5	44.4	40.9	23.9
Winter 1995/6	69.0	45.5	41.3	24.2
Spring 1996 ^c	68.4	44.3	41.2	24.1
Summer 1996 ^c	69.2	45.4	41.8	24.0
Autumn 1996 ^c	70.2	46.4	41.8	23.9
Winter 1996/7 ^c	70.4	47.7	42.3	24.3
Spring 1997 ^c	71.3	48.8	42.3	24.5
Target for 2000	85	60	60	30

Source: Labour Force Survey

a Changes in the qualifications questions mean that figures from spring 1993 are not directly comparable with those from earlier surveys.

b Figures in italics are for Great Britain only.

c Changes in the qualifications question in spring 1996 caused a discontinuity in these data. It is estimated that the changes have caused a fall of around 0.7 percentage points for FT1, around 1.5 percentage points for FT3, around 0.3 percentage points for LT1 and around 0.1 percentage points for LT2.

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A second major change in this edition is the presentation of the sub-regional statistics following the recent local government reorganisations in England, Wales and Scotland. There is now one sub-regional chapter for each of the four countries of the UK.

* For further information, please contact the National Statistics Regional Reporting Branch, on 0171 533 5796/7.

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Statistical feature

Distributions of turnover per head in selected manufacturing industries

One of the new labour market indicators produced by ONS from employer surveys is an analysis of distributions of turnover per head. This article describes the work to date and possible future developments. Readers are asked to comment and suggest suitable ways forward.

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

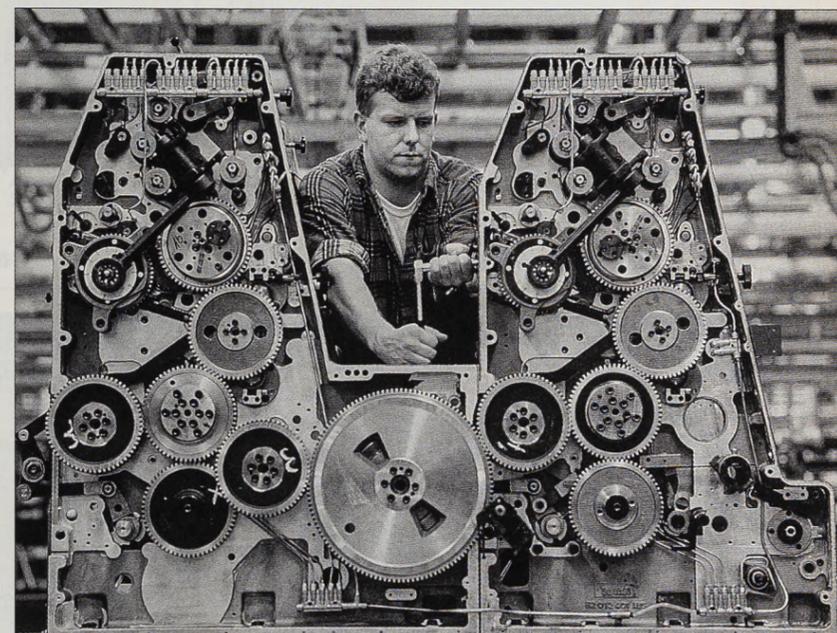


Photo: Michael Rosenfeld/Tony Stone Images

Introduction

SINCE JUNE 1996 the Office for National Statistics has collected employment and turnover data as part of a single inquiry. While the main reason was to reduce costs to both business and

Key findings

- There is now greater consistency between estimates of employment and turnover, which should enable more accurate estimates of productivity.
- Analyses are presented for ten key industries in the manufacturing sector.
- Productivity can be looked at on an enterprise level, so allowing comparisons among enterprises within the same industry.
- The majority of businesses sampled have turnover per head below the industry mean value.
- Extending the analyses to other industries will depend on sufficient sample sizes and examination of turnover deflation in industries where individual businesses are more diverse in nature.

government, there have been a number of statistical advantages (see also 'New labour market indicators from employer surveys', pp13-16). Firstly, there is now greater consistency between estimates of employment and turnover; this should enable more accurate estimates of productivity (output per head) to be produced. Secondly, collection of both sets of data from the same contributors mean that it is now possible to compare turnover per head estimates for individual contributors. This opens the possibility of further improvements to productivity estimation. It will also be possible to develop a longitudinal database to study the relationship between employment and turnover, e.g. estimating the average lag in changes in turnover and changes in employment. Further research could include testing these relationships sector by sector and, once sufficient data have been accumulated, establishing whether the relationships change at different stages in the business cycle. Finally, analysis of the distribution of turnover per head may give information on the behaviour of businesses at different stages of their economic cycles. This article gives a snapshot of the distributions of turnover per head in February and March 1997.

The article discusses the development of these distributions, describing work to date and possible further research. Data are restricted to ten specific industries, which at this stage of development are thought to provide the most accurate information. These industries are all within the manufacturing sector. Information is collected from a number of service industries but, as the development of the turnover enquiries within this sector is not as advanced as in manufacturing, some more time is needed before suitable data become available.

These distributions are likely to be of significant interest to individual businesses as competitiveness indicators. Readers are invited to comment on the content of the article and to suggest the format of future dissemination.

Description of data

Data in this article are presented at the four-digit level of the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC). In terms of usefulness as a competitiveness indicator this is thought to be the optimal level of detail, since businesses are more likely to be interested in performance against similar enterprises.

Despite the restriction of analyses to the four-digit level, there are a number of

Figure 1 Monthly turnover per head by industry; United Kingdom; March 1997

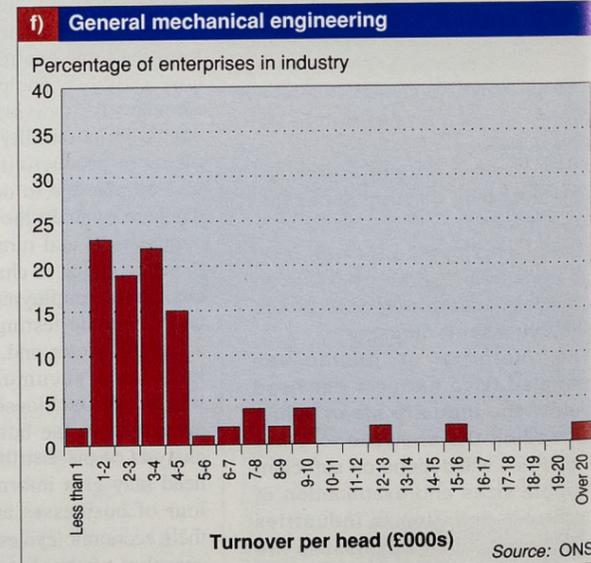
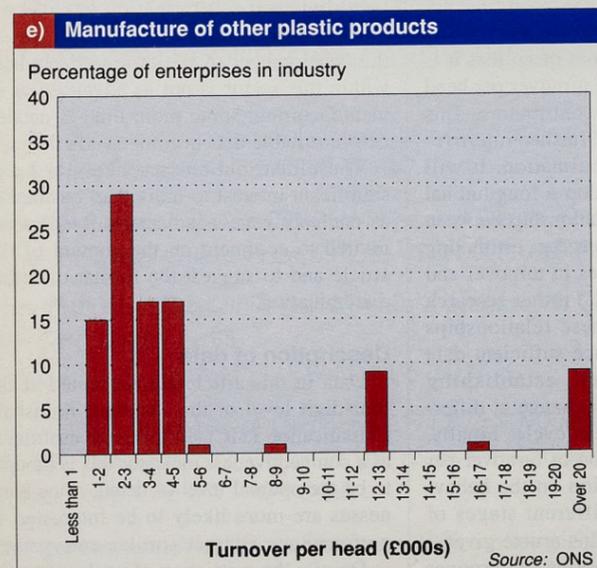
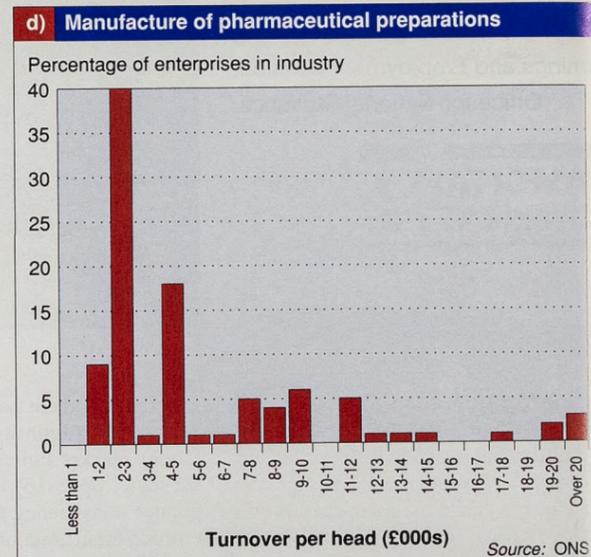
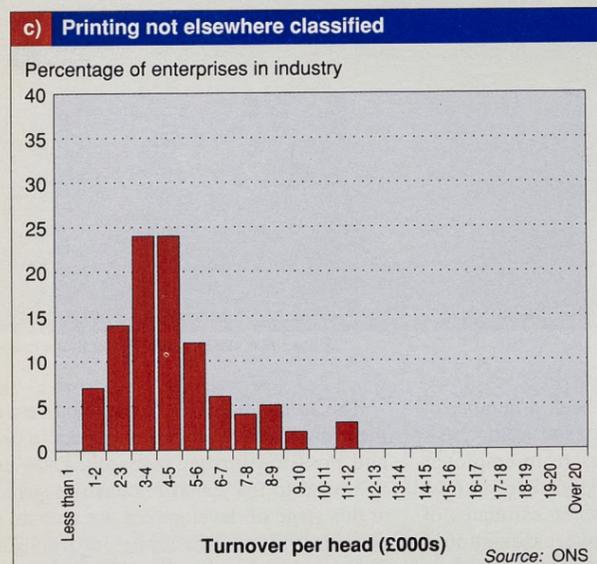
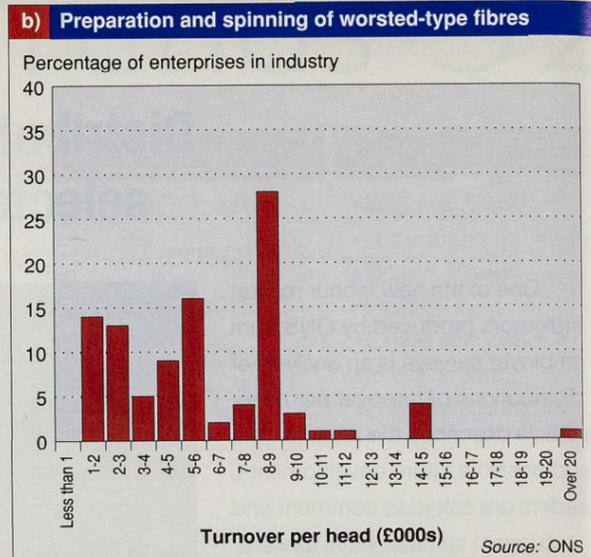
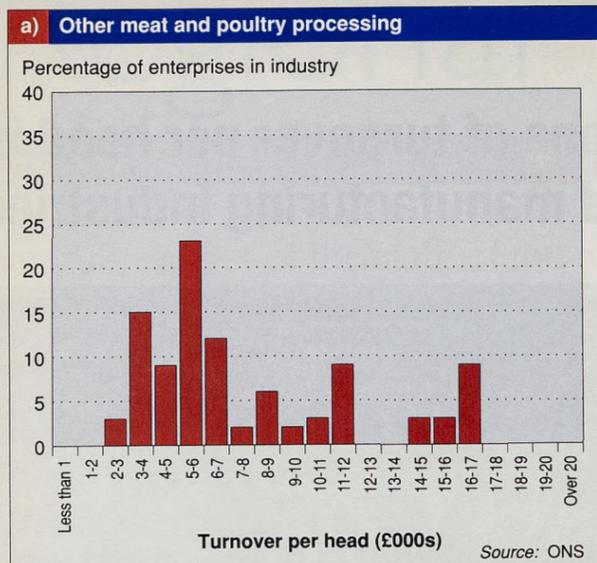
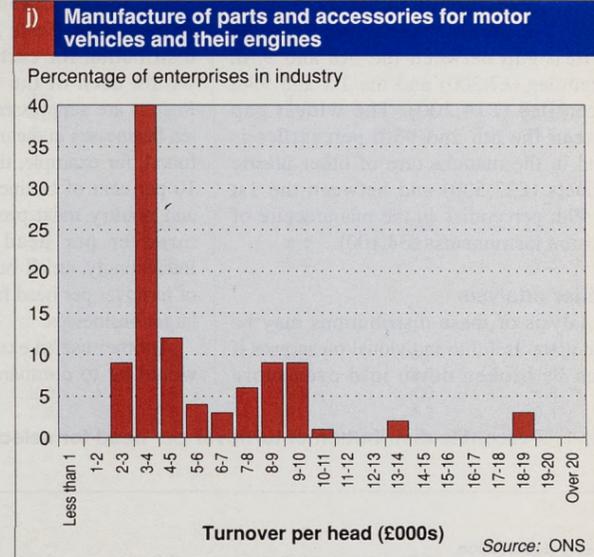
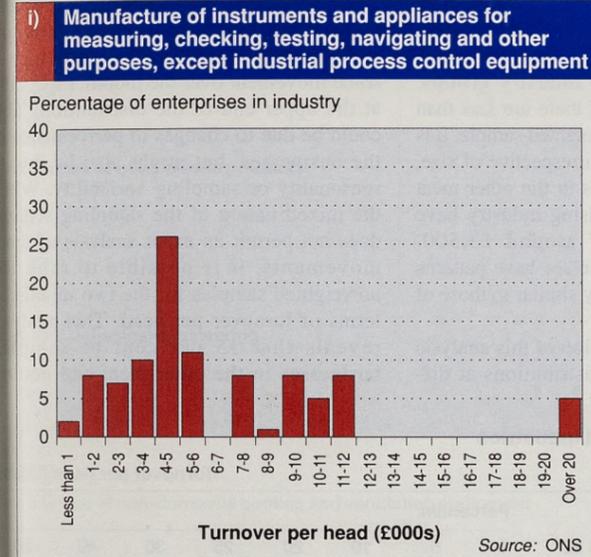
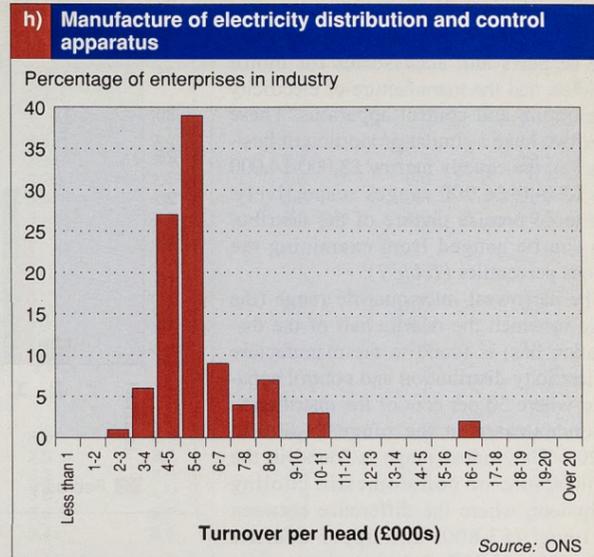
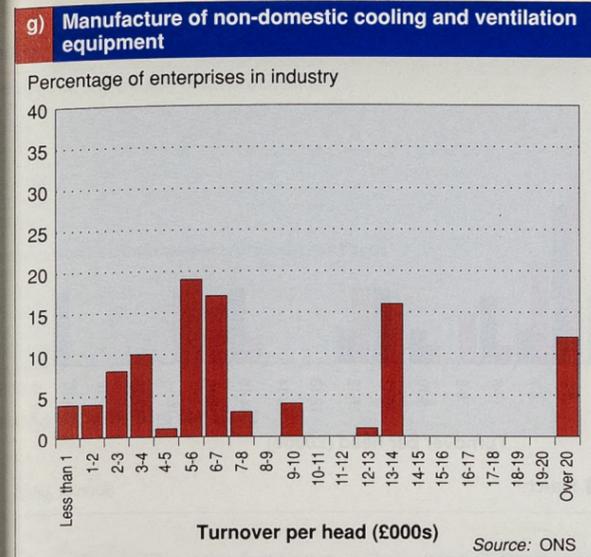


Figure 1 Monthly turnover per head by industry; United Kingdom; March 1997



industries where there still exists a degree of heterogeneity in business activity, much of which may be due to classification difficulties. In view of this, ONS selected ten industries where this problem was thought to be minimal. Additionally, only those industries supplying a relatively large sample were considered. The final list of selected industries is shown below:

- SIC 15.13 – other meat and poultry meat processing;
- SIC 17.13 – preparation and spinning of worsted-type fibres;
- SIC 22.22 – printing not elsewhere classified;
- SIC 24.42 – manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations;
- SIC 25.24 – manufacture of other plastic products;
- SIC 28.52 – general mechanical engineering;
- SIC 29.23 – manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment;
- SIC 31.20 – manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus;
- SIC 33.20 – manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, checking, testing, navigating and other purposes, except industrial process control equipment; and
- SIC 34.30 – manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines.

Estimates of turnover per head correspond to the *monthly* turnover per head for the period March 1997.

Summary of results

In general, each of the industry distributions are skewed with the majority of businesses having turnover per head below the

industry mean value (see *Figure 1*). This is most apparent for the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations and the manufacture of plastic products, where three-quarters of businesses have turnover per head below the average. The industry which comes closest to showing a reverse pattern is the preparation and spinning of worsted-type fibres, where just over half of businesses have turnover per head below the average. Here, around 5 per cent of businesses have turnover per head that is twice the average.

The most uniform distribution of turnover per head is found in the manufacture of precision instruments, where although around a quarter of the industry is concentrated in the £4,000 to £5,000 turnover per head range, the remainder of the industry is scattered fairly evenly throughout the distribution.

The most homogeneous industries in

terms of turnover per head appear to be the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations where 40 per cent of businesses have turnover per head in the narrow £2,000-£3,000 range; the manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles; and the manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus. These latter two have a similar proportion of businesses in the equally narrow £3,000-£4,000 and £5,000-£6,000 ranges respectively.

A more precise picture of the distribution can be gauged from examining the various percentiles (Table 1).

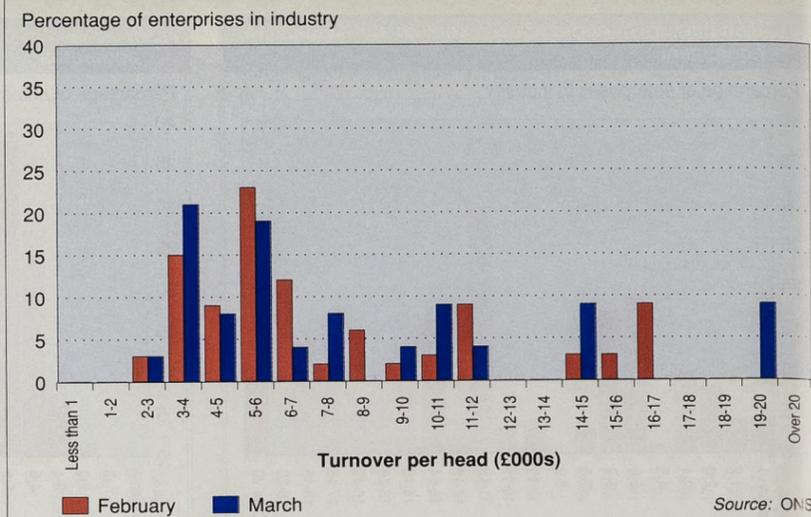
The narrowest inter-quartile range (the range in which the middle half of the distribution lies) is found in the manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus, where 50 per cent of the distribution is concentrated in the range £4,800 to £6,200. The widest range is found in the manufacture of non-domestic cooling equipment, where the difference between the lower (£3,800) and upper quartile (£13,000) is £9,200.

The manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus also has the smallest gap between the 5th and 95th percentiles (£7,200) and the 1st and 99th percentiles (£14,200). The widest gap between the 5th and 95th percentiles is found in the manufacture of other plastic products (£27,500) and between the 1st and 99th percentiles in the manufacture of precision instruments (£34,100).

Further analysis

Analysis of these distributions may be made more useful to individual businesses if it can be broken down into even more

Figure 2 Comparison of monthly turnover per head in other meat and poultry processing; February and March 1997; United Kingdom



homogeneous groups. The most obvious categorical variable would seem to be number of employees. Table 2 shows the percentile distribution for each of seven size-bands within each of the ten industry groups. Results are suppressed if there are less than ten businesses in the unweighted sample. It is found, for example, that irrespective of size, 10 per cent of businesses in the other meat and poultry meat processing industry have turnover per head of around £3,500. Interestingly, small businesses have patterns of turnover per head fairly similar to those of larger businesses.

Another useful extension of this analysis would be to compare distributions at dif-

ferent points in time. Figure 2 compares turnover per head in the other meat and poultry processing industry in February and March 1997. As can be seen, there is some movement over the month, especially at the upper end of the distribution. This could be due to changes in performance of the businesses, but might also be due to seasonality or sampling variability. While the mixed nature of the sampling scheme does not permit an exact analysis of these movements, it is possible to rank the unweighted samples for the two months in terms of turnover per head. This analysis reveals that 35 per cent of sampled businesses in the other meat and poultry

Table 1 Percentile distribution of turnover per head for selected industries

Industry description	SIC 92	Turnover per head (£000s)							
		Percentile:							
		1	5	10	20	25	30	40	50
Other meat and poultry meat processing	15.13	2.1	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.3	5.0	5.4	5.7
Preparation and spinning of worsted-type fibres	17.10	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.9	2.9	3.5	4.5	5.4
Printing not elsewhere classified	22.22	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.9	3.0	3.4	3.5	4.1
Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	24.42	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.6
Manufacture of other plastic products	25.24	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.6	3.7
General mechanical engineering	28.52	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.2
Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment	29.23	0.5	1.9	2.1	3.7	3.8	5.1	5.3	6.0
Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus	31.20	2.8	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1
Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring etc.	33.20	0.2	1.5	1.9	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.7
Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines	34.30	2.2	2.3	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.0
		Percentile:							
		60	70	75	80	90	95	99	
Other meat and poultry meat processing	15.13	6.3	8.8	10.1	11.3	15.2	16.0	16.0	
Preparation and spinning of worsted-type fibres	17.10	7.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.9	11.7	14.9	
Printing not elsewhere classified	22.22	4.4	5.0	5.0	6.0	8.0	9.3	11.3	
Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations	24.42	4.3	6.9	7.8	9.6	11.5	17.6	25.2	
Manufacture of other plastic products	25.24	3.8	4.0	4.7	7.9	12.6	29.4	29.4	
General mechanical engineering	28.52	3.6	4.5	4.8	4.9	9.5	12.0	20.4	
Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment	29.23	6.5	9.6	13.0	13.0	21.6	21.6	22.2	
Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus	31.20	5.3	5.8	6.2	6.3	8.4	10.7	17.0	
Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring etc.	33.20	5.8	7.8	9.4	9.4	11.9	15.0	34.3	
Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines	34.30	4.9	7.4	7.8	8.4	9.8	13.1	18.3	

Source: ONS

Table 2 Percentile distribution of turnover per head for selected industries by size

Industry and number of employees	Turnover per head (£000s)				
	Percentile:				
	10	25	50	75	90
Other meat and poultry meat processing					
1-9	..	..	..	..	..
10-24	..	..	..	..	..
25-99	3.4	3.4	6.0	14.0	14.2
100-249	3.3	4.1	7.4	11.3	18.1
250-499	3.2	3.8	4.6	8.6	9.1
500-999	3.4	4.1	5.5	8.4	18.7
1000+	3.4	4.1	5.5	8.0	8.8
Preparation and spinning of worsted-type fibres					
1-9	..	..	..	..	..
10-24	..	..	..	..	..
25-99	1.8	2.2	4.5	10.7	50.1
100-249	2.4	3.7	5.4	6.9	10.8
250-499	2.2	3.4	5.2	6.5	11.7
500-999	..	..	..	..	..
1000+	..	..	..	..	..
Printing not elsewhere classified					
1-9	2.0	2.7	4.0	5.0	8.0
10-24	2.9	3.4	4.4	5.5	7.7
25-99	2.2	3.0	4.2	5.6	7.3
100-249	3.0	4.2	5.6	7.7	9.4
250-499	3.6	5.2	6.1	8.4	10.6
500-999	3.4	3.6	6.3	7.9	11.1
1000+	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations					
1-9	..	..	..	..	..
10-24	..	..	..	..	..
25-99	..	..	..	..	..
100-249	..	..	..	..	..
250-499	4.5	7.7	9.9	12.7	21.3
500-999	4.2	5.8	11.0	20.3	25.2
1000+	3.5	6.7	11.5	15.3	21.6
Manufacture of other plastic products					
1-9	..	..	..	..	..
10-24	..	..	..	..	..
25-99	3.2	3.4	4.5	8.2	12.1
100-249	2.8	3.8	4.4	6.3	9.6
250-499	3.1	3.9	5.4	7.5	11.3
500-999	..	..	..	..	..
1000+	..	..	..	..	..
General mechanical engineering					
1-9	1.2	1.9	3.3	4.9	9.5
10-24	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.5	4.6
25-99	2.0	2.5	3.2	4.0	4.8
100-249	2.6	2.8	3.5	4.2	5.1
250-499	..	..	..	..	..
500-999	..	..	..	..	..
1000+	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment					
1-9	..	..	..	..	..
10-24	..	..	..	..	..
25-99	2.1	2.6	5.1	7.3	7.3
100-249	3.8	4.5	6.5	8.7	11.4
250-499	4.1	5.1	5.6	7.3	13.0
500-999	..	..	..	..	..
1000+	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of electricity distribution and control apparatus					
1-9	..	..	..	..	..
10-24	..	..	..	..	..
25-99	..	..	..	..	..
100-249	2.2	3.7	5.8	8.4	17.0
250-499	2.6	3.5	4.9	6.0	7.7
500-999	3.8	4.7	6.1	7.1	9.8
1000+	..	..	..	..	..
Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring etc.					
1-9	..	..	..	..	..
10-24	..	..	..	..	..
25-99	..	..	..	..	..
100-249	2.1	3.4	5.2	10.1	12.7
250-499	2.9	3.8	5.3	7.5	9.9
500-999	3.6	5.3	7.3	11.4	16.5
1000+	4.0	4.7	6.3	8.8	14.3
Manufacture of parts and accessories for motor vehicles and their engines					
1-9	..	..	..	..	..
10-24	..	..	..	..	..
25-99	..	..	..	..	..
100-249	3.0	3.9	5.0	7.4	11.7
250-499	3.8	4.7	6.1	7.2	10.9
500-999	4.2	5.2	6.8	9.7	13.4
1000+	4.1	5.1	6.9	9.2	10.6
1000+	5.0	5.0	7.1	8.3	8.5

Source: ONS

processing industry improved their relative performance compared to other sampled businesses, 56 per cent of businesses showed a relative decrease, while the remainder showed no change.

Future developments

The most obvious development is the extension of these analyses to all industries covered by the short-term turnover enquiries, including those in the service sector. This will be dependent on sufficient sample sizes and examination of turnover

deflation in industries where individual businesses are more diverse in nature. Further examination of turnover deflation could also facilitate cross-industry distributions.

The detailed analyses presented in this article cover one month only (March 1997); the distributions of turnover per head may be completely different in other months. These distributions could, of course, be produced regularly but this could still cause problems in interpretation as individual businesses within industries

may have different economic cycles. A better solution may be to construct estimates of annual turnover per head based on 12 monthly returns for the production sector and four quarterly returns for those industries covered by the turnover enquiry in the service sector. Such a time series will become available shortly. One limitation of annual presentation of results would be the inability to produce the movement analysis described above, as sample rotation causes the regular replacement of a large proportion of businesses. ■

Further information:

To comment on this article or for further information regarding distributions of turnover per head and related developments contact Derek Bird, the ONS statistician with responsibility for productivity estimates, on 01928 792614.

Technical note

The surveys from which these data are derived are panel surveys based on stratified random sampling. For the production industries, all units above a given employment threshold are selected each period. Smaller units are picked for a number of consecutive periods. Stratification takes place across both employment (number of employees) and industry. The population is stratified by employment into cells and a random sample of businesses is drawn within each cell.

Because each enterprise in the final survey is not selected on an equivalent basis with all other enterprises, it is necessary to weight the results to provide a truer distribution. For example, consider an industry where five businesses (A-E) were sampled and returned the following estimates of turnover per head:

A - £1,000 p/h	D - £4,000 p/h
B - £2,000 p/h	E - £5,000 p/h
C - £3,000 p/h	

If one were to assume that each business was sampled with the same probability, then the derived distribution of turnover per head would be identical, i.e. a median of £3,000 p/h and so forth. However, if only three of these businesses (A, C and E, say) were sampled on a 1 in 1 basis, B was sampled on a 1 in 5 basis and D on a 1 in 10, then the true distribution would be:

Turnover per head	Total number of businesses
£1,000p/h	1
£2,000p/h	5
£3,000p/h	1
£4,000p/h	10
£5,000p/h	1

Thus the true median would be £4,000 p/h.

The weights used to weight the estimates in this article are the so-called 'a' weights equal to N/n or the inverse of the sampling fraction.

Because the industries selected for use in this article supplied unweighted samples of at least 70, the production of distributions did not present any real problems. Difficulties would be found in producing estimates for industries where the returned sample was very low. Traditional sample survey concerns surrounding standard errors, however, are not considered relevant; a population with a widely dispersed distribution will generate a large standard error within any selected sample.

Only businesses with non-zero returns for both turnover and employment were considered, i.e. turnover per head could not be zero.

LABOUR MARKET data



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Publication dates of main economic indicators January - March

Labour market statistics

Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.

January	14 Wednesday
February	11 Wednesday
March	18 Wednesday

Retail prices index

January	13 Tuesday
February	10 Tuesday
March	17 Tuesday

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NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

The Office for National Statistics publishes two regular and complementary measures of both employment and unemployment. One series is based on results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is a sample survey of households in the United Kingdom; the other uses employment information collected from employers and information on unemployment from the count of people claiming unemployment-related benefits before October 1996 and the number claiming Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA) thereafter. The quarterly series of LFS data has been available for Great Britain since spring 1992; prior to this an annual LFS was conducted in the spring of each year. Quarterly information for the United Kingdom is only available from winter 1994/5 when the first quarterly LFS was conducted in Northern Ireland; prior to this the LFS in Northern Ireland (and therefore the United Kingdom) was conducted annually. In the following summary tables the LFS and Workforce series have been used to give, as far as possible, separate overall pictures of the labour force; the construction of the 'economically active' in the LFS table and the total 'workforce' in the Workforce table represent different approaches to estimating the total number either in employment or seeking employment.

EMPLOYMENT

The two measures of employment are compiled on very different bases. The LFS classifies people according to their main job; those in employment are people who did at least one hour's work in the reference week (or had a job they were temporarily away from). In contrast, the Workforce in Employment (WiE) counts jobs which contribute to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Further, all LFS estimates come from a single source and are necessarily consistent. This is not the case with the WiE estimates, which depend on several sources - estimates for employees and for the Armed Forces are based on data from employers; figures for the self-employed are taken from the LFS; and estimates of those on work-related government training schemes are obtained from administrative sources. Additionally, the LFS is based on an average over 13 weeks, while the WiE is a point-in-time estimate.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Both the LFS and WiE series have separate

components 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 it is treated, see the statistical note published in the October 1994 *Employment Gazette*.

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Because interviews are conducted throughout each quarter, ILO unemployment from the LFS is based on an average over a 13-week period. The claimant count figures are based on those claiming unemployment-related benefits before October 1996 and JSA thereafter 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 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 quarter to the next. Industry classification within the LFS is based on statements by individuals who may have a different perception of the sector in which they work to that of their employer. The WiE series also feeds into National Accounts and the workforce in employment total is used in the denominator for calculating claimant unemployment rates. The disadvantages of the WiE are that, to give an overall picture of employment, a number of figures from different sources have to be added together. There is also evidence that the employment figures from the WiE are not as comprehensive in their scope as those from the LFS.

Claimant count: The claimant count is a timely and regular indicator of the number claiming unemployment-related benefits before October 1996 and JSA thereafter. It is particularly useful as an up-to-date 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

THOUSANDS

		In employment				ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers					Total
All									
1993	Spr	21,871	3,186	356	151	25,564	2,998	28,561	16,838
1994	Spr	21,968	3,304	336	146	25,754	2,797	28,551	16,913
1995	Spr	22,251	3,361	284	140	26,036	2,514	28,549	17,024
1996	Sum	22,641	3,369	247	118	26,374	2,327	28,702	17,074
1996	Aut	22,787	3,372	223	122	26,505	2,293	28,798	17,019
1996/7	Win	22,949	3,366	223	114	26,653	2,180	28,833	17,024
1997	Spr	23,065	3,348	219	118	26,751	2,093	28,844	17,054
1997	Sum	23,166	3,333	224	124	26,847	2,057	28,904	17,036
Changes									
Spr97-Sum97		101	-15	5	7	96	-36	61	-19
Sum96-Sum97		525	-35	-23	6	473	-270	203	-38
Males									
1993	Spr	11,414	2,390	232	43	14,079	2,019	16,098	5,888
1994	Spr	11,459	2,487	220	49	14,216	1,858	16,074	5,976
1995	Spr	11,639	2,554	184	43	14,420	1,640	16,060	6,072
1996	Sum	11,821	2,534	156	38	14,549	1,521	16,070	6,193
1996	Aut	11,915	2,532	136	41	14,624	1,481	16,105	6,183
1996/7	Win	12,024	2,525	134	39	14,722	1,375	16,097	6,218
1997	Spr	12,103	2,493	136	37	14,768	1,334	16,102	6,239
1997	Sum	12,187	2,466	141	42	14,835	1,277	16,112	6,255
Changes									
Spr97-Sum97		84	-27	5	4	66	-56	10	16
Sum96-Sum97		365	-68	-15	4	286	-244	43	62
Females									
1993	Spr	10,457	796	123	108	11,485	979	12,464	10,951
1994	Spr	10,509	817	116	97	11,539	939	12,478	10,938
1995	Spr	10,612	807	100	97	11,616	874	12,490	10,952
1996	Sum	10,820	835	91	81	11,825	806	12,632	10,881
1996	Aut	10,872	840	87	81	11,881	812	12,692	10,835
1996/7	Win	10,925	841	89	76	11,931	805	12,736	10,806
1997	Spr	10,962	856	84	80	11,982	759	12,742	10,816
1997	Sum	10,979	867	83	82	12,012	780	12,792	10,781
Changes									
Spr97-Sum97		17	12	0	2	30	21	50	-35
Sum96-Sum97		159	33	-7	2	187	-26	160	-100

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

0.2 SUMMARY TABLE

The Workforce in the United Kingdom: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in employment	Self-employed	Work-related government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimants	Workforce
All								
1994	Sep	21,828	3,302	289	246	25,664	2,555	28,219
1995	Sep	21,999	3,325	222	228	25,773	2,264	28,037
1996	Sep	22,484	3,367	189	218	26,257	2,071	28,328
1997	Mar	22,687	3,355	175	214	26,431	1,711	28,142
1997	Jun	22,803	3,342	167	210	26,522	1,600	28,122
1997	Sep	22,882	3,327	176	210	26,595	1,474	28,069
Changes								
Jun 97 - Sep 97		80	-15	9	0	73	-126	-53
Sep 96 - Sep 97		399	-40	-13	-8	338	-597	-259
Males								
1994	Sep	11,034	2,497	184	229	13,944	1,952	15,896
1995	Sep	11,110	2,517	144	212	13,983	1,727	15,710
1996	Sep	11,236	2,532	116	203	14,086	1,572	15,658
1997	Mar	11,415	2,520	108	199	14,242	1,308	15,549
1997	Jun	11,490	2,487	103	195	14,275	1,222	15,497
1997	Sep	11,522	2,460	109	195	14,286	1,138	15,424
Changes								
Jun 97 - Sep 97		31	-26	7	0	11	-84	-73
Sep 96 - Sep 97		286	-72	-7	-8	200	-434	-234
Females								
1994	Sep	10,793	805	104	17	11,720	603	12,323
1995	Sep	10,889	807	78	16	11,791	537	12,328
1996	Sep	11,248	835	73	15	12,171	499	12,670
1997	Mar	11,272	835	67	15	12,189	403	12,592
1997	Jun	11,312	856	65	15	12,247	377	12,625
1997	Sep	11,361	867	67	15	12,309	336	12,645
Changes								
Jun 97 - Sep 97		48	11	2	0	62	-42	20
Sep 96 - Sep 97		113	32	-6	0	138	-163	-25

Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792563.

SUMMARY TABLE 0.3

The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		In employment				ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
		Employees	Self-employed	Government-supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers					Total
All									
1996	Sum	22,096	3,289	225	114	25,724	2,255	27,978	16,582
1996	Aut	22,252	3,283	200	115	25,851	2,221	28,072	16,527
1996/7	Win	22,401	3,277	199	108	25,985	2,111	28,096	16,542
1997	Spr	22,507	3,260	197	111	26,076	2,037	28,113	16,564
1997	Sum	22,597	3,245	202	119	26,162	1,997	28,159	16,556
Changes									
Spr97-Sum97		90	-15	4	7	86	-40	46	-7
Sum96-Sum97		500	-44	-23	5	439	-258	181	-25
Males									
1996	Sum	11,542	2,466	143	37	14,187	1,472	15,659	6,019
1996	Aut	11,637	2,459	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,690	6,014
1996/7	Win	11,743	2,454	119	37	14,353	1,326	15,679	6,050
1997	Spr	11,817	2,421	121	37	14,395	1,294	15,689	6,064
1997	Sum	11,893	2,394	127	41	14,455	1,235	15,690	6,089
Changes									
Spr97-Sum97		77	-26	6	4	60	-60	0	25
Sum96-Sum97		352	-71	-16	4	268	-238	30	69
Females									
1996	Sum	10,554	823	82	77	11,537	782	12,319	10,562
1996	Aut	10,615	824	79	75	11,593	789	12,382	10,513
1996/7	Win	10,658	824	79	71	11,632	785	12,417	10,492
1997	Spr	10,690	840	76	75	11,681	743	12,424	10,500
1997	Sum	10,703	851	75	78	11,707	762	12,470	10,468
Changes									
Spr97-Sum97		13	11	-1	3	26	19	46	-32
Sum96-Sum97		149	27	-7	1	171	-20	150	-94

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

SUMMARY TABLE 0.4

The Workforce in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

		Workforce in employment						
		Employees in employment	Self-employed	Work-related government-supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimants	Workforce
All								
1996	Jun	21,747	3,213	165	221	25,347	2,064	27,411
1996	Sep	21,906	3,289	170	218	25,583	1,985	27,568
1996	Dec	21,985	3,283	171	216	25,655	1,809	27,464
1997	Mar	22,105	3,277	158	214	25,754	1,644	27,398
1997	Jun	22,218	3,260	153	210	25,841	1,537	27,379
1997	Sep	22,296	3,245	159	210	25,910	1,414	27,325
Changes								
Jun 97 - Sep 97		79	-15	6	0	69	-123	-54
Sep 96 - Sep 97		390	-44	-11	-8	328	-571	-243
Males								
1996	Jun	10,902	2,403	103	206	13,613	1,565	15,178
1996	Sep	10,951	2,466	103	203	13,722	1,506	15,229
1996	Dec	11,012	2,459	104	201	13,776	1,375	15,151
1997	Mar	11,127	2,454	97	199	13,877	1,255	15,132
1997	Jun	11,200	2,421	94	195	13,910	1,173	15,083
1997	Sep	11,231	2,394	98	195	13,918	1,091	15,009
Changes								
Jun 97 - Sep 97		31	-26	4	0	8	-82	-74
Sep 96 - Sep 97		280	-71	-6	-8	196	-415	-220
Females								
1996	Jun	10,845	810	63	16	11,734	499	12,233
1996	Sep	10,955	823	66	15	11,860	479	12,339
1996	Dec	10,973	824	67	15	11,879	434	12,313
1997	Mar	10,977	824	61	15	11,877	389	12,266
1997	Jun	11,017	840	60	15	11,932	364	12,296
1997	Sep							

0.5 BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS *

Seasonally adjusted

UNITED KINGDOM

	Output						Income						
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies 4		
					Production industries 1,2		Manufacturing industries 1,3						
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
1991	98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.6	-3.4	95.0	-5.0	99.6	-0.4	99.9	-0.1	68.7	0.1
1992	97.5	466.5	-0.5	97.0	0.4	94.9	-0.1	99.3	-0.3	101.9	2.0	69.0	0.5
1993	99.5	476.8	2.2	99.1	2.2	96.3	1.5	98.7	-0.6	103.9	2.0	76.3	10.5
1994	103.8	498.2	4.5	104.4	5.3	100.8	4.7	103.1	4.5	105.5	1.5	87.3	14.4
1995	106.7	511.9	2.8	106.7	2.2	102.5	1.7	106.2	3.0	108.9	3.2	92.8	6.3
1996	109.2	524.5	2.5	107.9	1.1	102.8	0.3	108.3	2.0	113.0	3.8	103.4	11.4
1996 Q3	109.3	131.3	2.5	108.2	1.0	103.2	0.4	108.9	2.4	112.7	3.6	26.2	12.2
1996 Q4	110.5	132.7	2.9	108.6	1.5	103.3	0.7	109.9	3.1	114.0	2.8	27.3	12.4
1997 Q1	111.5	133.8	3.1	108.6	1.3	104.0	1.6	111.1R	3.9	113.6	0.7	27.4	10.6
1997 Q2	112.6	135.2	3.5	109.2	1.6	104.3	2.2	112.6	4.5	117.1	4.2	28.1	11.4
1997 Q3	113.7	136.4	3.8	110.6	2.2	104.9	1.6	114.0	4.7	...	...	...	...
1997 Apr	...	...	...	109.5r	1.6	104.9r	2.2	112.3r	4.1	...	...	...	...
1997 May	...	...	...	108.6	1.1	104.0	2.1	112.6	4.4	...	...	...	...
1997 Jun	...	...	...	110.3	1.8	104.6	2.3	112.8	4.5	...	...	...	...
1997 Jul	...	...	...	111.4	1.9	105.3	1.9	114.4	4.6	...	...	...	...
1997 Aug	...	...	...	110.5	2.7	105.0	2.0	113.5	4.7	...	...	...	...
1997 Sep	...	...	...	110.4	2.4	105.1	1.9	114.0	4.7	...	...	...	...
1997 Oct	...	...	...	110.1	2.1	104.9	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Expenditure						Prices							
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices 7		Base lending rates + 8		Effective exchange rate + 1,9	
					All industries 1990 prices 6		Manufacturing industries 1990 prices 3,6							
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	
1991	340.0	-2.2	98.7	-1.3	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.21	10.50	100.7	0.7
1992	339.7	-0.1	99.4	0.7	74.1	-1.8	11.8	-7.6	115.7	-0.1	-0.97	7.00	96.9	-3.8
1993	348.2	2.5	102.4	3.0	73.1	-1.2	11.2	-5.1	115.5	-0.2	-0.88	5.50	88.9	8.3
1994	357.8	2.9	106.2	3.7	76.4	4.4	12.0	6.8	118.1	2.2	3.12	6.30	89.2	0.3
1995	364.0	1.7	107.5	1.2	78.2	2.4	13.2	9.9	119.6	1.3	3.73	6.80	84.8	4.9
1996	376.6	3.5	110.6	2.9	80.0	2.3	12.4	-5.6	122.4	2.4	1.01	5.94	86.3	1.8
1996 Q3	94.4	3.6	111.0	3.4	19.8	0.6	3.0	-11.5	30.6	2.1	-0.63	5.75	85.5	1.4
1996 Q4	95.6	4.3	112.3	3.8	20.0	2.3	3.1	-6.1	30.8	2.4	1.76	5.92	91.4	9.5
1997 Q1	96.4	3.6	113.8	4.8	20.4	2.3	3.3	-4.5	30.7	0.9	1.41	6.00	96.8	15.9
1997 Q2	97.8	4.4	115.8	5.3	20.8	2.4	3.6	26.7	30.8	0.7	0.93	6.25	99.6	17.5
1997 Q3	99.0	4.9	116.7	5.1	...	...	...	...	30.8	0.5	0.42	6.92	102.5	19.9
1997 Apr	...	...	114.6	4.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.00	99.5	17.2
1997 May	...	...	116.0	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.25	99.0	17.5
1997 Jun	...	...	116.8	5.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.50	100.4	17.5
1997 Jul	...	...	117.2R	5.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.75	104.5	18.6
1997 Aug	...	...	117.6R	5.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	102.5	19.9
1997 Sep	...	...	115.5	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	100.4	19.8
1997 Oct	...	...	118.8	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.00	101.1	17.3

	Trade in goods				Balance of payments				Tax and price index + 1,10			
	Export volume 1		Import volume 1		Trade in goods balance		Current balance		Index + 1,10		Producer price index + 1,3,10	
									Materials and fuels		Home sales	
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.0	126.2	5.4	97.9	-2.1	105.4	5.4
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-10.1	129.8	2.9	97.4	-0.5	108.7	3.1
1993	107.4	3.6	104.8	3.9	-13.5	-10.8	131.4	1.2	101.8	4.5	112.9	3.9
1994	118.5	10.3	109.4	4.4	-11.1	-1.7	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.6
1995	127.7	7.8	114.3	4.5	-11.6	-3.7	140.4	3.8	114.4	9.6	120.6	4.1
1996	136.3	6.7	124.1	8.6	-12.6	-0.4	142.4	1.4	113.1	-1.1	123.8	2.7
1996 Q3	137.2	6.0	125.0	7.3	-1.2	-0.4	142.2	0.7	111.2	-2.7	123.7	2.1
1996 Q4	140.0	6.9	126.5	7.8	-0.5	0.5	143.2	1.2	110.3	-4.6	124.4	2.0
1997 Q1	143.3	7.2	128.1	4.6	-0.3	1.3	143.4	0.8	107.9	-7.1	124.9	1.2
1997 Q2	148.3	8.8	135.3	9.2	-0.9	0.5	144.4	1.7	103.8	-9.6	125.1	1.0
1997 Q3	150.4	9.6	135.6	8.5	-0.4	...	146.0	2.6	101.9	-8.4	125.3	1.3
1997 Mar	140.9r	7.5	126.0r	4.7	-0.8	...	144.6	1.3	106.4	-7.1	124.8	1.2
1997 Apr	151.0	8.2	138.0	5.8	-0.4r	...	143.8	1.3	103.9	-8.6	125.0	1.0
1997 May	146.0	7.6	131.7	6.3	-0.2	...	144.4	1.4	104.5	-9.4	125.2	0.9
1997 Jun	148.0	8.9	136.1	9.2	-0.4	...	145.0	1.7	103.0	-9.6	125.0	1.0
1997 Jul	153.3	8.8	137.8	8.6	-	...	145.0	2.1	101.7	-8.9	125.1	1.1
1997 Aug	149.6	9.7	132.6	9.2	0.1	...	146.0	2.4	101.9	-8.5	125.3	1.2
1997 Sep	148.3	9.6	136.4	8.5	-0.6	...	146.9	2.6	102.0	-8.4	125.5	1.3

P = Provisional
R = Revised
r = 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.

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

EMPLOYMENT Workforce * 1.1

THOUSANDS

	Employees in employment				Self-employed HM persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government-supported training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce *	
	Male		Female							
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						
UNITED KINGDOM										
Unadjusted for seasonal variation										
1993 Dec	10,972	1,128	10,762	4,926	21,734	3,245	258	329	25,566	28,348
1994 Mar	10,884	1,109	10,669	4,852	21,553	3,246	254	323	25,376	28,154
1994 Jun	10,947	1,127	10,754	4,896	21,700	3,298	250	302	25,551	28,136
1994 Sep	11,079	1,148	10,759	4,858	21,838	3,306	246	289	25,679	28,259
1994 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
1995 Jun	11,123	1,193	10,905	4,989	22,028	3,351	230	225	25,835	28,089
1995 Sep	11,158	1,179	10,855	4,895	22,013	3,390	228	222	25,793	28,085
1995 Dec R	11,228	1,254	11,053	5,082	22,281	3,348	226	227	26,083	28,311
1996 Mar R	11,095	1,248	10,992	5,080	22,088	3,270	225	214	25,798	28,028
1996 Jun R	11,186	1,283	11,160	5,199	22,345	3,283	221	181	26,031	28,127
1996 Sep R	11,284	1,305	11,230	5,217	22,513	3,373	218	189	26,293	28,397
1996 Dec R	11,327	1,343	11,333	5,326	22,660	3,389	216	190	26,455	28,324
1997 Mar R	11,351	1,310	11,207	5,222	22,558	3,322	214	175	26,269	28,014
1997 Jun R	11,491	1,352	11,329	5,306	22,820	3,329	210	167	26,526	28,076
1997 Sep R	11,568	1,354	11,361	5,318	22,930	3,330	210	176	26,645	28,159
UNITED KINGDOM										
Adjusted for seasonal variation										
1993 Dec	10,953	1,116	10,706	4,871	21,659	3,220	258	329	25,467	28,250
1994 Mar	10,943	1,119	10,714	4,871	21,656	3,274	254	323	25,508	28,236
1994 Jun	10,941	1,125	10,723	4,868	21,663	3,302	250	302	25,517	28,160
1994 Sep	11,034	1,160	10,793	4,912	21,828	3,302	246	289	25,664	28,219
1994 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
1995 Jun	11,115	1,189	10,872	4,959	21,987	3,357				

1.2 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		Production industries C-E		Production and construction industries C-F	
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1983 Jun	20,572	20,562	5,034	5,052	5,644	5,664	6,685	6,706
1984 Jun	20,741	20,735	4,928	4,946	5,504	5,524	6,542	6,564
1985 Jun	20,920	20,909	4,882	4,895	5,431	5,446	6,457	6,474
1986 Jun	20,886	20,874	4,763	4,777	5,262	5,277	6,263	6,280
1987 Jun	21,080	21,071	4,697	4,713	5,157	5,174	6,179	6,197
1988 Jun	21,740	21,736	4,735	4,754	5,170	5,192	6,233	6,254
1989 Jun	22,134	22,133	4,723	4,747	5,140	5,166	6,242	6,267
1990 Jun	22,382	22,370	4,605	4,628	5,000	5,026	6,114	6,142
1991 Jun	21,728	21,707	4,196	4,215	4,566	4,588	5,592	5,616
1992 Jun	21,387	21,359	3,983	3,995	4,316	4,331	5,242	5,260
1993 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	4,106	4,937	4,950
1994 Jun	21,141	21,103	3,823	3,827	4,078	4,084	4,917	4,928
1995 Jun	21,452	21,410	3,918	3,922	4,149	4,155	4,963	4,973
Jul			3,930	3,922	4,159	4,153		
Aug			3,943	3,924	4,171	4,152		
Sep	21,437	21,422	3,945	3,919	4,173	4,146	4,982	4,948
Oct R			3,960	3,942	4,187	4,168		
Nov R			3,975	3,954	4,203	4,180		
Dec R	21,702	21,613	3,998	3,975	4,228	4,206	5,034	5,006
1996 Jan R			3,935	3,952	4,163	4,178		
Feb R			3,943	3,964	4,172	4,193		
Mar R	21,512	21,634	3,965	3,984	4,188	4,206	4,971	4,997
Apr R			3,938	3,964	4,156	4,183		
May R			3,941	3,964	4,157	4,180		
Jun R	21,771	21,747	3,959	3,964	4,174	4,181	4,965	4,972
Jul R			3,999	3,991	4,211	4,204		
Aug R			4,010	3,991	4,221	4,203		
Sep R	21,937	21,906	4,009	3,989	4,224	4,202	5,016	4,992
Oct R			4,017	3,997	4,234	4,214		
Nov R			4,011	3,989	4,226	4,203		
Dec R	22,074	21,985	4,013	3,989	4,226	4,201	5,043	5,012
1997 Jan R			3,985	4,001	4,204	4,219		
Feb R			3,970	3,992	4,189	4,209		
Mar R	21,978	22,105	3,976	3,995	4,194	4,213	4,998	5,024
Apr R			3,974	4,001	4,194	4,221		
May R			3,981	4,004	4,200	4,224		
Jun R	22,236	22,218	4,001	4,006	4,222	4,227	5,083	5,089
Jul R			4,010	3,999	4,228	4,219		
Aug R			4,006	3,990	4,226	4,210		
Sep R	22,345	22,296	4,003	3,986	4,220	4,204	5,124	5,099
Oct P			4,012	3,991	4,228	4,208		

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Service Industries G-Q		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						
	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing A,B 01-05	Mining and quarrying, supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-14,40-41	Food products and beverages and tobacco DA 15-16	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	Wood and wood products DD 20	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing & recording media DE 21-22	Chemical, chemical products & man-made fibres DG 24
1983 Jun	13,541	13,502	355	610	546	550	78	459	327
1984 Jun	13,863	13,825	346	577	531	549	78	455	326
1985 Jun	14,126	14,089	346	550	525	552	80	458	322
1986 Jun	14,297	14,261	334	500	508	557	83	448	313
1987 Jun	14,584	14,549	325	461	504	546	85	454	306
1988 Jun	15,198	15,166	317	437	495	549	89	457	311
1989 Jun	15,596	15,563	303	419	485	519	92	466	317
1990 Jun	15,974	15,931	297	398	479	476	91	467	305
1991 Jun	15,849	15,802	289	373	481	404	80	456	276
1992 Jun	15,855	15,808	291	336	455	388	78	447	268
1993 Jun	15,822	15,783	307	292	442	382	84	439	255
1994 Jun	15,944	15,894	281	258	432	373	86	453	244
1995 Jun	16,236	16,184	253	233	431	358	77	459	252
Jul				231	437	358	77	453	253
Aug				229	436	357	77	453	254
Sep	16,175	16,219	255	227	432	354	77	450	253
Oct R				226 R	438	352	78	454	253
Nov R				227 R	438	353	77	453	251
Dec R	16,417	16,346	262	230 R	437	354	86	458	251
1996 Jan R				226 R	429	352	75	453	248
Feb R				229 R	431	349	75	455	248
Mar R	16,286	16,372	265	222 R	429	349	88	456	249
Apr R				219 R	430	351	83	455	248
May R				216 R	428	352	83	456	249
Jun R	16,549	16,515	260	217 R	427	350	78	458	249
Jul R				213 R	427	356	84	464	247
Aug R				212 R	426	356	86	460	243
Sep R	16,636	16,652	262	213 R	426	354	81	457	245
Oct R				217 R	423	357	84	459	242
Nov R				214 R	423	356	85	458	242
Dec R	16,779 R	16,708 R	264	212 R	425	352	84	458	241
1997 Jan R				218 R	425	363	85	462	242
Feb R				216 R	426	362	83	461	241
Mar R	16,720 R	16,812 R	268	217 R	428	361	84	461	240
Apr R				220 R	426	363	84	460	240
May R				220 R	429 R	362	85	461	239
Jun R	16,893	16,865	263	221	429	362	84	461	240
Jul R				220	425	359	84	461	239
Aug R				220	424	359	85	459	238
Sep R	16,936	16,934	263	218	424	356	85	461	238
Oct P				217	425	356	86	461	238

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing nec	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
	DH 25	DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1983 Jun	196	954	504	617	583	220	1,042	3,189	917
1984 Jun	201	925	491	615	540	217	1,040	3,268	959
1985 Jun	202	911	492	613	523	219	1,029	3,287	989
1986 Jun	203	866	480	596	506	223	1,002	3,287	988
1987 Jun	208	844	475	588	485	223	1,022	3,291	993
1988 Jun	218	854	485	586	482	232	1,063	3,395	1,068
1989 Jun	222	870	489	582	474	238	1,101	3,530	1,158
1990 Jun	216	856	488	550	470	238	1,116	3,597	1,216
1991 Jun	190	765	457	488	425	209	1,028	3,532	1,188
1992 Jun	185	722	422	447	447	203	929	3,521	1,174
1993 Jun	188	681	381	425	353	203	844	3,500	1,139
1994 Jun	198	690	377	440	328	207	844	3,583	1,143
1995 Jun	218	690	391	477	348	220	818	3,631	1,204
Jul	220	689	394	474	349	220			
Aug	219	688	395	476	352	217			
Sep	220	691	395	481	353	214	802	3,621	1,202
Oct R		694	396	482	355	217			
Nov R		696	398	484	358	215			
Dec R	222	698	398	487	363	221	800	3,669	1,196
1996 Jan R		700	400	490	363	220			
Feb R		706	401	492	363	221			
Mar R	221	703	396	503	363	225	791	3,659	1,205
Apr R		703	394	500	364	215			
May R		703	393	501	363	213			
Jun R	223	700	394	500	368	217	791	3,688	1,240
Jul R		708	390	507	367	221			
Aug R		711	390	507	369	220			
Sep R	224	709	390	507	372	225	790	3,722	1,238
Oct R		713	389	507	374	227			
Nov R		711	386	505	375	226			
Dec R	223	711	390	504	375	226	811	3,735	1,256
1997 Jan R		707	392	501	378	224 R			
Feb R		706	391	499	377	224 R			
Mar R	223	706	392	496 R	377	227	812	3,810	1,264
Apr R		709 R	393 R	496	379	228 R			
May R		710	392	497	379	228			
Jun R	222	712	394 R	493	379	230	862 R	3,846 R	1,249
Jul R		712	396	493	382	228			
Aug R		707	395	491	382	228			
Sep R	219	708	396	490	383	226	895	3,885	1,251
Oct P	219	707	396	494	383	225			

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	Transport & storage	Post and telecomm- unication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community, social & personal activities
	I 60-63	I 64	J 65-67	K 70	K 71-74	L+ 75	M 80	N 85.1-85.2	N 85.3	O - Q * 90-93
1983 Jun	881	446	811	140	1,562	1,468	1,522	1,247	568	751
1984 Jun	876	447	837	147	1,643	1,453	1,544	1,250	613	787
1985 Jun	868	442	858	152	1,719	1,424	1,570	1,296	654	831
1986 Jun	846	435	881	157	1,777	1,418	1,617	1,307	707	841
1987 Jun	832	436	920	165	1,846	1,436	1,680	1,332	767	852
1988 Jun	849	453	956	176	1,964	1,419	1,742	1,381	848	874
1989 Jun	878	463	1,038	183	2,083	1,341	1,784	1,409	812	884
1990 Jun										

1.3 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	September 1996 R			September 1997 R			1996					
		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	May R	Jun R	Jul R	Aug R	Sep R	Oct R
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	3,045.0	1,178.8	4,223.7	3,054.2	1,165.9	4,220.1	4,157.0	4,174.3	4,211.2	4,221.5	4,223.7	4,233.8
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	64.9	8.6	73.5	67.7	9.9	77.6	69.6	71.8	71.3	72.1	73.5	73.7
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	36.0	5.3	41.3	37.1	6.2	43.3	36.9	39.0	37.7	38.8	41.3	41.1
Mining	10/12	9.9	0.6	10.5	9.0	0.6	9.6	10.9	10.7	11.1	11.1	10.5	9.9
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	26.1	4.8	30.8	28.1	5.6	33.7	26.0	28.4	26.7	27.7	30.8	31.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	28.9	3.3	32.2	30.6	3.7	34.3	32.7	32.8	33.6	33.3	32.2	32.6
MANUFACTURING	D	2,872.3	1,137.1	4,009.4	2,878.1	1,124.7	4,002.8	3,941.1	3,958.7	3,999.2	4,009.6	4,009.4	4,017.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	273.9	156.7	430.6	269.9	157.9	427.8	420.3	421.3	430.3	431.5	430.6	431.2
of food	15.1-15.8	235.0	140.9	376.0	236.1	138.4	374.6	367.1	367.8	375.4	376.3	376.0	375.8
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	38.8	15.8	54.6	33.7	19.5	53.2	53.2	53.5	55.0	55.3	54.6	55.4
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	135.3	182.8	318.1	135.9	185.2	321.0	311.8	310.5	317.6	317.9	318.1	320.7
of textiles	17	100.4	79.5	179.8	99.4	81.7	181.1	174.8	173.1	179.3	179.8	179.8	180.5
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	16.2	19.9	36.1	16.4	20.1	36.5	34.5	33.4	38.6	38.5	36.1	37.2
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel, dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	84.1	59.6	143.7	83.0	61.6	144.6	140.3	139.7	140.7	141.3	143.7	143.3
of wearing apparel, dressing & dyeing of fur	18	35.0	103.3	138.3	36.5	103.5	139.9	137.0	137.4	138.3	138.1	138.3	140.2
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear	DC	18.5	18.7	37.3	18.3	17.5	35.8	37.2	38.1	38.4	38.4	37.3	35.9
of leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	6.9	6.8	13.7	6.7	6.9	13.6	13.7	14.2	14.4	14.1	13.7	14.0
of footwear	19.3	11.7	11.9	23.6	11.6	10.6	22.2	23.6	23.8	24.0	24.3	23.6	22.9
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	67.1	13.6	80.6	72.0	13.3	85.3	83.6	79.2	86.0	86.2	80.6	83.5
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	283.7	175.4	459.1	285.4	176.4	461.8	454.5	457.7	463.4	462.6	459.1	459.2
of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21	87.9	33.1	121.0	88.8	33.6	122.4	120.1	120.2	121.3	121.6	121.0	120.6
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	21.21	30.6	11.1	41.8	32.8	9.8	42.6	41.7	42.2	42.0	42.0	41.8	42.2
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products nec	Rest of 21	57.3	22.0	79.3	56.0	23.8	79.8	78.4	78.0	79.4	79.6	79.3	78.4
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	195.8	142.3	338.1	196.5	142.8	339.4	334.4	337.5	342.1	340.9	338.1	338.6
printing & service activities related to printing	22.2	123.6	72.1	195.7	119.5	73.3	192.8	196.4	197.9	199.7	197.8	195.7	195.2
publishing & reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	72.2	70.2	142.4	77.1	69.5	146.6	138.0	139.5	142.3	143.1	142.4	143.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF (23)	28.1	5.5	33.6	27.9	5.4	33.2	32.3	32.6	32.8	33.3	33.6	33.6
of refined petroleum products	23.2	16.9	3.1	20.0	16.9	3.0	20.0	19.3	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.0	20.1
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	170.9	73.9	244.8	168.6	69.4	238.0	248.6	249.0	247.5	246.3	244.8	242.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	167.9	56.8	224.7	163.3	56.2	219.5	220.2	222.5	220.2	223.7	224.7	223.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	112.6	31.9	144.5	109.7	30.4	140.1	142.0	142.6	144.7	145.1	144.5	145.0
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	479.3	87.5	566.7	487.4	82.4	569.9	559.0	558.6	565.4	569.4	566.7	569.3
of basic metals	27	121.5	13.4	134.9	123.2	12.5	135.7	134.4	134.3	134.7	135.0	134.9	133.8
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	357.7	74.1	431.8	364.2	70.0	434.2	424.6	424.3	430.7	434.3	431.8	435.4
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	324.6	66.8	391.4	328.7	68.3	397.0	391.9	393.2	391.0	391.1	391.4	390.9
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	350.6	162.8	513.4	336.3	159.5	495.7	497.5	501.2	507.2	509.3	513.4	510.8
of office machinery & computers	30	33.9	15.4	49.3	34.1	13.2	47.3	50.1	49.4	49.6	49.2	49.3	48.9
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	31	122.3	54.5	176.8	120.4	49.3	169.7	171.6	173.1	173.5	173.2	176.8	175.7
of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	31.1-31.3	73.8	28.5	102.3	74.8	24.9	99.7	98.5	98.5	99.5	99.1	102.3	101.3
of radio, television & communication eqpt. of electronic components	32	86.6	44.2	130.8	78.2	45.5	123.7	125.3	126.4	130.2	131.0	130.8	132.1
of radio & TV and telephone apparatus; sound & video recorders etc.	32.1	34.4	20.1	54.5	33.9	20.5	54.4	53.4	53.2	54.4	54.2	54.5	55.2
of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	32.2-32.3	52.1	24.1	76.2	44.3	25.0	69.2	71.9	73.2	75.8	76.8	76.2	76.9
of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	33	107.9	48.7	156.6	103.6	51.5	155.1	150.4	152.3	153.9	155.9	156.6	154.0
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	329.4	42.9	372.3	338.9	44.8	383.6	361.7	369.0	366.6	367.6	372.3	375.2
of motor vehicles, trailers	34	194.0	27.8	221.8	190.7	29.0	219.7	217.4	218.6	221.5	219.4	221.8	222.5
of other transport equipment	35	135.4	15.1	150.5	148.1	15.8	163.9	144.3	150.4	145.1	148.2	150.5	152.7
of aircraft and spacecraft	35.3	77.8	9.6	87.4	88.7	10.2	99.0	88.1	90.6	87.8	88.0	87.4	90.3
of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	Rest of 35	57.7	5.4	63.1	59.4	5.6	65.0	56.2	59.9	57.4	60.2	63.1	62.4
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN	130.4	61.8	192.1	136.0	58.1	194.0	180.5	183.2	188.0	187.2	192.1	195.4
of furniture	36.1	81.5	31.1	112.6	85.8	29.3	115.1	106.3	107.3	109.5	108.7	112.6	114.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	107.8	33.0	140.8	108.4	31.3	139.7	146.3	143.8	140.7	139.9	140.8	142.6
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	76.9	22.9	99.8	76.9	21.8	98.7	104.4	101.8	99.2	98.5	99.8	101.0
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	30.9	10.1	41.1	31.5	9.6	41.1	41.9	42.0	41.5	41.4	41.1	41.6

P Provisional
R Revised

EMPLOYMENT 1.3

Employees in employment: industry: production industries: unadjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-section or group	1996		1997									
		Nov R	Dec R	Jan R	Feb R	Mar R	Apr R	May R	Jun R	Jul R	Aug R	Sep R	Oct P
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	4,225.5	4,225.5	4,203.9	4,188.6	4,194.0	4,193.6	4,200.2	4,222.4	4,228.5	4,225.6	4,220.1	4,227.9
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	74.0	71.5	74.8	73.6	73.4	75.1	75.9	77.3	76.4	76.4	77.6	77.1
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	41.1	38.5	42.4	41.6	42.3	43.5	44.0	43.2	42.9	42.6	43.3	42.7
Mining	10/12	9.9	7.2	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.6	9.5
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	31.2	31.3	33.1	32.2	32.7	33.6	34.2	33.2	33.2	32.8	33.7	33.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	32.8	33.0	32.3	32.0	31.1	31.5	31.9	34.2	33.5	33.8	34.3	34.4
MANUFACTURING	D	4,011.1	4,013.5	3,984.8	3,970.0	3,976.2	3,974.2	3,981.0	4,001.3	4,010.2	4,006.1	4,002.8	4,011.5
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	434.1	430.5	422.5	420.6	418.9	418.5	421.4	424.2	428.0	429.9	427.8	432.9
of food	15.1-15.8	379.7	376.4	369.2	367.5	367.1	366.2	371.6	373.5	375.9	374.6	378.8	
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	54.5	54.0	53.3	53.1	51.8	52.2	52.6	52.6	54.5	53.9	53.2	54.1
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	319.8	319.2	325.2	324.4	322.7	324.8	322.6	323.4	323.4	323.5	321.0	320.1
of textiles	17	180.2	181.1	184.7	183.3	181.7	182.7	181.3	181.3	181.8	182.3	181.1	180.6
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	36.7	36.9	38.8	37.7	35.5	34.6	33.7	35.7	35.5	35.9	36.5	36.9
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel, dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	143.5	144.1	145.9	145.5	146.2	148.1	147.7	145.6	146.4	146.3	144.6	143.7
of wearing apparel, dressing & dyeing of fur	18	139.6	138.1	140.5	141.1	141.0	142.1	141.3	142.1	141.5	141.2	139.9	139.5
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear	DC	36.7	36.2	36.9	36.5	37.9	36.9	36.5	37.1	36.7	36.3	35.8	35.9
of leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	14.4	14.1	13.7	13.5	14.0	12.7	12.7	13.1	13.2	13.1	13.6	14.3
of footwear	19.3	22.2	22.1	23.2	22.9	24.0	24.2	23.8	24.0	23.5	23.1	22.2	21.6
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	84.1	83.9										

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: unadjusted: September 1997

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	September 1996 R			June 1997 R			September 1997						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female				
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,738.0	1,260.0	5,854.7	5,084.3	21,937.0	11,201.5	11,034.2	22,235.7	9,970.8	1,306.6	5,884.9	5,182.3	22,344.5
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	A	178.1	36.3	35.5	29.4	279.3	194.3	60.5	254.8	180.2	36.7	33.6	29.1	279.6
Agriculture, hunting and related service activities	01	171.6	36.0	34.0	28.5	270.1	187.5	58.2	245.6	173.7	36.4	32.1	28.2	270.4
FISHING	B	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.5	3.8	1.7	5.5	3.3	0.5	1.0	0.7	5.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	C	64.4	0.5	7.3	1.3	73.5	68.0	9.3	77.3	67.0	0.6	8.2	1.7	77.6
Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials	CA (10-12)	35.7	0.3	4.7	0.6	41.3	37.3	5.8	43.2	36.7	0.4	5.1	1.1	43.3
Oil & natural gas extraction	11	25.8	0.3	4.3	0.5	30.8	28.0	5.2	33.2	27.8	0.4	4.7	0.9	33.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	28.7	0.2	2.6	0.7	32.2	30.7	3.5	34.2	30.4	0.2	3.1	0.7	34.3
ENERGY & WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	171.4	1.3	34.8	6.9	214.3	178.2	42.9	221.1	174.7	1.4	34.6	6.7	217.3
MANUFACTURING	D	2,818.1	54.2	927.2	209.9	4,009.4	2,880.3	1,121.0	4,001.3	2,818.8	59.3	919.9	204.8	4,002.8
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco	DA	264.1	9.7	110.6	46.2	430.6	271.1	153.1	424.2	260.2	9.7	112.5	45.5	427.8
of food	15.1-15.8	226.0	9.1	97.9	43.0	376.0	236.8	134.8	371.6	226.7	9.4	95.8	42.7	374.6
of beverages & tobacco	15.9/16	38.2	0.7	12.7	3.1	54.6	34.3	18.3	52.6	33.4	0.3	16.7	2.8	53.2
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	130.2	5.1	155.0	27.8	318.1	136.1	187.3	323.4	130.2	5.6	159.8	25.4	321.0
of textiles	17	98.3	2.0	66.2	13.3	179.8	99.7	81.6	181.3	96.9	2.5	67.4	14.3	181.1
of made-up textile articles	17.4	15.8	0.4	19.6	3.3	36.1	15.6	20.1	35.7	16.1	0.3	15.1	5.0	36.5
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	Rest of 17	82.5	1.6	49.6	10.0	143.7	84.1	61.4	145.6	80.9	2.1	52.3	9.2	144.6
of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	31.9	3.1	88.8	14.5	138.3	36.3	105.7	142.1	33.3	3.2	92.4	11.1	139.9
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear	DC	18.0	0.5	15.6	3.2	37.3	19.2	17.9	37.1	17.9	0.4	14.2	3.3	35.8
of leather and leather goods	19.1/19.2	6.6	0.3	5.0	1.8	13.7	6.6	6.5	13.1	6.6	0.1	4.7	2.2	13.6
of footwear	19.3	11.4	0.2	10.6	1.4	23.6	12.6	11.4	24.0	11.3	0.3	9.5	1.1	22.2
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD(20)	65.6	1.4	9.2	4.3	80.6	72.0	13.0	85.0	70.4	1.7	8.6	4.7	85.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	273.4	10.3	138.6	36.9	459.1	287.7	172.9	460.6	274.9	10.5	140.6	35.8	461.8
of pulp, paper & paper products of corrugated paper & paperboard, sacks & bags, cartons, boxes, cases and other containers	21	86.8	1.0	28.4	4.7	121.0	88.2	32.9	121.2	88.1	0.7	29.1	4.5	122.4
of pulp, paper, sanitary goods, stationery, wallpaper and paper products n.e.c.	Rest of 21	56.6	0.7	19.0	3.1	79.3	54.8	23.3	78.2	55.7	0.3	20.5	3.3	79.8
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	186.6	9.2	110.1	32.2	338.1	199.5	140.0	339.4	186.7	9.8	111.5	31.3	339.4
printing & service activities related to printing	22.2	118.9	4.7	54.8	17.3	195.7	122.6	70.2	192.8	115.2	4.3	56.9	16.4	192.8
publishing & reproduction of recorded media	Rest of 22	67.7	4.5	55.3	14.9	142.4	76.9	69.8	146.7	71.6	5.5	54.6	14.9	146.6
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF(23)	28.0	0.1	4.8	0.7	33.6	30.4	5.7	36.1	27.8	0.1	4.7	0.7	33.2
of refined petroleum products	23.2	16.8	0.1	2.7	0.4	20.0	19.5	3.3	22.8	16.9	0.0	2.6	0.5	20.0
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG(24)	169.2	1.7	64.6	9.3	244.8	170.6	69.7	240.3	166.1	2.5	60.0	9.4	238.0
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH(25)	164.7	3.2	45.8	11.0	224.7	166.1	55.3	221.4	160.4	3.0	43.6	12.6	219.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI(26)	111.7	0.9	27.5	4.4	144.5	113.2	30.5	143.7	108.3	1.3	26.5	3.9	140.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ	473.2	6.1	69.5	18.0	566.7	483.8	85.9	569.7	478.7	8.7	64.8	17.7	569.9
except metal products, machinery	27	121.0	0.5	11.3	2.1	134.9	121.1	12.8	133.9	122.7	0.5	10.8	1.6	135.7
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK(29)	352.1	5.6	58.1	16.0	431.8	362.8	73.0	435.8	356.1	8.1	53.9	16.0	434.2
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	345.5	5.2	142.1	20.7	513.4	333.8	160.3	494.1	332.5	3.7	138.3	21.2	495.7
of office machinery & computers	30	33.5	0.4	13.8	1.6	49.3	33.3	13.1	46.4	33.7	0.4	12.2	1.0	47.3
of electrical machinery n.e.c.	31	120.3	2.0	47.7	6.9	176.8	118.4	50.9	169.3	118.9	1.5	42.8	6.5	169.7
of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., & electrical eqpt. n.e.c.	31.1-31.3	72.4	1.4	24.9	3.6	102.3	72.3	26.1	98.4	73.6	1.2	21.4	3.5	99.7
of radio, TV & telephone apparatus; of electronic components	31.4-31.6	47.9	0.6	22.7	3.3	74.6	46.0	24.8	70.9	45.3	0.2	21.4	3.0	69.8
of radio, TV & communication eqpt. of electronic components	32	85.5	1.1	39.5	4.7	130.8	78.1	45.5	123.6	77.6	0.6	40.9	4.5	123.7
of radio, TV & telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32.1	34.0	0.4	17.7	2.4	54.5	33.5	20.9	54.4	33.8	0.1	18.0	2.5	54.4
of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches	32.2-32.3	51.5	0.7	21.8	2.3	76.2	44.6	24.5	69.1	43.8	0.4	23.0	2.0	69.2
Manufacture of transport equipment	33	106.3	1.6	41.1	7.6	156.6	104.1	50.7	154.8	102.3	1.3	42.4	9.1	155.1
of motor vehicles, trailers	DM	326.7	2.8	38.1	4.8	372.3	336.1	43.9	380.0	333.9	4.9	39.4	5.3	383.8
of other transport eqpt.	34	192.6	1.3	24.9	3.0	221.8	191.3	28.2	219.6	189.3	1.4	25.8	3.2	219.7
of aircraft and spacecraft	35	134.0	1.4	13.2	1.8	150.5	144.8	15.6	160.4	144.6	3.5	13.6	2.2	163.9
of other transport equipment except aircraft & spacecraft	35.3	77.4	0.3	8.8	0.8	87.4	86.1	10.1	96.1	88.5	0.3	9.6	0.6	99.0
Manufacturing n.e.c. of furniture	Rest of 35	56.6	1.1	4.4	1.0	63.1	58.7	5.6	64.3	56.1	3.3	4.0	1.5	65.0
	DN	126.0	4.4	48.8	13.0	192.1	134.6	58.5	193.2	131.1	4.9	47.4	10.6	194.0
	36.1	79.4	2.1	25.3	5.8	112.6	84.0	29.6	113.6	83.4	2.4	24.8	4.5	115.1
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	107.1	0.8	27.5	5.5	140.8	110.2	33.6	143.8	107.7	0.7	26.4	5.0	139.7
Electricity, gas, steam & hot water supply	40	76.3	0.6	19.1	3.8	99.8	78.0	23.7	101.6	76.3	0.6	18.4	3.4	98.7
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	30.8	0.2	8.4	1.8	41.1	32.2	10.0	42.2	31.4	0.1	8.0	1.6	41.1
CONSTRUCTION	F	660.5	10.3	88.4	33.0	792.2	748.1	112.3	860.4	774.8	10.3	85.7	33.0	903.8
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	5,906.6	1,157.5	4,767.7	4,804.6	16,636.4	7,196.9	9,695.8	16,892.6	6,019.0	1,198.4	4,810.1	4,908.1	16,935.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORCYCLES & PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,470.7	307.2	781.9	1,141.8	3,701.6	1,848.2	1,990.2	3,838.4	1,543.0	309.2	844.9	1,170.7	3,867.8
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	389.8	23.5	79.2	37.3	529.7	423.1	129.7	552.7	404.4	24.9	88.9	37.2	555.4
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel, & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3/5	221.8	12.9	48.2	19.9	302.8	239.1	76.2	315.2	227.7	13.5	54.7	19.6	315.5
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles	50.2	136.2	6.1	21.2	9.8	173.2	146.4	32.7	179.1	143.7	6.0	21.6	10.0	181.3
Sale of automotive fuel	50.5	31.8	4.5	9.8	7.7	53.7	37.6	20.8	58.4	33.0	5.3	12.6	7.7	58.6
Wholesale & commission trade (except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis	51	626.1	42.1	198.1	76.6	942.9	691.3	289.7	980.9	654.4	40.3	213.9	76.9	985.5
of agricultural materials & animals	51.1	23.4	1.5	7.7	2.3	34.9	24.8	9.4	34.2	24.1	1.1	8.1	1.4	34.6
	51.2	12.6	0.9	4.3	1.7	19.5	13.8	8.7	22.5	12.2	1.6	5.5	2.7	22.0

EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment: unadjusted: September 1997

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	Section sub-section group or class	September 1996 R			June 1997 R			September 1997						
		Male		Female	Male		Female	Male		Female				
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,738.0	1,260.0	5,854.7	5,084.3	21,937.0	11,201.5	11,034.2	22,235.7	9,970.8	1,306.6	5,884.9	5,182.3	22,344.5
of food, beverages and tobacco of household goods	51.3	120.4	10.4	37.8	20.4	189.0	142.9	67.0	209.8	132.0	9.9	45.6	19.8	207.3
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap														

1.5 EMPLOYMENT

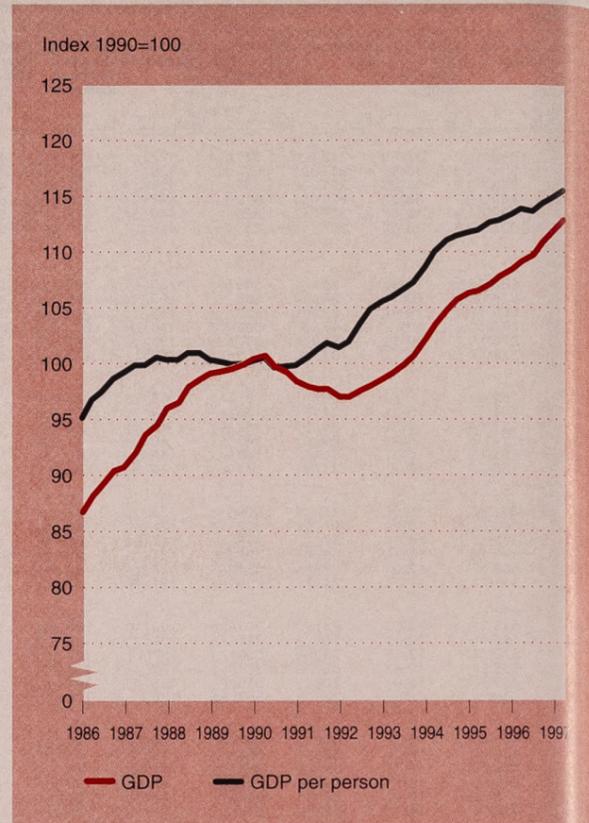
Employees in employment by region*

THOUSANDS

Standard region	Unadjusted				Seasonally adjusted			Unadjusted					Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing A,B
	Male		Female		Total	Male All	Female All	Total	Production and construction industries C-F	Production industries C-E	Manufacturing industries D	Service industries G-Q	
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time									
SIC 1992													
South East													
1996 Jun R	3,227	467	2,082	1,573	7,349	3,695	3,645	7,341	1,149	936	888	6,143	58
Sep R	3,284	480	2,102	1,579	7,445	3,753	3,695	7,448	1,167	950	904	6,214	63
Dec R	3,272	497	2,107	1,633	7,509	3,761	3,713	7,474	1,163	942	895	6,290	56
1997 Mar R	3,268	491	2,094	1,607	7,461	3,778	3,720	7,498	1,160	936	889	6,243	58
Jun R	3,295	510	2,109	1,630	7,544	3,805	3,730	7,535	1,178	940	892	6,307	60
Sep	3,335	503	2,127	1,615	7,580	3,823	3,739	7,562	1,202	947	901	6,315	63
Greater London (Included in South East)													
1996 Jun R	1,457	199	1,012	573	3,241	1,656	1,590	3,246	369	284	268	2,869	3
Sep R	1,480	204	1,008	579	3,271	1,683	1,594	3,278	373	288	274	2,895	4
Dec R	1,465	212	1,014	607	3,297	1,670	1,605	3,275	365	284	269	2,929	3
1997 Mar R	1,467	218	1,013	585	3,283	1,693	1,603	3,296	372	285	270	2,908	3
Jun R	1,472	229	1,014	594	3,309	1,701	1,614	3,314	370	289	274	2,936	3
Sep	1,479	227	1,016	599	3,320	1,704	1,613	3,317	372	286	272	2,945	4
East Anglia													
1996 Jun R	367	50	199	194	810	415	390	805	194	168	159	591	25
Sep R	368	51	204	191	814	417	396	813	193	167	159	593	28
Dec R	374	52	198	195	819	424	391	816	196	166	157	599	24
1997 Mar R	376	52	200	191	820	430	394	824	192	163	154	602	25
Jun R	376	55	202	200	832	430	398	828	194	165	156	612	26
Sep	374	55	201	201	831	429	402	831	195	164	155	608	28
South West													
1996 Jun R	748	115	440	457	1,759	866	888	1,755	370	323	301	1,355	34
Sep R	754	113	441	459	1,767	858	899	1,757	375	322	300	1,353	33
Dec R	752	115	439	461	1,767	869	898	1,767	376	325	302	1,358	38
1997 Mar R	786	115	439	449	1,788	909	898	1,807	383	328	305	1,371	34
Jun R	802	119	448	451	1,821	923	894	1,816	400	333	309	1,386	35
Sep	817	120	448	461	1,847	929	910	1,838	407	333	311	1,401	38
West Midlands													
1996 Jun R	974	104	527	468	2,073	1,076	998	2,074	638	565	548	1,412	23
Sep R	981	101	537	468	2,086	1,082	1,007	2,090	646	576	560	1,415	25
Dec R	994	98	543	479	2,114	1,087	1,013	2,100	659	585	570	1,433	23
1997 Mar R	1,010	91	527	477	2,104	1,102	1,007	2,110	649	581	565	1,432	22
Jun R	1,013	90	528	487	2,118	1,101	1,019	2,121	648	578	562	1,446	24
Sep	1,013	92	531	493	2,130	1,106	1,024	2,130	649	576	560	1,455	25
East Midlands													
1996 Jun R	696	85	401	381	1,564	780	783	1,563	480	426	406	1,060	24
Sep R	705	86	402	384	1,577	785	787	1,572	496	439	420	1,055	26
Dec R	708	87	408	374	1,577	792	777	1,569	500	441	423	1,054	23
1997 Mar R	703	87	406	378	1,573	797	787	1,584	495	434	415	1,054	24
Jun R	720	93	407	384	1,603	812	792	1,604	510	441	421	1,069	24
Sep	725	91	409	381	1,607	811	790	1,602	515	438	418	1,066	26
Yorkshire and Humberside													
1996 Jun R	841	95	463	487	1,866	937	927	1,863	516	434	414	1,331	19
Sep R	827	95	457	473	1,851	917	931	1,848	511	433	414	1,317	23
Dec R	830	102	462	462	1,855	931	921	1,852	513	432	412	1,323	20
1997 Mar R	840	92	464	454	1,850	936	922	1,858	516	435	415	1,313	21
Jun R	837	92	461	458	1,848	929	918	1,847	508	433	413	1,320	19
Sep	840	95	463	462	1,859	931	924	1,855	518	437	416	1,318	23
North West													
1996 Jun R	1,038	116	630	557	2,341	1,152	1,189	2,340	587	498	479	1,738	16
Sep R	1,042	117	648	551	2,358	1,160	1,200	2,360	589	502	483	1,752	17
Dec R	1,067	118	648	568	2,402	1,178	1,209	2,387	607	504	486	1,779	16
1997 Mar R	1,065	114	644	557	2,381	1,185	1,205	2,390	587	495	476	1,778	16
Jun R	1,080	118	647	572	2,417	1,197	1,221	2,418	601	500	482	1,801	16
Sep	1,088	118	640	573	2,419	1,208	1,213	2,421	598	492	475	1,804	17
North													
1996 Jun R	471	54	268	269	1,062	526	536	1,062	305	249	238	747	10
Sep R	472	53	266	271	1,061	524	537	1,061	306	252	241	744	12
Dec R	478	57	265	273	1,074	532	536	1,068	315	254	243	748	11
1997 Mar R	474	55	266	264	1,060	534	535	1,069	309	253	241	740	11
Jun R	484	55	271	273	1,083	540	542	1,082	319	256	245	754	10
Sep	480	55	266	280	1,082	537	546	1,083	312	254	243	758	12
Wales													
1996 Jun R	430	49	252	236	967	479	487	966	260	222	210	690	17
Sep R	429	50	256	242	976	474	497	971	261	224	213	696	20
Dec R	421	50	256	243	971	472	498	970	256	221	211	696	18
1997 Mar R	430	48	255	235	968	481	493	974	252	217	208	698	18
Jun R	436	47	256	234	973	483	490	974	259	218	209	698	17
Sep	445	45	261	233	984	485	494	979	265	222	213	699	20
Scotland													
1996 Jun R	871	104	542	464	1,981	975	1,003	1,979	466	354	314	1,483	32
Sep R	877	114	542	468	2,001	979	1,008	1,987	471	358	316	1,497	33
Dec R	846	120	521	500	1,987	966	1,017	1,983	459	355	314	1,498	31
1997 Mar R	849	117	532	475	1,973	976	1,015	1,991	454	353	310	1,488	31
Jun R	855	125	534	482	1,996	980	1,014	1,994	465	358	313	1,499	31
Sep	854	131	540	483	2,007	973	1,023	1,997	462	357	311	1,511	34
Great Britain													
1996 Jun R	9,663	1,238	5,804	5,066	21,771	10,902	10,845	21,747	4,965	4,174	3,959	16,549	258
Sep R	9,738	1,260	5,855	5,084	21,937	10,951	10,955	21,906	5,016	4,224	4,009	16,636	285
Dec R	9,742	1,296	5,848	5,188	22,074	11,012	10,973	21,985	5,043	4,226	4,013	16,779	253
1997 Mar R	9,801	1,263	5,827	5,087	21,978	11,127	10,977	22,105	4,998	4,194	3,976	16,720	230
Jun R	9,897	1,304	5,865	5,170	22,236	11,200	11,017	22,218	5,083	4,222	4,001	16,893	260
Sep	9,971	1,307	5,885	5,182	22,345	11,231	11,065	22,296	5,124	4,220	4,003	16,936	285
Northern Ireland													
1996 Jun R	240	45	157	133	574	284	290	575	132	110	103	423	19
Sep R	240	45	158	133	576	285	292	577	133	110	104	425	19
Dec R	242	47	159	138	586	288	294	582	134	111	104	433	19
1997 Mar R	240	47	158	136	581	288	294	582	133	110	104	429	19
Jun R	242	48	158	136	584	290	295	585	135	111	105	430	19
Sep	244	47	159	135	585	291	296	586	136	111	105	430	19
United Kingdom													
1996 Jun R	9,903	1,283	5,961	5,199	22,345	11,186	11,136	22,322	5,097	4,284	4,062	16,972	277
Sep R	9,978	1,305	5,913	5,217	22,513	11,236	11,248	22,484	5,149	4,334	4,113	17,061	304
Dec R	9,984	1,343	6,007	5,326	22,660	11,300	11,267	22,567	5,176	4,336	4,118	17,212	272
1997 Mar R	10,041	1,310	5,985	5,222	22,558	11,415	11,272	22,687	5,130	4,304	4,080	17,149	279
Jun R	10,139	1,352	6,023	5,306	22,820	11,490	11,312	22,803	5,218	4,333	4,106	17,323	279
Sep	10,215	1,354	6,043	5,318	22,930	11,522	11,361	22,882	5,260	4,331	4,108	17,366	304

1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output, employment and productivity

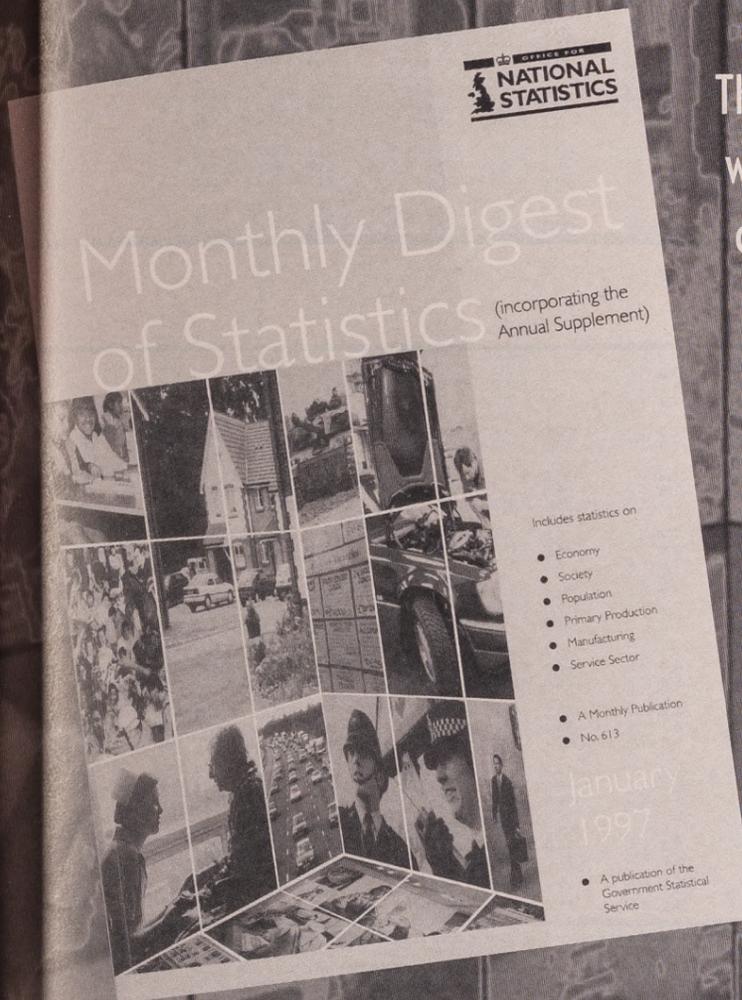


Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)									
UNITED KINGDOM	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output *	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed	Output	Workforce in employment +	Output per person employed
SIC 1992									
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.1	100.8	96.6	92.5	104.6	95.0	92.3	102.9
1992	97.4	94.6	102.9	97.0	86.8	111.8	94.9	86.8	109.4
1993	99.6	93.6	106.3	99.1	83.1	119.3	96.3	83.8	114.9
1994	104.0	94.4	110.2	104.4	82.2	127.1	100.8	83.4	120.8
1995	106.9	95.2	112.3	106.7	82.4	129.4	102.5	84.2	121.8
1996	109.5	96.3	113.7	107.9	83.0	129.9	102.8	85.1	120.7
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.0	101.6	98.4	100.4	101.5	98.9
1990 Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.4	100.7	100.7	101.1	100.6	100.5
1990 Q3	99.7	100.1	99.7	99.7	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.8	100.1
1990 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
1991 Q2	97.9	97.4	100.5	96.5	93.2	103.6	94.9	93.1	101.9
1991 Q3	97.7	96.6	101.2	95.7	91.3	104.8	93.9	91.0	103.2
1991 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
1992 Q2	97.0	95.2	101.9	96.2	87.7	109.7	94.8	87.6	108.2
1992 Q3	97.6	94.2	103.6	97.2	86.2	112.8	95.2	86.3	110.3
1992 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
1993 Q2	99.1	93.5	105.9	98.3	83.3	118.1	96.1	83.8	114.7
1993 Q3	99.9	93.7	106.6	99.4	82.9	119.9	96.1	83.8	114.6
1993 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
1994 Q2	103.5	94.1	110.0	104.1	82.1	126.8	100.3	83.4	120.3
1994 Q3	104.8	94.5	111.0	105.6	82.1	128.7	101.7	83.5	121.8
1994 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
1995 Q2	106.5	95.2	111.9	106.3	82.3	129.1	102.3	84.0	121.9
1995 Q3	107.1	95.1	112.6	107.1	82.2	130.3	102.8	84.0	122.3
1995 Q4	107.8	95.5	112.8	107.0	82.9	129.1	102.6	84.8	121.1
1996 Q1	108.4	95.7	113.3	107.2	83.2	128.9	102.4	84.9	120.7
1996 Q2	109.1	95.9	113.8	107.5	82.9	129.7	102.2	84.8	120.4
1996 Q3	109.7	96.5	113.6	108.2	83.0	130.3	103.2	85.4	120.8
1996 Q4	110.9	97.0	114.3	108.6	83.1	130.7	103.3	85.4	121.0
1997 Q1	111.8	97.4	114.8	108.7	83.1	130.8	104.1	85.4	121.9
1997 Q2	112.9	97.7	115.5	109.5	83.4	131.3	104.5	85.5	122.2
1997 Q3	NA	NA	NA	110.8	83.3	133.0	105.1	85.4	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 employment programmes.
 This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 The Manufacturing index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.

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2.1 CLAIMANT COUNT UK summary

THOUSANDS

	MALE AND FEMALE									
	CLAIMANTS		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				CLAIMANTS BY DURATION			
	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	
1993)	2,919.2	10.3	2,900.6	10.3						
1994) Annual	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.3	9.3						
1995) averages	2,325.6	8.3	2,308.2	8.2						
1996)	2,122.2	7.6	2,104.0	7.5						
1995 Nov 9	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.6	8.0	-20.0	-15.1	242	1,935	19	
Dec 14	2,228.2	7.9	2,235.5	8.0	-9.1	-9.5	236	1,972	19	
1996 Jan 11	2,310.5	8.2	2,206.8	7.9	-28.7	-19.3	252	2,037	20	
Feb 8	2,303.0	8.2	2,212.3	7.9	5.5	-10.8	243	2,039	21	
Mar 14	2,230.8	7.9	2,186.7	7.8	-25.6	-16.3	206	2,005	20	
Apr 11	2,223.9	7.9	2,182.4	7.8	-4.3	-8.1	236	1,968	20	
May 9	2,147.4	7.6	2,166.3	7.7	-16.1	-15.3	196	1,931	20	
Jun 13	2,096.3	7.5	2,150.3	7.7	-16.0	-12.1	203	1,874	19	
Jul 11	2,158.1	7.7	2,126.0	7.6	-24.3	-18.8	299	1,841	19	
Aug 8	2,176.4	7.7	2,108.7	7.5	-17.3	-19.2	244	1,914	19	
Sep 12	2,103.7	7.5	2,070.8	7.4	-37.9	-26.5	226	1,860	18	
Oct 10	1,977.2	7.0	2,025.2	7.2	-45.6	-33.6	213	1,747	17	
Nov 14	1,871.4	6.7	1,929.8	6.9	-95.4	-59.6	208	1,648	15	
Dec 12	1,868.2	6.6	1,883.1	6.7	-46.7	-62.6	204	1,649	15	
1997 Jan 9	1,907.8	6.8	1,814.5	6.5	-68.6	-70.2	223	1,670	15	
Feb 13	1,827.8	6.5	1,748.1	6.2	-66.4	-60.6	211	1,603	13	
Mar 13	1,745.3	6.2	1,710.8	6.1	-37.3	-57.4	196	1,538	12	
Apr 10	1,688.0	6.0	1,654.4	5.9	-56.4	-53.4	202	1,476	10	
May 8	1,620.5	5.8	1,637.3	5.8	-17.1	-36.9	189	1,422	10	
Jun 12	1,550.1	5.5	1,599.8	5.7	-37.5	-37.0	192	1,349	9	
Jul 10	1,585.3	5.6	1,545.2	5.5	-54.6	-36.4	260	1,316	9	
Aug 14	1,579.2	5.6	1,495.4	5.3	-49.8	-47.3	219	1,351	9	
Sep 11	1,513.5	5.4	1,473.8	5.2	-21.6	-42.0	217	1,288	8	
Oct 9 R	1,432.8	5.1	1,463.2	5.2	-10.6	-27.3	215	1,210	8	
Nov 13 P	1,387.6	4.9	1,442.1	5.1	-21.1	-17.8	208	1,172	8	

2.2 CLAIMANT COUNT GB summary

1993)	2,814.1	10.2	2,796.9	10.2						
1994) Annual	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.2						
1995) averages	2,237.4	8.2	2,220.1	8.1						
1996)	2,038.1	7.5	2,020.0	7.4						
1995 Nov 9	2,111.9	7.7	2,158.2	7.9	-20.0	-14.9	236	1,857	18	
Dec 14	2,144.1	7.8	2,149.2	7.9	-9.0	-9.4	231	1,894	19	
1996 Jan 11	2,224.2	8.1	2,121.0	7.8	-28.2	-19.1	246	1,958	20	
Feb 8	2,217.2	8.1	2,126.5	7.8	5.5	-10.6	237	1,960	20	
Mar 14	2,146.4	7.9	2,101.4	7.7	-25.1	-15.9	200	1,926	20	
Apr 11	2,138.4	7.8	2,096.4	7.7	-5.0	-8.2	230	1,889	19	
May 9	2,064.7	7.6	2,080.6	7.6	-15.8	-15.3	191	1,854	19	
Jun 11	2,011.7	7.4	2,063.6	7.6	-17.0	-12.6	195	1,799	19	
Jul 11	2,067.3	7.6	2,039.3	7.5	-24.3	-19.0	288	1,762	18	
Aug 8	2,083.9	7.6	2,021.3	7.4	-18.0	-19.8	238	1,828	18	
Sep 12	2,014.1	7.4	1,985.0	7.3	-36.3	-26.2	218	1,778	17	
Oct 10	1,895.7	6.9	1,942.8	7.1	-42.2	-32.2	207	1,672	16	
Nov 14	1,797.5	6.6	1,929.8	6.8	-89.0	-55.8	203	1,580	15	
Dec 12	1,796.3	6.6	1,808.8	6.6	-45.0	-44.7	218	1,604	15	
1997 Jan 9	1,836.9	6.7	1,743.5	6.4	-65.3	-36.8	218	1,604	15	
Feb 13	1,760.2	6.4	1,679.9	6.1	-63.6	-43.0	206	1,541	13	
Mar 13	1,679.5	6.1	1,643.8	6.0	-36.1	-55.0	191	1,477	12	
Apr 10	1,624.1	5.9	1,589.6	5.8	-54.2	-51.3	197	1,417	10	
May 8	1,559.2	5.7	1,573.1	5.8	-16.5	-35.6	184	1,365	9	
Jun 12	1,489.3	5.4	1,537.2	5.6	-35.9	-35.5	185	1,295	9	
Jul 10	1,520.1	5.6	1,484.6	5.4	-52.6	-35.0	251	1,261	8	
Aug 14	1,513.5	5.5	1,435.7	5.3	-48.9	-45.8	213	1,292	8	
Sep 11	1,449.3	5.3	1,414.2	5.2	-21.5	-41.0	209	1,232	8	
Oct 9 R	1,372.4	5.0	1,402.9	5.1	-11.3	-27.2	208	1,157	8	
Nov 13 P	1,329.3	4.9	1,381.9	5.1	-21.0	-17.9	202	1,119	8	

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 claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of 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.

CLAIMANT COUNT UK summary

2.1
THOUSANDS

	MALE					FEMALE				
	CLAIMANTS		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		MARRIED	CLAIMANTS		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #		
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	
1993)	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9	683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5		
1994) Annual	2,014.4	12.7	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0		
1995) averages	1,770.0	11.2	1,760.2	11.2	555.6	4.5	548.1	4.4		
1996)	1,610.3	10.3	1,599.9	10.2	511.9	4.1	504.1	4.1		
1995 Nov 9	1,670.7	10.6	1,708.9	10.9	525.5	4.3	535.7	4.3	131.1	
Dec 14	1,707.2	10.8	1,704.2	10.8	521.0	4.2	531.3	4.3	131.4	
1996 Jan 11	1,786.4	11.3	1,680.9	10.7	544.1	4.4	525.9	4.2	138.2	
Feb 8	1,781.0	11.2	1,687.2	10.8	541.9	4.4	525.1	4.2	136.6	
Mar 14	1,707.2	10.9	1,666.3	10.6	523.6	4.2	520.4	4.2	132.0	
Apr 11	1,695.5	10.8	1,659.9	10.6	528.5	4.3	522.5	4.2	138.7	
May 9	1,643.9	10.5	1,647.5	10.5	503.5	4.1	518.8	4.2	128.4	
Jun 13	1,589.5	10.2	1,631.4	10.4	496.8	4.0	518.9	4.2	125.0	
Jul 11	1,616.5	10.3	1,613.5	10.3	541.6	4.4	512.5	4.1	133.1	
Aug 8	1,614.1	10.3	1,600.0	10.2	562.4	4.5	508.7	4.1	142.9	
Sep 12	1,572.4	10.0	1,572.0	10.0	531.4	4.3	498.8	4.0	128.5	
Oct 10	1,492.6	9.5	1,537.5	9.8	484.6	3.9	487.7	3.9	116.5	
Nov 14	1,424.1	9.1	1,469.9	9.4	447.3	3.6	459.9	3.7	105.5	
Dec 12	1,430.5	9.1	1,432.9	9.1	437.7	3.5	450.2	3.6	102.5	
1997 Jan 9	1,483.5	9.3	1,384.7	8.8	444.3	3.6	429.8	3.5	104.7	
Feb 13	1,403.3	9.0	1,335.8	8.5	424.5	3.4	412.3	3.3	96.5	
Mar 13	1,342.4	8.6	1,307.5	8.3	402.9	3.2	403.3	3.2	89.9	
Apr 10	1,298.8	8.3	1,270.0	8.1	389.1	3.1	384.4	3.1	86.6	
May 8	1,249.9	8.0	1,251.4	8.0	370.6	3.0	385.9	3.1	80.9	
Jun 12	1,193.3	7.6	1,222.4	7.8	356.8	2.9	377.4	3.0	76.8	
Jul 10	1,201.3	7.7	1,192.2	7.6	384.0	3.1	353.0	2.8	80.4	
Aug 14	1,186.5	7.6	1,160.7	7.4	392.7	3.2	334.7	2.7	83.9	
Sep 11	1,142.2	7.3	1,138.2	7.3	371.4	3.0	335.6	2.7	78.0	
Oct 9 R	1,099.1	7.0	1,123.6	7.2	343.7	2.8	339.6	2.7	73.5	
Nov 13 P	1,080.4	6.8	1,105.6	7.1	327.2	2.6	336.5	2.7	70.9	

CLAIMANT COUNT GB summary

2.2

1993)	2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5	
1994) Annual	1,939.1	12.6	1,929.5	12.6	600.1	5.0	592.8	4.9	
1995) averages	1,701.4	11.1	1,691.5	11.1	536.1	4.5	528.6	4.4	
1996)	1,545.3	10.1	1,535.0	10.1	492.8	4.1	485.1	4.0	
1995 Nov 9	1,604.5	10.5	1,641.5	10.7	507.4	4.2	516.7	4.3	125.9
Dec 14	1,640.7	10.7	1,636.9	10.7	503.4	4.2	512.3	4.3	126.2
1996 Jan 11	1,698.4	11.2	1,614.0	10.6	525.9	4.3	507.0	4.2	132.9
Feb 8	1,693.3	11.1	1,620.3	10.6	524.0	4.3	506.2	4.2	131.3
Mar 14	1,640.5	10.8	1,599.9	10.5	505.8	4.2	501.5	4.1	126.7
Apr 11	1,626.6	10.7	1,593.3	10.5	509.7	4.2	503.1	4.2	132.6
May 9	1,578.7	10.4	1,581.0	10.4	486.0	4.0	499.6	4.1	123.1
Jun 13	1,534.0	10.1	1,564.6	10.3	477.7	3.9	499.0	4.1	119.6
Jul 11	1,549.0	10.2	1,547.0	10.2	518.3	4.3	492.3	4.1	125.9
Aug 8	1,545.8	10.2	1,533.2	10.1	538.1	4.4	488.1	4.0	135.3
Sep 12	1,505.0	9.9	1,506.1	9.9	509.1	4.2	478.9		

2.3 CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions

THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH EAST +												
1993)	149.6	119.8	29.8	13.0	18.3	6.0	148.7	12.9			119.3	29.4
1994) Annual	141.6	113.5	28.1	12.4	17.8	5.6	141.4	12.4			113.5	28.0
1995) average	130.5	104.4	26.1	11.5	16.5	5.2	130.5	11.6			104.4	26.1
1996)	118.4	94.0	24.4	10.6	15.3	4.8	118.4	10.6			94.0	24.4
1996 Nov 14	105.2	83.9	21.3	9.4	13.7	4.2	107.4	9.6	-4.8	-3.5	85.5	21.9
Dec 12	104.7	84.1	20.7	9.4	13.7	4.1	105.6	9.5	-1.8	-3.1	83.7	21.9
1997 Jan 9	107.3	85.9	21.4	9.6	14.0	4.3	101.7	9.1	-3.9	-3.5	80.9	20.8
Feb 13	102.6	81.9	20.7	9.2	13.4	4.1	98.5	8.8	-3.2	-3.0	78.4	20.1
Mar 13	99.4	79.5	19.9	8.9	13.0	3.9	97.4	8.7	-1.1	-2.7	77.7	19.7
Apr 10	97.8	78.2	19.6	8.8	12.8	3.9	94.8	8.5	-2.6	-2.3	76.1	18.7
May 8	94.4	75.7	18.8	8.5	12.3	3.7	94.6	8.5	-0.2	-1.3	75.4	19.2
Jun 12	91.2	73.0	18.1	8.2	11.9	3.6	93.6	8.4	-1.0	-1.3	74.6	19.0
Jul 10	93.9	74.2	19.7	8.4	12.1	3.9	92.3	8.3	-1.3	-0.8	74.0	18.3
Aug 14	93.6	73.6	20.0	8.4	12.0	4.0	90.6	8.1	-1.7	-1.3	73.2	17.4
Sep 11	90.8	71.7	19.1	8.1	11.7	3.8	89.3	8.0	-1.3	-1.4	72.0	17.3
Oct 9 R	88.5	70.7	17.8	7.9	11.5	3.5	90.0	8.1	0.7	-0.8	72.5	17.5
Nov 13 P	86.8	69.9	17.0	7.8	11.4	3.4	87.9	7.9	-2.1	-0.9	70.9	17.0
NORTH WEST +												
1993)	248.1	192.7	55.4	9.5	13.1	4.9	246.3	9.5			191.6	54.6
1994) Annual	221.2	171.5	49.7	8.7	11.9	4.5	220.9	8.7			171.3	48.6
1995) average	192.2	148.8	43.4	7.6	10.5	3.9	192.2	7.6			148.8	43.4
1996)	175.8	136.1	39.7	6.9	9.5	3.5	175.8	6.9			136.2	39.7
1996 Nov 14	153.1	119.1	34.0	6.0	8.3	3.0	161.4	6.3	-8.1	-4.7	125.2	36.2
Dec 12	154.1	120.8	33.3	6.0	8.4	2.9	158.2	6.2	-3.2	-4.4	122.6	35.6
1997 Jan 9	160.9	125.7	35.2	6.3	8.8	3.1	151.6	5.9	-6.6	-5.8	118.0	30.6
Feb 13	154.0	120.6	33.4	6.0	8.4	2.9	145.8	5.7	-5.8	-5.9	114.0	31.8
Mar 13	146.6	115.0	31.5	5.7	8.0	2.8	142.2	5.5	-3.6	-5.4	111.0	31.2
Apr 10	141.7	111.3	30.4	5.5	7.8	2.7	137.2	5.4	-5.0	-4.7	107.6	29.6
May 8	135.2	106.7	28.5	5.3	7.5	2.5	135.6	5.3	-1.6	-2.4	106.0	29.6
Jun 12	127.6	100.3	27.3	5.0	7.0	2.4	132.0	5.1	-3.6	-3.1	102.9	29.1
Jul 10	131.9	101.8	30.1	5.1	7.1	2.7	128.0	5.0	-4.0	-3.1	100.7	27.3
Aug 14	131.1	100.3	30.8	5.1	7.0	2.7	122.9	4.8	-5.1	-4.2	97.7	26.2
Sep 11	124.0	95.6	28.4	4.8	6.7	2.5	121.1	4.7	-1.8	-3.6	95.6	25.5
Oct 9 R	116.0	90.1	25.9	4.5	6.3	2.3	120.7	4.7	-0.4	-2.4	94.7	26.0
Nov 13 P	112.9	88.2	24.6	4.4	6.2	2.2	119.2	4.6	-1.5	-1.2	93.4	25.8
MERSEYSIDE +												
1993)	95.9	75.2	20.7	15.2	21.8	7.3	95.2	15.1			74.8	20.4
1994) Annual	89.5	69.2	19.3	14.9	21.5	7.1	88.4	14.9			69.1	19.3
1995) average	79.5	61.9	17.6	13.7	19.5	6.7	79.5	13.7			61.9	17.6
1996)	74.9	58.3	16.5	13.1	18.8	6.3	74.9	13.1			58.3	16.5
1996 Nov 14	68.0	53.4	14.7	11.9	17.2	5.6	70.4	12.3	-2.5	-1.6	55.1	15.3
Dec 12	68.1	53.6	14.5	11.9	17.2	5.5	69.5	12.1	-0.9	-1.6	54.4	15.1
1997 Jan 9	69.7	54.7	15.0	12.2	17.6	5.7	67.6	11.8	-1.9	-1.8	52.9	14.7
Feb 13	68.1	53.5	14.6	11.9	17.2	5.6	66.4	11.6	-1.2	-1.5	52.1	14.3
Mar 13	66.0	52.0	14.0	11.5	16.7	5.3	65.2	11.4	-1.2	-1.4	51.2	14.0
Apr 10	64.4	50.8	13.6	11.2	16.4	5.2	63.4	11.1	-1.8	-1.4	49.8	13.6
May 8	62.4	49.3	13.0	10.9	15.9	5.0	62.5	10.9	-0.9	-1.1	49.1	13.4
Jun 12	60.6	47.9	12.8	10.6	15.4	4.9	61.1	10.7	-1.4	-1.4	48.1	13.0
Jul 10	61.5	48.0	13.5	10.7	15.4	5.2	59.8	10.4	-1.3	-1.2	47.2	12.6
Aug 14	61.1	47.4	13.7	10.7	15.3	5.2	58.6	10.2	-1.2	-1.3	46.5	12.1
Sep 11	59.2	46.2	13.0	10.3	14.9	4.9	57.3	10.0	-1.3	-1.3	45.6	11.7
Oct 9 R	56.0	43.9	12.1	9.8	14.1	4.6	56.9	9.9	-0.4	-1.0	44.8	12.1
Nov 13 P	54.1	42.7	11.4	9.4	13.7	4.3	55.9	9.7	-1.0	-0.9	44.2	11.7
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER												
1993)	245.6	190.8	54.8	10.4	14.3	5.3	244.0	10.2			189.9	54.1
1994) Annual	226.4	175.2	51.2	9.7	13.5	5.0	224.8	9.6			174.3	50.5
1995) average	207.9	160.6	47.3	8.7	12.0	4.5	206.1	8.7			159.6	46.5
1996)	191.8	147.9	43.9	8.0	11.0	4.2	190.0	8.0			146.9	43.1
1996 Nov 14	170.0	131.8	38.3	7.1	9.8	3.7	175.7	7.4	-7.4	-4.8	136.1	39.6
Dec 12	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.2	10.0	3.7	172.8	7.2	-2.9	-4.4	133.7	39.1
1997 Jan 9	176.6	137.5	39.1	7.4	10.2	3.8	166.7	7.0	-6.1	-5.5	129.1	37.6
Feb 13	169.9	132.3	37.6	7.1	9.8	3.6	161.2	6.8	-5.5	-4.8	124.9	36.3
Mar 13	162.7	126.8	35.9	6.8	9.4	3.4	158.1	6.6	-3.1	-4.9	122.6	35.5
Apr 10	158.3	123.4	34.9	6.6	9.2	3.4	153.7	6.4	-4.4	-4.3	119.8	33.9
May 8	152.0	118.6	33.4	6.4	8.8	3.2	153.3	6.4	-0.4	-2.6	118.7	34.6
Jun 12	146.1	113.9	32.3	6.1	8.5	3.1	150.7	6.3	-2.6	-2.5	116.9	33.8
Jul 10	150.7	115.8	34.8	6.3	8.6	3.3	147.8	6.2	-2.9	-2.0	115.7	32.1
Aug 14	150.7	114.8	35.8	6.3	8.5	3.4	144.6	6.1	-3.2	-2.9	113.9	30.7
Sep 11	145.8	111.6	34.3	6.1	8.3	3.3	142.7	6.0	-1.9	-2.7	111.8	30.9
Oct 9 R	138.4	106.9	31.5	5.8	7.9	3.0	141.9	5.9	-0.8	-2.0	110.6	31.3
Nov 13 P	135.2	105.0	30.2	5.7	7.8	2.9	140.2	5.9	-1.7	-1.5	109.1	31.1

CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions 2.3 THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
EAST MIDLANDS												
1993)	183.8	140.8	43.0	9.6	13.0	5.1	182.5	9.5			140.1	42.4
1994) Annual	168.8	128.7	40.1	8.8	11.7	4.9	167.6	8.7			128.0	39.6
1995) average	148.3	112.5	35.7	7.7	10.3	4.2	147.2	7.6			111.9	35.3
1996)	133.6	101.0	32.5	6.9	9.4	3.8	132.5	6.8			100.4	32.1
1996 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	104.9	5.4	-1.6	-3.7	79.9	25.0
Apr 10	104.8	80.5	24.3	5.4	7.5	2.8	101.7	5.3	-3.2	-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	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	96.6	72.8	23.8	5.0	6.8	2.8	94.6	4.9	-3.4	-2.4	72.7	21.9
Aug 14	95.2	70.9	24.3	4.9	6.6	2.8	90.2	4.7	-4.4	-3.3	69.8	20.4
Sep 11	90.4	67.6	22.8	4.7	6.3	2.6	88.7	4.6	-1.5	-3.1	68.2	20.5
Oct 9 R	84.0	63.1	20.8	4.3	5.9	2.4	87.7	4.5	-1.0	-2.3	66.8	20.9
Nov 13 P	80.9	61.3	19.7	4.2	5.7	2.3	86.5	4.5	-1.2	-1.2	65.8	20.7
WEST MIDLANDS												
1993)	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994) Annual	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.9	13.3	5.5	244.8	9.9			186.0	58.8
1995) average	210.3	158.6	51.7	8.4	11.0	4.8	209.0	8.3				

2.3 CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions

THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST +												
1993)	318.6	244.7	73.9	8.6	12.1	4.5	316.8	8.7			243.6	79.2
1994) Annual	272.8	208.5	64.3	7.3	10.1	3.9	272.5	7.3			208.3	64.1
1995) average	229.0	173.8	55.1	6.2	8.4	3.4	228.8	6.2			173.8	55.1
1996)	200.2	151.3	48.9	5.4	7.4	3.0	200.2	5.4			151.3	48.9
1996 Nov 14	171.1	129.2	42.0	4.6	6.3	2.6	178.7	4.8	-10.2	-6.3	135.2	43.5
Dec 12	169.7	129.0	40.7	4.6	6.3	2.5	171.9	4.7	-6.8	-7.3	129.8	42.1
1997 Jan 9	173.2	132.3	40.9	4.7	6.4	2.5	163.8	4.4	-8.1	-8.4	124.4	39.4
Feb 13	163.5	125.2	38.4	4.4	6.1	2.3	154.0	4.2	-9.8	-8.2	117.1	36.9
Mar 13	153.7	117.9	35.9	4.2	5.7	2.2	149.6	4.1	-4.4	-7.4	113.8	35.3
Apr 10	146.2	112.1	34.1	4.0	5.4	2.1	143.4	3.9	-6.2	-6.8	109.4	34.0
May 8	138.1	106.2	32.0	3.7	5.2	2.0	140.2	3.8	-3.2	-4.6	106.6	33.3
Jun 12	129.4	99.5	30.0	3.5	4.8	1.8	136.3	3.7	-3.9	-4.4	103.6	32.7
Jul 10	131.0	99.3	31.7	3.5	4.8	1.9	129.9	3.5	-6.4	-4.5	99.9	30.0
Aug 14	130.5	97.8	32.8	3.5	4.7	2.0	124.1	3.4	-5.8	-5.4	96.1	28.0
Sep 11	125.0	93.6	31.4	3.4	4.5	1.9	121.4	3.3	-2.7	-5.0	93.7	27.7
Oct 9 R	117.9	88.8	29.0	3.2	4.3	1.8	120.1	3.3	-1.3	-3.3	92.0	28.1
Nov 13 P	112.8	85.5	27.3	3.1	4.2	1.7	119.0	3.2	-1.1	-1.7	90.8	28.2
SOUTH WEST												
1993)	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.3
1994) Annual	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.2	10.9	4.6	190.4	8.1			143.2	47.2
1995) average	166.3	124.1	42.3	7.1	9.5	4.1	164.9	7.0			123.3	41.6
1996)	148.2	110.3	38.0	6.3	8.4	3.6	146.9	6.2			109.5	37.4
1996 Nov 14	130.5	96.7	33.8	5.5	7.4	3.2	133.1	5.6	-6.7	-4.6	99.3	33.3
Dec 12	131.1	97.8	33.3	5.6	7.5	3.2	129.4	5.5	-3.7	-4.7	96.4	33.0
1997 Jan 9	135.8	101.4	34.4	5.8	7.7	3.3	124.4	5.3	-5.0	-5.1	93.0	31.4
Feb 13	128.4	96.1	32.3	5.4	7.3	3.1	118.5	5.0	-5.9	-4.9	88.8	29.7
Mar 13	120.0	90.2	29.8	5.1	6.9	2.8	115.0	4.9	-3.5	-4.8	86.1	28.9
Apr 10	114.0	86.2	27.8	4.8	6.6	2.7	111.6	4.7	-3.4	-4.3	83.9	27.7
May 8	106.2	80.6	25.6	4.5	6.1	2.4	108.9	4.6	-2.7	-3.2	81.7	27.2
Jun 12	98.2	74.7	23.5	4.2	5.7	2.2	105.6	4.5	-3.3	-3.2	79.2	26.4
Jul 10	98.7	74.0	24.7	4.2	5.6	2.4	101.1	4.3	-4.5	-3.5	76.3	24.3
Aug 14	98.8	73.2	25.6	4.2	5.6	2.4	96.9	4.1	-4.2	-4.0	73.6	23.3
Sep 11	95.0	70.6	24.4	4.0	5.4	2.3	94.8	4.0	-2.1	-3.6	71.7	23.1
Oct 9 R	90.3	67.2	23.1	3.8	5.1	2.2	93.5	4.0	-1.3	-2.5	70.4	23.1
Nov 13 P	89.5	66.5	23.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	91.9	3.9	-1.6	-1.7	69.1	22.3
WALES												
1993)	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.3	10.3			102.7	27.3
1994) Annual	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.4	12.7	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.3
1995) average	107.8	83.4	24.4	8.8	12.2	4.5	106.9	8.7			82.9	24.0
1996)	102.7	79.2	23.5	8.2	11.4	4.3	101.7	8.2			78.6	23.1
1996 Nov 14	92.5	71.9	20.6	7.4	10.4	3.7	95.0	7.6	-4.3	-2.3	73.7	21.3
Dec 12	93.1	72.6	20.5	7.5	10.5	3.7	92.8	7.5	-2.2	-2.6	71.9	20.9
1997 Jan 9	96.4	75.3	21.1	7.7	10.9	3.8	90.0	7.2	-2.8	-3.1	70.0	20.0
Feb 13	91.8	71.7	20.1	7.4	10.3	3.6	86.9	7.0	-3.1	-2.7	67.6	19.3
Mar 13	87.0	68.1	18.9	7.0	9.8	3.4	85.0	6.8	-1.9	-2.6	66.2	18.3
Apr 10	83.6	65.6	18.0	6.7	9.5	3.3	82.4	6.6	-2.6	-2.5	64.7	17.7
May 8	80.3	63.1	17.2	6.4	9.1	3.1	82.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.6	64.0	18.1
Jun 12	76.4	60.0	16.4	6.1	8.7	3.0	80.4	6.5	-1.7	-1.5	62.5	17.9
Jul 10	79.5	61.2	18.3	6.4	8.8	3.3	77.9	6.3	-2.5	-1.5	61.1	16.3
Aug 14	79.3	60.3	19.0	6.4	8.7	3.4	75.2	6.0	-2.7	-2.3	59.2	16.0
Sep 11	76.2	58.2	18.0	6.1	8.4	3.3	73.8	5.9	-1.4	-2.2	57.7	16.1
Oct 9 R	71.5	55.2	16.3	5.7	8.0	2.9	73.4	5.9	-0.4	-1.5	57.2	16.2
Nov 13 P	70.3	54.6	15.7	5.6	7.9	2.8	72.4	5.8	-1.0	-0.9	56.4	16.0
SCOTLAND												
1993)	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.6
1994) Annual	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.4	13.0	4.8	228.4	9.3			176.8	51.5
1995) average	203.5	156.3	47.2	8.2	11.6	4.2	200.3	8.1			154.5	45.9
1996)	195.1	149.3	45.7	8.0	11.3	4.1	191.9	7.9			147.5	44.4
1996 Nov 14	176.4	136.7	39.7	7.2	10.4	3.5	181.4	7.4	-7.5	-4.2	140.1	41.3
Dec 12	178.1	138.8	39.2	7.3	10.5	3.5	178.7	7.3	-2.7	-4.2	138.3	40.4
1997 Jan 9	185.6	144.5	41.1	7.6	11.0	3.6	173.3	7.1	-5.4	-5.2	134.5	38.8
Feb 13	179.6	139.6	39.9	7.3	10.6	3.5	169.7	6.9	-3.6	-3.9	132.0	37.7
Mar 13	172.1	134.1	38.0	7.0	10.2	3.4	167.5	6.9	-2.2	-3.7	130.3	37.2
Apr 10	166.2	129.4	36.8	6.8	9.8	3.3	162.5	6.6	-5.0	-3.6	126.6	35.9
May 8	160.3	125.1	35.3	6.6	9.5	3.1	161.6	6.6	-0.9	-2.7	125.0	36.6
Jun 12	156.2	121.2	35.0	6.4	9.2	3.1	160.1	6.6	-1.5	-2.5	123.3	36.8
Jul 10	164.0	124.3	39.7	6.7	9.4	3.5	151.7	6.2	-8.4	-3.6	120.1	31.6
Aug 14	161.9	122.5	39.5	6.6	9.3	3.5	148.2	6.1	-3.5	-4.5	117.3	30.9
Sep 11	148.9	114.7	34.2	6.1	8.7	3.0	147.9	6.1	-0.3	-4.1	115.6	32.3
Oct 9 R	142.1	110.3	31.8	5.8	8.4	2.8	146.2	6.0	-1.7	-1.8	113.6	32.6
Nov 13 P	138.7	108.0	30.7	5.7	8.2	2.7	144.0	5.9	-2.2	-1.4	111.8	32.2

CLAIMANT COUNT Government Office Regions 2.3 THOUSANDS

	CLAIMANTS			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1993)	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.7			80.1	23.6
1994) Annual	97.3	75.3	21.9	12.7	16.6	6.9	97.1	12.6			75.2	21.8
1995) average	88.2	68.7	19.5	11.4	15.3	6.0	88.1	11.4			68.6	19.5
1996)	84.2	65.0	19.1	10.9	14.7	5.8	84.0	10.9			65.0	19.0
1996 Nov 14	73.9	57.8	16.2	9.6	13.1	4.9	76.0	9.9	-6.4	-3.8	59.0	17.0
Dec 12	71.9	56.7	15.3	9.4	12.8	4.7	74.3	9.7	-1.7	-3.8	57.6	16.7
1997 Jan 9	70.8	56.0	14.8	9.2	12.7	4.5	71.0	9.2	-3.3	-3.8	55.2	15.8
Feb 13	67.5	53.8	13.8	8.8	12.2	4.2	68.2	8.9	-2.8	-2.6	53.2	15.0
Mar 13	65.7	52.5	13.2	8.6	11.9	4.0	67.0	8.7	-1.2	-2.4	52.4	14.6
Apr 10	63.9	51.1	12.8	8.3	11.6	3.9	64.8	8.4	-2.2	-2.1	51.3	13.5
May 8	61.3	49.2	12.1	8.0	11.1	3.7	64.2	8.4	-0.6	-1.3	50.5	13.7
Jun 12	60.8	48.2	12.6	7.9	10.9	3.8	62.6	8.1	-1.6	-1.5	49.3	13.3
Jul 10	65.1	49.9	15.2	8.5	11.3	4.7	60.6	7.9	-2.0	-1.4	48.5	12.1
Aug 14	65.7	50.0	15.7	8.6	11.3	4.8	59.7	7.8	-0.9	-1.5	47.9	11.8
Sep 11	64.3	49.3	15.0	8.4	11.2	4.6	59.6	7.8	-0.1	-1.0	47.5	12.1
Oct 9 R	60.4	47.2	13.2	7.9	10.7	4.0	60.3	7.8	0.7	-0.1	47.5	12.8
Nov 13 P	58.3	46.1	12.2	7.6	10.4	3.7	60.2	7.8	-0.1	0.2	47.2	13.0

* See footnotes to Tables 2.1 and 2.2.
+ The seasonally-adjusted claimant count series prior to February 1997, for South East, Eastern, North West, North East and Merseyside have been revised. This was necessary because a problem occurred in Table 2.3 when the geographical coverage was changed to GORs in May 1997.
Notes: Data for standard statistical regions have been withdrawn from this table but are available on request from the Labour Market Statistics Helpline: 0171-533 6176.

2.4 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Claimant count by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at November 13 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rate #		Male	Female	All	Rate #			
				per cent employees and claimants	per cent workforce				per cent employees and claimants	per cent workforce				per cent employees and claimants	per cent workforce		
TRAVEL TO WORK AREAS																	
England																	
Accrington and Rossendale	1,366	403	1,769	3.8	3.2	Hastings	3,094	885	3,979	8.1	6.3	Haverhill	392	170	562	4.4	3.7
Alfreton and Ashfield	2,559	680	3,239	5.4	4.8	Heathrow	18,210	6,522	24,732	3.6	3.1	Helston	555	262	817	13.1	8.8
Alwinton and Amble	711	234	945	8.2	6.6	Hereford and Leominster	1,491	585	2,076	4.5	3.6	Hertford and Harlow	4,663	1,780	6,443	2.8	2.4
Andover	406	166	572	1.8	1.5	Hexham	525	189	714	4.9	3.6	Hitchin and Letchworth	1,220	513	1,733	3.3	2.8
Ashford	1,242	400	1,642	4.4	3.7	Honiton and Axminster	473	174	647	4.1	2.8	Horncastle and Market Rasen	435	198	633	6.1	4.3
Aylesbury and Wycombe	2,845	888	3,733	2.2	1.8	Huddersfield	3,883	1,353	5,236	4.8	4.2	Hull	11,299	3,236	14,535	7.8	7.0
Banbury	591	219	810	2.6	2.2	Huntingdon and St.Neots	1,093	448	1,541	2.8	2.4	Ipswich	3,278	1,083	4,361	4.1	3.7
Barnsley	4,277	1,052	5,329	8.0	7.0	Isle of Wight	3,199	1,087	4,286	10.2	8.8	Keighley	1,290	453	1,743	5.9	5.0
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,153	408	1,561	5.5	4.2	Kendal	441	165	606	2.8	2.2	Keswick	83	39	122	3.3	2.3
Barrow-in-Furness	2,118	463	2,581	7.8	6.7	Kettering & Market Harborough	884	348	1,232	3.0	2.6	Kidderminster	1,222	468	1,690	4.1	3.5
Basinstoke and Alton	1,117	373	1,490	2.0	1.7	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	1,592	590	2,182	5.5	4.5	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,703	842	3,545	7.8	6.8
Bath	1,598	648	2,246	3.2	2.8	Lancaster and Morecambe	2,703	842	3,545	7.8	6.8	Launceston	296	115	411	6.5	3.9
Beccles and Halesworth	700	252	952	6.2	4.7	Leeds	14,703	4,100	18,803	5.1	4.6	Leek	301	111	412	3.4	2.8
Bedford	2,062	719	2,781	3.9	3.5	Leicester	8,174	2,625	10,799	4.2	3.7	Leicester	8,174	2,625	10,799	4.2	3.7
Berwick-on-Tweed	357	137	494	5.0	4.2	Lincoln	3,010	961	3,971	5.5	4.7	Lincoln	3,010	961	3,971	5.5	4.7
Bicester	241	101	342	1.7	1.4	Liverpool	32,666	8,565	41,231	10.5	8.4	Liverpool	32,666	8,565	41,231	10.5	8.4
Bideford	641	237	878	8.9	6.7	Loughborough and Coalville	160,802	58,531	219,333	6.8	6.0	Loughborough and Coalville	160,802	58,531	219,333	6.8	6.0
Birmingham	36,764	11,511	48,275	6.8	6.2	Louth and Mablethorpe	770	294	1,064	8.3	6.1	Louth and Mablethorpe	770	294	1,064	8.3	6.1
Bishop Auckland	2,478	624	3,102	7.5	6.7	Lowestoft	2,270	774	3,044	10.4	6.8	Lowestoft	2,270	774	3,044	10.4	6.8
Blackburn	2,345	577	2,922	4.3	3.8	Ludlow	400	163	563	5.7	3.8	Ludlow	400	163	563	5.7	3.8
Blackpool	4,919	1,286	6,205	5.3	4.3	Macclesfield	1,201	337	1,538	2.5	2.1	Macclesfield	1,201	337	1,538	2.5	2.1
Blandford	168	84	252	2.5	1.9	Malton	204	76	280	2.9	2.3	Malton	204	76	280	2.9	2.3
Bodmin and Liskeard	1,322	548	1,870	8.1	5.7	Manchester and Ledbury	651	207	858	4.1	3.2	Manchester and Ledbury	651	207	858	4.1	3.2
Boston	669	240	909	4.5	3.4	Manchester	30,275	8,321	38,596	5.4	4.9	Manchester	30,275	8,321	38,596	5.4	4.9
Bournemouth	4,118	1,134	5,252	5.0	3.9	Mansfield	3,139	835	3,974	8.5	7.3	Mansfield	3,139	835	3,974	8.5	7.3
Bradford	9,909	2,835	12,744	6.1	5.5	Matlock	424	163	587	2.8	2.3	Matlock	424	163	587	2.8	2.3
Bridgwater	1,334	421	1,755	5.7	4.6	Medway and Maidstone	8,218	2,900	11,118	5.5	4.6	Medway and Maidstone	8,218	2,900	11,118	5.5	4.6
Bridlington and Driffield	1,419	423	1,842	9.4	7.4	Melton Mowbray	331	138	469	1.9	1.6	Melton Mowbray	331	138	469	1.9	1.6
Bridport	366	156	522	6.8	4.6	Middlesbrough	10,283	2,326	12,609	10.9	10.0	Middlesbrough	10,283	2,326	12,609	10.9	10.0
Brighton	8,179	3,032	11,211	7.0	5.8	Milton Keynes	2,218	788	3,006	2.7	2.5	Milton Keynes	2,218	788	3,006	2.7	2.5
Bristol	10,158	3,370	13,528	4.1	3.6	Minehead	507	212	719	8.2	5.9	Minehead	507	212	719	8.2	5.9
Bude	423	190	613	9.7	6.3	Morpeth and Ashington	3,313	851	4,164	9.1	8.0	Morpeth and Ashington	3,313	851	4,164	9.1	8.0
Burnley	977	264	1,241	3.2	2.8	Newark	846	270	1,116	5.0	4.1	Newark	846	270	1,116	5.0	4.1
Burton-on-Trent	2,278	721	2,999	5.1	4.4	Newbury	472	153	625	1.4	1.2	Newbury	472	153	625	1.4	1.2
Bury St.Edmunds	615	276	891	2.5	2.1	Newcastle upon Tyne	21,132	5,085	26,217	7.6	7.0	Newcastle upon Tyne	21,132	5,085	26,217	7.6	7.0
Buxton	577	176	753	3.9	2.9	Newquay	803	380	1,183	12.4	9.1	Newquay	803	380	1,183	12.4	9.1
Calderdale	3,377	1,000	4,377	5.3	4.6	Newton Abbot	1,072	386	1,458	5.7	4.4	Newton Abbot	1,072	386	1,458	5.7	4.4
Cambridge	2,783	1,047	3,830	2.5	2.2	Northallerton	369	144	513	2.8	2.3	Northallerton	369	144	513	2.8	2.3
Canterbury	2,077	662	2,739	5.3	4.4	Northampton	3,131	1,049	4,180	3.4	3.1	Northampton	3,131	1,049	4,180	3.4	3.1
Carlisle	1,669	542	2,211	4.2	3.6	Northwich	1,406	479	1,885	3.4	2.9	Northwich	1,406	479	1,885	3.4	2.9
Castleford and Pontefract	2,669	719	3,388	6.0	5.4	Norwich	5,168	1,696	6,864	4.8	4.1	Norwich	5,168	1,696	6,864	4.8	4.1
Chard	253	103	356	4.0	3.1	Nottingham	14,134	4,356	18,490	5.6	5.0	Nottingham	14,134	4,356	18,490	5.6	5.0
Chelmsford and Braintree	2,863	1,113	3,976	3.8	3.2	Okehampton	171	68	239	5.1	3.3	Okehampton	171	68	239	5.1	3.3
Cheltenham	1,971	632	2,603	3.6	3.1	Oldham	3,174	847	4,021	5.2	4.5	Oldham	3,174	847	4,021	5.2	4.5
Chesterfield	3,812	1,023	4,835	7.1	6.2	Oswestry	597	230	827	6.1	4.9	Oswestry	597	230	827	6.1	4.9
Chichester	1,331	405	1,736	3.0	2.4	Oxford	3,276	1,111	4,387	2.3	1.9	Oxford	3,276	1,111	4,387	2.3	1.9
Chippenham	587	275	862	2.6	2.0	Penrith	257	105	362	2.4	1.8	Penrith	257	105	362	2.4	1.8
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	960	383	1,343	5.3	4.2	Penzance and St.Ives	1,488	606	2,094	12.6	8.9	Penzance and St.Ives	1,488	606	2,094	12.6	8.9
Cirencester	202	63	265	1.9	1.6	Peterborough	3,262	1,063	4,325	4.3	3.8	Peterborough	3,262	1,063	4,325	4.3	3.8
Clacton	1,495	406	1,901	9.7	7.4	Pickering and Helmsley	172	80	252	4.0	2.6	Pickering and Helmsley	172	80	252	4.0	2.6
Cllitheroe	116	46	162	1.5	1.3	Plymouth	7,640	2,359	9,999	7.5	6.4	Plymouth	7,640	2,359	9,999	7.5	6.4
Colchester	2,139	733	2,872	3.4	2.9	Poole	1,794	547	2,341	3.0	2.6	Poole	1,794	547	2,341	3.0	2.6
Corby	854	271	1,125	3.9	3.5	Portsmouth	6,038	1,695	7,733	5.9	4.9	Portsmouth	6,038	1,695	7,733	5.9	4.9
Coventry and Hinckley	8,747	2,735	11,482	5.0	4.5	Preston	4,477	1,256	5,733	3.7	3.3	Preston	4,477	1,256	5,733	3.7	3.3
Crawley	2,591	870	3,461	1.7	1.4	Reading	2,434	719	3,153	2.1	1.8	Reading	2,434	719	3,153	2.1	1.8
Crewe	1,471	502	1,973	4.4	3.9	Redruth and Camborne	1,763	504	2,267	11.3	8.8	Redruth and Camborne	1,763	504	2,267	11.3	8.8
Cromer and North Walsham	880	328	1,208	6.8	5.1	Retford	936	332	1,268	7.1	5.8	Retford	936	332	1,268	7.1	5.8
Darlington	2,745	704	3,449	6.6	5.9	Richmondshire	329	199	528	4.6	3.2	Richmondshire	329	199	528	4.6	3.2
Darmouth and Kingsbridge	303	123	426	5.6	3.5	Ripon	224	108	332	3.3	2.3	Ripon	224	108	332	3.3	2.3
Derby	5,991	1,798	7,789	5.3	4.7	Rochdale	3,152	799	3,951	6.7	5.8	Rochdale	3,152	799	3,951	6.7	5.8
Devizes	289	115	404	3.0	2.4	Rotherham and Mexborough	8,130	1,969	10,099	11.4	10.2	Rotherham and Mexborough	8,130	1,969	10,099	11.4	10.2
Diss	380	170	550	4.0	3.0	Rugby and Daventry	1,158	493	1,651	2.9	2.5	Rugby and Daventry	1,158	493	1,651	2.9	2.5
Doncaster	6,851	1,751	8,602	9.1	7.9	Salisbury	931	319	1,250	2.7	2.2	Salisbury	931	319	1,250	2.7	2.2
Dorchester and Weymouth	1,435	422	1,857	5.0	4.1	Scarborough and Filey	1,890	604	2,494	7.6	6.0	Scarborough and Filey	1,890	604	2,494	7.6	6.0
Dover and Deal	2,233	569	2,802	7.8	6.5	Scunthorpe	2,866	869	3,735	5.9	5.2	Scunthorpe	2,866	869	3,735	5.9	5.2
Dudley and Sandwell	12,057	3,776	15,833	5.9	5.4	Settle	125	61	186	3.4	2.2	Settle	125	61	186	3.4	2.2
Durham	3,027	883	3,910	6.6	6.0												

2.9 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at November 13 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce	
SOUTH EAST											
Berkshire	6,287	1,866	8,153	2.3	2.0	Enfield	5,785	2,021	7,806		
Bracknell	714	206	920			Greenwich	6,821	2,320	9,141		
Newbury	627	210	837			Hackney	9,801	3,595	13,396		
Reading	1,647	449	2,096			Hammersmith and Fulham	4,812	1,960	6,772		
Slough	1,819	513	2,332			Haringey	9,240	3,280	12,520		
Windsor and Maidenhead	966	316	1,282			Harrow	2,673	1,117	3,790		
Wokingham	514	172	686			Havering	2,524	847	3,371		
						Hillingdon	2,890	969	3,859		
Buckinghamshire (former county)						Hounslow	3,348	1,228	4,576		
Milton Keynes	2,033	701	2,734	2.8	2.5	Islington	7,343	3,054	10,397		
						Kensington and Chelsea	3,161	1,533	4,694		
Rest of Buckinghamshire	3,154	1,019	4,173	2.3	1.8	Kingston-upon-Thames	1,523	601	2,124		
Aylesbury Vale	1,085	366	1,451			Lambeth	10,854	4,039	14,893		
Chiltern	417	123	540			Lewisham	8,654	2,836	11,490		
South Buckinghamshire	379	146	525			Merton	2,905	1,058	3,963		
Wycombe	1,273	384	1,657			Newham	8,124	2,613	10,737		
						Redbridge	4,255	1,618	5,873		
East Sussex (former county)						Richmond-upon-Thames	1,757	688	2,445		
Brighton and Hove	6,693	2,517	9,210	8.7	7.4	Southwark	8,936	3,282	12,218		
						Sutton	1,980	650	2,630		
Rest of East Sussex	6,018	1,861	7,879	5.4	4.1	Tower Hamlets	7,164	2,072	9,236		
Eastbourne	1,208	382	1,590			Waltham Forest	5,884	2,051	7,935		
Hastings	2,230	600	2,830			Wandsworth	6,331	2,387	8,718		
Lewes	983	313	1,296								
Rother	909	305	1,214			EASTERN					
Wealden	688	261	949			Bedfordshire (former county)					
						Luton	3,556	1,097	4,653	5.9	5.2
Hampshire (former county)						Rest of Bedfordshire	3,485	1,393	4,878	3.5	2.9
Portsmouth	3,808	1,086	4,894	5.8	5.0	Mid Bedfordshire	644	322	966		
Southampton	4,552	1,139	5,691	5.2	4.5	North Bedfordshire	1,914	666	2,580		
						South Bedfordshire	927	405	1,332		
Rest of Hampshire	9,416	3,101	12,517	3.1	2.5	Cambridgeshire	7,552	2,651	10,203	3.3	2.9
Basingstoke and Deane	985	340	1,325			Cambridge	1,497	537	2,034		
East Hampshire	765	233	998			Kennet	540	217	757		
Eastleigh	750	254	1,004			North Cambridgeshire	1,120	383	1,503		
Fareham	648	232	880			Fenland	1,120	383	1,503		
Gosport	1,057	389	1,446			Huntingdon	1,136	478	1,614		
Hart	302	103	405			Peterborough	2,569	768	3,337		
Havant	1,746	456	2,202			South Cambridgeshire	690	268	958		
New Forest	1,406	486	1,892								
Rushmoor	590	192	782			Essex	21,348	7,083	28,431	5.2	4.4
Test Valley	571	207	778			Basilidon	2,434	839	3,273		
Winchester	596	209	805			Braintree	1,372	573	1,945		
						Brentwood	521	190	711		
Isle of Wight	3,199	1,087	4,286	10.2	8.8	Castle Point	1,032	357	1,389		
						Cheimsford	1,577	542	2,119		
Kent	25,043	7,834	32,877	5.7	4.8	Colchester	1,579	558	2,137		
Ashford	1,284	408	1,692			Epping Forest	1,284	493	1,777		
Canterbury	2,077	662	2,739			Harlow	1,108	426	1,534		
Dartford	1,336	422	1,758			Maldon	649	186	835		
Dover	2,233	569	2,802			Rochford	804	283	1,087		
Gillingham	1,346	509	1,855			Southend-on-Sea	4,228	1,198	5,426		
Gravesham	1,751	642	2,393			Tendring	610	279	889		
Maidstone	1,464	520	1,984			Thurrock	2,221	660	2,881		
Rochester-upon-Medway	2,742	921	3,663			Uttlesford	350	168	518		
Sevenoaks	961	360	1,321								
Shepway	2,276	540	2,816			Hertfordshire	8,272	2,937	11,209	2.6	2.3
Swale	2,221	740	2,961			Broxbourne	827	298	1,125		
Thanet	3,452	911	4,363			Dacorum	1,052	359	1,411		
Tonbridge and Malling	951	334	1,285			East Hertfordshire	739	299	1,038		
Tunbridge Wells	949	296	1,245			Hertsmere	730	281	1,011		
						North Hertfordshire	985	355	1,340		
Oxfordshire	4,217	1,460	5,677	2.2	1.8	St Albans	785	267	1,052		
Cherwell	767	294	1,061			Stevenage	1,019	380	1,399		
Oxford	1,844	602	2,446			Three Rivers	592	214	806		
South Oxfordshire	684	235	919			Watford	930	267	1,197		
Vale of White Horse	526	172	698			Welwyn Hatfield	613	217	830		
West Oxfordshire	396	157	553								
						Norfolk	12,598	4,433	17,031	5.8	4.7
Surrey	5,833	1,914	7,747	1.9	1.5	Breckland	1,190	488	1,678		
Elmbridge	709	245	954			Broadland	1,015	416	1,431		
Epsom and Ewell	429	151	580			Great Yarmouth	2,896	976	3,872		
Guildford	766	266	1,032			North Norfolk	1,232	446	1,678		
Mole Valley	362	95	457			Norwich	3,409	988	4,397		
Reigate and Banstead	729	227	956			South Norfolk	1,058	441	1,499		
Runnymede	464	141	605			West Norfolk	1,798	678	2,476		
Spelthorne	636	202	838								
Surrey Heath	325	106	431			Suffolk	8,906	3,130	12,036	4.5	3.9
Tandridge	443	150	593			Babergh	808	302	1,110		
Waverley	558	193	751			Forest Heath	488	182	670		
Woking	412	138	550			Ipswich	2,209	618	2,827		
						Mid Suffolk	584	243	827		
West Sussex	5,252	1,756	7,008	2.3	2.0	St Edmundsbury	905	396	1,301		
Adur	465	188	653			Suffolk Coastal	1,198	468	1,666		
Arun	1,032	309	1,341			Waveney	2,714	921	3,635		
Chichester	792	274	1,066								
Crawley	864	275	1,139			SOUTH WEST					
Horsham	535	205	740			Avon (former county)					
MidSussex	632	249	881			Bath & North East Somerset	1,708	697	2,405	3.2	2.8
Worthing	932	256	1,188			Bristol	7,936	2,499	10,435	4.7	4.3
						North Somerset	1,675	610	2,285	4.1	3.4
LONDON						South Gloucestershire	1,764	679	2,443	2.7	2.4
Greater London	172,730	62,909	235,639	6.6	5.8	Cornwall	10,361	3,904	14,265	8.9	6.7
Barking and Dagenham	2,968	953	3,921			Caradon	1,138	448	1,586		
Barnet	4,866	1,963	6,829			Carrick	1,929	638	2,567		
Bexley	3,192	1,272	4,464			Isles of Scilly	18	9	27		
Brent	8,295	2,974	11,269			Kemmer	2,111	696	2,807		
Bromley	3,712	1,201	4,913			North Cornwall	1,351	552	1,903		
Camden	6,148	2,528	8,676			Penwith	1,840	729	2,569		
City of London	84	30	114			Restormel	1,974	832	2,806		
City of Westminster	4,166	1,811	5,977								
Croydon	6,640	2,231	8,871								
Ealing	5,894	2,127	8,021								

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.9 Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at November 13 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce	
Devon	17,902	6,049	23,951	5.9	4.7	Chesterfield	2,336	629	2,965		
East Devon	1,144	424	1,568			Derbyshire Dales	558	241	799		
Exeter	1,869	621	2,490			Erewash	1,429	509	1,938		
Mid Devon	630	268	898			High Peak	1,023	301	1,324		
North Devon	1,337	502	1,839			North East Derbyshire	1,553	441	1,994		
Plymouth	6,420	1,944	8,364			South Derbyshire	923	299	1,222		
South Hams	934	392	1,326			Leicestershire (former county)	</				

2.9 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Claimant count in counties and local authority districts as at November 13 1997

	Male	Female	All	Rate +		Male	Female	All	Rate +		
				Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce				Per cent employees and claimants	Per cent workforce	
Rochdale	4,086	1,041	5,127			Edinburgh, City of	8,297	2,450	10,747	3.9	38
Salford	4,107	990	5,097			Falkirk	3,154	893	4,047	7.6	6.4
Stockport	3,413	967	4,380			Fife	7,525	2,304	9,829	7.9	6.5
Tameside	3,221	984	4,205			Glasgow, City of	20,835	5,042	25,877	7.3	7.1
Trafford	2,901	820	3,721			Highland	5,339	1,756	7,095	8.3	7.2
Wigan	4,669	1,384	6,053			Inverclyde	1,666	351	2,027	6.4	5.9
Lancashire	19,917	5,566	25,483	4.2	3.7	Midlothian	1,174	278	1,452	7.1	4.8
Blackburn	2,261	538	2,799			Moray	1,298	449	1,747	5.7	4.8
Blackpool	3,407	998	4,405			North Ayrshire	3,318	1,131	4,449	9.4	8.5
Burnley	352	259	611			North Lanarkshire	7,653	2,046	9,699	8.7	7.8
Chorley	1,059	328	1,387			Orkney Islands	243	91	334	4.6	3.7
Fylde	459	109	568			Perthshire and Kinross	1,920	598	2,518	5.4	4.5
Hyndburn	907	242	1,149			Renfrewshire	3,878	1,030	4,908	5.5	5.1
Lancaster	2,715	852	3,567			Shetland Islands	264	89	353	3.3	2.9
Pendle	921	274	1,195			South Ayrshire	2,530	792	3,322	7.0	6.2
Preston	2,544	590	3,134			South Lanarkshire	5,767	1,603	7,370	7.0	6.1
Ribble Valley	234	99	333			Stirling	1,504	445	1,949	5.4	4.6
Rossendale	563	199	762			West Dunbartonshire	3,015	725	3,740	10.3	9.2
South Ribble	778	287	1,065			West Lothian	2,310	605	2,915	5.2	4.8
West Lancashire	1,969	571	2,540			Western Isles	1,051	260	1,311	13.4	9.5
Wyre	1,148	320	1,468			NORTHERN IRELAND	46,108	12,197	58,305	8.9	7.8
MERSEYSIDE						Antrim	849	275	1,124		
Merseyside	42,710	11,360	54,070	10.5	9.4	Ards	1,368	444	1,812		
Knowsley	5,379	1,400	6,779			Armagh	1,280	379	1,659		
Liverpool	18,431	4,767	23,198			Ballymena	1,065	336	1,401		
Sefton	6,898	1,824	8,722			Ballymoney	661	153	814		
St Helens	3,745	1,050	4,795			Banbridge	490	172	662		
Wirral	8,257	2,319	10,576			Belfast	10,961	2,523	13,484		
NORTH EAST						Carrickfergus	731	256	987		
Cleveland (former county)						Castlereagh	998	309	1,307		
Hartlepool	3,394	758	4,152	12.2	11.0	Coleraine	1,635	492	2,127		
Middlesborough	5,791	1,223	7,014	10.9	10.3	Cookstown	782	201	983		
Redcar and Cleveland	4,285	1,024	5,309	11.2	9.8	Craigavon	1,573	428	2,001		
Stockton-on-Tees	5,609	1,484	7,093	9.3	8.4	Derry	4,773	1,062	5,835		
Durham (former county)						Down	1,574	498	2,072		
Durham	2,524	617	3,141	6.7	6.3	Dungannon	1,379	434	1,813		
Rest of Durham	10,065	2,625	12,690	7.8	7.0	Fermanagh	1,849	486	2,335		
Chester-le-Street	1,067	268	1,335			Larne	605	181	786		
Derwentside	1,857	440	2,297			Limavady	1,063	205	1,268		
Durham	1,510	453	1,963			Lisburn	2,096	608	2,704		
Easington	1,915	443	2,358			Magherafelt	919	237	1,156		
Sedgefield	1,727	516	2,243			Moyle	595	123	718		
Teesdale	366	134	500			Newry and Mourne	3,189	792	3,981		
Wear Valley	1,623	371	1,994			Newtownabbey	1,312	428	1,740		
Northumberland	5,873	1,728	7,601	7.1	6.1	North Down	1,269	470	1,739		
Alnwick	561	188	749			Omagh	1,559	408	1,967		
Berwick-upon-Tweed	399	157	556			Strabane	1,543	297	1,840		
Blyth Valley	1,707	508	2,215								
Castle Morpeth	781	247	1,028								
Tynedale	700	223	923								
Wansbeck	1,725	405	2,130								
Tyne and Wear	32,320	7,504	39,824	8.4	7.7						
Gateshead	4,859	1,045	5,904								
Newcastle upon Tyne	8,754	2,121	10,875								
North Tyneside	5,079	1,247	6,326								
South Tyneside	5,380	1,336	6,716								
Sunderland	8,248	1,755	10,003								
WALES											
Blaenau Gwent	1,825	450	2,275	10.8	9.5						
Bridgend	2,265	702	2,967	8.4	7.3						
Caerphilly	3,016	890	3,906	7.9	7.1						
Cardiff	6,592	1,670	8,262	4.8	4.4						
Cardiff	2,956	853	3,809	6.9	5.6						
Cardiff	1,072	389	1,461	7.6	5.4						
Cardiff	2,027	560	2,587	8.0	6.1						
Cardiff	1,584	434	2,018	6.4	5.5						
Cardiff	1,913	581	2,494	4.4	4.0						
Cardiff	3,209	980	4,189	9.1	7.1						
Cardiff	1,829	541	2,370	13.0	10.0						
Cardiff	1,208	303	1,511	7.6	6.5						
Cardiff	1,001	404	1,405	4.9	4.2						
Cardiff	2,488	778	3,266	7.4	6.6						
Cardiff	2,916	832	3,748	6.1	5.5						
Cardiff	3,173	958	4,131	13.1	9.2						
Cardiff	1,340	474	1,814	4.4	3.3						
Cardiff	4,514	1,150	5,664	7.5	6.5						
Cardiff	4,333	1,136	5,469	6.2	5.6						
Cardiff	2,038	681	2,719	5.4	4.7						
Cardiff	1,474	395	1,869	5.0	4.3						
Cardiff	1,790	568	2,358	4.7	4.1						
SCOTLAND											
Aberdeen, City of	2,682	772	3,454	2.0	1.9						
Aberdeenshire	1,739	667	2,406	3.5	3.0						
Angus	1,976	740	2,716	8.2	7.2						
Argyll and Bute	1,970	651	2,621	8.2	6.3						
Borders, The Scottish	1,221	376	1,597	4.3	3.5						
Clackmannanshire, The	1,193	326	1,519	11.5	7.6						
Dumfries and Galloway	2,838	929	3,767	6.8	5.6						
Dundee, City of	4,607	1,259	5,866	7.3	6.9						
East Ayrshire	3,330	867	4,197	10.5	8.7						
East Dunbartonshire	1,547	481	2,028	8.4	7.2						
East Lothian	1,222	308	1,530	6.9	3.7						
East Renfrewshire	950	332	1,282	7.9	6.2						

+ Claimant count rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, 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 claimants only. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1996 based denominators.

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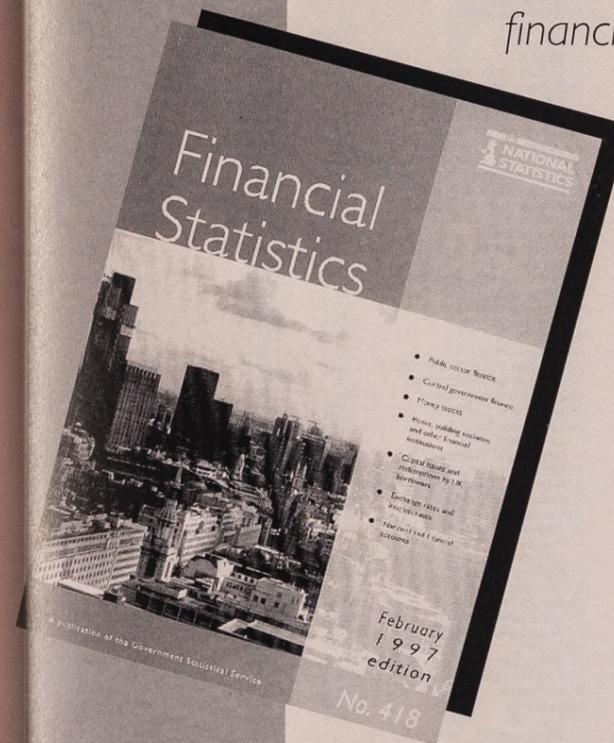
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2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at November 13 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST							
Berkshire							
Bracknell	680	200	880	Beckenham	1,624	514	2,138
Maidenhead	618	184	802	Bethnal Green and Bow	4,395	1,299	5,694
Newbury	464	155	619	Bexleyheath and Crayford	1,034	439	1,473
Reading East	1,004	284	1,288	Brent East	3,238	1,146	4,384
Reading West	874	238	1,112	Brent North	1,403	601	2,004
Slough	1,700	474	2,174	Brent South	3,654	1,227	4,881
Windsor	625	219	844	Brentford and Isleworth	1,715	722	2,437
Wokingham	322	112	434	Bromley and Chislehurst	1,120	341	1,461
Isle of Wight							
Isle of Wight	3,199	1,087	4,286	Camden and Peckham	3,669	1,350	5,019
Kent							
Ashford	1,284	408	1,692	Carshalton and Wallington	1,191	373	1,564
Canterbury	1,480	491	1,971	Chingford and Woodford Green	1,095	454	1,549
Chatham and Aylesford	1,404	442	1,846	Chipping Barnet	1,176	524	1,700
Dartford	1,439	455	1,894	Cities of London and Westminster	2,353	895	3,248
Dover	2,089	535	2,624	Croydon Central	3,324	1,148	4,472
Faversham and Mid Kent	1,031	390	1,421	Croydon North	963	349	1,312
Folkstone and Hythe	2,276	540	2,816	Croydon South	963	349	1,312
Gillingham	1,346	509	1,855	Dagenham	1,406	441	1,847
Gravesend	1,751	642	2,393	Dulwich and West Norwood	3,112	1,254	4,366
Maidstone and The Weald	986	304	1,290	Ealing, Acton and Shepherd's Bush	3,414	1,270	4,684
Medway	1,610	582	2,192	Ealing North	1,934	699	2,633
North Thanet	2,298	594	2,892	Ealing Southall	2,475	881	3,356
Sevenoaks	732	281	1,013	East Ham	3,346	1,056	4,402
Sittingbourne and Sheppey	1,796	606	2,402	Edmonton	2,385	800	3,185
South Thanet	1,895	532	2,427	Eltham	1,822	602	2,424
Tonbridge and Malling	805	277	1,082	Enfield North	1,841	595	2,436
Tunbridge Wells	821	256	1,077	Enfield, Southgate	1,559	626	2,185
Oxfordshire							
Banbury	673	258	931	Enfield, Southgate	2,875	1,009	3,884
Henley	426	143	569	Erith and Thamesmead	1,633	506	2,139
Oxford East	1,555	493	2,048	Falham and Heston	1,694	695	2,389
Oxford West and Abingdon	625	220	845	Finchley and Golders Green	3,362	1,152	4,514
Wantage	524	180	704	Greenwich and Woolwich	4,836	1,846	6,682
Witney	414	166	580	Hackney North and Stoke Newington	4,965	1,749	6,714
Buckinghamshire							
Aylesbury	841	272	1,113	Hackney South and Shoreditch	2,883	1,237	4,120
Beaconsfield	494	195	689	Hammersmith and Fulham	2,596	1,212	3,808
Buckingham	368	145	513	Hampstead and Highgate	1,546	650	2,196
Chesham and Amersham	416	121	537	Harrow East	1,127	467	1,594
Milton Keynes South West	1,149	382	1,531	Harrow West	1,251	414	1,665
North East Milton Keynes	884	319	1,203	Hayes and Harlington	1,996	744	2,740
Wycombe	1,035	286	1,321	Hendon	3,552	1,316	4,868
East Sussex							
Bexhill and Battle	768	272	1,040	Holborn and St Pancras	853	296	1,149
Brighton Kempdown	2,285	759	3,044	Hornchurch	3,411	1,331	4,742
Brighton Pavilion	2,783	1,087	3,870	Hornsey and Wood Green	1,261	518	1,779
Brighton and Hove	1,238	397	1,635	Ilford North	2,574	897	3,471
Eastbourne	2,433	668	3,101	Ilford South	4,047	1,699	5,746
Hastings and Rye	1,910	746	2,656	Islington North	3,296	1,355	4,651
Hove	755	271	1,026	Islington South and Finsbury	1,604	884	2,488
Lewes	539	178	717	Kensington and Chelsea	1,180	461	1,641
Wealden	539	178	717	Kingston and Surbiton	3,690	1,279	4,969
Hampshire							
Aldershot	689	222	911	Lewisham East	2,823	858	3,681
Basingstoke	779	263	1,042	Lewisham West	2,559	842	3,401
East Hampshire	847	226	1,073	Leyton and Wanstead	1,894	640	2,534
Eastleigh	677	226	903	Mitcham and Morden	3,793	1,333	5,126
Fareham	580	210	790	North Southwark and Bermondsey	920	390	1,310
Gosport	1,125	411	1,536	Old Bexley and Sidcup	968	346	1,314
Havant	1,394	411	1,805	Poplar and Canning Town	3,986	1,154	5,140
New Forest East	704	262	966	Putney	1,484	564	2,048
New Forest West	702	224	926	Regent's Park and Kensington North	3,638	1,595	5,233
North East Hampshire	473	164	637	Richmond Park	1,097	469	1,566
North West Hampshire	488	189	677	Romford	847	269	1,116
Portsmouth North	1,252	377	1,629	Ruislip - Northwood	4,087	1,560	5,647
Portsmouth South	2,556	709	3,265	Streatham	789	277	1,066
Romsey	535	190	725	Sutton and Cheam	2,591	943	3,534
Southampton Itchen	2,183	514	2,697	Tooting	5,829	1,949	7,778
Southampton Test	2,196	558	2,754	Tottenham	1,003	359	1,362
Winchester	596	209	805	Twickenham	824	282	1,106
Surrey							
East Surrey	555	184	739	Uxbridge	879	324	1,203
Epsom and Ewell	591	191	782	Vauxhall	5,129	1,824	6,953
Esher and Walton	591	213	804	Walthamstow	2,650	958	3,608
Guildford	594	219	813	West Ham	3,561	1,176	4,737
Mole Valley	389	117	506	Wimbledon	1,011	418	1,429
Reigate	512	163	675	EASTERN			
Runnymede and Weybridge	582	173	755	Cambridgeshire			
South West Surrey	489	164	653	Cambridge	1,378	481	1,859
Spelthorne	636	202	838	Huntingdon	843	354	1,197
Surrey Heath	458	141	599	North East Cambridgeshire	1,302	442	1,744
Woking	436	147	583	North West Cambridgeshire	958	341	1,299
West Sussex							
Arundel and South Downs	418	150	568	Peterborough	1,844	532	2,376
Bognor Regis and Littlehampton	786	236	1,022	South Cambridgeshire	550	226	776
Chichester	770	263	1,033	South East Cambridgeshire	677	275	952
Crawley	864	275	1,139	Essex			
East Worthing and Shoreham	751	273	1,024	Basildon	1,662	536	2,198
Horsham	438	157	595	Billerica	1,136	431	1,567
Mid Sussex	483	195	678	Braintree	1,102	449	1,551
Worthing West	742	207	949	Brentwood and Ongar	640	241	881
LONDON							
Barking	1,562	512	2,074	Castle Point	1,032	357	1,389
Battersea	2,256	880	3,136	Colchester	1,231	430	1,661
Hertfordshire							
				Colchester	1,076	414	1,490
				Epping Forest	1,197	454	1,651
				Harlow	1,868	497	2,365
				Maldon and East Chelmsford	937	285	1,222
				North Essex	669	241	910
				Rayleigh	797	280	1,077
				Rochford and Southend East	2,857	783	3,640
				Saffron Walden	620	292	912
				Southend West	1,601	487	2,088
				Thurrock	1,857	532	2,389
				West Chelmsford	1,066	374	1,440
				Hertfordshire			
				Broxbourne	853	312	1,165
				Hemel Hempstead	825	275	1,100
				Hertford and Stortford	596	231	827

CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics 2.10

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at November 13 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All				
Hertsmer											
Hertsmer	730	281	1,011	Hereford	1,190	436	1,626				
Hitchin and Harpenden	628	232	860	Leominster	804	337	1,141				
North East Hertfordshire	613	225	838	Mid Worcestershire	629	316	945				
South West Hertfordshire	642	230	872	Redditch	1,225	526	1,751				
St Albans	629	209	838	West Worcestershire	704	234	938				
Stevenage	1,091	413	1,504	Worcester	1,212	343	1,555				
Watford	1,078	326	1,404	Wyre Forest	1,127	423	1,550				
Welwyn Hatfield	587	203	790	Staffordshire							
Norfolk											
Great Yarmouth	2,896	976	3,872	Burton	1,473	488	1,961				
Mid Norfolk	1,025	362	1,388	Cannock Chase	1,425	516	1,941				
North Norfolk	1,232	446	1,678	Lichfield	761	322	1,083				
North West Norfolk	1,452	515	1,967	Newcastle-under-Lyme	962	297	1,259				
Norwich North	1,552	531	2,083	South Staffordshire	1,049	395	1,444				
Norwich South	2,366	682	3,048	Stafford	974	327	1,301				
South Norfolk	991	425	1,416	Staffordshire Moorlands	872	314	1,186				
South West Norfolk	1,083	496	1,579	Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,815	464	2,279				
Bedfordshire											
Bedford	1,582	543	2,125	Stoke-on-Trent North	1,145	320	1,465				
Luton North	1,489	487	1,976	Stoke-on-Trent South	1,350	393	1,743				
Luton South	2,121	622	2,743	Stone	591	316	907				
Mid Bedfordshire	498	233	731	Tamworth	1,056	436	1,492				
North East Bedfordshire	571	255	826	Shropshire							
South West Bedfordshire	780	350	1,130	Ludlow	710	274	984				
Suffolk											
Bury St Edmunds	749	335	1,084	North Shropshire	957	364	1,321				
Central Suffolk and North Ipswich	822	310	1,132	Shrewsbury and Atcham	967	333	1,300				
Ipswich	1,835	483	2,318	Telford	1,182	354	1,536				
South Suffolk	834	312	1,146	The Wrekin	739	254	993				
Suffolk Coastal	1,181	448	1,629	Warwickshire							
Waveney	2,534	858	3,392	North Warwickshire	1,036	410	1,446				
West Suffolk	951	384	1,335	Nuneaton	1,146	369	1,515				
SOUTH WEST											
Avon (former county)											
Bath	1,202	465	1,667	Rugby and Kenilworth	1,054	398	1,452				
Bristol East	2,224	697	2,921	Stratford-on-Avon	769	303	1,072				
Bristol North West	1,426	405	1,831	Warwick and Leamington	1,169	364	1,533				
Bristol South	2,167	617	2,784	West Midlands							
Bristol West	2,132	801	2,933	Aldridge - Brownhills	1,119	409	1,528				
Kingswood	1,040	348	1,388	Birmingham Edgbaston	2,426	713	3,139				
Northavon	615	269	884	Birmingham Erdington	2,833	727	3,560				
Wansdyke	602	273	875	Birmingham Hall Green	1,816	581	2,397				
Weston-Super-Mare	1,181	407	1,588	Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,603	690	3,293				
Woodspring	494	203	697	Birmingham Ladywood	5,933	1,635	7,568				
Cornwall											
Falmouth and Camborne	2,411	691	3,102	Birmingham Northfield	1,725	548	2,273				
North Cornwall	2,175	944	3,119	Birmingham Perry Barr	2,770	860	3,630				

2.10 CLAIMANT COUNT Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at November 13 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
North East Derbyshire	1,550	436	1,986	Ashton under Lyne	1,607	443	2,050
South Derbyshire	1,191	384	1,575	Bolton North East	1,608	363	1,971
West Derbyshire	737	312	1,049	Bolton South East	1,592	381	1,973
Leicestershire				Bolton West	755	215	970
Blaby	540	225	765	Bury North	784	225	1,009
Bosworth	536	236	772	Bury South	1,033	344	1,377
Charnwood	617	274	891	Cheadle	604	210	814
Harborough	636	273	909	Denton and Reddish	1,294	375	1,669
Leicester East	1,597	580	2,177	Eccles	1,488	377	1,865
Leicester South	2,479	646	3,125	Hazel Grove	769	245	1,014
Leicester West	2,257	625	2,882	Heywood and Middleton	1,781	499	2,280
Loughborough	1,025	409	1,434	Leigh	1,353	395	1,748
North West Leicestershire	882	293	1,175	Makerfield	1,295	386	1,681
Rutland and Melton	465	197	662	Manchester Blackley	2,674	614	3,288
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				Manchester Central	4,389	1,199	5,588
Humber (former county)				Manchester Withington	3,324	890	4,214
Beverley and Holderness	1,387	528	1,915	Oldham East and Saddleworth	2,481	870	3,351
Brigg and Goolse	1,505	438	1,943	Oldham West and Royton	1,357	382	1,739
Cleethorpe	2,035	634	2,669	Rochdale	1,697	443	2,140
East Yorkshire	1,575	492	2,067	Salford	2,174	513	2,687
Great Grimsby	3,159	783	3,942	Stalybridge and Hyde	1,986	433	2,419
Haltemprice and Howden	805	324	1,129	Stockport	1,373	439	1,812
Kingston upon Hull East	2,899	709	3,608	Stretford and Urmston	1,527	376	1,903
Kingston upon Hull North	3,422	935	4,357	Wigan	1,725	473	2,198
Kingston upon Hull West and Hessle	2,923	805	3,728	Worsley	1,442	439	1,881
Scunthorpe	1,813	522	2,335	Wythenshawe and Sale East	1,212	344	1,556
North Yorkshire				Lancashire			
Harrogate and Knaresborough	786	270	1,056	Blackburn	1,908	420	2,328
Richmond	854	384	1,238	Blackpool North and Fleetwood	1,788	472	2,260
Ryedale	747	305	1,052	Blackpool South	2,427	621	3,048
Scarborough and Whitby	2,128	693	2,821	Burnley	952	259	1,211
Seaby	1,175	426	1,601	Chorley	1,059	328	1,387
Skipton and Ripon	631	276	907	Fylde	650	170	820
Vale of York	565	256	821	Hyndburn	1,027	267	1,294
York, City of	1,936	559	2,495	Lancaster and Wyre	1,151	388	1,539
South Yorkshire				Morecambe and Lunesdale	1,890	585	2,475
Barnsley Central	1,942	434	2,376	Pendle	921	274	1,195
Barnsley East and Mexborough	2,176	557	2,733	Preston	2,312	519	2,831
Barnsley West and Penistone	1,486	411	1,897	Ribble Valley	447	165	612
Don Valley	1,891	474	2,365	Rossendale and Darwen	796	292	1,088
Doncaster Central	2,930	726	3,656	South Ribble	728	279	1,007
Doncaster North	2,287	551	2,838	West Lancashire	1,861	527	2,388
Rother Valley	1,952	549	2,501	MERSEYSIDE			
Rotherham	2,704	648	3,352	Merseyside			
Sheffield Attercliffe	1,927	600	2,527	Birkenhead	3,258	773	4,031
Sheffield Brightside	2,987	700	3,687	Bootle	3,223	683	3,906
Sheffield Central	4,168	1,169	5,337	Crosby	1,430	432	1,862
Sheffield Hallam	916	430	1,346	Crosby	2,691	727	3,418
Sheffield Heeley	2,506	692	3,198	Knowsley North and Sefton East	3,339	867	4,206
Sheffield Hillsborough	1,748	573	2,321	Knowsley South	2,521	629	3,150
Wentworth	2,315	534	2,849	Liverpool Garston	4,860	1,366	6,226
West Yorkshire				Liverpool Riverside	942	4,696	5,638
Batley and Spen	1,340	354	1,694	Liverpool Walton	3,532	919	4,451
Bradford North	2,645	711	3,356	Liverpool Wavertree	3,764	911	4,675
Bradford South	1,944	509	2,453	Liverpool West Derby	1,594	515	2,109
Bradford West	3,098	883	3,981	Southport	1,623	492	2,115
Calder Valley	1,257	424	1,681	St Helens North	2,122	558	2,680
Colne Valley	1,241	488	1,729	St Helens South	2,577	665	3,242
Dewsbury	1,245	331	1,576	Wallasey	1,144	404	1,548
Elmet	1,015	345	1,360	Wirral South	1,278	477	1,755
Halifax	2,120	427	2,547	NORTH EAST			
Hemsworth	2,246	726	2,972	Cleveland (former county)			
Huddersfield	1,317	458	1,775	Hartlepool	3,394	758	4,152
Keighley	3,999	939	4,938	Middlesbrough	4,452	925	5,377
Leeds Central	2,777	678	3,455	Middlesbrough South and East	2,586	638	3,224
Leeds East	1,765	580	2,345	Redcar	3,038	684	3,722
Leeds North East	1,229	407	1,636	Stockton North	3,330	857	4,187
Leeds North West	2,106	568	2,674	Stockton South	2,279	627	2,906
Leeds West	1,302	393	1,695	Northumberland			
Morley and Rothwell	1,143	363	1,506	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,283	444	1,727
Normanton	1,667	419	2,086	Blyth Valley	1,707	508	2,215
Pontefract and Castleford	741	261	1,002	Hexham	811	271	1,082
Pudsey	1,122	379	1,501	Wansbeck	2,072	505	2,577
Shipley	1,847	546	2,393	Durham			
Wakefield				Bishop Auckland	1,884	484	2,368
NORTH WEST				Darlington	2,389	572	2,961
Cheshire				Durham City of	1,510	453	1,963
Chester, City of	1,418	359	1,777	Easington	1,678	395	2,073
Congleton	683	242	925	North Durham	1,842	436	2,278
Crewe and Nantwich	1,261	422	1,683	North West Durham	1,799	463	2,262
Eddisbury	790	277	1,067	Sedgefield	1,487	439	1,926
Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,335	387	1,722	Tyne and Wear			
Halton	2,135	576	2,711	Blaydon	1,675	370	2,045
Macclesfield	862	230	1,092	Gateshead East and Washington West	1,745	433	2,178
Tatton	644	201	845	Houghton and Washington East	1,951	444	2,395
Warrington North	1,302	387	1,689	Jarrow	2,338	560	2,898
Warrington South	955	352	1,307	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	2,496	692	3,188
Weaver Vale	1,665	509	2,174	Newcastle upon Tyne East and Wallsend	2,949	709	3,658
Cumbria				Newcastle upon Tyne North	1,969	464	2,433
Barrow and Furness	2,078	447	2,525	North Tyneside	2,404	594	2,998
Carlisle	1,311	404	1,715	South Shields	3,246	810	4,056
Copeland	2,036	517	2,553	Sunderland North	2,539	501	3,040
Penrith and The Border	652	260	912	Sunderland South	3,206	638	3,844
Westmorland and Lonsdale	607	235	842	Tyne Bridge	3,760	787	4,547
Workington	2,122	578	2,700	Tynemouth	2,042	502	2,544
Greater Manchester							
Altrincham and Sale West	881	277	1,158				

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.10 Area statistics

Claimant count in Parliamentary constituencies as at November 13 1997

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Paisley South	1,834	461	2,295
Aberavon	1,195	366	1,561	Perth	1,275	377	1,652
Allyn and Deeside	1,026	322	1,348	Ross Skye and Inverness West	1,949	678	2,627
Blaenau Gwent	1,825	450	2,275	Roxburgh and Berwickshire	745	233	978
Brecon and Radnorshire	830	294	1,124	Stirling	1,238	363	1,601
Bridgend	1,289	449	1,738	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,294	375	1,669
Caerphilly	1,639	483	2,122	Tweeddale Ettrick and Lauderdale	664	197	861
Caerphilly	1,789	486	2,275	West Aberdeenshire and Kincardine	518	243	761
Cardiff Central	1,800	520	2,320	West Renfrewshire	905	210	1,115
Cardiff North	778	236	1,014	Western Isles	1,051	260	1,311
Cardiff South and Penarth	2,220	486	2,706	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Cardiff West	2,037	505	2,542	Belfast East	2,090	544	2,634
Cardiff West	957	298	1,255	Belfast North	3,163	677	3,840
Cardiff West	1,809	535	2,344	Belfast South	2,499	948	3,447
Cardiff West	1,072	389	1,461	Belfast West	4,626	667	5,293
Ceredigion	957	337	1,294	East Antrim	1,955	584	2,539
Clwyd	1,045	309	1,354	East Londonderry	2,698	697	3,395
Clwyd West	1,691	455	2,146	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	2,666	776	3,442
Conwy	1,398	338	1,736	Foyle	4,773	1,062	5,835
Cynon Valley	887	259	1,146	Lagan Valley	1,395	529	1,924
Delyn	1,043	323	1,366	Mid Ulster	2,263	582	2,845
Gower	797	307	1,104	Newry and Armagh	3,466	867	4,333
Islwyn	1,540	432	1,972	North Antrim	2,321	612	2,933
Llanelli	987	338	1,325	North Down	1,525	557	2,082
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,638	390	2,028	South Antrim	1,542	556	2,098
Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	951	378	1,329	South Down	2,521	773	3,294
Monmouth	487	168	655	Strangford	1,648	528	2,176
Montgomeryshire	1,293	412	1,705	Upper Bann	1,855	533	2,388
Neath	1,346	417	1,763	West Tyrone	3,102	705	3,807
Newport East	1,722	475	2,197				
Newport West	1,242	333	1,575				
Ogmore	1,412	378	1,790				
Pontypridd	1,823	546	2,369				
Preseli Pembrokeshire	1,567	399	1,966				
Rhondda	1,688	357	2,045				
Swansea East	1,602	361	1,963				
Swansea West	1,372	361	1,733				
Torfaen	1,297	323	1,620				
Vale of Clwyd	1,666	559	2,225				
Vale of Glamorgan	1,017	309	1,326				
Wrexham	1,829	541	2,370				
Ynys-Mon							
SCOTLAND							
Aberdeen Central	1,196	331	1,527				
Aberdeen North	710	201	911				
Aberdeen South	1,947	498	2,445				
Airdrie and Shotts	1,423	521	1,944				
Angus	1,447	499	1,946				
Argyll and Bute	1,627	504	2,131				

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

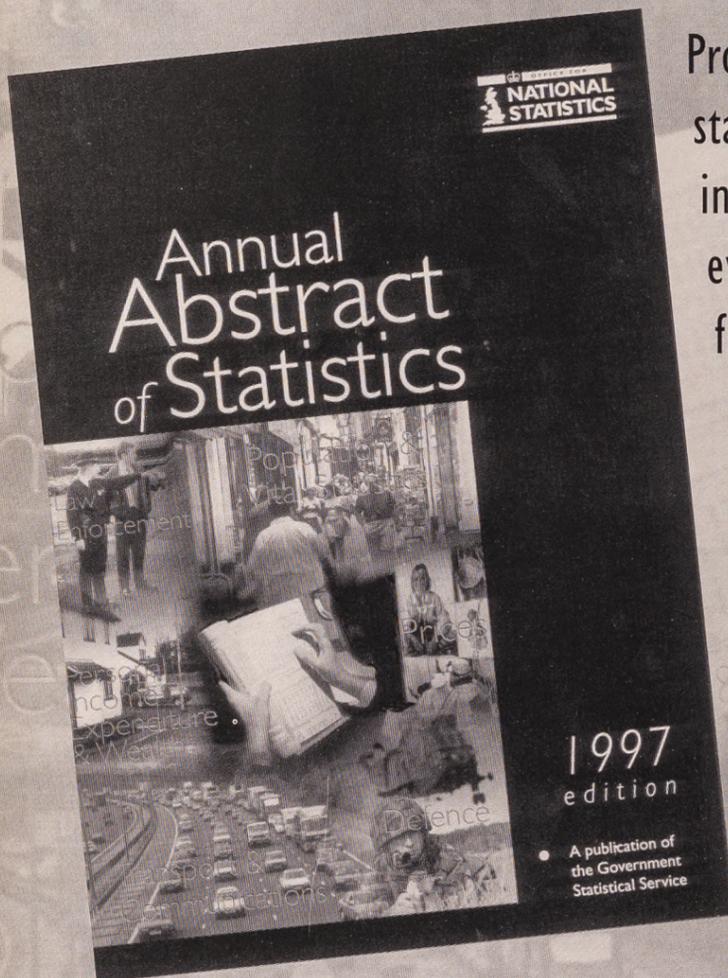
	EU average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)											
1992	9.2	6.9	10.1	10.7	..	7.3	11.2	9.2	12.4	10.4	6.6
1993	10.7	7.2	10.4	10.8	4.0	8.9	11.2	10.1	16.9	11.7	7.9
1994	11.1	7.1	9.6	9.8	3.8	10.0	10.4	8.2	17.4	12.3	8.4
1995	10.7	6.8	8.7	8.6	3.9	9.9	9.5	7.2	16.3	11.7	8.2
1996	10.9	6.8	8.2	8.6	4.4	9.8	9.7	6.9	15.4	12.4	8.9
1996 Oct	10.8	6.8	8.0	8.8	4.4	9.6	10.0	6.6	14.8	12.6	9.0
1996 Nov	10.8	6.8	7.7	8.5	4.3	9.5	10.0	6.4	15.1	12.6	9.1
1996 Dec	10.8	6.8	7.7	8.6	4.3	9.5	9.7	6.3	14.6	12.5	9.2
1997 Jan	10.8	6.8	7.6	8.6	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.7	15.2	12.5	9.4
1997 Feb	10.8	6.8	7.4	8.8	4.4	9.5	9.7	6.4	15.1	12.5	9.4
1997 Mar	10.8	6.7	7.5	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.3	6.3	15.1	12.5	9.5
1997 Apr	10.7	6.6	7.3	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.6	6.3	15.3	12.5	9.5
1997 May	10.8	6.6	7.1	8.8	4.4	9.6	9.5	6.3	16.3	12.6	9.3
1997 Jun	10.7	6.7	7.3	8.5	4.5	9.6	9.1	6.1	14.3	12.6	9.7
1997 Jul	10.7	6.6	7.0	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.4	12.5	12.6	9.7
1997 Aug	10.7	6.6	7.0	8.7	4.5	9.6	9.0	6.3	12.6	12.6	9.9
1997 Sep	10.7	6.7	7.2	8.5	4.5	9.5	9.0	5.8	13.0	12.6	10.0
1997 Oct	10.7	..	7.0	8.3	4.5	9.4	..	5.8	13.0	12.6	10.0
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1996 Nov		1930	779		226	571	1532	229	439	3122	4113
1996 Dec		1883	792		220	570	1485	228	439	3082	4163
1997 Jan		1815	791		230	565	1481	232	435	3100	4311
1997 Feb		1748	811		235	576	1477	226	430	3092	4313
1997 Mar		1711	803		231	577	1418	223	425	3088	4291
1997 Apr		1654	802		235	579	1464	223	420	3081	4302
1997 May		1637	810		234	574	1453	224	416	3114	4363
1997 Jun		1600	778		236	580	1396	223	413	3131	4370
1997 Jul		1545	801		237	576	1384	226	408	3113	4407
1997 Aug		1495	799		235	577	1388	221	403	3133	4453
1997 Sep		1474	792		235	..	1385	213	398	3128	4487
1997 Oct		1464	773		235	..	1409	..	393	..	4513
1997 Nov		1442	779		..	..	1394	..	389	..	4523
% rate: latest month		5.1	8.4	7.1	13.4	9.0	7.7	15.4	12.5	11.3	..
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months		-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	N/C	-0.1	-0.5	0.0	0.3	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED											
1992		2779	925		193	473	1640	315	328	2818	2953
1993		2919	939		222	550	1649	345	441	2999	3443
1994		2639	856		215	589	1541	340	453	3094	3633
1995		2326	766		216	597	1422	285	427	2976	3632
1996		2122	783		231	588	1469	242	405	3063	3900
1996 Nov		1871	737		235	579	1447	214	428	3197	3942
1996 Dec		1868	806		261	580	1412	214	468	3189	4143
1997 Jan		1908	854		302	579	1578	259	453	3264	4658
1997 Feb		1828	906		289	572	1566	245	438	3205	4612
1997 Mar		1745	845		252	560	1530	237	424	3120	4417
1997 Apr		1688	800		236	551	1493	227	410	3020	4317
1997 May		1621	792		211	537	1469	211	395	2982	4215
1997 Jun		1550	751		194	541	1378	203	421	2947	4212
1997 Jul		1585	751		193	588	1431	221	428	2964	4354
1997 Aug		1579	765		195	607	1394	222	396	3075	4372
1997 Sep		1514	793		197	..	1258	197	381	3158	4308
1997 Oct		1433	735		219	..	1300	..	378	..	4291
1997 Nov		1388	737		..	..	1323	..	377	..	4291
% rate: latest month		4.9	8.0	6.7	14.1	8.6	7.1	15.3	N/A	11.2	..
Latest month: change on a year ago		-1.8	-0.1	0.2	-0.4	-1.0	-0.8	-1.9	N/A	0.9	..

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 far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The OECD are now using Eurostat unemployment rates for all EU countries. Rates for all other countries are calculated by the OECD.
 The following 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.
 ++ 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.
 N/C Not available.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1992	7.9	13.4	9.0	2.2	2.1	5.6	5.9	4.2	18.5	5.8	2.9	7.4
1993	8.6	15.6	10.3	2.5	2.7	6.6	6.0	5.7	22.8	9.5	3.8	6.8
1994	8.9	14.3	11.4	2.9	3.2	7.1	5.5	7.0	24.1	9.8	3.6	6.1
1995	9.2	12.3	11.9	3.1	2.9	6.9	5.0	7.3	22.9	9.2	3.3	5.6
1996	9.6	11.8	12.0	3.4	3.3	6.3	4.9	7.3	22.1	10.0	..	5.4
1996 Oct	..	11.2	12.0	3.4	3.4	6.2	..	7.1	21.7	10.1	..	5.3
1996 Nov	..	11.0	12.0	3.4	3.5	6.2	4.7	7.1	21.7	10.2	..	5.3
1996 Dec	..	10.9	12.1	3.3	3.6	6.1	..	7.1	21.4	10.6	..	5.4
1997 Jan	..	10.7	12.1	3.3	3.6	5.9	..	7.0	21.2	10.4	..	5.3
1997 Feb	..	10.6	12.2	3.3	3.6	5.7	4.2	7.1	21.2	10.9	..	5.2
1997 Mar	..	10.3	12.2	3.3	3.7	5.5	..	6.6	21.0	10.7	..	4.8
1997 Apr	..	10.2	12.2	3.6	3.7	5.5	4.5	6.5	20.9	10.8	..	5.0
1997 May	..	10.2	12.1	3.5	3.7	5.6	..	6.4	20.2	10.8	..	4.8
1997 Jun	..	10.2	12.1	3.4	3.8	5.5	..	6.3	20.9	10.5	..	4.9
1997 Jul	..	10.1	..	3.4	3.8	5.4	4.1	6.2	20.6	9.8	..	4.9
1997 Aug	..	10.0	..	3.4	3.7	5.1	..	6.1	20.7	9.9	..	4.7
1997 Sep	..	9.9	..	3.4	3.7	..	..	6.0	20.8	9.8	..	4.6
1997 Oct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1996 Nov	180	269	..	2180	6.0	432	87	..	2220	..	184	7187
1996 Dec	181	267	..	2220	6.3	427	84	..	2208	..	188	7167
1997 Jan	191	263	2817	2220	6.2	415	82	..	2198	..	194	7268
1997 Feb	191	260	..	2280	6.2	399	81	..	2190	..	195	7205
1997 Mar	212	261	..	2190	6.1	389	81	..	2167	..	196	7144
1997 Apr	204	257	2864	2250	6.4	386	78	..	2160	..	195	6714
1997 May	212	256	..	2380	6.5	394	78	..	2124	..	194	6534
1997 Jun	221	256	..	2360	6.4	393	72	..	2123	..	192	6836
1997 Jul	222	255	2731	2320	6.5	387	71	..	2085	..	189	6583
1997 Aug	226	254	..	2290	6.5	374	73	..	2075	..	188	6677
1997 Sep	227	251	..	2330	6.5	353	..	..	2075	..	185	6752
1997 Oct	..	250	..	..	..	353	..	..	..	..	..	6467
1997 Nov	..	246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6249
% rate: latest month	N/A	N/A	12.1	3.4	N/A	..	3.2	..	13.0	..	5.2	4.6
Latest 3 months: change on previous 3 months	N/A	N/A	-0.3	-0.1	N/A	..	-0.2	..	-0.4	..	-0.1	-0.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1992	185	283	2549	1421	2.7	337	114	317	2260	232	92	9384
1993	176	294	2335	1656	3.5	417	118	347	2538	356	163	8734
1994	180	282	2561	1920	4.6	485	110	396	2647	340	171	7997
1995	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
1996 Nov	197	263	..	2120	6.4	432	77	463	2251	343	183	6816
1996 Dec	211	270	..	2080	6.5	437	79	460	2216	385	192	6680
1997 Jan	226	269	2809	2220	6.9	429	90	471	2257	383	206	7933
1997 Feb	226	264	..	2300	6.8	415	84	481	2263	357	206	7647
1997 Mar	227	262	..	2340	6.4	399	81	472	2228	339	202	7399
1997 Apr	211											

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UNITED KINGDOM		INFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1996	Nov 14	268.7	-43.2	190.3	-28.7	78.3	-14.6	21.2
	Dec 12	257.7	-30.6	189.9	-22.9	67.8	-7.7	17.9
1997	Jan 9	303.3	-18.9	215.0	-8.6	88.3	-10.4	25.3
	Feb 13	292.3	-16.9	206.6	-13.1	85.7	-3.8	23.0
	Mar 13	263.4	-6.1	188.2	-1.9	75.1	-4.3	21.4
	Apr 10	270.4	-21.0	190.2	-10.4	80.2	-10.6	25.2
	May 9	257.0	3.9	185.0	5.7	71.9	-1.8	20.8
	Jun 12	261.9	6.4	186.6	9.0	75.3	-2.7	20.5
	Jul 10	338.0	-26.4	223.7	-9.2	114.3	-17.1	26.3
	Aug 14	289.6	-19.1	194.3	-5.6	95.3	-13.6	25.1
	Sep 11	279.8	-0.9	190.6	1.6	89.2	-2.5	22.7
	Oct 9	280.6	1.5	196.6	1.9	84.0	-0.3	22.5
	Nov 13	269.3	0.6	192.8	2.5	76.5	-1.8	21.3

UNITED KINGDOM		OUTFLOW +						
Month ending		Male and Female		Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1996	Nov 14	360.4	31.0	249.7	24.5	110.7	6.5	30.8
	Dec 12	261.1	0.7	182.9	1.8	78.2	-1.2	21.2
1997	Jan 9	260.5	27.3	179.4	19.9	81.1	7.4	23.0
	Feb 13	361.6	44.3	258.8	33.3	102.8	11.0	30.1
	Mar 13	352.8	20.7	254.2	17.4	98.5	3.3	28.5
	Apr 10	332.5	33.7	237.4	24.1	95.1	9.6	28.5
	May 8	330.0	-5.9	238.1	2.9	92.0	-8.8	26.9
	Jun 12	322.9	23.1	235.6	19.6	87.3	3.5	24.0
	Jul 10	299.9	2.5	215.0	0.5	84.9	2.0	22.3
	Aug 14	294.9	6.0	207.1	4.7	87.7	1.4	22.1
	Sep 11	350.9	7.2	238.5	13.5	112.4	-6.2	29.1
	Oct 9	368.0	-48.1	254.0	-27.1	113.9	-21.0	27.3
	Nov 13	308.5	-51.9	217.7	-32.0	90.7	-19.9	23.6

* The claimant count flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.
+ The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in Table 2.20. While Table 2.20 relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

2.20 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSANDS

INFLOW Month ending	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over		
MALE											
1997 Jun 12	4.9	16.9	38.5	30.8	23.8	31.2	23.9	8.4	2.6	181.1	
Jul 10	4.8	21.8	59.0	35.8	26.1	33.2	25.3	8.6	2.7	217.3	
Aug 14	4.8	19.5	45.5	31.4	23.5	30.8	23.3	7.9	2.4	189.1	
Sep 11	4.7	22.1	40.4	30.6	22.9	30.3	23.3	8.0	2.3	184.5	
Oct 9	4.6	19.5	41.4	32.4	23.8	32.1	25.3	9.0	2.8	190.9	
Nov 13	4.2	18.2	38.6	31.8	24.4	32.9	25.8	9.1	2.9	187.8	
FEMALE											
1997 Jun 12	3.6	9.4	17.1	10.5	6.8	10.5	11.1	3.4	0.0	72.4	
Jul 10	3.7	14.1	37.1	14.8	8.6	13.6	13.3	3.7	0.0	108.9	
Aug 14	3.5	12.7	25.6	12.8	7.7	13.0	13.1	3.7	0.0	92.0	
Sep 11	3.7	14.9	20.4	11.7	7.4	11.7	11.9	3.4	0.0	85.2	
Oct 9	3.6	12.2	19.1	11.6	7.3	11.3	11.9	3.6	0.0	80.8	
Nov 13	3.1	10.2	16.7	10.9	6.8	10.9	11.9	3.7	0.0	74.1	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1997 Jun 12	1.3	1.9	0.4	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.2	-0.3	9.2	
Jul 10	0.9	-0.4	-8.4	-0.4	0.3	0.4	-1.0	-0.1	-0.4	-9.1	
Aug 14	0.9	-0.1	-3.0	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-1.3	-0.6	-0.7	-6.1	
Sep 11	1.1	0.8	-1.5	0.3	0.6	1.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.6	0.3	
Oct 9	0.7	0.9	-0.9	0.6	0.7	1.7	-1.2	-0.4	-0.5	1.6	
Nov 13	0.2	1.8	-1.0	0.5	0.7	1.2	-0.2	-1.0	-0.4	2.0	
FEMALE											
1997 Jun 12	0.8	0.6	-1.5	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-0.5	0.2	0.0	-1.9	
Jul 10	0.9	-1.2	-9.3	-1.6	-1.2	-1.9	-1.4	-0.1	0.0	-15.9	
Aug 14	0.4	-0.5	-3.7	-1.3	-1.6	-3.5	-3.2	-0.5	0.0	-13.8	
Sep 11	0.8	0.3	-2.3	-0.9	-0.4	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-2.8	
Oct 9	0.6	0.3	-1.6	-0.6	-0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	-0.6	
Nov 13	0.1	0.5	-1.2	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	-1.9	

OUTFLOW Month ending	Age group										All ages
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +		
MALE											
1997 Jun 12	4.5	16.9	44.8	37.0	29.2	38.6	30.7	11.8	4.2	211.6	
Jul 10	4.1	15.6	43.4	34.4	27.1	35.8	27.9	10.4	3.5	203.3	
Aug 14	3.8	15.3	44.8	33.1	25.7	34.2	26.2	9.5	3.2	191.9	
Sep 11	4.6	19.6	52.4	38.4	29.4	38.4	29.0	10.0	3.5	221.4	
Oct 9	4.6	23.1	56.4	40.9	30.8	40.3	30.2	10.6	3.6	247.7	
Nov 13	4.0	17.6	44.8	35.4	27.1	36.7	27.9	9.9	3.4	201.9	
FEMALE											
1997 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	
Aug 14	2.8	9.6	23.8	11.7	7.4	11.4	11.7	3.7	0.1	82.2	
Sep 11	3.7	12.7	30.1	15.3	9.4	14.8	14.7	4.4	0.1	107.3	
Oct 9	3.6	15.1	29.3	15.2	9.5	14.3	14.9	4.7	0.1	108.8	
Nov 13	3.1	11.3	21.7	12.7	7.8	12.1	12.9	4.2	0.1	81.9	
Changes on a year earlier											
MALE											
1997 Jun 12	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.6	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	
Aug 14	1.1	1.4	-1.6	-0.6	-0.1	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	-0.9	-1.8	
Sep 11	1.3	2.3	-0.4	1.2	1.4	2.2	0.7	-0.2	-0.9	7.5	
Oct 9	0.5	-1.6	-11.0	-4.2	-2.9	-2.3	-2.6	-1.0	-1.2	-26.0	
Nov 13	0.4	0.3	-7.1	-4.8	-3.5	-3.2	-4.0	-2.0	-1.4	-25.2	
FEMALE											
1997 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	-1.6	-0.7	-0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	-0.1	-0.5	
Aug 14	0.7	0.2	-2.4	-0.6	-0.4	0.3	0.7	0.2	-0.1	-1.4	
Sep 11	1.1	1.2	-2.1	-0.8	-1.0	-2.8	-2.7	-0.3	-0.1	-7.4	
Oct 9	0.4	-2.0	-8.4	-3.2	-2.2	-2.2	-1.2	-0.1	-0.1	-18.9	
Nov 13	0.3	-0.6	-5.3	-2.8	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2	-0.8	-0.1	-15.8	

* 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 ES local offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

2.21

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending October 1997

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
United Kingdom									
16-17	10.1	13.0	23.2	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	39.0	59.6	98.6	14	15	15	7	8	8
20-24	87.0	157.8	244.8	18	24	22	7	10	9
25-29	43.4	114.6	158.0	24	39	35	9	13	12
30-34	26.8	87.6	114.4	28	49	44	10	15	14
35-39	20.5	64.6	85.1	27	54	47	9	15	13
40-44	20.9	50.5	71.4	28	56	48	10	15	13
45-49	21.8	44.6	66.4	31	57	48	9	15	13
50-54	20.2	42.4	62.6	33	50	45	11	15	13
55-59	13.0	30.7	43.7	44	59	54	15	17	16
60 & over	0.4	10.6	11.0	148	53	57	57	16	17
All ages	303.2	676.1	979.3	23	40	35	8	12	10
North East									
16-17	0.7	1.0	1.7	8	7	7	5	6	5
18-19	2.3	3.7	6.0	15	18	17	8	10	9
20-24	4.2	9.0	13.2	19	27	24	8	11	10
25-29	1.8	6.3	8.1	27	42	38	10	13	12
30-34	1.2	4.9	6.1	25	49	44	9	15	13
35-39	1.0	3.9	4.9	29	50	45	10	11	11
40-44	1.1	3.2	4.3	28	48	43	9	10	10
45-49	1.1	2.8	3.9	34	48	44	10	10	10
50-54	1.0	2.7	3.7	32	43	40	11	11	11
55-59	0.6	1.9	2.5	57	52	53	17	13	14
60 & over	0.0	0.6	0.6	244	60	66	122	17	18
All ages	15.1	39.9	55.0	24	39	35	9	11	10
North West (GOR)									
16-17	1.1	1.4	2.5	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	3.9	6.5	10.3	13	14	14	7	8	7
20-24	8.3	16.9	25.2	15	20	19	7	9	8
25-29	3.8	11.8	15.5	20	32	29	8	11	10
30-34	2.4	8.5	10.9	22	40	36	8	13	12
35-39	1.8	6.1	7.9	20	44	38	7	14	12
40-44	1.9	4.6	6.6	23	48	40	8	14	11
45-49	2.0	4.1	6.2	26	50	42	9	14	12
50-54	1.8	4.1	5.9	24	43	37	9	13	11
55-59	1.2	2.8	4.0	38	49	46	12	15	14
60 & over	0.0	0.9	1.0	209	48	54	70	14	15
All ages	28.2	67.8	96.0	19	33	29	7	11	9
Merseyside									
16-17	0.3	0.5	0.8	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	1.3	2.0	3.3	18	20	19	10	11	11
20-24	2.8	5.3	8.1	24	32	30	9	13	11
25-29	1.3	3.6	4.9	32	51	46	11	19	16
30-34	0.7	2.7	3.5	41	62	57	13	21	19
35-39	0.6	2.0	2.6	31	70	61	11	23	19
40-44	0.6	1.5	2.1	32	82	67	10	24	17
45-49	0.6	1.2	1.8	37	83	69	12	19	17
50-54	0.5	1.3	1.8	43	65	59	14	16	15
55-59	0.3	0.9	1.3	57	78	72	18	22	20
60 & over	0.0	0.3	0.3	232	62	78	100	16	18
All ages	9.1	21.4	30.5	30	52	45	10	16	14
York & Humberside									
16-17	1.1	1.4	2.6	8	7	8	5	5	5
18-19	3.7	5.9	9.7	14	16	16	7	9	8
20-24	7.9	16.0	23.8	18	23	21	8	9	9
25-29	3.6	11.3	14.9	25	36	33	9	13	12
30-34	2.2	8.2	10.4	26	42	38	10	13	12
35-39	1.8	6.0	7.8	27	48	43	8	14	12
40-44	1.8	4.8	6.6	25	46	40	9	13	12
45-49	2.0	4.4	6.3	26	47	40	9	13	11
50-54	1.8	4.1	5.9	28	43	38	11	13	12
55-59	1.1	3.0	4.1	45	56	53	15	17	16
60 & over	0.0	0.9	1.0	111	59	60	59	16	17
All ages	27.0	66.1	93.1	22	35	32	8	11	10
East Midlands									
16-17	0.7	0.8	1.4	9	8	8	7	6	7
18-19	2.5	3.9	6.5	14	15	14	7	8	7
20-24	5.9	10.5	16.4	17	24	22	7	9	8
25-29	2.6	7.6	10.2	26	48	42	9	15	13
30-34	1.7	5.6							

2.21 CLAIMANT COUNT

Average duration

Average duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending October 1997

Age (years)	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean duration (weeks)			Median duration (weeks)		
	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
London									
16-17	0.9	1.0	1.8	9	9	9	7	6	6
18-19	4.2	5.6	9.9	16	17	17	9	9	9
20-24	11.9	17.7	29.7	23	30	28	9	11	10
25-29	8.4	16.8	25.2	30	47	41	11	17	15
30-34	5.3	14.1	19.4	36	60	54	12	22	18
35-39	3.3	9.9	13.2	36	69	61	12	24	20
40-44	2.9	6.7	9.6	36	73	62	13	26	21
45-49	2.8	5.4	8.2	40	74	62	13	26	21
50-54	2.6	4.5	7.1	41	69	58	14	23	19
55-59	1.9	3.5	5.4	50	70	63	20	25	23
60 & over	0.1	1.3	1.4	134	65	69	71	24	25
All ages	44.3	86.6	130.9	30	52	45	10	17	14
South East (GOR)									
16-17	0.9	1.0	1.9	7	7	7	5	4	5
18-19	3.1	5.1	8.2	12	14	13	6	7	7
20-24	7.6	14.1	21.8	15	20	19	6	8	7
25-29	3.9	10.5	14.3	21	33	30	7	11	10
30-34	2.4	8.1	10.5	25	40	36	9	13	12
35-39	1.8	5.1	7.0	26	45	41	9	14	12
40-44	1.9	5.1	7.0	26	44	39	9	13	12
45-49	2.1	4.6	6.7	29	47	42	9	15	12
50-54	2.2	4.6	6.7	29	45	40	10	14	12
55-59	1.5	3.3	4.8	35	54	48	12	15	14
60 & over	0.0	1.2	1.3	106	35	38	44	11	12
All ages	27.4	63.5	90.9	21	34	30	7	10	9
South West									
16-17	0.6	0.9	1.5	6	6	6	5	4	5
18-19	2.7	4.3	6.9	12	13	12	6	7	6
20-24	6.2	11.4	17.6	15	21	19	6	8	7
25-29	3.1	8.2	11.3	23	34	31	8	11	10
30-34	1.9	6.4	8.3	26	46	41	9	13	12
35-39	1.5	4.7	6.2	24	49	43	7	13	12
40-44	1.6	3.7	5.3	23	50	42	8	14	12
45-49	1.8	3.5	5.3	29	54	45	8	14	12
50-54	1.7	3.5	5.1	33	46	42	10	14	13
55-59	1.0	2.4	3.4	38	54	49	14	17	16
60 & over	0.0	0.8	0.8	125	39	43	53	16	16
All ages	22.2	49.6	71.8	21	36	32	7	10	9
Wales									
16-17	0.6	0.8	1.4	8	8	8	6	6	6
18-19	2.2	3.6	5.9	14	16	15	7	9	8
20-24	5.1	9.3	14.4	15	24	21	7	10	9
25-29	2.1	5.9	8.0	23	37	33	8	13	11
30-34	1.3	4.4	5.7	22	46	41	9	15	13
35-39	1.1	3.3	4.3	23	51	44	8	14	12
40-44	1.1	2.6	3.7	23	58	47	8	15	12
45-49	1.2	2.3	3.5	25	53	44	9	15	13
50-54	1.1	2.2	3.3	26	42	37	9	14	12
55-59	0.6	1.6	2.2	37	52	48	13	17	16
60 & over	0.0	0.4	0.4	184	51	55	62	14	15
All ages	16.3	36.4	52.8	20	37	31	8	12	10
Scotland									
16-17	1.8	2.4	4.2	9	9	9	7	7	7
18-19	4.3	6.6	10.9	14	17	16	9	10	9
20-24	8.3	17.2	25.5	16	23	21	7	11	9
25-29	4.5	12.5	17.0	19	33	30	8	13	11
30-34	3.0	9.5	12.4	23	42	38	9	14	12
35-39	2.5	7.4	9.9	21	44	38	8	12	11
40-44	2.6	5.8	8.4	24	49	41	8	12	11
45-49	2.4	5.0	7.4	25	51	43	9	13	11
50-54	2.1	4.7	6.8	29	45	40	11	13	12
55-59	1.4	3.3	4.7	42	56	52	15	16	16
60 & over	0.0	1.1	1.2	111	51	37	37	16	17
All ages	32.8	75.5	108.3	20	35	31	8	12	10
Northern Ireland									
16-17	0.1	0.1	0.1	6	6	6	2	4	3
18-19	2.2	2.5	4.8	11	13	12	5	6	5
20-24	4.6	5.4	9.9	14	25	20	8	11	9
25-29	1.7	3.0	4.8	20	44	35	9	14	11
30-34	0.9	2.1	3.0	32	72	61	9	17	13
35-39	0.7	1.5	2.2	28	91	71	8	19	13
40-44	0.7	1.2	1.9	28	113	81	8	20	12
45-49	0.6	0.9	1.5	34	127	90	9	25	14
50-54	0.5	0.8	1.4	43	118	90	9	20	14
55-59	0.4	0.7	1.0	69	122	104	14	23	19
60 & over	0.0	0.3	0.3	300	139	146	81	23	24
All ages	12.5	18.6	30.9	21	57	43	8	13	10

Notes: 1 Claims in this Table terminated in the August 1997-October 1997 accounting months.
2 Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.

CLAIMANT COUNT 2.24

By sought and usual occupation

United Kingdom as at November 13 1997

Description	SOC Major sub-groups	Usual occupation						Sought occupation					
		Men		Women		All		Men		Women		All	
		Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent	Thousand	Per cent
Corporate managers and administrators	10-15&19	29.0	2.8	7.4	2.3	36.3	2.6	31.0	2.9	8.3	2.6	39.3	2.9
Managers/proprietors in agriculture and services	16-17	15.3	1.5	4.4	1.4	19.7	1.4	15.6	1.5	4.7	1.4	20.2	1.5
Science and engineering professionals	20-21	11.6	1.1	1.6	0.5	13.2	1.0	14.0	1.3	2.3	0.7	16.3	1.2
Health professionals	22	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.1
Teaching professionals	23	9.7	0.9	8.5	2.6	18.2	1.3	10.5	1.0	9.2	2.8	19.7	1.4
Other professional occupations	24-29	7.8	0.7	3.0	0.9	10.8	0.8	9.3	0.9	4.0	1.2	13.3	1.0
Science and engineering associate professionals	30-32	11.5	1.1	1.5	0.5	13.0	0.9	14.5	1.4	2.0	0.6	16.5	1.2
Health associate professionals	34	1.2	0.1	2.6	0.8	3.8	0.3	1.5	0.1	3.1	1.0	4.6	0.3
Other associate professional occupations	33&35-39	33.5	3.2	14.5	4.5	48.0	3.5	42.2	4.0	19.1	5.9	61.3	4.5
Clerical occupations	40-44&49	94.2	8.9	53.4	16.5	147.6	10.7	119.2	11.3	65.3	20.2	184.5	13.4
Secretarial occupations	45-46	1.5	0.1	14.6	4.5	16.1	1.2	1.7	0.2	16.4	5.1	18.1	1.3
Skilled construction trades	50	62.5	5.9	0.4	0.1	62.9	4.6	66.0	6.3	0.5	0.2	66.5	4.8
Skilled engineering trades	51-52	33.4	3.2	0.5	0.2	33.9	2.5	35.7	3.4	0.6	0.2	36.3	2.6
Other skilled trades	53-59	90.1	8.6	7.0	2.2	97.1	7.0	97.1	9.2	7.3	2.3	104.4	7.6
Protective service occupations	60-61	14.2	1.3	0.9	0.3	15.1	1.1	15.5	1.5	1.0	0.3	16.5	1.2
Personal service occupations	62-69	41.1	3.9	42.5	13.1	83.6	6.1	44.7	4.2	51.3	15.8	96.0	7.0
Buyers, brokers and sales representatives	70-71	11.3	1.1	2.0	0.6	13.3	1.0	12.3	1.2	2.1	0.7	14.4	1.0
Other sales occupations	72-73&79	39.7	3.8	42.3	13.1	82.0	6.0	49.3	4.7	56.7	17.5	106.0	7.7
Industrial plant and machine operators, assemblers	80-86&89	45.9	4.4	12.0	3.7	57.9	4.2	47.5	4.5	12.1	3.7	59.6	4.3
Drivers and mobile machine operators	87-88	72.4	6.9	1.8	0.6	74.3	5.4	87.0	8.3	2.5	0.8	89.5	6.5
Other occupations in agriculture, forestry & fishing	90	12.0	1.1	2.1	0.6	14.1	1.0	12.7	1.2	2.7	0.8	15.4	1.1
Other elementary occupations	91-99	296.2	28.1	46.5	14.3	342.7	24.9	311.5	29.6	47.3	14.6	358.8	26.1
No previous occupation/ Sought occupation unknown		118.6	11.3	54.2	16.7	172.8	12.5	14.0	1.3	4.9	1.5	18.9	1.4
Total		1,053.0		324.0		1,377.0		1,053.0		324.0		1,377.0	

Note: Excludes clerically operated claims.
Not seasonally adjusted.

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

THOUSANDS

	1994 Sum	1994 Aut	1994 Win	1995 Spr	1995 Sum	1995 Aut	1995 Win	1996 Spr	1996 Sum	1996 Aut	1996 Win	1997 Spr	1997 Sum
Now in employment All (found new job since redundancy)	49	61	53	87	80	82	77	74	84	76	67	77	77
Not in employment All	145	129	66	133	130	131	148	133	124	109	119	129	110
All people	194	190	119	220	210	213	225	207	208	185	186	206	187
Men	132	129	80	137	132	135	149	143	136	116	123	140	117
Women	62	61	39	82	78	78	75	64	72	69	63	66	70

Note: Figures are based on estimates from the Labour Force Survey, and show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview.

2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All	208	12	22	*	19	17	19	21	16	27	16	13	23
Summer 1996	185	*	16	*	20	15	15	13	21	30	15	*	22
Autumn 1996	186	*	23	*	13	18	19	21	15	27	12	*	23
Winter 1996	206	13	23	*	20	18	18	18	21	28	13	11	18
Spring 1997	187	*	21	*	16	15	22	20	20	23	13	*	19
Summer 1997													
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All	9	12	10	*	10	10	9	10	6	8	9	13	11
Summer 1996	8	*	8	*	11	9	7	6	8	9	8	*	11
Autumn 1996	8	*	11	*	7	10	9	10	6	8	6	*	11
Winter 1996	9	13	11	*	11	10	9	8	9	9	7	11	9
Spring 1997	8	*	10	*	8	9	10	9	7	7	7	*	9
Summer 1997													

* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)						
Summer 1996		47	48	45	42	208
Autumn 1996		41	52	31	38	185
Winter 1996		39	48	39	38	186
Spring 1997		39	50	48	41	206
Summer 1997		31	49	40	43	187
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
Summer 1996		13	8	9	9	9
Autumn 1996		11	9	6	8	8
Winter 1996		11	8	7	8	8
Spring 1997		11	8	9	8	9
Summer 1997		9	8	7	9	8

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Summer 1996	*	*	64	20	43	12	31	20	11
Autumn 1996	*	*	44	20	44	12	28	19	11
Winter 1996	*	*	56	23	37	15	26	17	11
Spring 1997	*	*	61	25	43	17	28	19	11
Summer 1997	*	*	54	21	34	12	30	21	11
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Summer 1996	*	*	14	21	10	8	10	3	10
Autumn 1996	*	*	9	20	10	8	9	3	10
Winter 1996	*	*	12	23	8	10	8	3	10
Spring 1997	*	*	13	26	9	12	9	3	10
Summer 1997	*	*	12	20	8	8	9	4	10

Note: Table 2.35 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.
* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.

2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Summer 1996	33	11	12	28	37	17	23	30	16
Autumn 1996	26	11	11	28	30	15	19	22	20
Winter 1996	22	*	11	30	31	16	17	32	19
Spring 1997	26	*	12	32	43	14	15	36	19
Summer 1997	20	*	13	38	33	12	15	32	16
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Summer 1996	10	5	6	8	17	7	12	14	9
Autumn 1996	8	5	6	8	14	6	10	10	11
Winter 1996	7	*	5	8	14	6	9	15	10
Spring 1997	8	*	6	9	19	5	7	17	9
Summer 1997	6	*	6	10	15	5	8	15	9

Note: Table 2.36 assumes that people do not change occupation when starting employment after having been made redundant.
* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.

VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1993 Annual averages	127.8			185.6		183.7		138.1	
1994 Annual averages	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1995 Annual averages	182.8			223.5		222.5		170.9	
1996 Annual averages	225.8			230.0		196.9		139.0	
1995 Nov	192.0	1.3	3.0	235.1	1.8	234.0	2.1	178.9	0.7
1995 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
1996 Feb	187.9	0.6	-1.4	225.7	-3.1	225.4	-2.9	166.8	-3.9
1996 Mar	195.1	7.2	2.3	224.7	1.1	219.7	-0.6	158.5	-2.9
1996 Apr	197.0	1.9	3.2	228.0	3.6	222.7	1.1	157.8	-3.1
1996 May	205.1	8.1	5.7	228.6	1.0	222.4	-1.0	157.3	-3.2
1996 Jun	218.8	13.7	7.9	218.1	-2.2	206.9	-4.3	145.3	-4.4
1996 Jul	230.1	11.3	11.0	223.1	-1.6	212.4	-3.4	147.7	-3.4
1996 Aug	237.0	6.9	10.6	218.7	-3.3	212.1	-3.4	147.3	-3.3
1996 Sep	253.6	16.6	11.6	220.6	0.8	207.1	0.1	143.8	-0.5
1996 Oct	262.6	9.0	10.8	202.2	-7.0	193.6	-6.3	131.7	-5.3
1996 Nov	268.7	6.1	10.6	229.6	3.6	220.9	2.9	145.2	-0.7
1996 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
1997 Feb	271.6	8.5	1.0	243.4	4.6	236.6	5.2	160.6	5.1
1997 Mar	275.3	3.7	3.0	250.4	8.2	255.6	7.1	173.1	4.4
1997 Apr	274.6	-0.7	3.8	238.2	11.4	240.3	8.9	163.7	4.6
1997 May	274.3	-0.3	0.9	239.0	-1.5	239.0	0.8	163.2	0.9
1997 Jun	282.9	8.6	2.5	225.9	-8.2	217.7	-12.6	141.1	-10.7
1997 Jul	285.1	2.2	3.5	224.2	-4.7	224.6	-5.2	137.5	-8.7
1997 Aug	292.1	7.0	5.9	218.6	-6.8	210.2	-9.6	120.2	-14.3
1997 Sep	300.2	8.1	5.8	228.2	0.8	214.8	-1.0	124.7	-5.5
1997 Oct R	311.5	11.3	8.8	225.5	0.4	216.5	-2.7	116.4	-7.0
1997 Nov P	290.3	-21.2	-0.6	221.7	1.0	234.9	8.2	112.5	-2.6

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

VACANCIES 3.2

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

	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 Kingdom
1995 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
1995 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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

3.3 VACANCIES

Government Office Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres and careers offices: not seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

	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 Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +															
1993	4.9	13.7	3.2	9.9	8.8	8.9	10.2	10.0	15.3	9.6	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994 } Annual	5.6	16.8	3.6	11.8	10.8	12.2	13.0	13.1	20.8	12.4	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1995 } averages	6.4	18.7	4.0	13.5	12.8	15.3	14.8	16.5	22.8	14.4	13.3	23.2	175.6	5.8	181.2
1996	8.1	22.0	4.9	16.7	14.9	18.9	17.8	28.9	28.2	19.2	14.5	25.6	219.6	5.6	225.1
1996 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
Aug	10.6	29.5	7.2	21.8	20.0	23.5	23.9	34.6	34.2	26.0	19.0	34.5	284.6	5.6	290.3
Sep	11.7	33.6	7.7	23.9	23.0	25.6	27.4	37.9	38.0	28.6	20.4	37.8	315.6	6.4	322.0
Oct	11.7	35.0	7.8	25.0	26.5	27.6	29.5	41.0	41.4	29.3	20.9	39.3	335.1	6.9	342.0
Nov	10.5	32.0	7.2	22.1	25.3	24.5	26.0	31.6	37.3	25.2	18.8	35.9	296.3	7.0	303.3
Vacancies at careers offices															
1993	—	—	—	0.4	0.3	0.8	—	1.7	—	0.5	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994 } Annual	—	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.8	—	1.4	—	0.7	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1995 } averages	—	—	—	0.4	0.4	0.6	—	0.8	—	0.8	0.2	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
1996	0.2	1.0	0.1	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.9	0.2	0.6	11.9	0.8	12.7
1996 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
Aug	0.3	2.1	0.3	1.8	0.6	0.8	2.2	5.7	3.7	1.7	0.3	1.2	20.7	0.9	21.5
Sep	0.2	1.8	0.3	1.9	0.6	1.1	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.3	0.4	1.1	15.7	1.0	16.7
Oct	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.3	0.7	0.8	2.0	5.5	3.0	1.3	0.3	0.9	19.2	1.1	20.3
Nov	0.2	1.1	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.0	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.9	12.5	1.2	13.8

Note: 1 About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to Jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.
 2 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 Market Statistics Helpline on 0171 533 6176.
 3 Annual averages for vacancies at careers offices for GORs are unavailable prior to 1996. Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to Table 3.1.

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4.1 LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months to October 1996			12 months to October 1997		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
SIC 1992						
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	1	100	100	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying	5	700	1,600	2	600	2,300
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and tobacco;	6	1,100	6,700	6	3,000	7,300
textiles and textile products;	11	9,300	4,800	1	100	700
leather and leather products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
wood and wood products;	-	-	-	-	-	-
pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing;	1	100	4,500	-	-	-
coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels;	2	2,500	8,400	1	3,000	9,000
chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres;	3	1,700	3,400	-	-	-
rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products;	3	200	1,000	1	100	200
basic metals and fabricated metal products;	11	1,000	6,800	5	300	4,100
machinery and equipment n.e.c.	10	3,300	5,700	7	600	7,400
electrical and optical equipment;	4	1,100	1,600	5	700	2,900
transport equipment; manufacturing n.e.c.	21	21,100	29,200	23	22,800	70,700
manufacturing n.e.c.	2	600	15,300	4	1,400	6,300
Electricity, gas and water supply	-	-	-	7	4,300	5,900
Construction	12	3,400	11,100	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs	-	-	-	1	+	#
Hotels and restaurants	3	100	8,800	1	1,000	500
Transport, storage and communication	75	151,700	898,100	67	23,900	47,300
Financial intermediation	1	100	100	5	37,200	26,400
Real estate, renting and business activities	5	300	500	2	+	500
Public administration and defence	22	48,100	220,100	20	21,700	30,300
Education	28	4,400	17,000	40	133,300	146,000
Health and social work	11	4,100	6,500	9	7,100	12,500
Other community, social and personal service activities	11	1,300	2,100	10	1,800	6,400
All industries and services	247*	256,200	1,253,300	218*	263,800	393,500

* 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 than 50 working days lost.

Stoppages: October 1997

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	23	17,700	17,400
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	19	17,500*	17,100
Continuing from earlier months	4	300#	300

* All directly involved.

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see *Definitions* page at the end of the *Labour Market Data* section. The figures for 1997 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to October 1997		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	76	147,700	233,900
extra wage and fringe benefits	12	37,000	32,800
Duration and pattern of hours worked	14	4,200	7,500
Redundancy questions	41	45,400	70,400
Trade union matters	9	600	2,000
Working conditions and supervision	9	5,600	7,100
Manning and work allocation	36	19,800	33,200
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	21	3,500	6,800
All causes	218	263,800	393,500

LABOUR DISPUTES* 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1994	203	205	107	107	278	58
1995	232	235	170	174	415	65
1996	230	244	353	364	1303	97
1994 Oct	16	19	6.9	9.9	14.5	1.1
Nov	17	19	5.5	6.9	17.0	3.8
Dec	15	21	8.4	10.4	22.6	4.8
1995 Jan	12	15	14.7	17.9	24.3	4.5
Feb	16	19	20.9	22.1	18.0	0.3
Mar	16	17	7.0	19.0	28.3	1.3
Apr	22	26	18.1	20.4	33.9	5.4
May	24	29	26.1	29.8	51.3	11.1
Jun	16	23	2.5	4.3	16.0	5.4
Jul	25	29	16.5	16.9	32.2	1.6
Aug	24	31	9.9	10.5	18.5	3.0
Sep	24	35	4.7	13.4	24.5	1.6
Oct	13	25	4.0	10.4	30.6	7.3
Nov	21	34	21.7	30.4	77.2	13.5
Dec	19	32	24.4	29.0	59.6	9.9
1996 Jan	10	24	5.6	17.1	51.3	5.9
Feb	26	36	6.3	9.8	36.0	2.7
Mar	16	27	4.2	5.1	15.2	9.3
Apr	18	27	6.1	8.3	13.2	3.5
May	14	23	2.5	4.1	7.6	0.6
Jun	32	43	138.6	140.4	241.0	8.7
Jul	14	28	6.5	127.2	148.6	7.6
Aug	25	33	22.4	135.7	442.2	3.5
Sep	19	29	5.4	120.7	121.9	8.4
Oct	20	26	3.8	16.5	39.3	13.7
Nov	24	34	124.4	127.1	162.1	23.0
Dec	12	23	27.1	28.8	24.9	9.8
1997 Jan	20	30	19.2	20.5	24.4	11.4
Feb	12	27	5.8	8.1	13.9	3.7
Mar	23	36	25.7	32.1	36.4	4.4
Apr	26	36	13.4	14.9	47.7	27.5
May	20	32	9.4	14.1	35.9	19.2
Jun	19r	25r	3.8	5.3	13.4r	6.5
Jul	14r	17r	9.2r	10.1r	10.6r	4.4r
Aug	12	16r	4.4	6.0	5.8r	2.0
Sep	7r	9r	1.1r	1.2r	1.2r	0.4
Oct	19	23	17.6	17.7	17.4	3.2

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

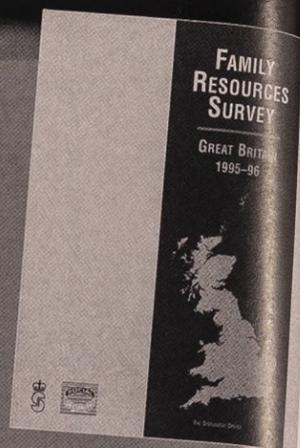
United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & communication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administration and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service activities O,P,Q
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L	M	N	
1994	-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1995	-	1	65	10	6	120	10	95	67	16	23
1996	-	2	97	8	5	884	11	158	129	8	3
1994 Oct	-	-	1.1	0.3	-	3.5	1.1	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.6
Nov	-	0.3	3.8	-	-	1.4	-	-	9.5	-	0.1
Dec	-	0.3	4.8	-	-	6.4	-	0.1	9.8	0.5	1.0
1995 Jan	-	-	4.5	-	-	13.6	-	1.0	5.3	-	-
Feb	-	0.1	0.3	-	-	1.0	2.5	0.9	6.9	-	6.2
Mar	-	0.1	1.3	5.0	-	1.7	-	-	20.1	-	0.2
Apr	-	-	5.4	0.9	0.2	11.8	-	0.6	13.9	0.3	0.8
May	-	1.0	11.1	0.2	0.1	24.0	6.5	2.8	4.5	0.9	0.1
Jun	-	-	5.4	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.8	6.4
Jul	-	-	1.6	0.1	-	18.5	0.7	0.6	1.5	0.1	9.1
Aug	-	0.2	3.0	-	-	4.9	-	7.7	-	2.6	0.1
Sep	-	0.1	1.6	0.3	-	4.4	0.1	8.0	5.5	4.4	0.1
Oct	-	-	7.3	-	1.3	7.8	0.1	9.0	1.6	3.7	-
Nov	-	-	13.5	2.4	2.2	27.9	-	26.4	4.3	0.1	0.4
Dec	-	-	9.9	0.5	2.0	4.1	-	36.7	2.8	3.4	0.1
1996 Jan	-	-	5.9	-	2.2	9.2	-	33.0	0.9	-	0.2
Feb	0.1	-	2.7	5.2	2.2	2.8	0.2	21.8	0.4	0.1	0.5
Mar	-	1.3	9.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	-	1.8	1.0	0.5	0.5
Apr	-	-	3.5	2.5	-	1.8	-	3.7	1.1	0.5	-
May	-	-	0.6	0.1	-	0.9	-	3.9	2.1	-	-
Jun	-	-	8.7	0.2	-	221.0	-	8.1	2.9	-	0.2
Jul	-	-	7.6	-	-	135.7	-	4.0	1.1	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	3.5	-	-	394.0	0.1	44.6	-	-	-
Sep	-	-	8.4	-	-	98.9	-	13.0	0.3	1.3	-
Oct	-	0.3	13.7	0.1	-	1.6	-	23.0	0.1	0.5	-
Nov	-	-	23.0	-	-	16.1	-	0.6	117.1	3.8	1.4
Dec	-	0.2	9.8	-	-	1.5	10.0	0.1	1.5	1.7	-
1997 Jan	-	-	11.4	-	-	0.5	9.0	-	2.6	0.3	0.6
Feb	-	-	3.7	-	-	1.9	-	0.3	0.7	4.5	2.8
Mar	-	-	4.4	-	-	3.8	-	19.4	6.9	1.8	0.1
Apr	-	2.1	27.5	1.1	-	4.6	-	4.0	8.0	0.5	-
May	-	-	19.2	1.6	-	5.4	-	4.5	5.2	-	-
Jun	-	-	6.5	-	-	2.9	0.1r	0.1r	3.8	-	-
Jul	-	-	4.4r	-	-	5.4	0.2r	0.2	0.2	-	0.2
Aug	-	-	2.0	-	-	3.5	0.1r	-	-	-	0.2
Sep	-	-	0.4	-	-	0.6	0.1r	0.1	-	-	-
Oct	-	-	3.2	3.2	0.5	1.0	7.4	1.0	-	-	1.0

* See *Definitions* page at the end of *Labour Market Data* section for notes of coverage. The figures for 1997 are provisional.

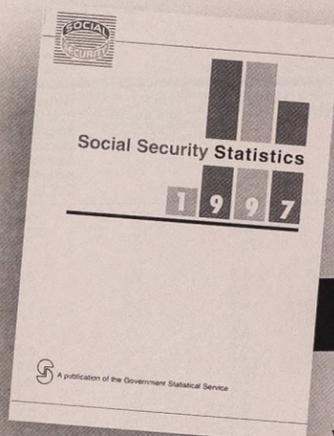
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Average Earnings Index: all employees: main industrial sectors **5.1**

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)				Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)				Production industries (Divisions 10-41)				Service industries (Divisions 50-93)			
	Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted		Actual		Seasonally adjusted	
			Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months				Per cent change over previous 12 months	
			Underlying*		Underlying*		Underlying*		Underlying*		Underlying*		Underlying*		Underlying*	
1990=100	118.5					120.5				121.0				117.5		
1983 } Annual averages	123.2					126.2				126.9				121.7		
1984 } Annual averages	127.4					131.9				132.4				125.1		
1985 } Annual averages	132.3					137.8				138.1				129.7		
1983	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
1984	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
1985	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
1986	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	119.2	5.4	5	119.7	119.5	5.3	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 1/4
1987	118.0	117.9	3.5	3 3/4	120.4	120.1	4.9	5	120.8	120.4	4.8	5	116.9	116.9	3.1	3
1988	118.5	118.3	3.6	3 3/4	120.9	120.4	5.0	5	121.3	120.7	4.8	5	117.0	117.2	3.0	2 3/4
1989	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
1990	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
1991	118.0	119.2	3.1	3	120.1	121.9	4.6	4 1/2	120.6	122.3	4.8	4 1/2	116.8	118.0	2.4	2 1/4
1992	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.1	3.8	4 1/4	121.7	122.6	3.8	4 1/4	116.9	118.5	1.4	2 1/4
1993	120.0	120.4	3.3	3	122.4	122.6	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	4 1/4	118.7	119.0	2.6	2 1/2
1994	121.6	120.5	3.2	3 1/4	123.5	122.5	3.9	4 1/4	124.1	123.3	4.0	4 1/4	120.8	119.5	2.9	2 3/4
1995	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
1996	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
1997	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
1998	121.6	121.7	3.5	3 3/4	124.6	124.7	4.6	4 3/4	125.1	124.9	4.5	4 3/4	120.3	120.6	3.2	3 1/2
1999	123.5	123.3	4.6	4	125.6	125.4	4.4	4 1/2	129.3	129.0	7.2	4 1/2	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 3/4
2000	123.0	123.0	3.9	3 3/4	126.2	125.8	4.5	4 1/4	126.4	125.9	4.3	4 1/4	121.3	121.6	3.8	3 1/2
2001	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
2002	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
2003	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
2004	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 3/4	127.2	128.2	5.0	4 3/4	127.5	128.6	4.9	4 1/2	120.9	122.6	3.5	3 1/4
2005	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 3/4	128.5	128.9	5.1	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4 3/4	121.8	122.3	2.7	3
2006	127.0	125.8	4.4	3 3/4	130.8	129.5	5.7	5	131.2	130.1	5.5	5	125.5	124.2	3.9	2 3/4
2007	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
2008	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
2009	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
2010	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
2011	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
2012	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
2013	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
2014	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
2015	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
2016	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
2017	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
2018	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
2019	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
2020	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
2021	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
2022	131.4	131.6	4.1	3 3/4	136.7	136.5	4.2	4 1/4	137.2	136.9	4.4	4 1/4	128.9	129.0	4.0	3 1/2
2023	131.0	130.8	3.2	3 3/4	136.4	136.7	4.2	4 1/4	136.8	137.0	4.1	4	128.3	128.1	2.6	3 1/2
2024	131.6	131.9	3.9	3 3/4	137.5	137.3	4.4	4 1/4	137.7	137.4	4.0	4	128.7	129.4	4.0	3 1/2
2025	133.1	132.4	4.1	4	139.0	137.9	4.3	4 1/2	139.2	138.2	4.2	4	130.3	129.8	4.0	3 3/4
2026	131.3	132.7	3.9	4	136.1	138.4	4.6	4 1/2	136.3	138.6	4.2	4 1/4	128.8	129.9	3.6	3 3/4
2027	131.9	133.4	4.2	4	136.6	139.0	4.7	4 1/2	137.0	139.2	4.4	4 1/4	129.0	130.6	4.0	3 3/4
2028	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
2029	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
2030	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
2031	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
2032	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
2033	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
2034	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
2035	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	133.3	133.0	3.9	4 1/2
2036	137.0	137.4	4.2	4 1/4	143.5	143.4	4.4	4 1/4	143.4	143.3	4.2	4 1/4	134.1	134.9	4.3	4 1/2
2037	138.8	138.1	4.3	4 1/2	144.5	143.4	3.9	4 1/4	144.9	143.8	4.0	4 1/4	135.9	135.4	4.3	4 1/2
2038	137.3	138.8	4.6	4 1/4	142.1	144.6	4.4	4 1/4	142.0	144.6	4.3	4	134.9	136.1	4.8	4 1/2
2039	137.4	138.9	4.1	4 1/4	142.1	144.6	4.0	4 1/4	142.0	144.3	3.7	4	134.7	136.3	4.4	4 1/2
2040	137.7	139.5	4.4	4 1/4	143.9	145.6	4.7	4 1/4	143.8	145.4	4.2	4	134.7			

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products; beverages and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products (24)	Rubber and plastic products (25)	Other non-metallic mineral products (26)	Basic metals (27)	Fabric'd metal products (excl. machinery) (28)	Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (29)
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993)	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
1994) Annual 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
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
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
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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
1993 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
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
1994 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
1994 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
1994 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
1994 May	119.4	129.6	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
1994 June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	127.3	127.1
1994 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
1994 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
1994 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
1994 Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
1994 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
1994 Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	123.2	132.4	131.2
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
1995 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
1995 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
1995 Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	126.6	132.6	133.0
1995 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	134.8
1995 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
1995 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
1995 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
1995 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
1995 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
1995 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	136.9
1995 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
1996 Jan	116.0	142.1	136.5	132.5	131.6	126.8	129.8	133.2	135.5	125.1	137.2	134.7	136.2
1996 Feb	123.1	144.8	137.0	134.8	132.4	131.3	134.5	137.8	134.5	126.9	133.1	137.3	140.8
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
1996 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
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
1997 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
1997 Mar	137.7	152.6	145.7	143.5	143.2	137.4	140.3	155.4	145.2	133.8	141.4	148.3	145.1
1997 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	143.8
1997 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
1997 Jun	129.5	143.2	143.6	145.3	140.8	138.0	140.7	143.3	142.5	135.2	137.1	142.8	145.9
1997 Jul	141.6	151.6	148.1	144.5	139.8	136.8	139.1	141.3	144.0	134.4	151.7	145.0	146.0
1997 Aug	156.5	141.3	145.9	145.1	138.2	133.6	140.3	139.3	142.2	133.4	135.8	143.7	143.3
1997 Sep	150.7	141.5	143.0	145.1	140.5	136.9	141.2	139.7	143.7	134.4	139.6	145.3	142.2
1997 Oct P	142.9	142.2	144.0	146.8	140.4	137.8	141.1	140.6	143.1	134.5	148.3	146.4	144.4

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*, May 1995.
 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 n.e.s.); electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (electrical and optical equipment); food, drink and tobacco (food products, beverages and tobacco); paper products, printing and publishing (pulp, paper products, printing and publishing); construction; hotels and catering (hotels and restaurants); transport and communication (transport, storage and communication); public administration; education and health services (education, health and social work).
 5 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on p S80.

EARNINGS 5.3

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

Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication +	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services #	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
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)
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) Annual averages
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)
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)
117.0	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
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	1993 Feb
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	1993 Mar
120.1													

5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS*

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	SIC 1992 1990=100	Manufacturing				Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy	
			Per cent change from a year earlier						Per cent change from a year earlier	
1986	85.5	4.0	76.2	75.0	70.2	73.0	4.6			
1987	87.4	2.1	84.9	79.4	71.7	76.7	5.1			
1988	89.5	2.4	95.2	84.6	77.6	82.3	7.2			
1989	93.8	4.8	96.2	93.7	90.7	90.6	10.2			
1990	100.0	6.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	10.4			
1991	105.2	5.2	111.3	101.3	107.7	106.8	6.8			
1992	105.5	0.3	113.0	105.2	104.1	110.2	3.4			
1993	105.0	-0.5	105.6	103.8	99.2	109.5	-0.7			
1994	104.5	3.7	97.8	100.6	100.6	111.3	1.6			
1995	108.4	3.7	..	..	..	113.0	1.6		
1996	114.1	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
1992 Q2	105.5	-0.1	..	..	..	111.0	4.7		
1992 Q3	105.4	-0.6	..	..	..	110.4	2.6		
1992 Q4	105.0	-0.5	..	..	..	110.1	1.3		
1993 Q1	103.4	-2.4	..	..	..	109.6	-0.5		
1993 Q2	104.5	-1.0	..	..	..	110.4	-0.6		
1993 Q3	105.9	0.5	..	..	..	110.5	0.2		
1993 Q4	106.1	1.0	..	..	..	110.2	0.3		
1994 Q1	104.4	-1.0	..	..	..	110.2	0.5		
1994 Q2	104.2	-0.3	..	..	..	109.1	-1.2		
1994 Q3	104.2	-1.6	..	..	..	109.0	-1.4		
1994 Q4	105.3	-0.8	..	..	..	109.6	-0.7		
1995 Q1	106.8	2.3	..	..	..	110.5	0.3		
1995 Q2	107.7	3.4	..	..	..	111.0	1.7		
1995 Q3	108.3	3.9	..	..	..	111.1	1.9		
1995 Q4	110.7	5.1	..	..	..	112.4	2.6		
1996 Q1	112.4	5.2	..	..	..	112.2	1.1		
1996 Q2	113.7	5.5	..	..	..	112.1	1.1		
1996 Q3	114.6	5.9	..	..	..	113.4	2.1		
1996 Q4	115.8	4.7	..	..	..	114.2	1.6		
1997 Q1	116.1	3.3	..	..	..	115.4	2.8		
1997 Q2	116.7	2.7	..	..	..	115.1	2.7		
1997 Q3	117.1	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Mar	107.3	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Apr	107.8	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 May	107.6	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	107.8	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jul	108.6	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Aug	107.8	3.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Sep	108.4	4.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Oct	109.6	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Nov	110.1	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Dec	112.2	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.7	4.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Feb	112.5	5.8	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Mar	112.9	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Apr	113.8	5.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 May	113.4	5.4	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jun	113.8	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jul	114.1	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Aug	114.9	6.6	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Sep	114.8	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Oct	115.0	4.9	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Nov	115.8	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Dec	116.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	116.0	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Feb	116.1	3.2	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Mar	116.2	2.9	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Apr	115.6	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
1997 May	117.3	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jun	117.3	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jul	116.4	2.0	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Aug	117.5	2.3	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Sep	117.2	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Oct	118.5	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
Three months ending:										
1995 Apr	107.1	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
1995 May	107.5	3.1	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jun	107.7	3.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Jul	108.0	3.8	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Aug	108.1	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Sep	108.3	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Oct	108.6	4.0	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Nov	109.4	4.4	..	..	..	..	..
1995 Dec	110.7	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jan	111.4	5.1	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Feb	112.2	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Mar	112.4	5.2	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Apr	113.1	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 May	113.4	5.4	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jun	113.7	5.5	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Jul	113.8	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Aug	114.3	5.7	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Sep	114.6	5.9	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Oct	114.9	5.8	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Nov	115.2	5.3	..	..	..	..	..
1996 Dec	115.8	4.7	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jan	116.1	4.3	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Feb	116.2	3.6	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Mar	116.1	3.3	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Apr	116.0	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1997 May	116.4	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jun	116.7	2.7	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Jul	117.0	2.9	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Aug	117.1	2.5	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Sep	117.1	2.2	..	..	..	..	..
1997 Oct	117.8	2.5	..	..	..	..	..

Source: Earnings and Employment Division, ONS. Customer helpline: 01928 792442

Note: Manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employed labour force and output. Other sectors are based on national accounts data of wages and salaries, employment and output.
* Wages and salaries per unit of output.
The indices have been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.

EARNINGS 5.9

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) (4)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1990	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104.0	108.2	105.5	103.0
1991	115.4	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108.3	116.5	113.3	106.0
1992	120.5	114	110.7	110.6	111.1	120.4	147	117	120.0	104.7	111.8	124.4	113.9	108.0
1993	126.2	117	112.5	113.2	113.4	123.9	166	118	124.0	106.9	113.7	130.1	118.6	111.0
1994	131.9	118	114.1	117.6	116.1	128.0	188	123	127.8	110.4	115.0	136.4	124.9	114.0
1995	137.8	120	117.7	122.4	119.0	134.7	204	126	130.1	113.1	117.2	143.6	133.1	118.0
Quarterly averages														
1995 Q2	131.3	118.0	113.5	119.1	115.5	126.3	186.0	119.0	126.7	111.4	114.9	135.4	124.5	114.0
1995 Q3	132.4	118.0	114.1	117.6	116.3	129.3	190.0	120.0	128.7	108.5	115.3	137.0	126.0	115.0
1995 Q4	134.0	118.0	115.3	118.2	116.8	131.4	196.0	123.0	129.5	111.0	115.3	139.2	127.9	115.0
1996 Q1	135.6	120.0	115.4	120.4	117.1	134.1	198.0	122.0	128.8	112.2	116.3	140.7	129.6	116.0
1996 Q2	136.8	120.0	116.9	124.3	118.1	134.7	202.0	124.0	129.3	113.2	116.7	143.0	135.1	118.0
1996 Q3	138.4	121.0	118.4	122.3	119.3	134.9	206.0	124.0	130.9	113.8	117.4	144.4	133.0	118.0
1996 Q4	140.1	121.0	120.0	122.7	119.8	135.2	210.0	126.0	131.6	113.5	118.2	145.9	134.8	120.0
1997 Q1	141.5	121.0	119.2	125.2	120.6	135.2	219.0	..	133.9	118.0	119.4	147.2	136.9	120.0
1997 Q2	142.7	..	118.9	..	121.3	136.7	..	..	134.2	116.3	120.1	149.0	138.8	121.0
1997 Q3	144.2	..	..	..	122.6	137.0	..	..	135.4	..	..	..	..	122.0
Monthly														
1995 Apr	131.1	..	113.4	..	115.7	126.3	..	..	126.6	111.1	115.1	..	124.4	113.0
1995 May	131.2	..	113.5	..	118.6	..	..	..	126.7	110.5	115.1	..	122.2	113.0
1995 Jun	131.5	118.0	113.5	..	..	..	..	119.0	126.7	110.5	115.1	..	125.1	114.0
1995 Jul	132.2	..	113.0	..	..	116.3	..	..	125.5	106.1	115.5	..	127.2	114.0
1995 Aug	132.4	..	114.3	117.6	..	..	..	..	128.5	106.2	115.5	..	123.8	114.0
1995 Sep	132.7	118.0	114.7	..	..	..	..	120.0	129.2	111.0	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
1995 Oct	133.6	..	114.8	..	..	116.8	..	..	129.4	111.4	115.5	..	126.8	115.0
1995 Nov	133.7	..	114.9	118.2	..	..	..	..	129.5	110.8	115.4	..	127.1	115.0
1995 Dec	134.6	118.0	116.3	..	..	..	..	123.0	129.5	110.5	115.5	..	129.7	116.0
1996 Jan	134.9	..	115.2	..	117.1	134.1	..	..	128.8	110.2	116.2	..	129.3	117.0
1996 Feb	135.8	..	115.7	120.4	..	..	..	..	128.8	112.9	116.4	..	129.3	116.0
1996 Mar	136.2	120.0	115.4	..	..	..	..	122.0	128.8	113.0	116.4	..	130.4	116.0
1996 Apr	136.5	..	115.2	..	118.1	134.7	..	..	129.1	112.8				

6.1 RETAIL PRICES Summary of recent movements

	All items (RPI)		All items excluding					
	Index Jan 13, 1987=100	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	Percentage change over 12 months	Mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)	Percentage change over 12 months	Housing	Percentage change over 12 months
1996 Nov	153.9	2.7	153.7	3.3	149.7	3.0	150.6	3.0
Dec	154.4	2.5	154.2	3.1	149.5	2.7	151.6	2.6
1997 Jan	154.4	2.8	153.9	3.1	149.3	2.8	150.7	2.7
Feb	155.0	2.7	154.5	2.9	149.9	2.5	151.3	2.5
Mar	155.4	2.6	154.9	2.7	150.3	2.3	151.7	2.2
Apr	156.3	2.4	155.8	2.5	150.8	2.0	152.2	2.1
May	156.9	2.6	156.3	2.5	151.3	2.0	152.7	2.1
Jun	157.5	2.9	156.7	2.7	151.8	2.2	153.0	2.2
Jul	157.5	3.3	156.4	3.0	151.0	2.2	152.6	2.6
Aug	158.5	3.5	157.1	2.8	151.8	2.1	153.5	2.5
Sep	159.3	3.6	157.8	2.7	152.6	2.0	154.1	2.4
Oct	159.5	3.7	157.9	2.8	152.9	2.2	154.2	2.5
Nov	159.6	3.7	158.0	2.8	152.9	2.1	154.2	2.4

6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for November 1997

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage change over	
		1 month	12 months			1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	159.6	0.1	3.7	Tobacco	208.6	0.0	8.4
Food and catering	151.0	-0.3	2	Cigarettes	211.4		9
Alcohol and tobacco	184.9	-0.3	4.3	Tobacco	185.8		5
Housing and household expenditure	161.5	0.3	4.9	Housing	185.6	0.3	9.2
Personal expenditure	140.8	0.8	1.6	Rent	218.5		3
Travel and leisure	160.7	-0.2	3.7	Mortgage interest payments	197.5		26
Consumer durables	119.0	0.9	-0.3	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	113.3		7
Seasonal food	119.3	0.5	4.9	Community charge and rates/council	154.4		7
Food excluding seasonal	145.6	-0.7	0.8	Water and other payments	257.8		4
All items excluding seasonal food	160.6	0.1	3.7	Repairs and maintenance charges	181.8		8
All items excluding food	163.0	0.1	4.1	Do-it yourself materials	155.3		2
Other indices				Dwelling insurance & ground rent	187.7		3
All items excluding:				Fuel and light	127.1	-0.4	-5.2
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	158.0	0.1	2.8	Coal and solid fuels	130.0		0
housing	154.2	0.0	2.4	Electricity	134.9		-7
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	152.9	0.0	2.1	Gas	120.8		-3
mortgage interest payments and council tax	158.0	0.1	2.7	Oil and other fuels	118.3		-9
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	157.8	0.0	2.7	Household goods	140.7	1.0	1.1
Food	141.6	-0.5	1.4	Furniture	145.5		3
Bread	135.0		-2	Furnishings	146.3		3
Cereals	142.6		3	Electrical appliances	100.1		-4
Biscuits and cakes	153.2		1	Other household equipment	144.5		1
Beef	130.9		-1	Household consumables	157.3		-1
Lamb	149.9		-3	Pet care	146.0		3
of which, home-killed lamb	144.9		8	Household services	146.3	0.1	3.1
Pork	152.1		-2	Postage	153.0		0
Bacon	160.3		0	Telephones, telemessages, etc	104.3		0
Poultry	109.9		1	Domestic services	184.6		4
Other meat	134.3		0	Fees and subscriptions	168.3		5
Fish	128.3		5	Clothing and footwear	124.0	1.0	0.2
of which, fresh fish	131.3		6	Men's outerwear	122.3		0
Butter	166.4		-1	Women's outerwear	109.5		0
Oil and fats	139.3		1	Children's outerwear	124.7		3
Cheese	166.6		0	Other clothing	157.8		3
Eggs	142.5		-6	Footwear	123.0		-2
Milk fresh	153.2		-1	Personal goods and services	172.3	0.5	3.4
Milk products	144.2		-3	Personal articles	120.5		0
Tea	153.2		1	Chemists goods	181.7		4
Coffee and other hot drinks	133.4		12	Personal services	226.5		6
Soft drinks	178.1		2	Motoring expenditure	167.3	-0.3	4.6
Sugar and preserves	154.5		-2	Purchase of motor vehicles	140.1		2
Sweets and chocolates	149.3		3	Maintenance of motor vehicles	189.1		5
Potatoes	131.7		-3	Petrol and oil	187.1		8
of which, unprocessed	113.2		6	Vehicles tax and insurance	197.1		4
Vegetables	114.5		9	Fares and other travel costs	170.7	-0.2	3.2
of which, other fresh	101.0		14	Rail fares	187.7		2
Fruit	134.8		4	Bus and coach fares	184.8		3
of which, fresh fruit	132.8		5	Other travel costs	150.7		3
Other foods	146.8		1	Leisure goods	123.3	-0.1	-0.7
Catering	184.9	0.4	3.7	Audio-visual equipment	63.1		-7
Restaurant meals	182.6		4	Tapes and discs	118.9		0
Canteen meals	202.1		5	Toys, photographic and sport goods	119.7		-1
Take-aways and snacks	181.0		3	Books and newspapers	184.1		3
Alcoholic drink	175.1	-0.4	2.6	Gardening products	145.7		1
Beer	186.2		4	Leisure services	186.3	0.1	5.7
on sales	192.4		4	Television licences and rentals	127.4		2
off sales	152.0		3	Entertainment and other recreation	227.4		5
Wines and spirits	159.6		1	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	120.7		8
on sales	181.2		3	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	110.4		4
off sales	147.5		-1				

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 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on November 11 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Office for National Statistics for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 146 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets. The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final column below.

Average prices on November 11 1997

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per kg				Margarine			
Best beef mince	679	382	218-551	Margarine/Low fat spread, per 500g	250	73	41-99
Topside	630	635	527-699	Cheese, per kg			
Brisket (without bone)	521	410	341-505	Cheddar type	238	526	378-669
Rump steak *	660	854	659-1009	Eggs			
Stewing steak	666	447	299-678	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	242	155	118-179
Lamb: home-killed, per kg				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	244	133	92-158
Loin (with bone)	591	836	571-1039	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	559	333	279-482	Pasteurised, per pint +	286	35	27-35
Lamb: imported (frozen), per kg				Tea			
Loin (with bone)	154	505	394-627	Loose, per 125g	245	67	55-85
Leg (with bone)	156	464	399-499	Tea bags, per 250g	254	135	105-165
Pork: home-killed, per kg				Coffee			
Loin (with bone)	677	518	395-629	Pure, instant, per 100g	276	209	195-255
Shoulder (without bone)	509	341	299-419	Ground (filter fine), 227g per 8oz	244	238	169-299
Bacon, per kg				Sugar			
Streaky *	576	441	284-621	Granulated, per kg	262	75	59-79
Gammon *	605	602	478-744	Fresh vegetables			
Back *	630	585	438-796	Potatoes, old loose, 454g per lb	442	18	10-25
Ham				Potatoes, new loose, 454g per lb	408	27	18-45
Ham (not shoulder), 113g per 4oz	605	92	65-116	Tomatoes, 454g per lb	611	49	45-70
Sausages, 454g per lb				Cabbage, hearted, 454g per lb	591	28	19-39
Pork	586	136	99-165	Cauliflower, each	601	69	54-75
Canned meats				Brussels sprouts, 454g per lb	588	41	32-49
Combed beef, 340g	245	95	65-109	Carrots, 454g per lb	609	19	15-25
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per kg				Onions, 454g per lb	612	25	18-30
Frozen	204	174	130-215	Mushrooms, 113g per 4oz	605	34	29-40
Fresh or chilled	660	241	189-275	Cucumber, each	607	49	39-59
Fresh and smoked fish, per kg				Lettuce - iceberg, each	575	82	49-99
Cod fillets	428	591	483-772	Leeks, 454g per lb	602	53	39-61
Rainbow trout	401	505	351-585	Fresh fruit			
Bread				Apples, cooking, 454g per lb	589	54	39-59
White loaf, sliced, 800g	244	51	42-81	Apples, dessert, 454g per lb	604	50	39-59
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	213	69	55-89	Pears, dessert, 454g per lb	594	48	39-69
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	226	53	39-69	Oranges, each	602	22	15-29
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	225	72	55-91	Bananas, 454g per lb	605	48	40-54
Flour				Grapes, 454g per lb	576	123	59-189
Self-raising, per 1.5kg	238	59	39-79	Avocado pear, each	478	51	29-70
Butter				Grapefruit, each	582	31	25-39
Home produced, per 250g	232	83	78-92	Items other than food			
Imported, per 250g	240	86	82-89	Draught bitter, per pint	558	166	141-191
				Draught lager, per pint	564	184	165-210
				Whisky per nip	564	130	110-150
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	856	299	256-325
				Coal, per 50kg	223	671	530-935
				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	267	963	825-1270
				4-star petrol, per litre	559	70	68-72
				Derv per litre	556	64	62-66
				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	559	65	63-66

* Scottish equivalent.

+ Average price estimates include prices of delivered milk and shop-bought milk. However, 80 per cent price range includes only shop-bought milk.

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The relationship between the old and the new index structure is shown in *Employment Gazette*, p379, 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.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13 1987 = 100	ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	National- ised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering		Alcoholic drink		
									All	Seasonal + Non-seasonal +		Catering	
												Seasonal +	Non-seasonal +
1987 Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141	46	76	
1988	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138	50	78	
1989	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131	49	83	
1990	1,000	842	976	815	925	—	132	158	24	134	47	77	
1991	1,000	849	976	808	924	—	128	151	24	127	47	77	
1992	1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	152	22	130	47	80	
1993	1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123	45	78	
1994	1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122	45	76	
1995	1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117	45	77	
1996	1,000	857	978	810	958	—	116	143	22	121	48	78	
1997	1,000	864	981	814	961	—	122	136	19	117	49	80	
1987 Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0	102.8	101.7	
1988	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	102.7	102.4	105.0	109.6	106.9	
1989	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	111.6	116.5	116.5	112.9	
1990	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9	126.4	123.8	
1991	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	126.3	139.1	139.2	
1992	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6	147.9	148.1	
1993	140.7	142.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0	155.6	154.7	
1994	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3	158.4	158.5	
1995	149.1	151.4	149.6	145.4	147.9	—	116.2	137.0	127.2	138.5	169.0	164.5	
1996	152.7	154.9	153.4	149.3	152.3	—	117.1	141.4	125.4	144.2	175.7	169.2	
1987 Jan 13	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
1988 Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7	106.4	103.7	
1989 Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2	113.1	109.9	
1990 Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.3	116.0	121.2	116.3	116.3	
1991 Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1	132.2	129.7	
1992 Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0	144.3	143.9	
1993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0	
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9	
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	116.3	135.3	165.7	161.3	
Nov 14	149.8	152.2	150.5	146.2	148.8	—	118.1	137.6	121.2	140.5	171.5	165.9	
Dec 12	150.7	152.9	151.3	147.2	149.6	—	119.0	138.8	126.2	140.9	171.9	164.6	
1996 Jan 16	150.2	152.3	150.7	146.8	149.3	—	113.8	139.6	128.5	141.4	172.5	166.0	
Feb 13	150.9	152.8	151.3	147.6	150.2	—	115.5	141.1	131.8	142.5	172.9	167.1	
Mar 12	151.5	153.3	151.9	148.4	150.9	—	117.4	142.3	134.9	143.3	173.3	167.4	
Apr 16	152.6	154.6	153.0	149.0	152.0	—	117.5	142.3	132.3	143.8	174.0	168.0	
May 14	152.9	154.8	153.3	149.5	152.5	—	118.0	143.3	134.9	144.5	174.6	168.6	
Jun 11	153.0	154.9	153.5	149.7	152.6	—	118.0	143.2	132.1	144.9	175.5	169.7	
Jul 16	152.4	154.5	153.2	148.8	151.9	—	114.1	141.3	120.1	145.0	176.3	170.5	
Aug 13	153.1	155.1	153.7	149.7	152.8	—	115.6	142.9	126.5	145.8	176.9	170.5	
Sep 10	153.8	156.2	154.7	150.5	153.6	—	118.5	141.4	119.2	145.5	177.5	170.7	
Oct 15	153.8	156.4	154.8	150.5	153.6	—	118.1	140.3	114.4	145.0	177.9	171.0	
Nov 12	153.9	156.6	154.9	150.6	153.7	—	119.3	139.7	113.7	144.5	178.3	170.7	
Dec 16	154.4	157.2	155.4	151.1	154.2	—	120.0	139.9	116.0	144.2	178.8	170.1	
1997 Jan 14	154.4	157.0	155.3	150.7	153.9	—	114.2	141.0	120.3	144.7	179.2	171.1	
Feb 11	155.0	157.7	156.0	151.3	154.5	—	115.5	140.8	116.9	145.1	179.7	172.2	
Mar 11	155.4	158.4	156.5	151.7	154.9	—	117.9	140.0	113.9	144.7	180.0	172.1	
Apr 15	156.3	159.3	157.4	152.2	155.8	—	117.8	140.4	114.4	145.2	181.2	172.7	
May 13	156.9	159.8	157.9	152.7	156.3	—	118.3	141.5	117.0	146.0	181.7	173.8	
Jun 10	157.5	160.3	158.4	153.0	156.7	—	117.9	142.8	122.9	146.3	182.2	174.1	
Jul 15	157.5	160.4	158.4	152.6	156.4	—	114.4	142.2	119.3	146.3	182.7	175.0	
Aug 12	158.5	161.5	159.4	153.5	157.1	—	116.1	142.3	120.0	146.3	183.0	175.2	
Sep 09	159.3	162.5	160.3	154.1	157.8	—	118.4	142.1	118.0	146.4	183.6	175.4	
Oct 14	159.5	162.8	160.5	154.2	157.9	—	117.9	142.3	118.7	146.6	184.1	175.8	
Nov 11	159.6	163.0	160.6	154.2	158.0	—	119.0	141.6	119.3	145.6	184.9	175.1	

+ For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal food were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for home-killed lamb (a seasonal item) was increased by 1 and that for imported lamb (a non-seasonal item) correspondingly reduced by 1, in the light of new information about the relative shares of household expenditure.

** The nationalised industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under Table 6.3.

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	1987 Weights
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30	1987
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29	1988
36	175	50	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29	1989
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30	1990
32	185	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30	1991
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32	1992
36	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62	1993
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71	1994
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66	1995
35	180	43	72	48	54	38	124	17	45	65	1996
34	186	41	72	52	56	40	128	20	47	59	1997
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987 Annual averages
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	111.1	1989
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
122.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
141.2	159.6	127.7	130.6	147.9	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
137.4	156.0	131.7	134.3	128.4	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994
150.0	166.4	134.5	133.1	141.6	120.6	158.2	152.4	159.3	121.7	167.7	1995
179.5	166.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1996
191.5	168.6	134.8	137.5	141.7	119.7	164.1	157.0	164.1	123.6	173.8	1997
100.0	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1987 Jan 13
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988 Jan 12
105.9	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989 Jan 17
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990 Jan 16
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991 Jan 15
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992 Jan 14
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993 Jan 12
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994 Jan 18
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995 Jan 17
180.0	167.3	134.6	135.8	140.6	123.0	160.9	149.8	159.8	122.1	170.2	Nov 14
184.4	167.2	134.8	137.4	140.6	123.2	161.1	153.0	159.7	122.7	170.5	Dec 12
188.8	166.4	134.9	133.3	141.6	116.3	159.9	154.0	161.1	122.4	171.0	1996 Jan 16
188.9	166.3	134.9	135.5	141.7	117.4	161.6	153.8	161.4	123.1	171.1	Feb 13
189.0	166.2	135.0	137.8	141.8	119.1	162.1	154.0	161.4	123.6	171.4	Mar 12
190.5	169.6	135.1	137.1	141.3	120.3	163.8	155.3	163.5	124.1	172.7	Apr 16
191.9	169.9	134.9	138.0	141.4	120.6	164.0	155.7	164.7	124.0	173.4	May 14
192.1	168.8	135.1	138.2	141.5	120.5	163.9	155.8	164.7	123.8	173.6	Jun 1

6.8 RETAIL PRICES EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)¹

EU countries - Harmonised Indices of Consumer Prices (HICPs)¹ 6.8

1996=100	European Comm (15) ²	United Kingdom	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
Annual averages								
1995	97.7 e	N/A	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.5	98.0	98.8
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly								
1995 Aug	97.9 e	N/A	98.4	98.7	97.9	98.5	98.1	99.1
Sep	98.2 e	N/A	98.5	98.6	98.5	98.7	98.5	99.0
Oct	98.3 e	N/A	98.4	98.4	98.5	98.8	98.6	98.9
Nov	98.4 e	N/A	98.4	98.5	98.7	98.6	98.7	98.8
Dec	98.6 e	N/A	98.4	98.7	98.6	98.5	98.8	99.1
1996 Jan	98.8 e	98.5	99.1	99.1	98.4	99.2	98.9	99.2
Feb	99.2	98.9	99.4	99.2	99.0	99.5	99.3	99.7
Mar	99.6 e	99.3	99.6	99.5	99.6	99.7	100.0	99.6
Apr	99.9 e	99.9	99.7	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.1	99.8
May	100.1	100.2	99.5	100.1	100.1	100.3	100.3	100.0
Jun	100.2 e	100.3	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.3	100.2	100.1
Jul	100.1 e	99.7	100.3	99.9	99.9	100.1	100.0	100.4
Aug	100.1	100.2	100.3	99.9	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.3
Sep	100.4 e	100.7	100.5	100.1	100.6	100.2	100.1	100.1
Oct	100.5 e	100.7	100.5	100.6	100.8	100.4	100.4	100.1
Nov	100.5	100.7	100.6	100.6	100.8	100.2	100.3	100.1
Dec	100.7 e	101.0	100.6	100.8	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3
1997 Jan	100.9	100.6	100.7	101.3	100.9 r	99.9	100.7	100.9
Feb	101.1	100.9	100.9	101.2	101.2 r	100.2	101.0	101.3
Mar	101.3	101.1	100.8	100.8	101.5 r	100.6	101.1	101.1
Apr	101.4	101.5	101.1	100.9	101.8 r	100.9	101.1	101.0
May	101.6	101.8	101.1	101.6	102.4 r	101.2	101.2	101.4
Jun	101.7	102.0	101.1	101.6	102.6 r	101.4	101.2	101.6
Jul	101.7	101.7	101.1	101.8	102.0	101.2	101.1	102.2
Aug	101.9	102.2	101.2	101.6	102.1 r	101.5	101.4	102.0
Sep	102.1	102.5	101.0	101.7	102.5 r	101.7	101.6	101.7
Oct	102.2 p	102.6	101.2 p	101.8	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.6
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	2.4 e	N/A	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.2
Monthly								
1996 Aug	2.2 e	N/A	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.7	1.2
Sep	2.2 e	N/A	1.4	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.1
Oct	2.3 e	N/A	1.7	2.2	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.2
Nov	2.2 e	N/A	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.6	1.3
Dec	2.1 e	N/A	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.2
1997 Jan	2.2 e	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.5 r	0.7	1.8	1.7
Feb	2.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.2 r	0.6	1.7	1.6
Mar	1.7 e	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.9 r	0.8	1.1	1.3
Apr	1.5 e	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.9 r	0.9	1.0	1.2
May	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.3 r	0.9	0.9	1.4
Jun	1.6 e	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.5 r	1.1	1.0	1.5
Jul	1.7 e	2.0	0.9	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.1	1.5
Aug	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.7	2.0 r	1.6	1.6	1.7
Sep	1.8 e	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.9 r	1.6	1.5	1.6
Oct	1.7 p	1.9	1.1 p	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.4

1996=100	Greece	Irish Republic ²	Italy ³	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden
Annual averages								
1995	92.7	NA	96.2 e	98.8 p	98.6	97.2	96.6	99.2
1996	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Monthly								
1995 Aug	91.9	98.0	96.9 e	98.8 p	98.1	97.3	96.8	99.0
Sep	94.1	N/A	97.2 e	98.9 p	99.0	97.5	97.2	99.9
Oct	94.5	N/A	97.5 e	99.1 p	99.0	97.8	97.3	100.0
Nov	95.2	98.4	98.1 e	99.2 p	99.0	97.9	97.6	100.0
Dec	96.7	N/A	98.2 e	99.3 p	98.5	97.9	97.9	99.7
1996 Jan	96.3	N/A	98.6	99.4	98.9	98.3	98.5	99.1
Feb	96.1	99.1	99.0	99.5	99.3	98.8	98.7	99.3
Mar	98.8	N/A	99.3	99.6	100.3	99.0	99.1	100.0
Apr	99.9	N/A	99.7	99.8	100.5	99.8	99.7	100.4
May	100.7	100.0	99.9	99.9	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.5
Jun	100.9	N/A	100.3	99.9	99.7	100.2	100.0	100.1
Jul	99.1	N/A	100.2	100.0	99.5	100.4	100.1	99.9
Aug	99.0	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.4	100.7	100.4	99.6
Sep	101.3	N/A	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.7	100.7	100.4
Oct	102.1	N/A	100.5	100.3	100.8	100.5	100.8	100.4
Nov	102.2	100.7	100.9	100.6	100.7	100.7	100.8	100.2
Dec	103.4	N/A	101.0	100.6	100.5	100.7	101.1	100.2
1997 Jan	102.7	100.3	101.2	100.7	100.7	101.1	101.3	100.4
Feb	102.3	100.9	101.3	101.0	100.9	101.2	101.2	100.4
Mar	104.7	101.0	101.5	100.9	101.6	101.3	101.3	101.0
Apr	105.6	101.0	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.7 r
May	106.1	101.1	101.8	101.0	101.9	102.1	101.4	101.8 r
Jun	106.5	101.4	101.9	101.1	101.4	101.8	101.4	101.8
Jul	104.8	101.2	101.9	101.3	101.6	101.8	101.6	101.6 r
Aug	104.5	100.9	101.9	101.5	101.9	102.3	102.1	101.7 r
Sep	106.5	101.4	102.0	101.8	103.0	102.2	102.6	103.0 r
Oct	106.8	101.5	102.4	102.0	103.2	102.1	102.6	103.1
Increases on a year earlier								
Annual averages								
1996	7.9	N/A	4.0	1.2	1.5	2.9	3.6 p	0.8
Monthly								
1996 Aug	7.7	2.0 p	3.5	1.3	1.3	3.5	3.7	0.6
Sep	7.7	2.3 p	3.3	1.2	1.4	3.3	3.6	0.5
Oct	7.7	2.2 p	3.1	1.2	1.8	2.8	3.6	0.4
Nov	7.4	2.1 p	2.9	1.4	1.7	2.9	3.3	0.2
Dec	6.6	2.4 p	2.9	1.3	2.0	2.9	3.3	0.5
1997 Jan	6.6	1.8 p	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.8	2.8	1.3
Feb	6.6	1.7	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	2.5	1.1
Mar	5.6	1.3 p	2.2	1.3	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.0
Apr	5.7	1.6 p	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.3 r
May	5.4	1.4	1.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.3 r
Jun	5.6	1.5 p	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7
Jul	5.2	1.5 p	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.7 r
Aug	5.6	0.6	1.6	1.4	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.1 r
Sep	4.9	0.6 p	1.6	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.9	2.6 r
Oct	4.6	0.8 p	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.7

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 of 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 a 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 Irish Republic for 1996 are only available on a quarterly basis.
3 Percentage change figures for 1996 are estimated.

Source: Office for National Statistics/Eurostat

6.9 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs^{1,2,3}

1990=100	United Kingdom ³	Germany (West) ³	France ³	Italy ³	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages							
1993	116.1	111.0	107.5	116.7	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	118.8	113.9	109.2	121.4	112.9	106.3	109.6
1995	122.0	115.7 P	111.1	127.7	115.9	105.8	112.5
1996	125.3	117.1 P	113.3 P	132.6 P	119.2	105.8	114.9
Monthly							
1996							
May	125.4	117.7 P	113.6	132.7 P	119.2	106.4	115.0
Jun	125.6	117.8 P	113.5	133.0 P	119.2	105.9	114.9
Jul	124.8	117.8 P	113.3	132.8 P	119.2	105.6	114.9
Aug	125.6	117.1 P	113.0	132.9 P	119.3	105.5	115.0
Sep	126.3	117.1 P	113.4	133.3 P	119.8	105.9	115.2
Oct	126.3	117.2 P	113.7	133.4 P	120.3	106.1	115.4
Nov	126.3	117.1 P	113.7 P	133.8 P	120.6	105.8	116.3
Dec	126.8	117.2 P	113.7 P	133.9 P	120.7	105.9	116.2
1997							
Jan	126.4	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9	120.9	105.1 P	116.5
Feb	126.9	118.4 P	113.7 P	133.9	121.1	104.8 P	116.7
Mar	127.3	118.5 P	113.9 P	133.9	121.1	104.9 P	117.0
Apr	127.7	118.7 P	114.4 P	134.8	121.5	107.6 P	117.0
May	128.1	119.2 P	114.6 P	135.1	121.5	107.6 P	117.2
Jun	128.4	119.8 P	114.6 P	135.1 P	121.5	..	117.6
Jul	128.0	119.8 P	..	135.1 P	121.4	..	117.5
Aug	128.8	..	..	..	121.6	..	117.8
Sep	129.3	..	..	..	122.2	..	117.8
Oct	129.4	..	..	..	122.4	..	117.7
Increases on a year earlier							
Annual averages							
1993	3.0	3.6	2.2	4.4	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	2.3	2.6	1.6	4.0	2.4	0.4	0.2
1995	2.7	1.6 P	1.7	5.2	2.6	-0.5	2.6
1996	2.7	1.2 P	2.0	3.8 P	2.8	0.0	2.1
Monthly							
1996							
May	2.5	1.5 P	2.3	4.4 P	2.8	0.1	2.0
Jun	2.7	1.2 P	2.3	3.9 P	2.7	-0.3	1.9
Jul	2.6	1.3 P	2.3	3.6 P	2.8	0.3	1.7
Aug	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P	2.7	0.2	2.0
Sep	2.6	1.4 P	1.6	3.4 P	2.8	0.0	1.9
Oct	2.9	1.5 P	1.8	3.1 P	2.9	0.5	2.3
Nov	3.0	1.5 P	1.7 P	2.7 P	3.3	0.5	2.8
Dec	2.6	1.4 P	1.6 P	2.6 P	3.4	0.6	3.1
1997							
Jan	2.7	1.9 P	1.4 P	2.4	3.1	0.4 P	2.9
Feb	2.5	1.7 P	1.1 P	2.1	3.0	0.3 P	2.9
Mar	2.2	1.6 P	0.6 P	1.8	2.4	0.2 P	2.4
Apr	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	2.0	2.2	1.9 P	2.1
May	2.1	1.3 P	0.9 P	1.8	1.9	1.9 P	1.9
Jun	2.2	1.7 P	1.0	1.6 P	1.9	2.3	2.4
Jul	2.6	1.7 P	..	1.7 P	1.8	1.9	2.2
Aug	2.5	..	..	..	2.0	2.1	2.4
Sep	2.4	..	..	..	2.0	..	2.3
Oct	2.5	..	..	..	1.8	..	2.0

Source: Office for National Statistics/national statistics offices/OECD

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 shelter, 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, fuel 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.

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7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity, + seasonally adjusted §§

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #				ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **				
ALL								
Spr 1979	22,600	1,769	..	..	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X
Spr 1981	21,574	2,191	..	..	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X
Spr 1983	20,446	2,292	366	..	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X
Spr 1984	20,673	2,606	321	..	23,626	2,964 X	26,590 X	16,130 X
Spr 1985	20,897	2,606	321	..	23,626	3,143	26,769	15,957
Spr 1986	20,387	2,718	414	..	23,995	3,026	27,021	15,990
Spr 1987	21,010	2,957	513	..	24,117	3,031	27,148	16,100
Spr 1988	21,708	3,136	541	..	24,489	2,946	27,435	16,053
Spr 1989	22,269	3,429	490	..	25,389	2,424	27,813	15,852
Spr 1990	22,488	3,471	458	..	26,195	2,021	28,216	15,623
Spr 1991	22,132	3,318	418	..	25,883	1,925	28,346	15,616
Spr 1992	21,577	3,147	356	176	25,883	2,361	28,243	15,835
Spr 1993	21,371	3,109	333	145	25,255	2,745	28,000	16,730
Win 1993/4	21,404	3,193	323	135	24,959	2,909	27,868	16,349
Spr 1994	21,475	3,219	315	140	25,150	2,716	27,865	16,412
Sum 1994	21,557	3,220	296	138	25,211	2,667	27,878	16,415
Aut 1994	21,597	3,263	291	142	25,293	2,523	27,816	16,507
Win 1994/5	21,644	3,289	277	128	25,338	2,457	27,795	16,557
Spr 1995	21,737	3,274	267	133	25,412	2,435	27,846	16,530
Sum 1995	21,469	3,442	254	125	25,515	2,408	27,923	16,487
Aut 1995	21,945	3,238	246	131	25,560	2,383	27,944	16,504
Win 1995/6	22,062	3,219	235	118	25,634	2,334	27,968	16,517
Spr 1996	22,085	3,213	225	122	25,645	2,321	27,966	16,556
Sum 1996	22,096	3,289	225	114	25,724	2,255	27,978	16,582
Aut 1996	22,252	3,283	200	115	25,855	2,221	28,072	16,527
Win 1996/7	22,401	3,277	199	108	25,885	2,111	28,096	16,532
Spr 1997	22,567	3,260	197	111	26,021	2,037	28,058	16,564
Sum 1997	22,597	3,245	202	119	26,162	1,997	28,159	16,556
Changes								
Spr 97 - Sum 97	90	-15	4	7	86	-40	46	-7
Per cent	0.4	-0.5	2.2	6.7	0.3	-2.0	0.2	0.0
MEN								
Spr 1979	13,381	1,449	..	..	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X
Spr 1981	12,427	1,753	..	..	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X
Spr 1983	11,672	1,759	221	..	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X
Spr 1984	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,802 X	15,647 X	4,872 X
Spr 1985	11,643	1,988	201	..	13,845	1,861	15,707	4,813
Spr 1986	11,683	2,039	255	..	13,977	1,818	15,795	4,886
Spr 1987	11,583	2,057	278	..	13,920	1,817	15,736	4,817
Spr 1988	11,497	2,231	329	..	14,052	1,755	15,807	5,138
Spr 1989	11,836	2,375	339	..	14,552	1,425	15,978	5,074
Spr 1990	11,984	2,626	313	..	14,928	1,173	16,101	5,058
Spr 1991	12,082	2,647	296	..	15,029	1,122	16,150	5,099
Spr 1992	11,803	2,535	252	..	14,598	1,470	16,068	5,251
Spr 1993	11,363	2,374	234	54	14,025	1,835	15,860	5,509
Spr 1994	11,154	2,321	219	41	13,735	1,935	15,670	5,710
Win 1993/4	11,189	2,318	218	37	13,825	1,837	15,663	5,801
Spr 1994	11,209	2,414	207	47	13,877	1,797	15,673	5,806
Sum 1994	11,252	2,425	194	49	13,920	1,774	15,693	5,801
Aut 1994	11,313	2,458	192	44	14,007	1,664	15,670	5,846
Win 1994/5	11,317	2,478	187	41	14,022	1,611	15,633	5,904
Spr 1995	11,380	2,480	173	40	14,073	1,582	15,655	5,904
Sum 1995	11,447	2,447	160	44	14,098	1,566	15,664	5,914
Aut 1995	11,469	2,448	158	42	14,117	1,542	15,660	5,945
Win 1995/6	11,523	2,419	148	35	14,125	1,539	15,664	5,965
Spr 1996	11,551	2,403	142	40	14,137	1,525	15,662	5,992
Sum 1996	11,542	2,466	143	37	14,187	1,472	15,659	6,019
Aut 1996	11,637	2,459	122	40	14,258	1,432	15,690	6,014
Win 1996/7	11,743	2,454	119	37	14,353	1,326	15,679	6,050
Spr 1997	11,817	2,421	121	37	14,395	1,294	15,689	6,064
Sum 1997	11,893	2,394	127	41	14,455	1,235	15,690	6,089
Changes								
Spr 97 - Sum 97	77	-26	6	4	60	-60	0	25
Per cent	0.6	-1.1	4.6	11.1	0.4	-4.6	0.0	0.4
WOMEN								
Spr 1979	9,220	319	..	..	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X
Spr 1981	9,147	438	..	..	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X
Spr 1983	8,774	533	145	..	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X
Spr 1984	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,162 X	10,943 X	11,258 X
Spr 1985	9,030	619	120	..	9,780	1,282	11,062	11,138
Spr 1986	9,207	664	147	..	10,018	1,208	11,226	11,104
Spr 1987	9,399	661	136	..	10,197	1,214	11,411	11,029
Spr 1988	9,522	727	185	..	10,437	1,191	11,628	10,915
Spr 1989	9,872	761	202	..	10,836	999	11,835	10,778
Spr 1990	10,285	803	177	..	11,267	848	12,116	10,565
Spr 1991	10,406	824	162	..	11,393	803	12,196	10,517
Spr 1992	10,329	784	166	..	11,285	891	12,176	10,584
Spr 1993	10,214	773	122	122	11,230	910	12,140	10,650
Spr 1994	10,217	788	114	104	11,224	954	12,178	10,619
Win 1993/4	10,216	810	105	98	11,229	961	12,190	10,608
Spr 1994	10,265	806	108	93	11,273	919	12,192	10,606
Sum 1994	10,305	794	103	89	11,291	893	12,185	10,613
Aut 1994	10,284	805	99	98	11,286	859	12,146	10,661
Win 1994/5	10,327	810	90	88	11,316	845	12,161	10,653
Spr 1995	10,357	795	93	93	11,339	853	12,191	10,631
Sum 1995	10,447	795	94	81	11,417	842	12,259	10,571
Aut 1995	10,476	789	89	88	11,443	841	12,284	10,559
Win 1995/6	10,539	800	87	83	11,509	796	12,305	10,551
Spr 1996	10,534	810	83	82	11,509	796	12,305	10,564
Sum 1996	10,554	823	82	77	11,537	782	12,319	10,562
Aut 1996	10,615	824	79	75	11,593	789	12,382	10,513
Win 1996/7	10,658	824	79	71	11,632	785	12,417	10,492
Spr 1997	10,690	840	76	75	11,681	743	12,424	10,500
Sum 1997	10,703	851	75	78	11,707	762	12,470	10,468
Changes								
Spr 97 - Sum 97	13	11	-1	3	26	19	46	-32
Per cent	0.1	1.3	-1.5	4.5	0.2	2.6	0.4	-0.3

+ Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490.
People in full-time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.
§ Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government-supported training programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government-supported training programmes is in Table 8.1.
* The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.
** Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
++ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
§§ Revised April 1997.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity, + not seasonally adjusted

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #				ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**				
ALL								
Spr 1979	22,432	1,778	..	..	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X
Spr 1981	21,405	2,201	..	..	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X
Spr 1983	20,288	2,301	355	..	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X
Spr 1984	20,515	2,616	311	..	23,442	2,926 X	26,368 X	16,327 X
Spr 1985	20,746	2,713	390	..	23,850	3,105	26,955	16,148
Spr 1986	20,852	2,729	400	..	23,984	2,990	26,840	16,171
Spr 1987	20,892	2,969	498	..	24,368	2,912	27,280	16,267
Spr 1988	21,601	3,148	527	..	25,279	2,392	27,671	15,994
Spr 1989	22,167	3,441	478	..	26,083	1,989	28,083	15,757
Spr 1990	22,388	3,482	448	..	26,324	1,894	28,218	15,745
Spr 1991	22,034	3,330	412	..	25,792	2,329	28,121	16,957
Spr 1992	21,313	3,147	364	176	25,206	2,684	27,890	16,269
Spr 1993	21,313	3,108	341	145	24,907	2,849	27,756	16,461
Win 1993/4	21,313	3,165	329	135	24,928	2,790	27,718	16,544
Spr 1994	21,415	3,212	322	140	25,093	2,656	27,750	16,528
Sum 1994	21,699	3,224	280					

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure *				Claimant unemployment measure *				
	Seasonally adjusted				Not ILO unemployed				
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive ++	In employment ++	Total ++
ALL									
Spr 1984			3,143	369	2,774				
Spr 1985			3,026	115	2,911				
Spr 1986			3,031	38	2,993				
Spr 1987			2,946	147	2,799				
Spr 1988			2,424	154	2,270				
Spr 1989			2,021	279	1,742				
Spr 1990			1,925	422	1,502				
Spr 1991			2,361	294	2,067				
Spr 1992	1,963	782	2,745	157	2,588	1,963	354	271	625
Sum 1992	1,973	812	2,785	126	2,659	1,973	439	248	687
Aut 1992	2,059	798	2,857	94	2,763	2,059	405	299	704
Win 1992/3	2,140	825	2,965	104	2,861	2,140	418	303	721
Spr 1993	2,147	762	2,909	72	2,837	2,147	383	307	690
Sum 1993	2,057	822	2,879	72	2,807	2,057	468	282	750
Aut 1993	2,021	830	2,851	104	2,747	2,021	433	293	726
Win 1993/4	1,976	822	2,798	123	2,675	1,976	412	287	698
Spr 1994	1,922	794	2,716	119	2,597	1,922	380	294	674
Sum 1994	1,841	826	2,667	150	2,518	1,841	405	272	677
Aut 1994	1,740	783	2,523	105	2,417	1,740	392	285	677
Win 1994/5	1,667	790	2,457	149	2,307	1,667	388	251	640
Spr 1995	1,581	785	2,366	189	2,177	1,581	330	265	595
Sum 1995	1,581	827	2,408	191	2,217	1,581	374	262	636
Aut 1995	1,564	819	2,383	212	2,171	1,564	373	235	608
Win 1995/6	1,550	784	2,334	202	2,132	1,550	338	244	582
Spr 1996	1,540	781	2,321	229	2,093	1,540	282	271	553
Sum 1996	1,466	789	2,255	213	2,041	1,466	297	279	576
Aut 1996 *			2,221	293	1,928				
Win 1996/7 *			2,111	367	1,744				
Spr 1997 *			2,037	435	1,602				
Sum 1997 *			1,997	509	1,487				
Changes									
Spr 97 - Sum 97			-40		-115				
Sum 96 - Sum 97			-258		-544				
MEN									
Spr 1984			1,861	-95	1,956				
Spr 1985			1,818	-208	2,026				
Spr 1986			1,817	-251	2,067				
Spr 1987			1,755	-188	1,943				
Spr 1988			1,425	-150	1,575				
Spr 1989			1,173	-62	1,234				
Spr 1990			1,122	22	1,100				
Spr 1991			1,470	-92	1,562				
Spr 1992	1,560	275	1,835	-146	1,981	1,560	231	190	421
Sum 1992	1,588	269	1,857	-181	2,038	1,588	266	183	450
Aut 1992	1,655	264	1,919	-202	2,120	1,655	246	219	466
Win 1992/3	1,716	267	1,983	-212	2,195	1,716	258	222	479
Spr 1993	1,708	247	1,955	-221	2,176	1,708	239	229	468
Sum 1993	1,653	254	1,907	-247	2,154	1,653	282	219	501
Aut 1993	1,624	258	1,882	-224	2,106	1,624	284	227	482
Win 1993/4	1,588	249	1,837	-217	2,053	1,588	246	219	465
Spr 1994	1,533	264	1,797	-194	1,990	1,533	233	224	457
Sum 1994	1,481	293	1,774	-149	1,923	1,481	232	211	443
Aut 1994	1,407	257	1,664	-182	1,846	1,407	227	212	439
Win 1994/5	1,343	268	1,611	-149	1,761	1,343	226	192	418
Spr 1995	1,320	262	1,582	-131	1,712	1,320	199	193	392
Sum 1995	1,266	300	1,566	-122	1,688	1,266	223	199	422
Aut 1995	1,255	287	1,542	-110	1,653	1,255	218	179	397
Win 1995/6	1,258	281	1,539	-85	1,624	1,258	191	174	365
Spr 1996	1,213	312	1,525	-66	1,591	1,213	196	183	378
Sum 1996	1,163	309	1,472	-76	1,548	1,163	199	187	386
Aut 1996 *			1,432	-32	1,464				
Win 1996/7 *			1,326	-4	1,329				
Spr 1997 *			1,294	69	1,225				
Sum 1997 *			1,235	91	1,144				
Changes									
Spr 97 - Sum 97			-60		-81				
Sum 96 - Sum 97			-238		-405				
WOMEN									
Spr 1984			1,282	464	817				
Spr 1985			1,208	323	885				
Spr 1986			1,214	288	926				
Spr 1987			1,191	335	856				
Spr 1988			999	304	695				
Spr 1989			848	340	508				
Spr 1990			803	401	402				
Spr 1991			891	386	505				
Spr 1992	403	507	910	303	607	403	123	81	204
Sum 1992	385	543	928	307	622	385	173	64	237
Aut 1992	404	534	938	295	643	404	159	80	238
Win 1992/3	424	558	982	316	665	424	160	81	241
Spr 1993	438	516	954	294	661	438	144	79	222
Sum 1993	404	568	972	319	653	404	186	63	249
Aut 1993	396	573	969	328	641	396	179	66	244
Win 1993/4	388	573	961	340	621	388	166	67	233
Spr 1994	389	530	919	313	607	389	147	70	218
Sum 1994	360	533	893	299	595	360	173	61	234
Aut 1994	333	526	859	287	572	333	165	73	238
Win 1994/5	325	520	845	299	547	325	163	59	222
Spr 1995	330	523	853	319	533	330	131	72	203
Sum 1995	315	527	842	313	529	315	150	64	210
Aut 1995	308	533	841	322	519	308	154	56	217
Win 1995/6	292	504	796	287	509	292	147	70	174
Spr 1996	327	469	796	295	501	327	86	89	174
Sum 1996	303	479	782	289	493	303	98	92	190
Aut 1996 *			789	326	464				
Win 1996/7 *			785	370	415				
Spr 1997 *			743	365	377				
Sum 1997 *			762	418	344				
Changes									
Spr 97 - Sum 97			19		-33				
Sum 96 - Sum 97			-20		-149				

The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter. The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. The method is based on the results of a record linkage study carried out in summer 1996 which is only thought to be applicable to the period spring 1992 to summer 1996. See 'LFS estimates of claimants of unemployment-related benefits', Labour Market Trends, November 1997, pp455-60 for details.

++ Economically inactive and employed claimant count series have not been separately seasonally adjusted but are derived as residuals.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Alternative measures of unemployment

7.6
THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemployment measure				Claimant unemployment measure +				
	Not seasonally adjusted				Not ILO unemployed				
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL									
Spr 1984			3,105	114	2,991				
Spr 1985			2,990	-149	3,139				
Spr 1986			2,996	-186	3,181				
Spr 1987			2,912	-41	2,952				
Spr 1988			2,392	-10	2,401				
Spr 1989			1,989	214	1,775				
Spr 1990			1,894	373	1,520				
Spr 1991			2,329	243	2,086				
Spr 1992	1,955	729	2,684	71	2,613	1,955	375	283	658
Sum 1992	1,973	873	2,846	189	2,657	1,973	438	247	684
Aut 1992	2,037	810	2,847	113	2,735	2,037	402	296	698
Win 1992/3	2,173	794	2,967	45	2,922	2,173	436	314	750
Spr 1993	2,138	711	2,849	-18	2,867	2,138	407	322	728
Sum 1993	2,057	885	2,942	131	2,811	2,057	471	283	754
Aut 1993	1,998	844	2,842	120	2,721	1,998	432	292	724
Win 1993/4	2,005	785	2,790	53	2,737	2,005	433	299	732
Spr 1994	1,913	743	2,656	32	2,624	1,913	403	307	711
Sum 1994	1,842	892	2,734	212	2,523	1,842	408	273	681
Aut 1994	1,693	742	2,435	125	2,308	1,693	392	285	677
Win 1994/5	1,641	735	2,376	105	2,271	1,641	352	278	630
Spr 1995	1,584	895	2,479	255	2,224	1,584	377	263	640
Sum 1995	1,537	845	2,382	235	2,147	1,537			

7.7 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Job-related training received by employees

THOUSANDS

GREAT BRITAIN	All who received job-related training in the last 4 weeks					
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted			
	Age groups					
	All of working age +					
	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
ALL						
Spr 1985	1,951	2,128	410	464	559	546
Spr 1986	2,032	2,213	374	470	571	548
Spr 1987	2,196	2,436	363	504	694	694
Spr 1988	2,585	2,833	411	565	793	849
Spr 1989	2,905	3,136	407	614	983	983
Spr 1990	3,132	3,381	421	673	1,067	1,067
Spr 1991	3,944	3,209	364	614	973	1,051
Spr 1992	3,826	3,064	296	504	918	1,060
Spr 1993	3,825	3,057	258	496	940	1,089
Spr 1994	3,042	3,267	267	500	1,137	1,137
Win 1995/6 \$	3,807	3,026	222	431	1,081	905
Spr 1995 \$	3,967	3,988	275	444	1,019	948
Spr 1996 \$	3,992	3,206	266	463	1,024	1,136
Sum 1996 \$	3,028	2,724	285	385	958	958
Aut 1996 \$	3,051	3,116	285	416	1,013	1,094
Win 1996/7 \$	3,116	3,137	310	428	1,101	1,101
Spr 1997 \$	3,157	3,384	356	463	1,056	1,160
Sum 1997 \$	3,121	2,805	240	370	900	973
Men						
Spr 1985	1,151	1,293	251	277	356	324
Spr 1986	1,170	1,308	224	267	374	348
Spr 1987	1,225	1,373	212	292	415	368
Spr 1988	1,417	1,569	236	312	455	448
Spr 1989	1,557	1,706	230	320	517	498
Spr 1990	1,669	1,825	253	324	534	534
Spr 1991	1,565	1,717	207	292	511	512
Spr 1992	1,455	1,608	167	256	505	526
Spr 1993	1,455	1,573	142	261	501	522
Spr 1994	1,537	1,649	137	238	568	579
Spr 1995 \$	1,423	1,529	118	229	529	514
Win 1995/6 \$	1,405	1,513	147	229	520	467
Spr 1996 \$	1,512	1,615	157	239	555	521
Sum 1996 \$	1,520	1,395	126	192	475	440
Aut 1996 \$	1,511	1,524	149	200	519	465
Win 1996/7 \$	1,531	1,538	161	211	514	500
Spr 1997 \$	1,553	1,665	177	234	543	533
Sum 1997 \$	1,556	1,436	127	193	475	475
Women						
Spr 1985	800	835	159	188	203	222
Spr 1986	863	906	150	202	239	249
Spr 1987	971	1,057	150	223	279	296
Spr 1988	1,168	1,284	176	253	338	401
Spr 1989	1,349	1,430	177	273	364	485
Spr 1990	1,463	1,556	168	290	439	524
Spr 1991	1,379	1,493	157	237	439	524
Spr 1992	1,341	1,456	129	248	413	534
Spr 1993	1,370	1,484	116	235	439	566
Spr 1994	1,505	1,618	130	261	483	587
Spr 1995 \$	1,384	1,497	104	216	456	527
Win 1995/6 \$	1,462	1,475	115	216	429	552
Spr 1996 \$	1,481	1,594	129	223	470	615
Sum 1996 \$	1,508	1,329	100	193	404	496
Aut 1996 \$	1,540	1,592	136	217	473	517
Win 1996/7 \$	1,604	1,604	148	244	601	601
Spr 1997 \$	1,604	1,719	179	229	513	627
Sum 1997 \$	1,565	1,370	113	176	425	498

% of all employees #

PER CENT

GREAT BRITAIN	All who received job-related training in the last 4 weeks					
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted			
	Age groups					
	All of working age +					
	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64	
ALL						
Spr 1985	9.6	10.5	24.2	16.1	11.9	7.9
Spr 1986	9.9	10.9	22.9	16.2	12.9	8.9
Spr 1987	11.7	12.7	21.6	17.2	14.0	9.9
Spr 1988	12.2	13.4	23.4	18.9	15.1	11.8
Spr 1989	13.4	14.5	23.3	19.4	16.1	13.3
Spr 1990	14.3	15.5	25.5	17.0	14.0	13.3
Spr 1991	13.7	15.0	24.4	16.7	14.0	14.0
Spr 1992	13.5	14.6	23.4	19.2	16.1	14.0
Spr 1993	13.6	14.7	23.8	19.6	16.1	14.3
Spr 1994	14.5	15.7	25.0	17.6	16.2	14.3
Spr 1995 \$	13.8	14.3	20.1	18.5	15.5	13.8
Win 1995/6 \$	13.8	13.9	23.2	19.1	15.5	12.8
Spr 1996 \$	13.9	14.9	23.9	16.7	14.2	14.2
Sum 1996 \$	14.1	12.6	17.2	16.4	14.2	14.2
Aut 1996 \$	14.0	14.3	22.2	18.3	15.6	15.6
Win 1996/7 \$	14.3	14.4	24.3	19.0	15.8	13.7
Spr 1997 \$	14.4	15.5	27.7	20.8	16.9	14.4
Sum 1997 \$	14.2	12.7	17.1	16.2	14.3	12.1
Men						
Spr 1985	10.0	11.3	29.5	17.9	12.6	8.7
Spr 1986	10.2	11.5	26.9	17.7	13.1	9.3
Spr 1987	10.8	12.1	25.9	18.2	14.4	10.0
Spr 1988	12.1	13.1	26.6	19.9	15.1	11.8
Spr 1989	13.2	14.5	26.7	20.0	16.8	12.9
Spr 1990	14.0	15.4	30.3	20.8	16.7	13.8
Spr 1991	13.4	14.8	27.8	19.3	16.6	13.8
Spr 1992	13.2	14.3	26.2	19.3	16.2	13.8
Spr 1993	13.2	14.3	27.3	20.1	15.8	13.5
Spr 1994	13.9	14.9	25.9	19.2	15.8	13.9
Spr 1995 \$	12.6	13.7	21.9	17.4	16.0	12.9
Win 1995/6 \$	13.2	13.4	21.1	19.0	15.5	12.9
Spr 1996 \$	13.5	14.2	26.2	20.3	16.6	13.9
Sum 1996 \$	13.5	12.1	19.0	15.8	14.2	11.3
Aut 1996 \$	13.1	13.2	23.2	16.8	14.2	11.3
Win 1996/7 \$	13.3	14.3	25.2	17.9	15.5	12.9
Spr 1997 \$	13.3	14.3	27.7	20.8	16.0	12.9
Sum 1997 \$	13.3	12.1	18.1	15.9	13.8	11.4
Women						
Spr 1985	9.1	9.5	18.9	13.9	10.8	7.1
Spr 1986	9.6	10.1	17.8	14.7	11.9	7.7
Spr 1987	10.6	11.6	17.5	16.0	13.4	10.0
Spr 1988	12.3	13.4	20.5	17.9	15.0	11.8
Spr 1989	13.7	14.6	20.0	18.8	15.2	13.9
Spr 1990	14.7	15.7	20.6	20.4	17.4	14.7
Spr 1991	13.9	15.1	20.9	17.7	16.8	14.8
Spr 1992	13.7	14.9	20.2	19.0	16.8	14.4
Spr 1993	14.0	15.2	20.6	19.0	16.4	15.1
Spr 1994	15.3	16.4	24.2	22.1	17.8	15.6
Spr 1995 \$	13.9	15.1	18.4	19.4	16.4	14.9
Win 1995/6 \$	14.5	14.6	21.4	19.1	15.3	15.7
Spr 1996 \$	14.7	15.8	20.2	20.6	16.6	15.7
Sum 1996 \$	14.8	13.0	15.4	17.0	14.5	12.7
Aut 1996 \$	15.1	15.6	21.4	19.9	17.4	14.9
Win 1996/7 \$	15.5	15.6	23.2	20.2	18.1	15.9
Spr 1997 \$	15.6	16.8	27.8	21.8	18.1	16.0
Sum 1997 \$	15.2	13.3	16.1	15.5	14.9	12.8

+ Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.
Employees receiving job-related training as a percentage of employees in the relevant age group.
\$ Data for summer 1994 onwards are not comparable with earlier periods.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.8

Average actual weekly hours* of work by industry sector

HOURS

GREAT BRITAIN	SIC 92 (Standard Industrial Classification)													
	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted											
	Total (millions) #	Average	Total (millions) #	Average	Agriculture and fishing	Energy and water	Manufacturing	Construction	Distribution hotels & catering	Transport & comms	Banking, finance & insurance etc	Public admin education & health	Other services	Total Services
				A-B	C,E	D	F	G,H	I	J,K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q	
ALL														
Spr 1984	782	33.1	790	33.7	47.7	28.2	36.3	38.2	32.5	37.8	34.5	29.1	30.2	31.7
Spr 1985	810	33.8	818	34.4	47.1	35.0	37.1	38.2	33.1	38.6	33.6	29.8	30.1	32.3
Spr 1986	814	33.8	823	34.4	47.4	36.9	37.2	38.3	33.2	38.9	33.9	29.2	30.6	32.3
Spr 1987	821	33.6	830	34.1	47.4	36.2	37.1	38.3	32.8	39.0	33.1	28.9	31.4	32.1
Spr 1988	872	34.4	882	34.9	47.7	37.0	38.1	39.8	33.2	39.4	34.4	29.7	31.4	32.7
Spr 1989	894	34.2	905	34.7	49.0	37.4	37.6	39.3	33.1	39.7	34.0	29.3	31.5	32.6
Spr 1990	894	33.9	905	34.4	47.5	37.2	37.5	39.4	32.7	38.4	33.9	29.0	31.8	32.2
Spr 1991	876	33.9	887	34.4	48.0	37.8	37.2	39.0	32.7	38.7	33.9	29.7	31.2	32.4
Spr 1992	832	33.1	835	33.3	45.8	37.0	36.2	37.1	32.1	37.7	33.1	28.8	30.6	33.2
Spr 1993	829	33.1	828	32.9	45.7	36.9	35.8	37.7	32.1	37.3	32.8	27.3	30.5	31.0
Aut 1992	826	33.2	853	34.1	43.7	37.6	37.4	38.5	32.3	38.3	33.8	30.0	31.1	32.3
Win 1992/3	822	33.1	795	32.2	40.4	36.2	34.5	35.0	31.0	36.8	32.3	28.6	29.6	30.9
Spr 1993	820	33.0	833	33.6	43.3	37.5	36.9	38.2	31.9	38.0	33.4	29.3	30.8	31.8
Sum 1993	823	33.1	811	32.5	43.3	37.1	35.1	37.7	31.6	37.7	32.5	27.1	30.1	30.7
Aut 1993	820	32.9	846	33.9	42.5	38.2	37.3	39.2	32.0	38.4	33.7	29.8	30.3	32.0
Win 1993/4	829	33.2	801	32.3	40.3	35.1	34.9	35.3	31.2	38.0	32.7	28.6	28.3	31.0
Spr 1994	832	33.2	845	33.8	44.4	36.9	37.2	38.5	32.0	38.9	34.4	29.5	29.2	32.0
Sum 1994	835	33.3	824	32.6	46.5	36.0	35.4	38.5	31.6	38.4	32.9	29.1	29.5	30.8
Aut 1994	840	33.3	867	34.3	45.0	38.1	37.8	39.7	32.4	39.1	34.4	30.2	30.1	32.4
Win 1994/5	845	33.5	817	32.5	41.0	36.6	35.5	36.0	31.5	37.8	32.8	28.5	28.4	31.0
Spr 1995	848	33.5	861	34.1	45.8	38.6	37.7	39.0	32.0	39.0	34.1	29.7	30.6	32.2
Sum 1995	848	33.3	876	34.3	43.9	38.8	38.0	40.2	31.6	39.2	34.6	30.2	29.9	32.3
Aut 1995	848	33.2	820	32.2	40.9	36.4	35.4	35.9	30.3	37.6	32.9	28.6	27.9	30.7
Win 1995/6	851	33.3	864	33.9	45.2	38.0	3							

8.1 GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of people participating in Training and Enterprise Programmes

Period ending	Training For Work			Youth Training (including credits)			Modern Apprenticeships			THOUSANDS
	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	249.8				
1992-93#	133.4	11.8	145.2	231.8	15.1	246.9				
1993-94	124.4	8.7	133.1	234.1	16.1	250.2				
1994-95	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	27.8	
1996-97+	53.4	3.8	57.2	189.5	14.8	204.2	75.9	6.1	82.0	
1995-96										
23 Apr	75.4	6.6	82.0	213.0	14.6	227.6	1.3	0.4	1.7	
21 May	72.9	6.3	79.2	212.4	15.1	227.5	1.4	0.4	1.7	
18 Jun	69.7	6.1	75.8	210.7	15.1	225.8	1.5	0.3	1.8	
16 Jul	63.3	5.0	68.3	220.9	15.5	236.3	2.1	0.3	2.4	
10 Sep	60.1	4.7	64.9	223.5	15.5	239.0	2.8	0.4	3.2	
08 Oct	58.4	4.5	62.9	223.8	15.5	239.3	5.6	0.5	6.1	
05 Nov	61.6	4.8	66.4	229.0	16.0	244.9	9.7	1.4	11.1	
03 Dec	63.5	5.0	68.5	229.4	16.0	245.4	12.3	1.8	14.2	
31 Dec	65.3	5.0	70.3	228.1	15.9	243.9	14.9	2.0	16.9	
28 Jan	60.7	4.8	65.5	223.7	15.5	239.2	16.8	2.1	18.9	
25 Feb	63.9	4.8	68.7	216.6	14.6	231.2	18.9	2.1	21.0	
24 Mar	66.9	4.9	71.8	214.5	13.3	227.8	21.4	2.7	24.1	
	68.2	4.7	72.8	211.0	13.2	224.2	24.8	3.0	27.8	
1996-97										
28 Apr	61.7	4.3	65.9	201.1	12.8	213.8	27.2	3.4	30.6	
26 May	61.4	4.1	65.6	198.1	12.9	211.0	29.0	3.5	32.5	
23 Jun	60.4	4.0	64.4	198.0	12.8	210.8	31.1	4.0	35.0	
21 Jul	58.3	3.5	61.8	208.0	13.1	221.1	35.1	3.8	38.9	
18 Aug	56.0	3.4	59.4	209.5	13.6	223.2	39.1	4.0	43.1	
15 Sep	55.5	3.4	59.0	211.0	13.9	224.9	47.4	4.7	52.1	
13 Oct	57.6	3.8	61.3	212.4	14.4	226.8	53.7	5.3	59.0	
10 Nov	58.4	3.9	62.3	211.7	14.9	226.6	58.8	5.5	64.3	
08 Dec	58.8	3.9	62.7	210.5	15.2	225.7	63.4	5.8	69.1	
05 Jan	52.8	3.6	56.4	204.9	15.1	220.0	65.0	5.7	70.7	
02 Feb	56.6	3.8	60.4	203.2	15.1	218.3	68.5	6.1	74.5	
02 Mar	57.7	4.0	61.8	197.9	14.9	212.9	72.7	6.1	78.8	
30 Mar	53.4	3.8	57.2	189.4	14.8	204.2	75.9	6.1	82.0	
1997-98										
04 May	49.3	3.4	52.6	181.5	13.8	195.3	79.0	6.3	85.3	
01 Jun	48.5	3.1	51.6	177.3	13.5	190.8	80.7	6.3	87.0	
29 Jun	49.4	2.9	52.3	179.8	13.9	193.7	82.8	6.4	89.2	
03 Aug	47.2	2.5	49.7	184.0	14.5	198.5	87.6	6.7	94.3	
31 Aug	46.4	2.6	49.0	182.3	14.7	197.0	91.1	6.9	98.0	
28 Sep	47.3	2.8	50.1	182.3	14.4	196.7	96.6	7.3	103.9	

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. Accelerated Modern 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 England (although they will continue separately in Wales). Modern Apprenticeships aim to increase significantly the number of young people trained to technician, supervisory and equivalent-level skills, at 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 Apprenticeships 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

Period ending	Training For Work#			Youth Training (including credits)			Modern Apprenticeships			THOUSANDS
	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	England	Wales	England and Wales	
1990-91*	280.2	24.4	304.6	225.9	18.2	244.1				
1991-92*	253.2	24.0	277.2	227.4	17.9	245.3				
1992-93#	291.2	27.2	318.4	236.4	15.3	251.7				
1993-94	290.7	19.1	309.8	238.7	17.6	256.3				
1994-95	269.8	19.3	289.1	251.8	16.7	268.5				
1995-96	212.4	12.1	224.4	250.7	17.4	268.1	25.8	2.6	28.4	
1996-97+	216.3	12.5	228.8	235.3	21.5	256.8	70.1	5.3	75.4	
1995-96										
23 Apr	11.2	0.7	12.0	11.5	1.0	12.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	
21 May	14.9	0.8	15.7	11.7	1.1	12.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	
18 Jun	14.6	0.9	15.4	13.6	1.0	14.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	
16 Jul	15.2	0.9	16.1	34.7	1.9	36.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	
13 Aug	13.9	0.8	14.7	25.0	1.7	26.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	
10 Sep	14.5	0.8	15.2	26.1	1.9	28.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	
08 Oct	20.3	1.5	21.8	32.9	2.3	35.1	4.3	0.7	5.0	
05 Nov	18.2	1.2	19.4	19.4	1.6	21.0	2.8	0.3	3.0	
03 Dec	18.5	1.0	19.5	17.2	1.3	18.5	2.7	0.2	2.9	
31 Dec	10.2	0.6	10.8	10.2	0.7	10.9	2.2	0.2	2.4	
28 Jan	17.6	1.0	18.6	15.6	1.0	16.6	2.4	0.2	2.6	
25 Feb	20.6	0.9	21.5	16.2	0.9	17.1	2.9	0.4	3.3	
24 Mar	22.7	0.9	23.7	16.8	1.0	17.8	4.0	0.4	4.4	
1996-97										
28 Apr	18.4	0.9	19.3	15.0	3.3	18.4	2.9	0.3	3.2	
26 May	17.2	1.0	18.1	11.9	1.1	13.1	2.5	0.3	2.7	
23 Jun	16.2	0.9	17.1	16.7	1.2	17.9	2.8	0.2	3.0	
21 Jul	17.1	0.9	18.0	33.7	1.7	35.4	4.9	0.4	5.3	
18 Aug	15.4	0.9	16.3	22.5	1.7	24.3	5.1	0.4	5.5	
15 Sep	16.2	1.0	17.2	28.7	2.2	30.9	9.8	1.0	10.7	
13 Oct	19.8	1.5	21.3	24.5	2.1	26.7	8.1	0.8	9.0	
10 Nov	18.3	1.1	19.4	17.9	1.8	19.6	6.8	0.6	7.3	
08 Dec	17.6	1.1	18.7	15.6	1.6	17.2	6.4	0.4	6.7	
05 Jan	7.1	0.4	7.5	7.1	0.7	7.8	3.0	0.2	3.3	
02 Feb	17.9	1.1	19.0	15.2	1.2	16.4	5.5	0.3	5.8	
02 Mar	18.7	1.2	19.9	13.1	1.2	14.3	6.4	0.3	6.6	
30 Mar	16.5	0.6	17.1	13.4	1.5	14.9	5.9	0.3	6.2	
1997-98										
04 May	18.2	1.0	19.3	13.2	1.4	14.6	6.1	0.2	6.3	
01 Jun	14.0	0.6	14.6	10.3	1.1	11.4	3.9	0.2	4.1	
29 Jun	16.2	0.8	17.0	18.2	1.8	20.0	5.0	0.2	5.3	
03 Aug	18.4	0.8	19.2	28.4	2.4	30.8	8.9	0.3	9.2	
31 Aug	13.3	0.6	13.9	15.8	1.2	17.0	6.7	0.3	7.0	
28 Sep	14.8	1.0	15.8	21.0	1.9	22.9	10.1	0.8	10.8	

Note: See Table 8.1 note.

1990-91 and 1991-92 Employment Training; 1992-93 Employment Training Action.

* 1996-97 in training includes Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).

+ 1996-97 starts and in training figures include Pre-Vocational Pilots (PVPs).

Pre-Vocational Training (PVT) is part of mainstream TSW from April 1997 onwards.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Training for Work: destination of leavers 8.3

ENGLAND and WALES		All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:				Completers Percentage of survey respondents who were:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving#	In a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed	Completers##	In a job	In a positive outcome**	Unemployed
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	33	36	53	49	37	40	48
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	31	36	55	55	35	41	51
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	35	41	52	60	38	44	48
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	36	43	48	61	40	47	45
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	38	42	48	66	40	45	46
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	39	44	47	70	41	46	45
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	38	47	43
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	40	46	45
Mar	(Sep 94)	38	44	46	65	40	46	45
Apr	(Oct 94)	40	43	48	61	43	47	45
May	(Nov 94)	39	41	50	62	42	45	47
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	48	69	44	46	46
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	63	40	43	49
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	65	40	42	48
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	39	43	48
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	42	46	45
Nov	(May 95)	41	45	46	69	42	46	45
Dec	(Jun 95)	38	45	45	72	38	46	44
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	37	44	47	72	39	46	45
Feb	(Aug 95)	39	45	46	69	42	47	45
Mar	(Sep 95)	39	45	46	68	41	47	45
Apr	(Oct 95)	41	45	48	67	44	47	45
May	(Nov 95)	40	44	48	67	43	46	47
Jun	(Dec 95)	41	44	47	73	43	46	46
Jul	(Jan 96)	38	42	49	67	41	45	47
Aug	(Feb 96)	40	44	48	70	42	45	47
Sep	(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
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	43	49	42	71	45	51	41
Feb	(Aug 96)	45	51	40	71	47	53	38
Mar	(Sep 96)	45	50	41	70	46	52	40
Apr	(Oct 96)	48	51	40	71	50	53	39
May	(Nov 96)	47	50	43	72	49	52	41
Jun	(Dec 96)	46	49	42	74	48	51	41
Jul	(Jan 97)	46	50	43	70	49	52	41
Aug	(Feb 97)	47	50	43	72	48	52	41
Current and previous year to date								
Sep 95 to Aug 96	Mar 95 to Feb 96	39	44	47	69	41	46	46
Sep 96 to Aug 97	Mar 96 to Feb 97	44	49	43	71	46	50	41

* Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.

Training for Work (TfW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993.

** The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all 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.

*** In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government-supported training.

Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?' Note that many of those who did not complete their training nevertheless went into a job after leaving.

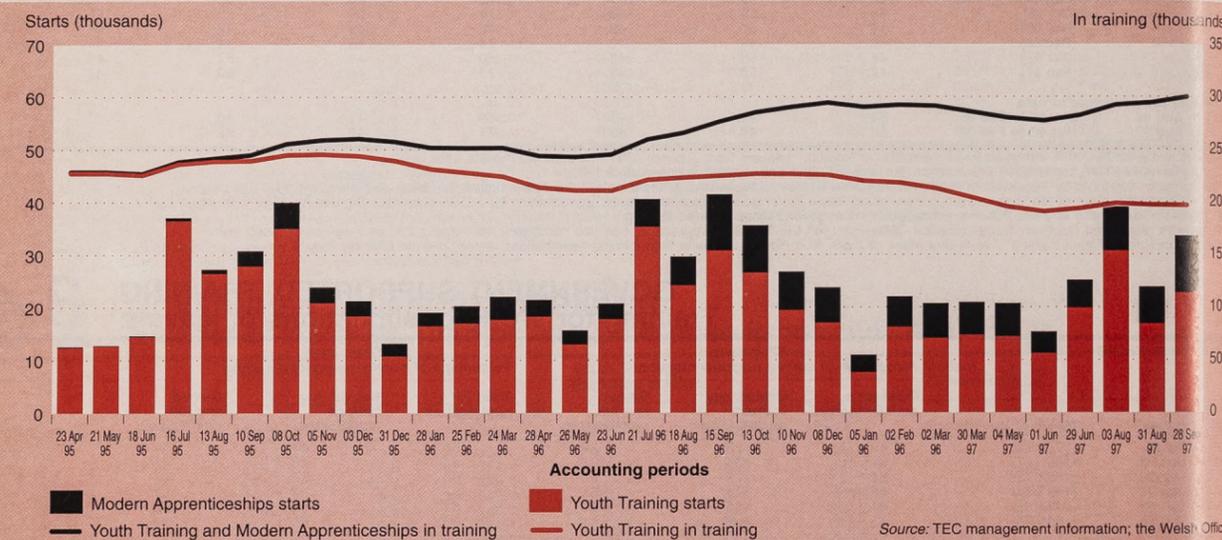
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Training for Work: qualifications of leavers 8.4

ENGLAND and WALES		All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who:			Completers Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving#	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification	Tried for a qualification	Gained any full/part qualification	Gained any full qualification
Jul 90 to Sep 91	(1990-91)	47	29	29	55	44	44
Oct 91 to Sep 92	(1991-92)	51	34	28	56	48	41
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	55	39	33	60	53	

YT leavers gaining qualifications (smoothed); England and Wales



Participation in youth programmes; England and Wales



Outcomes achieved by TFW leavers (smoothed); England and Wales



GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.5
Youth Training: destination of leavers

ENGLAND and WALES

Month of survey*	Month of leaving	All leavers Percentage of survey respondents who were:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who were:		
		In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed	Completers**	In a job	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	50	67	28	43	67	76	20
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	53	70	25	46	68	78	18
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	58	72	22	46	72	81	14
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	63	76	18	52	75	85	11
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	71	82	14
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	68	81	14
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	69	83	13
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	37	71	79	16
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	37	73	80	16
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	70	23	45	76	81	14
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	40	74	80	15
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	74	80	15
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	78	84	12
Oct	(Apr 95)	59	71	22	43	70	78	16
Nov	(May 95)	60	72	22	42	72	80	15
Dec	(Jun 95)	65	76	19	58	76	84	12
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	61	76	18	55	72	84	12
Feb	(Aug 95)	57	76	17	50	70	85	10
Mar	(Sep 95)	57	79	15	53	70	85	10
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	75	19	46	80	86	9
May	(Nov 95)	64	75	19	48	78	85	10
Jun	(Dec 95)	68	77	16	57	79	85	10
Jul	(Jan 96)	64	75	20	49	78	85	11
Aug	(Feb 96)	67	76	18	54	79	85	9
Sep	(Mar 96)	68	79	15	56	79	86	9
Oct	(Apr 96)	65	77	16	49	77	85	10
Nov	(May 96)	65	77	17	48	77	85	11
Dec	(Jun 96)	68	80	15	60	79	87	9
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	63	78	16	58	74	85	11
Feb	(Aug 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	8
Mar	(Sep 96)	59	81	13	54	71	88	7
Apr	(Oct 96)	64	77	17	49	77	86	9
May	(Nov 96)	66	76	17	49	79	86	9
Jun	(Dec 96)	71	79	16	57	81	86	9
Jul	(Jan 97)	68	77	17	52	79	86	10
Aug	(Feb 97)	69	78	16	56	81	87	8
Current and previous year to date								
Sep 95 to Aug 96	Mar 95 to Feb 96	62	76	18	51	75	84	11
Sep 96 to Aug 97	Mar 96 to Feb 97	65	79	16	54	77	86	9

Notes: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed slightly - see technical note to Statistical Bulletin No 4/97 for details. Leavers from October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

* In a positive outcome = in a job, full-time education or other government supported training.

** Those whose 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

ENGLAND and WALES

Month of survey*	Month of leaving Yr	All Leavers Percentage of survey respondents who:				Completers Percentage of those who completed who:			
		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
Oct 92 to Sep 93	(1992-93)	62	47	34	23	76	70	57	42
Oct 93 to Sep 94	(1993-94)	64	49	38	28	76	71	61	47
Oct 94 to Sep 95	(1994-95)	65	50	39	31	76	71	63	52
Oct 95 to Sep 96	(1995-96)	66	51	42	35	74	70	63	53
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	72	59	48	38	82	78	68	55
Feb	(Aug 94)	66	52	42	33	79	76	67	55
Mar	(Sep 94)	64	49	40	32	77	74	65	54
Apr	(Oct 94)	60	40	31	24	72	66	58	48
May	(Nov 94)	59	38	30	23	70	65	58	48
Jun	(Dec 94)	62	46	36	28	70	65	57	47
Jul	(Jan 95)	61	43	33	26	71	66	59	49
Aug	(Feb 95)	62	46	37	30	72	69	63	53
Sep	(Mar 95)	66	53	43	35	72	69	62	52
Oct	(Apr 95)	65	48	39	30	73	68	63	52
Nov	(May 95)	65	49	39	30	73	68	61	51
Dec	(Jun 95)	71	59	49	41	78	74	66	56
1996 Jan	(Jul 95)	70	56	46	38	78	74	66	55
Feb	(Aug 95)	66	51	43	36	77	74	67	59
Mar	(Sep 95)	66	52	43	35	77	73	65	56
Apr	(Oct 95)	63	46	37	30	73	68	61	52
May	(Nov 95)	62	44	36	30	69	63	57	49
Jun	(Dec 95)	64	49	41	34	69	64	58	49
Jul	(Jan 96)	63	46	38	31	69	64	58	49
Aug	(Feb 96)	65	50	42	35	71	68	61	53
Sep	(Mar 96)	66	53	45	37	71	68	62	53
Oct	(Apr 96)	64	49	40	33	70	67	60	51
Nov	(May 96)	64	48	40	32	70	66	58	49
Dec	(Jun 96)	69	58	49	41	77	74	67	58
1997 Jan	(Jul 96)	67	55	47	39	76	73	67	57
Feb	(Aug 96)	66	52	43	37	76	72	65	56
Mar	(Sep 96)	65	50	43	35	75	71	64	55
Apr	(Oct 96)	62	45	38	31	71	67	60	51
May	(Nov 96)	62	45	37	31	69	65	59	51
Jun	(Dec 96)	63	49	43	34	69	66	60	49
Jul	(Jan 97)	65	49	41	32	72	68	61	50
Aug	(Feb 97)	67	53	45	37	73	70	64	54
Current and previous year to date									
Sep 95 to Aug 96	Mar 95 to Feb 96	66	51	42	34	74	70	63	53
Sep 96 to Aug 97	Mar 96 to Feb 97	65	51	43	35	73	69	63	53

Notes: From April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. The way that data on qualifications gained are collected was changed from August 1991 on. The effect appears to have been to decrease the proportion recorded as gaining full qualifications, but to increase by a similar amount the proportion gaining part qualifications. Data for 1990-91 and 1991-92 leavers are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

* 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. Information on levels of qualifications is not available for 1990-91 leavers.

A.1 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 6 October 1997 - 7 November 1997 +

6,263

+ Not including placings through displayed vacancies.

A.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Selective Assistance: July - September 1997*

	East	East Midlands	London	Mersey-side	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and the Humber	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	9	32	8	17	52	37	15	11	39	36	256	34	42	332
Value of Offers (£,000)	990	3,218	741	1,105	2,797	14,537	1,282	962	43,867	2,919	72,418	9,024	19,843	101,285

Note: Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 0171 215 2598.
* Date of first payment.

A.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: July - September 1997*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
EAST				
Cousins of Emneth Ltd	Wisbech	85,000	B	Mfr oth agricultural & forestry mch
Hazlewood Delicatessen & Meat Group	Wisbech	650,000	B	Slaughtering, animal by-prod proc
Pike Textile Display Ltd	Wisbech	80,000	B	Mfr other arts of paper & board nes
Total		815,000		
EAST MIDLANDS				
Blue Streak Europe Ltd	Alfreton & Ashfield	100,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Chevron Aerospace Engineering Ltd	Alfreton & Ashfield	800,000	A	Mfr of aircraft & spacecraft
Concrete Cable Protection Ltd	Alfreton & Ashfield	79,000	A	Mfr other arts of concrete/plaster
H L Plastics Ltd	Alfreton & Ashfield	600,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
Rigida UK	Alfreton & Ashfield	85,000	A	Mfr of bicycles
Brian Wain	Chesterfield	80,000	A	Other adult & other education nes
Corrugated Case Co Ltd	Chesterfield	80,000	A	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Robinson & Sons Ltd	Chesterfield	150,000	A	Mfr of plastic packing goods
T Mat Eng Ltd	Chesterfield	100,000	A	Mfr of plastics in primary forms
W H Butler & Sons (Founders) Ltd	Chesterfield	80,000	B	Casting of iron
Glenair International Ltd	Mansfield	230,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Van Den Bergh Foods Ltd	Worksop	300,000	A	Mfr of other food products nes
Total		2,684,000		
LONDON				
Breadwinner Foods Ltd	London	245,000	A	Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
Lin Pac Corrugated Cases Ltd	London	320,000	B	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Total		565,000		
MERSEYSIDE				
Bryken High Speed Turning Co Lt	Liverpool	150,000	A	Mfr of engines & turbines
Erinvale Chairframes Ltd	Liverpool	85,000	B	Mfr of chairs and seats
Pretty Ugly Pottery Ltd	Liverpool	100,000	A	Mfr of other ceramic products
William & Jones Ltd	Liverpool	80,000	A	Wh'sale oth mch: ind, trade, navig
Burtonwood Plastics Eng Co Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	80,000	B	General mechanical engineering
Frodsham Sign & Display Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	85,000	A	Mfr of other plastic products
Rosco Clothing Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	200,000	B	Mfr of hats, other apparel, access
Total		780,000		
NORTH EAST				
Tyk Ltd	Bishop Auckland	300,000	A	Mfr of refractory ceramic products
Magnum Packaging (NE) Ltd	Middlesbrough	75,000	A	Mfr of plastic packing goods
Hedley Purvis Ltd	Morpeth & Ashington	400,000	A	Wh'sale oth mch: ind, trade, navig
Allan Liddle (Steel) Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	75,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Crampton Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	80,000	A	Mfr of hats, other apparel, access
Termuniquie Ltd	Newcastle upon Tyne	600,000	A	Mfr synth rubber in primary forms
Dunlop Powerband Ltd	Sunderland	100,000	A	Mfr bearings/gears/driving elements
Total		1,630,000		
NORTH WEST				
Colony Gift Corp Ltd	Barrow-in-Furness	500,000	A	Mfr misc stationers & oth mfg nes
Rectella Ltd	Blackburn	400,000	B	Mfr furns, sacks, hhold textiles
Ascot Industrial Doors Ltd	Bolton & Bury	85,000	A	Mfr builders metal carpnry/joinery
Kesterwood Ltd	Bolton & Bury	174,000	A	Mfr plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Universal Bulk Handling Ltd	Liverpool	750,000	B	Mfr tanks, reservoirs, containers
Village Foods Ltd	Liverpool	93,000	A	Packaging activities
North West Corrugated Products Ltd	Widnes & Runcorn	350,000	B	Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes
Bayex Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	500,000	A	Mfr of glass fibres
JSM Powder Coatings	Wigan & St Helens	75,000	A	Treatment & coating of metals
Prepro Foods Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	240,000	A	Proc/preserving fruit & veg nes
Top Trough Food Services Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	90,000	A	Catering
Bristol-Myers Squibb	Wirral & Chester	750,000	A	Mfr of medicaments & non-medicams
PSI Ltd	Wirral & Chester	94,000	A	Mfr of other ceramic products
Vauxhall Motors Ltd	Wirral & Chester	10,000,000	B	Mfr of motor vehicles
Total		14,101,000		
SOUTH EAST				
Saga Group Ltd	Folkestone	990,000	B	Acts aux to financial intermed nes
A J Wells & Sons	Folkestone	95,000	A	Mfr non-electric domestic appls
Total		1,085,000		
SOUTH WEST				
Topfoto Services Ltd	Bodmin & Liskeard	100,000	A	Photographic activities
County Confectionery Ltd	Penzance & St Ives	125,000	A	Mfr confectionery
Toshiba Consumer Products (UK) Ltd	Plymouth	240,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
St Ives (Plymouth) Ltd	St Austell	240,000	A	Printing nes
Total		705,000		

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.3

Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: July - September 1997*

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Total amount of assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
WEST MIDLANDS				
Jaguar Cars Ltd	Birmingham	40,000,000	B	Mfr of motor vehicles
Nelmer Security Packaging Ltd	Birmingham	180,000	A	Mfr of plastic packing goods
S J Clark (Cables) Ltd	Birmingham	150,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Callow & Maddox Bros Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	900,000	A	Mfr of chairs and seats
Clifton Precision Tools Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	75,000	A	Mfr of tools
Farley Way Chemicals Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	95,000	A	Retail sale: medical, orthopaedic
D H Holden Ltd	Walsall	150,000	B	Mfr of electric domestic appls
ITW Ltd	Walsall	75,000	A	Mfr bodies for motor vehs, trailers
Rotometrics International Ltd	Walsall	500,000	A	Mfr mch for textile, leather prod'n
Sterling Tubes Ltd	Walsall	95,000	A	Mfr of steel tubes
Lucas Aerospace Ltd	Wolverhampton	950,000	B	Mfr of aircraft & spacecraft
West Midland Hard Chrome	Wolverhampton	90,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Total		43,260,000		
YORKSHIRE AND THE HUMBER				
A & H Meyer GmbH	Barnsley	80,000	A	Mfr elec distrib'n & control gear
Coltson Ltd	Barnsley	200,000	B	Mfr of other furniture
Polycon Industries Ltd	Doncaster	220,000	A	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
Porton Packaging Ltd	Doncaster	900,000	A	Packaging activities
Dunlop Ltd	Grimsey	80,000	B	Mfr of other rubber products
Sung Kwang Electro Mechanics Co (UK)	Rotherham & Mexborough	160,000	A	Mfr luggage/handbags/saddlery
Whiteley Read Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	140,000	B	Mfr of steam generators
Shiloh Eng & Sons Ltd	Sheffield	75,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Sponcia Ltd	Sheffield	80,000	A	Finishing of textiles
IPT (UK) Ltd	Wakefield & Dewsbury	180,000	B	Mfr of other textiles nes
Richards Alan (Eng) Co Ltd	Wakefield & Dewsbury	100,000	A	General mechanical engineering
Viking Polymers Ltd	Wakefield & Dewsbury	100,000	B	Mfr of plastics in primary forms
Total		2,315,000		
SCOTLAND				
Newton Fabrications Ltd	Ayr	100,000	A	Mfr of metal structures & parts
Anelva Corporation	Bathgate	90,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Awat PK	Bathgate	2,000,000	A	Mfr specs/optical instrs/photo equip
Jem Europe Ltd	Bathgate	200,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Nikon Precision Europe GmbH	Bathgate	250,000	A	Mfr specs/optical instrs/photo equip
Datum Dynamics Ltd	Cumnock & Sanquhar	80,000	A	Mfr of machine tools
Gray & Adams (Dunfermline) Ltd	Dunfermline	120,000	A	Mfr bodies for motor vehs, trailers
Asco Extinguishers Co Ltd	Glasgow	130,000	A	Mfr of other general purpose mch nes
D F Storage & Distribution Ltd	Glasgow	250,000	A	Packaging activities
EBT Technologies Ltd	Glasgow	140,000	A	Wh'sale oth mch: ind, trade, navig
Lithoprint (Scotland) Ltd	Glasgow	500,000	A	Mfr other arts of paper & board nes
Sarmex Holdings Ltd	Glasgow	750,000	A	Mfr of perfumes & toilet preps
Segur (SPM) Ltd	Glasgow	80,000	A	Mfr builders metal carpnry/joinery
Simpla Technology Inc	Glasgow	1,700,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
Timmet Woyka Ltd	Glasgow	300,000	A	Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery
Greenock (Greenock) Ltd	Greenock	75,000	A	Mfr confectionery
Eurovision Ltd	Kilmarnock	320,000	B	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
JRC Manuf Ltd	Kilmarnock	180,000	A	Mfr of other furniture
Fife Fabrications Ltd	Kirkcaldy	120,000	A	Forging/pressing metal, powder met
Semstab (Scotland) Ltd	Kirkcaldy	500,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
London Eng International Ltd	Lanarkshire	687,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Total		8,572,000		
WALES				
H & T Components (Swindon) Ltd	Aberdare	550,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Hitachi Home Electronics Europe Ltd	Aberdare	2,000,000	B	Mfr of electric domestic appls
S Webb & Son (Distributors) Ltd	Bangor & Caernarfon	80,000	A	Wh'sale furn/other hhold goods nes
Alpha Timber Frame Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	150,000	A	Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery
First Brands Europe Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	240,000	A	Wh'sale of metals & metal ores
M I Plair Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	350,000	A	Mfr plastic plates, sheets, tubes
Alleg-Rite Ltd	Bridgend	1,680,000	A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others
LLandaff Engineering Co Ltd	Cardiff	200,000	A	Mfr of other elec equip nes
Microsure Packaging Ltd	Cardiff	75,000	A	Packaging activities
Van Leer Metallized Products Ltd	Cardiff	1,000,000	B	Mfr other fabricated metal prods
St Davids Assemblies Ltd	Haverfordwest	464,000	A	Mfr instruments: measuring etc
Promar Holdings Ltd	Holyhead	200,000	A	Mfr mch for food, bev'ge, tobacco
Oriel Jones & Son Ltd	Lampeter & Aberaeron	1,000,000	A	Bacon & ham production
Brite Sparks Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	850,000	A	Mfr other arts of paper & board nes
Frontier Multigate Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	300,000	A	Mfr of medicaments & non-medicams
Halla Euro Enterprise Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	5,000,000	A	Mfr of lifting & handling equipt
Tap Manuf Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	1,500,000	A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs
Surface Technology Systems Ltd	Newport	1,000,000	A	Mfr televis'n, radio, video, assoc
Commercial Property (Wales) Ltd	Swansea	95,000	A	Mfr of other food products nes
Inco Europe Ltd	Swansea	1,800,000	B	Other non-ferrous metal production
Rubber Recovery Technologies Ltd	Swansea	250,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
Bright Steel Wire Ltd	Wrexham	90,000	A	Mfr of wire products
Toyo Seal Industrial Co Ltd	Wrexham	240,000	A	Mfr of other rubber products
Total		19,114,000		

* Date of first payment. Payment of RSA is made in instalments, typically over several years as jobs and capital expenditure targets laid down in the offer are met. The amounts quoted above therefore represent the maximum grant potentially payable if the project is satisfactorily completed, and not the amount actually paid to date.
A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Note: Enquiries regarding this table should be addressed to:

English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, REG (A), Bay 3.A.39, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171 215 2598).

Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, SO IA 2, 5th Floor, Meridian Court, Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT (0141 242 5623).

Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 01222 825167).

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT COUNT

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 unemployment-related benefits are included in the claimant count. (Students claiming benefit during a vacation and who intend to return to full-time education are excluded.)

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

In Tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are neither in employment nor ILO unemployed; this group includes people who are, for example, retired or looking after their home/family.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

A count of civilian jobs of employees paid by employers who run a PAYE scheme. Participants in government employment and training schemes are included if they have a contract of employment. HM Forces, homeworkers and private domestic servants are excluded. As the estimates of employees in employment are derived from employers' reports of the number of people they employ, individuals holding two jobs with different employers will be counted twice.

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

The general index covers almost all goods and services purchased by most households, excluding only those for which the income of the household is in the top 4 per cent and those one and two-person pensioner households (covered by separate indices) who depend mainly on state benefits, i.e. more than three-quarters of their income is from state benefits.

HM FORCES

All UK service personnel of HM Regular Forces, wherever serving, including those on release leave.

ILO UNEMPLOYED

In Tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6 (Labour Force Survey) people without a paid job in the reference week who were available to start work in the next fortnight and who either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

LABOUR DISPUTES

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment.

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

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 disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included.

There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording of stoppages, in particular those near the margins of the definitions; for example, short disputes lasting only a day or so. Any under-recording would particularly bear on those industries most affected by such stoppages, and would affect the total number of stoppages much more than the number of working days lost.

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

Employees other than those in administrative, professional, technical and clerical occupations.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Section D.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

- . . . not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- P provisional
- break in series
- R revised
- r series revised from indicated entry onwards
- nes not elsewhere specified
- SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification
- EU European Union

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the constituent items and the total as shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change etc by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

The classification system used to provide a consistent industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968, 1980 and 1992.

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

Measures the increase in gross taxable income needed to compensate taxpayers for any increase in retail prices, taking account of changes to direct taxes (including employees' National Insurance contributions). Annual and quarterly figures are averages of monthly indices.

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
SUMMARY TABLES							
Labour Force Survey: UK	M	Jan 98	0.1				
Workforce: UK	M	Jan 98	0.2				
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Jan 98	0.3				
Workforce: GB	M	Jan 98	0.4				
	M	Jan 98	0.5				
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS							
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE							
Workforce: UK and GB	M(Q)	Jan 98	1.1				
Quarterly series		Feb 97	51				
Labour force estimates, projections							
Employees in employment industry: GB	Q	Jan 98	1.4				
All industries: by division, class or group							
: time series, by order group	M	Jan 98	1.2				
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Jan 98	1.3				
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	D	Dec 94	1.10				
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7				
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Jan 98	1.5				
Annual Employment Survey	A	Nov 97	461				
International comparisons	Q	Nov 97	1.9				
Registered disabled in the public sector	D	Sep 97	355				
Trade union membership	A	Jun 97	231				
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Nov 97	1.14				
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES							
Claimant unemployment							
Summary: UK	M	Jan 98	2.1				
: GB	M	Jan 98	2.2				
Age and duration: UK	Q	Dec 97	2.5				
Break category: UK	M	Jan 98	2.1				
Detailed category: GB	M	Jan 98	2.2				
Region: summary	Q	Dec 97	2.6				
Age: time series UK	Q	Dec 97	2.7				
: estimated rates	Q	Dec 97	2.15				
Duration: time series UK	Q	Dec 97	2.8				
Region and area							
Time series summary: by region	M	Jan 98	2.3				
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Jan 98	2.4				
: counties, local areas	M	Jan 98	2.9				
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Jan 98	2.10				
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 97	2.6				
Flows							
UK: time series	M	Jan 98	2.19				
Age time series	M	Jan 98	2.20				
Mean duration	Q	Jan 98	2.21				
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 97	2.22				
Claim history: interval between claims	Q	Dec 97	2.23				
By sought and usual occupation	M	Jan 98	2.24				
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13				
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	Jan 98	A.1				
International comparisons	M	Jan 98	2.18				
Ethnic origin	A	Aug 97	295				
Temporarily stopped							
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14				
Vacancies							
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and							
placements seasonally adjusted	M	Jan 98	3.1				
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Jan 98	3.2				
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Jan 98	3.3				
REDUNDANCIES							
In Great Britain	M	Jan 98	2.32				
by region	M	Jan 98	2.33				
by age	M	Jan 98	2.34				
by industry	M	Jan 98	2.35				
by occupation	M	Jan 98	2.36				
EARNINGS AND HOURS							
Average earnings (index)							
Whole economy							
Main industrial sectors	M	Jan 98	5.1				
Industries	M	Jan 98	5.3				
Underlying trends	Q	Nov 97	445				
Levels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries							
Manual employees	Q(A)	Nov 97	5.4				
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Nov 97	5.5				
All employees	Q(A)	Nov 97	5.6				
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q	Nov 97	446				
International comparisons (index)							
Manufacturing	M	Jan 98	5.9				
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures: industry	D	Dec 96	1.11				
Regions: summary	D	Dec 96	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12				
OUTPUT PER HEAD							
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Jan 98	1.8				
Wages and salaries per unit of output							
Manufacturing index, time series	M	Jan 98	5.8				
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Jan 98	5.8				
LABOUR COSTS							
Survey results 1992 Quadrennial Annual update	A	Sep 94 Feb 96	313 5.7				
RETAIL PRICES							
General index (RPI)							
Latest figures: detailed indices	M	Jan 98	6.2				
: percentage changes	M	Jan 98	6.2				
Recent movements and the index excluding seasonal foods	M	Jan 98	6.1				
Main components: time series and weights	M	Jan 98	6.4				
Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Jan 98	6.5				
Food prices	M	Jan 98	6.3				
International comparisons	M	Jan 98	6.8				
All items excluding housing costs	M	Jan 98	6.9				
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY							
Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Jan 98	7.1				
Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Jan 98	7.2				
Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Jan 98	7.3				
Full-time and part-time workers	M	Jan 98	7.4				
Alternative measures of unemployment (seasonally adjusted)	M	Jan 98	7.5				
Alternative measures of unemployment (not seasonally adjusted)	M	Jan 98	7.6				
Job-related training received by employees	M	Jan 98	7.7				
Average actual weekly hours of work by industry sector	M	Jan 98	7.8				
Additional Labour Force Survey tables	D	Dec 95	7.6-7.23				
Labour market and educational status of young people	D	Mar 96	7.24				
LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK							
Summary: latest figures	M	Jan 98	4.1				
: time series	M	Jan 98	4.2				
Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 97	217				
Industry							
Monthly: broad sector time series	M	Jan 98	4.1				
Annual: detailed	A	Jun 97	217				
: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 97	217				
Main causes of stoppage							
Cumulative	M	Jan 98	4.1				
Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 97	217				
Size of stoppages	A	Jun 97	217				
Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent years by industry	A	Jun 97	217				
International comparisons	A	Apr 97	129				
GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING							
Participants in the programmes	M	Jan 98	8.1				
Number of starts on the programmes	M	Jan 98	8.2				
Training for work: destination of leavers	M	Jan 98	8.3				
Training for work: qualifications of leavers	M	Jan 98	8.4				
Youth training: destination of leavers	M	Jan 98	8.5				
Youth training: qualifications of leavers	M	Jan 98	8.6				
Participants in the programmes	D	Jun 97	8.1				
New starts on the programmes	D	Jun 97	8.2				
Destinations and qualifications							
TFW/ET leavers	D	Jun 97	8.3				
YT leavers	D	Jun 97	8.4				
TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	D	Jun 97	8.5				
YT leavers completing agreed training	D	Jun 97	8.6				

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.

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): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked **01928 792077/8**
- Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs **01928 792442**

Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)

- Annual Employment Survey **01928 792690**
- Employment and hours **01928 792563**
- Workforce in employment **01928 792563**

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

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 6.1-6.9)

- Ansafo service **0171 533 5866**
- Enquiries **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 3310**
- 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 relate to tables on the preceding pages)

FOR ADVICE ON:

Sources of labour market statistics **0171 533 6107**

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

Nomis® (the Office for National Statistics' on-line labour market statistics database) **0191 374 2468**

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

0171 625 7222

Skills and Enterprise Network **0114 259 4075**

ONS WEBSITES

Information about ONS, its services and data is available on the World Wide Web at:

<http://www.emap.com/ons/>

ONS's Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group has a separate site at:

<http://www.open.gov.uk/lmsd/lmsdhome.htm>

For more information on ONS websites, see pS2.

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 problems.

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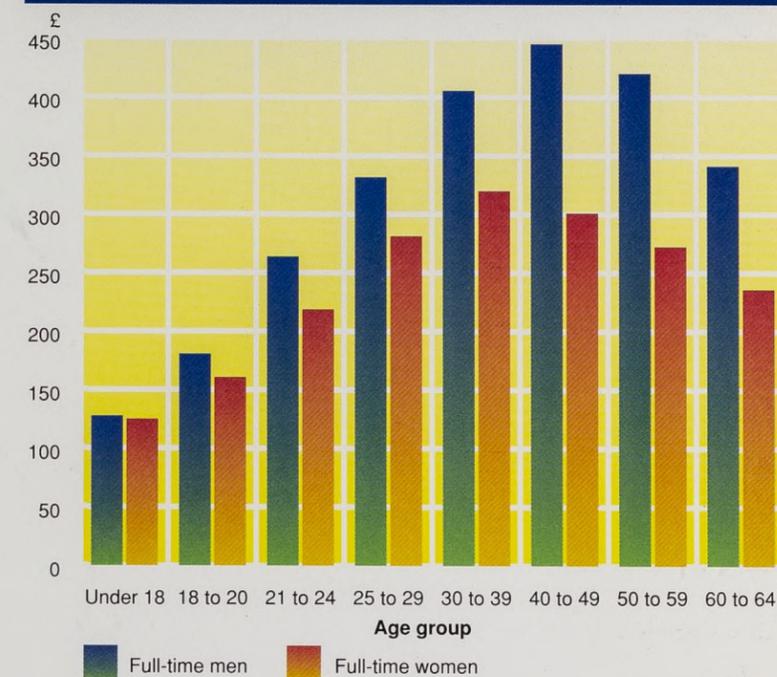
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by GHK Economics and Management
September 1997, ISBN 0 85522 633 1

RR28 Evaluation of Skills Challenge
by York Consulting
October 1997, ISBN 0 85522 632 3

RR29 Recruitment and Utilisation of Graduates by Small and Medium Sized Enterprises
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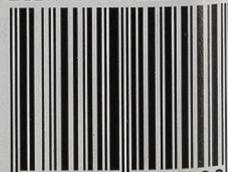
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