

New Unemployment Rates for Parliamentary Constituencies

Research Paper 96/63

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Official unemployment rates for parliamentary constituencies only exist for those few constituencies which are self-contained labour markets. However, for a number of years, the House of Commons Library has published estimated residence-based unemployment rates in a regular research paper. This paper explains the consequences of the move to a 1991 ward base for the unemployment statistics which occurred on May 15th 1996 and the use of updated denominators.

This Paper is accompanied by a new version of *Unemployment by Constituency* (Research Paper 96/64), which, for the first time, contains unemployment rates for all 651 constituencies in the United Kingdom calculated on the same basis.

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I Summary

On May 15th 1996 the Office for National Statistics (ONS) introduced a fundamental change to the geographical basis of the monthly count of unemployed claimants. This exercise will in some cases have a noticeable effect on the unemployment figures which are published for small local areas, including parliamentary constituencies. Until now, unemployment statistics have been published for geographic areas (constituencies, local authority districts etc) which are defined in terms of local authority wards as they existed in April 1981. From May 1996 monthly unemployment data will be based on a frozen 1991 geographical base.

The Library is taking this opportunity to update the denominators used for estimating residence-based unemployment rates from the 1988 ones used until now to ones derived from the 1991 Census of Population.

It should be noted that this change does not in any way affect the *definition* of unemployment used; it only affects the way in which the figures are presented for small geographic areas.

II Monthly unemployment statistics defined

The monthly unemployment figures are a by-product of the social security system. The claimant count relates to the number of people claiming unemployment benefit, income support or national insurance credits at an Employment Service local office (formerly Unemployment Benefit Offices or UBOs). In order to meet the eligibility criteria for these benefits, individuals, for each *day* they are claiming, have to be:

- unemployed;
- available for work;
- "actively seeking" work in the week in which the day falls.

Those aged under 18 are only able to claim unemployment-related benefits on the grounds of severe hardship. The unemployment count is usually performed on the second Thursday of each month and is derived from administrative records, which are now almost completely computerised. Postcodes of claimants' home addresses are allocated to electoral wards and these form the building blocks for unemployment statistics for constituencies, local authority areas, travel-to-work areas, regions and ultimately the country as a whole. Figures for the number of unemployed claimants are then combined with estimates of the workforce in local labour markets to calculate unemployment rates.

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It is recognised that this measure of unemployment excludes certain individuals who would normally be considered unemployed, but who, because they are not entitled to benefit, are not included in the count. At the same time there are individuals who are claiming benefit but in one way or another may not be considered strictly unemployed, because they are already working part-time or are not immediately available for work, for example.

In spite of these failings this measure of unemployment has the advantages of being relatively cheap to compile, figures are collected and processed quickly and, because it is a full count rather than a survey, it can provide detailed analyses of local areas and age groups. However, the disadvantage is that apparent differences in the number or rate of unemployment between two dates may reflect changes in the methodology of the unemployment count or changes in the social security system rather than actual changes in the labour market.

III Unemployment rates

A. ONS Unemployment Rates

In order to compare the level of unemployment in one area with that in another it is usual to express the number of unemployed claimants as a proportion of the labour force. The ONS's unemployment statistics are compiled on the basis of where people live, but their employment statistics (the main part of the divisor in this calculation) are on the basis of place of work. Until May 1996, the smallest areas for which the ONS calculates unemployment rates were therefore those which form a reasonably self-contained labour market. These are where a significant proportion of people both live and work, and are known as travel-to-work areas (TTWAs). The ONS's basic criterion for a self-contained labour market is that at least 75% of the people who live in the area should also work there, and that 75% who work in the area should also live there. The ONS's rates provide an idea of relative labour market positions between areas. The unemployment rate in each of the 334 TTWAs in the UK is published in table 2.4 of the ONS's monthly *Labour Market Trends* (formerly the *Employment Gazette*).

In May 1996 the ONS began to publish unemployment rates for the new unitary authorities in England, Wales and Scotland. Whilst some of these areas are, geographically speaking, quite large (and could therefore be thought of as being reasonably self-contained labour markets), others are much smaller and do not meet the self-containment criteria.

The travel-to-work patterns reflect data collected in the 1981 Census of Population. There are no plans at present to update TTA geographies to reflect information available from the 1991 Census¹.

¹ HC Deb 21st June 1995 c280W

ONS unemployment rates are usually expressed as a proportion of the *workforce*. The workforce is comprised of employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces, those participating in Government-supported government training schemes (largely Youth Training and Training for Work) and the unemployed. The workforce-based rate was introduced from July 1988 -partly in recognition of the growing importance of the self-employed - and has almost completely displaced the *narrow-based* rate (which expresses unemployed claimants as a percentage simply of employees in employment and the unemployed).

B. Residence-based unemployment rates

One problem of using the ONS's workforce-based unemployment rates is that, especially in urban areas, TTWAs can conceal significant variations in the level of unemployment within their boundaries. In terms of parliamentary constituencies, only a handful in the United Kingdom exactly match a TTWA. In many cases, one TTWA includes a number of constituencies (for example, virtually the whole of Greater London is in a single TTWA) but in rural areas there can be more than one TTWA within a constituency.

In order to compare unemployment rates between constituencies it is necessary to look at the employment status of its residents using a different denominator. Although unemployment figures built up using claimants' postcodes are available every month, no similar data are compiled for employees or the self-employed. Such figures that are available usually come from the decennial Census of Population, the latest being for 1991.

For the past five years the Library has used estimates of the workforce resident in each constituency compiled by CACI Information Services Ltd as the denominators in the calculation of *residence-based* unemployment rates for constituencies in Great Britain. These rates expressed the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated labour force for 1988. Full methodological details of how these were compiled are contained in the Library Background Paper No. 292 but, in broad terms, the denominators were projections based on the 1981 Census of Population.

More recently, residence-based unemployment rates for Northern Ireland constituencies have been produced which use denominators from the 1991 Census of Population. This opportunity is being taken to change to denominators from the 1991 Census for all constituencies in the United Kingdom.

Residence-based rates show the proportion of the economically-active population resident in a particular constituency who are unemployed. These rates have a different interpretation from the ONS's rates. They provide a social measure of local deprivation (ie. the proportion

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of local residents who are out of work) rather than an economic measure of the mismatch between the demand for and supply of labour. This is because they take no account of the possibility of unemployed individuals seeking work outside the area in which they live. Due to social factors, the unemployed are not always evenly spread throughout a TTWA. These differences, which are not apparent from the official TTWA rates, are revealed by residence-based unemployment rates. Thus the unemployment rate in the local TTWA will provide a guide to the labour market situation in a constituency whereas the residence-based rate will provide an indicator of social conditions.

C. Workforce and residence-based unemployment rates compared

ONS unemployment rates use the present month's unemployment total as the numerator and workforce estimates for mid-1995 as the denominator². The residence-based constituency rates in this paper use the same numerator but the denominator is the number of people in each constituency recorded as being economically active at the time of the 1991 Census of Population. This covers anyone in a full- or part-time job (including the self-employed and those on Government training schemes) as well as those seeking or waiting to take up a job and people prevented from seeking work because of temporary sickness or holiday. The following table compares regional unemployment rates in March 1996 calculated using residence- and workforce-based denominators.

Unemployment Rates by Region March 1996, seasonally adjusted

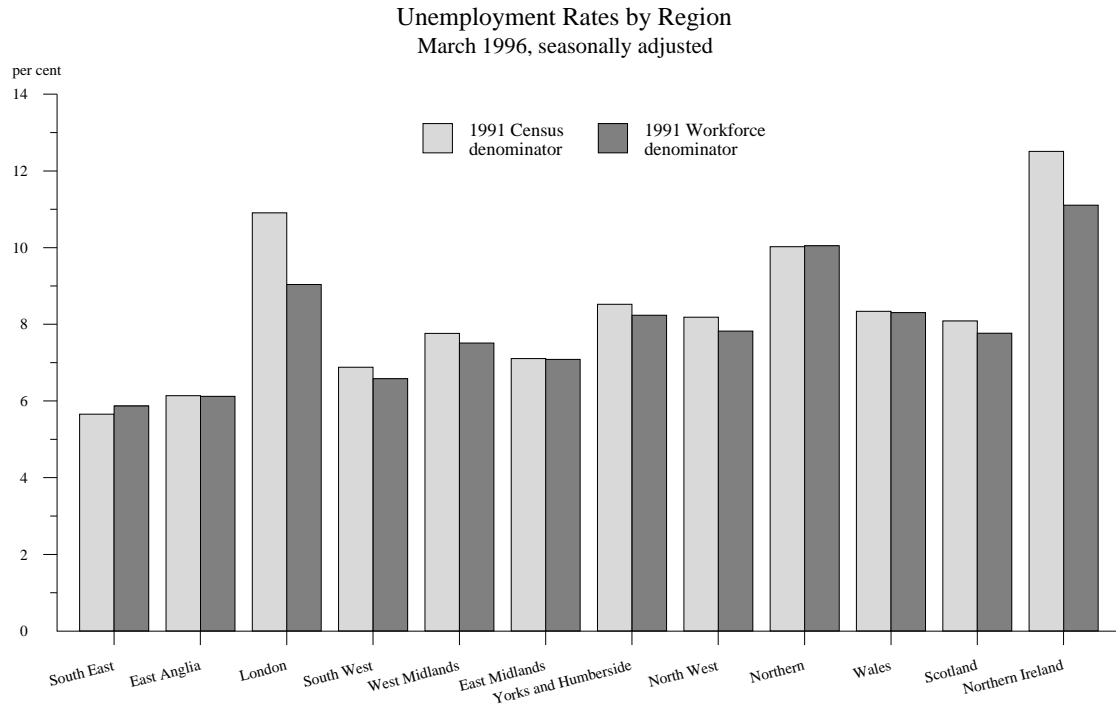
| Region | Claimants | Census 91 Rate | Workforce 91 Rate | Workforce 95 Rate |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| South East | 302,000 | 5.7 | 5.9 | 6.0 |
| East Anglia | 61,700 | 6.1 | 6.1 | 5.8 |
| London | 372,700 | 10.9 | 9.0 | 9.2 |
| South West | 153,300 | 6.9 | 6.6 | 6.5 |
| West Midlands | 195,600 | 7.8 | 7.5 | 7.9 |
| East Midlands | 139,100 | 7.1 | 7.1 | 7.3 |
| Yorkshire and Humberside | 196,800 | 8.5 | 8.2 | 8.4 |
| North West | 240,200 | 8.2 | 7.8 | 8.4 |
| Northern | 140,500 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 10.1 |
| Wales | 104,700 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| Scotland | 194,700 | 8.1 | 7.8 | 8.0 |
| Northern Ireland | 85,300 | 12.5 | 11.1 | 11.0 |
| United Kingdom | 2,186,600 | 8.0 | 7.7 | 7.8 |

Source: Office for National Statistics (NOMIS) © Crown Copyright

The differences between the unemployment rates which both use workforce estimates for the denominator can be explained by changes in the size of the workforce between 1991 and

² Mid-1995 denominators for TTWAs will be introduced in June.

1995. In some cases - East Anglia for instance - the workforce has fallen, whereas in others - the West Midlands for example - the workforce has grown in size. The graph below compares the unemployment rates calculated firstly with the 1991 Census denominator and secondly with the 1991 workforce denominator.



For most regions, the difference between the two unemployment rates is small (and in some cases, zero when expressed to one decimal place). The only areas with significantly different rates are London and Northern Ireland. In the case of London, this is to be expected since being an area with a net inflow of commuters, the workforce denominator is significantly larger than the residence-based denominator. This is also likely to be a factor in the case of Northern Ireland, since people also commute from the Republic to work in Northern Ireland.

IV Geographical Disaggregation

As mentioned above, unemployed claimants are allocated to electoral wards on the basis of their postcode. Unfortunately, from a statistical point of view, the boundaries of electoral wards are periodically re-drawn. To overcome this problem, the unemployment statistics are based on what are termed "frozen" wards, that is to say geographical boundaries as they were defined at one particular point in time.

Ever since unemployment statistics became available on a ward basis in September 1984 (with

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data back-calculated to June 1983), the figures for England and Wales have related to frozen 1981 ward boundaries³ (constituencies, districts and counties being aggregations of wards). The unemployment figures for April 1996 (released in May) and subsequent months use frozen 1991 ward boundaries as their geographical basis for all parts of the United Kingdom. For a more detailed explanation of this topic, please refer to the Technical Notes in Section IX. Figures for January, February and March 1996 have also been re-released on a 1991 ward basis so that a complete calendar year's data for 1996 will eventually be available.

This change has a number of implications:

- Figures are now available for the new unitary authorities in England, Wales and Scotland;
- It is possible to produce figures for the new Parliamentary constituencies⁴ (the constituencies on which the next general election will be contested);
- The denominators used for calculating residence-based unemployment rates for constituencies can be updated (the change brings monthly unemployment data onto the same geographical basis as the 1991 Census of Population);

There is one major disadvantage with this change however; back-runs of figures for dates prior to January 1996 will not be available on the 1991 ward basis. This means that for many constituencies, there will be a discontinuity in the time-series of figures at the end of 1995. For areas which are only defined in terms of 1991 wards (ie new Parliamentary constituencies and unitary authorities) figures will not be published at all for dates prior to 1996.

V Residence-based constituency unemployment rates

A. Results for March 1996

Appendix 1 shows the twenty-five constituencies in Great Britain with the highest residence-based unemployment rates at March 1996 together with the twenty-five with the lowest unemployment rates. These were originally published in Research Paper 96/51. The statistics are based on 1981 frozen ward boundaries and use the 1988 denominators estimated by CACI. All the constituencies at the two extremes of high and low unemployment rates are in England. The Welsh constituency with the highest unemployment rate (Carnarfon) ranked 81st highest in Great Britain, whilst the Scottish constituency with the highest rate (Glasgow Springburn) ranked 45th highest in Great Britain.

³ Frozen 1984 wards in Scotland and frozen 1985 wards in Northern Ireland.

⁴ At present, it is only possible to provide figures for the new constituencies in England and Wales.

The unemployment rates for Northern Ireland constituencies which were published in Research Paper 96/51 were not strictly comparable with those for Great Britain because they already used the figures from the 1991 Census of Population for the denominator.

Appendix 2 shows the twenty-five constituencies in the United Kingdom with highest residence-based unemployment rates at March 1996 together with the twenty-five with the lowest unemployment rates. These figures are all based on 1991 frozen ward boundaries and use the denominators obtained from the 1991 Census of Population. Constituencies are ranked within each home country as well as for the United Kingdom. It is worth noting that the rankings would be somewhat different if the male or female rates were considered separately.

The published figures for both unemployed claimants and the economically active population for Bethnal Green & Stepney and Bow & Poplar are thought to contain an error, due to a ward being misallocated between the two constituencies. Since the error relates to both the numerator and the denominator, the unemployment *rates* should not be significantly affected. At the time of writing, this is being investigated by the ONS and NOMIS.

B. Comparison of Unemployment Rates

Appendix 3 provides an alphabetical list of all 634 constituencies in Great Britain showing the number of unemployed claimants on the 1981 and 1991 ward bases, and the unemployment rates using the 1988 and 1991 denominators (Northern Ireland constituencies are excluded from this table because there have been no changes). The penultimate column of the table shows the extent of the difference in the unemployment rates on the two bases, expressed in terms of percentage points. (The last column ranks constituencies according to this change). The overall difference will be a combination of several factors:

- The extent of boundary changes between the 1981 and 1991 ward base. Some parts of the country have not had any ward changes at all, so the boundaries of constituencies in these areas will therefore be unaffected.
- The distribution of unemployed claimants within each constituency. It is possible that boundary changes could have occurred in a constituency between 1981 and 1991 but if no unemployed claimant lives in the ward(s) affected then there will be no apparent effect on the unemployment figures for the constituency. Conversely, if there is a very high concentration of unemployed claimants living in ward(s) affected by boundary changes then the effect on the unemployment figures would be far more significant.
- The extent of the change in the economically active population between 1988 and

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1991. In some areas there has been a comparatively large increase or decrease in the economically active population resident in each constituency. An increase will, all other things being equal, cause the unemployment rate to be lower than it previously was. A decrease in the economically active population will conversely serve to increase the residence-based unemployment rate.

Many of the constituencies experiencing the biggest increase in unemployment rates between the two methods of compilation are those in inner city areas: Birmingham Small Heath, Manchester Central, Glasgow Provan and so on. This is more to do with a decrease in the size of the denominator than it is a change in the geographical coverage of the constituency. (In the vast majority of constituencies the change in the size of the denominator has been proportionately larger than the change in the number of claimants).

VI Future Plans

The next general election will be contested on new parliamentary constituencies. Overall, there will be eight additional seats: five in England, two in Wales and one in Northern Ireland. Many more constituencies (including some in Scotland) have had their boundaries re-drawn.

The new parliamentary constituencies were defined in terms of the wards as they existed at the time of the Boundary Commission Reviews: 1995. For the purposes of unemployment statistics however, they will also be defined in terms of 1991 frozen wards on a best-fit basis. For constituencies in England and Wales this process is already complete, and unemployment figures will be available for new constituencies when 1991 ward-based statistics are available. It is hoped that figures for Scotland will be available towards the end of 1996.

It is already possible to re-aggregate ward data from the 1991 Census of Population to form denominators for calculating unemployment rates for new constituencies in England and Wales. The House of Commons Library intends to produce estimated rates for the new constituencies in due course.

VII Other sources of local area unemployment data

A. Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly survey carried out by interviewing individuals

about their personal circumstances and work. Topics covered include demographic characteristics (age, nationality, ethnicity, marital status), household characteristics (housing tenure, composition of household) and those relating to economic activity (employment, unemployment, income, hours). Each quarter the LFS covers around 150,000 people living at a representative sample of private addresses throughout the United Kingdom. Students in halls of residence and people living in NHS accommodation are also included in the sample.

The LFS uses the International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment. The ILO definition includes those individuals who are:

- without a paid job in the reference *week*
- available to start work in the next fortnight; and
- had either looked for work at some point in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained

This definition of unemployment is used by Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the European Community), the US Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The ILO definition has the advantage of being internationally comparable, and has been used for the Labour Force Survey since 1984 without being changed. The ONS are currently consulting a wide number of users of labour market statistics about the best way in which to make available monthly data from the LFS.

As the LFS is only a sample survey (unlike the monthly statistics for unemployed claimants and the Census of Population) it is not possible to disaggregate the figures into small geographic areas in the same way. At the present time unemployment statistics based on the ILO definition are available for most counties in Great Britain and for some of the larger (mainly Metropolitan) districts. Although in principle these figures can be broken down further to give separate figures for different sub-groups, it is usually the case that the samples are too small to provide estimates which are statistically reliable⁵.

The ONS has just published data from the LFS which is available at the local authority district level⁶. This will only be for a very limited set of variables, but it will be possible to calculate unemployment rates for all but the most sparsely populated districts. To overcome the problem of small sample sizes, which has until now prevented the publication of statistics for areas this small, results from four quarters' surveys have been aggregated to give annual average figures. Whilst these will not be as timely as figures from the count of unemployed claimants, they have the advantage of being based on internationally-agreed definitions.

⁵ Grossed-up estimates of less than 10,000 are not deemed to be sufficiently reliable to use.

⁶ For a full explanation of how these data are compiled, see *Labour Market Trends* (May 1996).

B. Census of Population

In addition to providing figures for the overall number of people who are economically active, the Census of Population also breaks down this total to show the number of people who are employees (full- and part-time), self-employed (with and without employees), participating in a Government training scheme or who are unemployed. The Census definition of unemployment however is different from both the monthly count of unemployed claimants and the ILO definition.

The results from the Census are compiled from the questionnaire sent to each household in April 1991 which would have been filled in (generally speaking) by the head of household. The Census asked respondents if those they were answering for were “*unemployed and looking for a job*”, and to “*include any person wanting a job but prevented from looking by holiday or temporary sickness*”. Thus whilst this includes the same factors as the ILO definition they are not qualified by specific time restrictions in the same way.

Unemployment data from the 1991 Census of Population are, like the data for economic activity, available for frozen 1991 wards and other areas built up from them. They can also be cross-tabulated with other characteristics such as gender, age and ethnicity.

VIII Technical Notes

A. Unemployment totals

Part of the information held about unemployed claimants includes details of their postcodes. The ONS uses postcode information to allocate claimants to the appropriate electoral wards. This mapping exercise is done by with the aid of a computer file known as the Central Postcode Directory (CPD), which is compiled and jointly maintained by the Royal Mail and ONS. The CPD cross-references postcodes with codes for electoral wards and grid references. Claims which have an invalid or missing postcode are allocated to wards in proportion to the geographical distribution of correctly coded claims. Data for wards then form the building blocks for larger geographical areas: constituencies, local authority districts, TTWAs etc.

CPDs can either be current, reflecting up-to-date geographies, or frozen, in which case they reflect the situation at a particular point in time. Figures from the monthly count of unemployed claimants are coded using a frozen CPD which enables comparisons in the level of unemployment in a particular area to be made over a number of months or years without being affected by geographical changes. In May 1996 the ONS moved from using a frozen 1981 CPD to a frozen 1991 CPD.

B. Best-fitting of wards

It is important to note that for both the unemployment figures and the Census data used for calculating unemployment rates, the constituency areas are those formed by *best fitting* wards to constituency boundaries. The ward boundaries are those which were in place in 1991 in England, Wales and Scotland; not necessarily current ones. For Northern Ireland constituencies, the figures are based on 1985 ward boundaries which have not changed since then. In some cases these areas will not conform exactly to the present constituency boundaries since re-warding of districts takes place on continuous basis. Such changes that are made are not generally major ones and are unlikely to affect the derived unemployment rates by more than $\pm 0.1\%$ points.

C. Aggregation of Census data

The data from the 1991 Census of Population used for the denominators in calculating residence-based unemployment rates were obtained from the dataset known as the Local Base Statistics. In the case of the Censuses for England and Wales, and Northern Ireland, the raw data relate to areas known as "Enumeration Districts". These data are first aggregated into electoral wards and then wards are aggregated to form constituency totals. In Scotland the raw data relate to "Output Areas". These figures are not available at a ward level but are aggregated directly into higher level geographical areas such as constituencies and districts.

There is inevitably a time-lag between changes in electoral ward boundaries being incorporated into parliamentary constituencies. This means that wards are not always coterminous with constituencies. Where this is the case, wards have been best-fitted to constituencies on the basis of the constituency where the majority of the population are thought to live. Those constituencies where such a process has been employed are denoted "****" in all the tables in this paper.

Census data for constituencies have also been published by the Office for Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) in a series of *Constituency Monitors*. The aggregation of raw data in these publications differs from that used in this paper in that (for England, Wales and Northern Ireland) it aggregates figures directly from Enumeration Districts into constituencies. This method of aggregation largely overcomes the need to best-fit wards which were subject to changes in boundaries, and produces what can be thought of as "true" constituency boundaries frozen as of April 1991. The differences between the two methods of compilation are in most cases extremely small; typically they are in the region of $\pm 0.1\%$ on the total population of the constituency.

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This latter source of Census denominators has not been used for this paper however because the data for unemployed claimants have been aggregated in the same way as the Local Base Statistics. Thus whilst the figures relate to slightly more approximate constituency boundaries, the numerator (unemployed claimants) does relate to exactly the same geographical area as the denominator (economically active population).

D. Political Representation

The political party shown against each constituency is that of the current sitting MP. Where there is a pending by-election the seat is deemed vacant. West Bromwich West, the seat represented by Madam Speaker, is not attributed to any Party. At the time of writing one Conservative member has resigned the party whip. Bolton North East constituency is therefore denoted CON* in the tables. The following abbreviations for parties have been used:

| | | | |
|------|-------------------------|------|-------------------------------|
| CON | Conservative | UUP | Ulster Unionist Party |
| LAB | Labour | DUP | Democratic Unionist Party |
| LD | Liberal Democrat | SDLP | Social Democratic and |
| PC | Plaid Cymru | | Labour Party |
| SNP | Scottish National Party | UPUP | Ulster Popular Unionist Party |
| SPKR | Speaker | UKU | United Kingdom Unionist |

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Appendix 1

Unemployment by Constituency, March 1996 (Great Britain only)

1981 ward base, 1988 denominators

| GB | Rank in: | | | Constituency | Party | Unemployed Claimants | | | Unemployment Rate | | |
|---------------|----------|---|---|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| | E | S | W | | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | 1 | | | Tottenham | LAB | 7,966 | 2,504 | 10,470 | 28.0% | 12.7% | 21.7% |
| 2 | 2 | | | Hackney North and Stoke Newington | LAB | 6,952 | 2,521 | 9,473 | 26.3% | 13.7% | 21.1% |
| 3 | 3 | | | Liverpool Riverside | LAB | 4,844 | 1,251 | 6,095 | 29.5% | 10.0% | 21.0% |
| 4 | 4 | | | Hackney South and Shoreditch | LAB | 7,222 | 2,343 | 9,565 | 26.8% | 12.0% | 20.6% |
| 5 | 5 | | | Southwark and Bermondsey | LD | 5,158 | 1,704 | 6,862 | 25.7% | 11.7% | 19.8% |
| 6 | 6 | | | Norwood | LAB | 5,440 | 1,984 | 7,424 | 25.0% | 12.5% | 19.7% |
| 7 | 7 | | | Lewisham Deptford | LAB | 5,535 | 1,821 | 7,356 | 25.7% | 11.2% | 19.5% |
| 8 | 8 | | | Islington North | LAB | 6,144 | 2,396 | 8,540 | 24.8% | 12.3% | 19.3% |
| 9 | 9 | | | Newham North West | LAB | 4,351 | 1,254 | 5,605 | 25.0% | 10.7% | 19.2% |
| 10 | 10 | | | Birmingham Small Heath | LAB | 5,114 | 1,273 | 6,387 | 25.4% | 9.7% | 19.2% |
| 11 | 11 | | | Peckham | LAB | 5,367 | 1,835 | 7,202 | 24.5% | 11.7% | 19.2% |
| 12 | 12 | | | Bethnal Green and Stepney | LAB | 5,801 | 1,473 | 7,274 | 24.1% | 10.5% | 19.1% |
| 13 | 13 | | | Nottingham East | LAB | 6,289 | 1,725 | 8,014 | 25.5% | 9.3% | 18.6% |
| 14 | 14 | | | Sheffield Central | LAB | 5,172 | 1,394 | 6,566 | 25.2% | 9.1% | 18.3% |
| 15 | 15 | | | Birmingham Ladywood | LAB | 5,332 | 1,527 | 6,859 | 24.6% | 9.4% | 18.1% |
| 16 | 16 | | | Vauxhall | LAB | 6,076 | 2,178 | 8,254 | 22.6% | 11.1% | 17.8% |
| 17 | 17 | | | Newham South | LAB | 4,399 | 1,240 | 5,639 | 22.7% | 10.0% | 17.8% |
| 18 | 18 | | | Manchester Central | LAB | 5,195 | 1,256 | 6,451 | 25.0% | 7.7% | 17.4% |
| 19 | 19 | | | Bow and Poplar | LAB | 5,650 | 1,480 | 7,130 | 22.7% | 9.2% | 17.4% |
| 20 | 20 | | | Kingston-upon-Hull West | LAB | 4,334 | 1,155 | 5,489 | 22.8% | 9.1% | 17.3% |
| 21 | 21 | | | Middlesbrough | LAB | 5,218 | 1,129 | 6,347 | 23.5% | 7.6% | 17.1% |
| 22 | 22 | | | Tyne Bridge | LAB | 4,813 | 931 | 5,744 | 25.5% | 6.3% | 17.1% |
| 23 | 23 | | | Birmingham Sparkbrook | LAB | 4,813 | 1,329 | 6,142 | 21.7% | 9.5% | 17.0% |
| 24 | 24 | | | Leyton | LAB | 4,873 | 1,495 | 6,368 | 21.6% | 9.4% | 16.5% |
| 25 | 25 | | | Leeds Central | LAB | 4,729 | 1,180 | 5,909 | 23.5% | 7.5% | 16.5% |
| : | : | | | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 610 | 500 | | | Esher | CON | 977 | 347 | 1,324 | 4.5% | 2.1% | 3.5% |
| 611 | 501 | | | Winchester | CON | 1,325 | 428 | 1,753 | 4.6% | 2.0% | 3.4% |
| 612 | 502 | | | South East Cambridgeshire | CON | 1,352 | 546 | 1,898 | 4.2% | 2.3% | 3.4% |
| 613 | 503 | | | Blaby | CON | 1,428 | 560 | 1,988 | 4.3% | 2.2% | 3.4% |
| 614 | 504 | | | Rutland and Melton | CON | 1,346 | 535 | 1,881 | 4.1% | 2.4% | 3.4% |
| 615 | 505 | | | Harborough | CON | 1,275 | 478 | 1,753 | 4.3% | 2.2% | 3.4% |
| 616 | 506 | | | Beaconsfield | CON | 1,133 | 399 | 1,532 | 4.1% | 2.1% | 3.3% |
| 617 | 507 | | | Fylde | CON | 1,014 | 311 | 1,325 | 4.4% | 1.8% | 3.3% |
| 618 | 508 | | | Cheadle | CON | 1,138 | 386 | 1,524 | 4.2% | 2.0% | 3.3% |
| 619 | 509 | | | St Albans | CON | 1,332 | 410 | 1,742 | 4.3% | 1.8% | 3.2% |
| 620 | 510 | | | Bosworth | CON | 1,280 | 495 | 1,775 | 4.0% | 2.1% | 3.2% |
| 621 | 511 | | | Wantage | CON | 1,090 | 408 | 1,498 | 4.0% | 2.0% | 3.2% |
| 622 | 512 | | | Mole Valley | CON | 1,026 | 308 | 1,334 | 4.3% | 1.7% | 3.2% |
| 623 | 513 | | | Henley | CON | 1,058 | 364 | 1,422 | 4.1% | 1.9% | 3.2% |
| 624 | 514 | | | Chesham and Amersham | CON | 1,144 | 344 | 1,488 | 4.1% | 1.7% | 3.1% |
| 625 | 515 | | | East Hampshire | CON | 1,513 | 501 | 2,014 | 4.0% | 1.9% | 3.1% |
| 626 | 516 | | | South West Surrey | CON | 1,046 | 328 | 1,374 | 4.1% | 1.7% | 3.1% |
| 627 | 517 | | | Aldershot | CON | 1,535 | 491 | 2,026 | 4.0% | 1.8% | 3.1% |
| 628 | 518 | | | Woking | CON | 1,333 | 394 | 1,727 | 3.9% | 1.7% | 3.0% |
| 629 | 519 | | | North West Surrey | CON | 1,326 | 455 | 1,781 | 3.8% | 1.8% | 3.0% |
| 630 | 520 | | | Ribble Valley | CON | 884 | 312 | 1,196 | 3.6% | 1.7% | 2.8% |
| 631 | 521 | | | North West Hampshire | CON | 1,050 | 377 | 1,427 | 3.4% | 1.8% | 2.8% |
| 632 | 522 | | | Witney | CON | 1,156 | 469 | 1,625 | 3.3% | 1.8% | 2.7% |
| 633 | 523 | | | Buckingham | CON | 887 | 352 | 1,239 | 3.0% | 1.6% | 2.4% |
| 634 | 524 | | | Wokingham | CON | 1,200 | 412 | 1,612 | 2.9% | 1.5% | 2.3% |
| Great Britain | | | | | | 1,640,528 | 505,841 | 2,146,369 | 10.3% | 4.4% | 7.8% |

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Appendix 2

Unemployment by Constituency, March 1996 (United Kingdom)

1991 ward base, 1991 denominators

| UK | Rank in: | | | | Constituency | Party | Unemployed Claimants | | | Unemployment Rate | | |
|----------------|----------|----|---|----|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------------|---------|-----------|-------------------|--------|-------|
| | E | S | W | NI | | | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | 1 | | | | Liverpool Riverside | LAB | 4,827 | 1,249 | 6,076 | 33.9% | 12.0% | 24.7% |
| 2 | 2 | | | | Birmingham Small Heath | LAB | 5,607 | 1,429 | 7,036 | 30.2% | 12.8% | 23.7% |
| 3 | 3 | | | | Hackney South and Shoreditch | LAB | 7,218 | 2,336 | 9,554 | 30.7% | 12.2% | 22.4% |
| 4 | 4 | | | | Hackney North and Stoke Newington | LAB | 6,950 | 2,523 | 9,473 | 29.0% | 13.5% | 22.2% |
| 5 | 5 | | | | Sheffield Central | LAB | 5,180 | 1,395 | 6,575 | 29.4% | 11.6% | 22.2% |
| 6 | 6 | | | | Bethnal Green and Stepney (a) | LAB | 5,012 | 1,275 | 6,287 | 28.3% | 11.5% | 21.8% |
| 7 | | 1 | | | Belfast West | SDLP | 5,612 | 951 | 6,563 | 31.3% | 7.5% | 21.4% |
| 8 | 7 | | | | Manchester Central | LAB | 5,104 | 1,233 | 6,337 | 28.4% | 10.5% | 21.3% |
| 9 | 8 | | | | Tottenham | LAB | 7,969 | 2,505 | 10,474 | 28.6% | 11.6% | 21.2% |
| 10 | 9 | | | | Birmingham Sparkbrook | LAB | 4,994 | 1,397 | 6,391 | 26.4% | 12.2% | 21.1% |
| 11 | 10 | | | | Birmingham Ladywood | LAB | 5,607 | 1,615 | 7,222 | 27.7% | 10.6% | 20.3% |
| 12 | 11 | | | | Peckham | LAB | 5,385 | 1,844 | 7,229 | 27.4% | 11.5% | 20.2% |
| 13 | 12 | | | | Bow and Poplar | LAB | 6,457 | 1,687 | 8,144 | 27.0% | 10.2% | 20.2% |
| 14 | 13 | | | | Newham North West | LAB | 4,335 | 1,250 | 5,585 | 26.1% | 10.8% | 19.9% |
| 15 | 14 | | | | Middlesbrough | LAB | 5,213 | 1,126 | 6,339 | 27.0% | 8.4% | 19.4% |
| 16 | 15 | | | | Nottingham East | LAB | 6,222 | 1,697 | 7,919 | 26.6% | 9.6% | 19.3% |
| 17 | 16 | | | | Tyne Bridge | LAB | 4,887 | 969 | 5,856 | 27.4% | 7.7% | 19.3% |
| 18 | 17 | | | | Islington North | LAB | 6,148 | 2,400 | 8,548 | 25.8% | 11.6% | 19.2% |
| 19 | 18 | | | | Norwood | LAB | 5,436 | 1,978 | 7,414 | 25.7% | 11.0% | 19.0% |
| 20 | | 2 | | | Foyle | SDLP | 7,026 | 1,388 | 8,414 | 25.7% | 7.9% | 18.7% |
| 21 | 19 | | | | Southwark and Bermondsey | LD | 5,155 | 1,703 | 6,858 | 24.8% | 10.4% | 18.5% |
| 22 | 20 | | | | Newham South | LAB | 4,415 | 1,242 | 5,657 | 24.5% | 9.5% | 18.2% |
| 23 | 21 | | | | Lewisham Deptford | LAB | 5,532 | 1,819 | 7,351 | 24.9% | 9.8% | 18.0% |
| 24 | 22 | | | | Manchester Gorton | LAB | 4,556 | 1,280 | 5,836 | 24.3% | 9.3% | 18.0% |
| 25 | 23 | | | | Vauxhall | LAB | 6,077 | 2,179 | 8,256 | 23.9% | 10.0% | 17.5% |
| : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : | : |
| 627 | 501 | | | | Daventry | CON | 1,206 | 549 | 1,755 | 4.1% | 2.6% | 3.4% |
| 628 | 502 | | | | Harborough | CON | 1,276 | 480 | 1,756 | 4.4% | 2.1% | 3.4% |
| 629 | 503 | | | | Guildford | CON | 1,330 | 418 | 1,748 | 4.6% | 1.9% | 3.4% |
| 630 | 504 | | | | Winchester | CON | 1,336 | 429 | 1,765 | 4.5% | 1.9% | 3.4% |
| 631 | 505 | | | | St Albans | CON | 1,333 | 411 | 1,744 | 4.5% | 1.8% | 3.4% |
| 632 | 506 | | | | Esher | CON | 957 | 342 | 1,299 | 4.2% | 2.1% | 3.3% |
| 633 | 507 | | | | Beaconsfield *** | CON | 1,129 | 392 | 1,521 | 4.3% | 2.0% | 3.3% |
| 634 | | 72 | | | Gordon | LD | 1,312 | 566 | 1,878 | 4.0% | 2.4% | 3.3% |
| 635 | 508 | | | | Mid Sussex | CON | 1,375 | 433 | 1,808 | 4.4% | 1.8% | 3.3% |
| 636 | 509 | | | | Chesham and Amersham *** | CON | 1,137 | 347 | 1,484 | 4.3% | 1.8% | 3.3% |
| 637 | 510 | | | | Horsham | CON | 1,367 | 455 | 1,822 | 4.3% | 1.9% | 3.2% |
| 638 | 511 | | | | Bosworth | CON | 1,274 | 484 | 1,758 | 4.1% | 2.0% | 3.2% |
| 639 | 512 | | | | Henley *** | CON | 1,062 | 366 | 1,428 | 4.1% | 1.9% | 3.2% |
| 640 | 513 | | | | East Hampshire | CON | 1,528 | 502 | 2,030 | 4.0% | 1.9% | 3.2% |
| 641 | 514 | | | | Buckingham | CON | 873 | 349 | 1,222 | 3.9% | 2.2% | 3.1% |
| 642 | 515 | | | | Wantage | CON | 1,083 | 407 | 1,490 | 3.9% | 2.0% | 3.1% |
| 643 | 516 | | | | Mole Valley | CON | 1,024 | 309 | 1,333 | 4.1% | 1.7% | 3.1% |
| 644 | 517 | | | | Aldershot | CON | 1,518 | 488 | 2,006 | 3.9% | 1.8% | 3.0% |
| 645 | 518 | | | | South West Surrey | CON | 1,047 | 326 | 1,373 | 3.9% | 1.7% | 3.0% |
| 646 | 519 | | | | North West Surrey *** | CON | 1,298 | 443 | 1,741 | 3.8% | 1.8% | 3.0% |
| 647 | 520 | | | | Woking | CON | 1,328 | 393 | 1,721 | 3.9% | 1.6% | 3.0% |
| 648 | 521 | | | | Ribble Valley *** | CON | 891 | 320 | 1,211 | 3.8% | 1.7% | 2.9% |
| 649 | 522 | | | | Witney | CON | 1,153 | 462 | 1,615 | 3.5% | 1.9% | 2.8% |
| 650 | 523 | | | | North West Hampshire *** | CON | 1,053 | 378 | 1,431 | 3.4% | 1.7% | 2.7% |
| 651 | 524 | | | | Wokingham | CON | 1,178 | 401 | 1,579 | 3.3% | 1.5% | 2.5% |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | | 1,707,195 | 523,604 | 2,230,799 | 10.8% | 4.5% | 8.1% |

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(a) see Part V(b) on page 11

Appendix 3

Unemployment by Constituency, March 1996 (Great Britain only)

| Constituency | Party | Unemployed Claimants | | Residence-based unemployment rate | | Difference in unemployment rates: | |
|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | | 1981 base | 1991 base | 1988 denominator | 1991 denominator | Percentage Points | Rank (largest increase to to largest decrease) |
| | | | | | | | |
| Aberavon | LAB | 2,101 | 2,102 | 7.5% | 7.8% | 0.30% | 238 |
| Aberdeen North | LAB | 2,674 | 2,677 | 7.2% | 7.5% | 0.25% | 265 |
| Aberdeen South | CON | 2,570 | 2,563 | 6.8% | 6.8% | -0.06% | 472 |
| Aldershot | CON | 2,026 | 2,006 | 3.1% | 3.0% | -0.08% | 490 |
| Aldridge - Brownhills | CON | 2,511 | 2,502 | 5.9% | 6.0% | 0.17% | 304 |
| Altrincham and Sale | CON | 2,041 | 2,032 | 4.7% | 4.8% | 0.14% | 327 |
| Alyn and Deeside | LAB | 2,267 | 2,255 | 6.3% | 5.8% | -0.50% | 599 |
| Amber Valley | CON | 3,025 | 2,937 | 6.8% | 6.6% | -0.26% | 570 |
| Angus East | SNP | 3,168 | 3,148 | 8.2% | 8.0% | -0.21% | 552 |
| Argyll and Bute | LD | 2,744 | 2,744 | 9.6% | 9.0% | -0.60% | 606 |
| Arundel | CON | 2,849 | 2,810 | 6.1% | 6.3% | 0.13% | 334 |
| Ashfield | LAB | 4,036 | 4,064 | 8.7% | 9.1% | 0.49% | 159 |
| Ashford | CON | 2,953 | 2,954 | 6.1% | 6.4% | 0.36% | 212 |
| Ashton-under-Lyne | LAB | 2,799 | 2,797 | 7.0% | 7.3% | 0.34% | 218 |
| Aylesbury | CON | 2,538 | 2,547 | 4.3% | 4.4% | 0.05% | 393 |
| Ayr | CON | 3,160 | 3,158 | 7.9% | 8.2% | 0.31% | 233 |
| Banbury | CON | 2,347 | 2,348 | 4.1% | 4.3% | 0.16% | 316 |
| Banff and Buchan | SNP | 2,225 | 2,219 | 5.6% | 5.3% | -0.24% | 561 |
| Barking | LAB | 3,538 | 3,516 | 11.3% | 11.6% | 0.31% | 235 |
| Barnsley Central | LAB | 3,122 | 3,124 | 9.0% | 9.5% | 0.58% | 140 |
| Barnsley East | LAB | 3,021 | 3,018 | 9.4% | 10.3% | 0.89% | 77 |
| Barnsley West and Penistone | LAB | 3,011 | 2,998 | 7.7% | 8.0% | 0.31% | 236 |
| Barrow and Furness | LAB | 4,034 | 4,033 | 9.2% | 9.2% | 0.03% | 402 |
| Basildon | CON | 4,603 | 4,588 | 9.9% | 10.2% | 0.30% | 239 |
| Basingstoke | CON | 2,456 | 2,452 | 4.2% | 4.0% | -0.25% | 565 |
| Bassetlaw | LAB | 3,725 | 3,763 | 8.6% | 9.0% | 0.47% | 167 |
| Bath | LD | 3,518 | 3,518 | 8.9% | 9.0% | 0.18% | 296 |
| Batley and Spen | CON | 3,366 | 3,472 | 7.1% | 6.9% | -0.12% | 513 |
| Battersea | CON | 5,610 | 5,609 | 12.3% | 11.1% | -1.22% | 624 |
| Beaconsfield *** | CON | 1,532 | 1,521 | 3.3% | 3.3% | 0.02% | 417 |
| Beckenham | CON | 3,432 | 3,430 | 8.6% | 8.5% | -0.14% | 525 |
| Berwick-upon-Tweed | LD | 2,658 | 2,656 | 8.4% | 8.1% | -0.30% | 577 |
| Bethnal Green and Stepney (a) | LAB | 7,274 | 6,287 | 19.1% | 21.8% | 2.74% | 7 |
| Beverley | CON | 2,493 | 2,539 | 5.1% | 5.1% | -0.01% | 437 |
| Bexhill and Battle | CON | 2,030 | 2,027 | 5.9% | 6.3% | 0.38% | 205 |
| Bexleyheath | CON | 2,155 | 2,153 | 5.6% | 5.7% | 0.10% | 364 |
| Billerica | CON | 2,956 | 2,986 | 5.4% | 5.4% | 0.06% | 386 |
| Birkenhead | LAB | 5,856 | 5,859 | 14.4% | 15.8% | 1.39% | 37 |
| Birmingham Edgbaston | CON | 3,978 | 3,283 | 11.2% | 10.7% | -0.45% | 594 |
| Birmingham Erdington | LAB | 4,397 | 3,723 | 11.0% | 11.4% | 0.41% | 192 |
| Birmingham Hall Green | CON | 3,856 | 3,447 | 8.9% | 9.3% | 0.43% | 181 |
| Birmingham Hodge Hill | LAB | 4,927 | 4,817 | 13.3% | 14.8% | 1.51% | 34 |
| Birmingham Ladywood | LAB | 6,859 | 7,222 | 18.1% | 20.3% | 2.20% | 18 |
| Birmingham Northfield | LAB | 5,101 | 4,753 | 10.2% | 10.9% | 0.73% | 104 |
| Birmingham Perry Barr | LAB | 5,122 | 5,613 | 11.4% | 12.8% | 1.36% | 40 |
| Birmingham Selly Oak | LAB | 4,397 | 4,662 | 10.6% | 10.7% | 0.06% | 390 |
| Birmingham Small Heath | LAB | 6,387 | 7,036 | 19.2% | 23.7% | 4.47% | 1 |
| Birmingham Sparkbrook | LAB | 6,142 | 6,391 | 17.0% | 21.1% | 4.07% | 2 |
| Birmingham Yardley | LAB | 3,265 | 3,539 | 9.3% | 10.6% | 1.33% | 42 |
| Bishop Auckland | LAB | 3,235 | 3,384 | 7.3% | 7.8% | 0.47% | 169 |
| Blaby | CON | 1,988 | 1,990 | 3.4% | 3.4% | 0.02% | 412 |
| Blackburn | LAB | 3,739 | 3,739 | 7.9% | 8.6% | 0.64% | 124 |
| Blackpool North | CON | 3,432 | 3,434 | 10.5% | 10.2% | -0.25% | 564 |
| Blackpool South | CON | 3,391 | 3,393 | 9.9% | 9.7% | -0.20% | 549 |

Appendix 3

Unemployment by Constituency, March 1996 (Great Britain only)

| Constituency | Party | Unemployed Claimants | | Residence-based unemployment rate | | Difference in unemployment rates: | |
|---------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | | 1981 base | 1991 base | 1988 denominator | 1991 denominator | Percentage Points | Rank (largest increase to to largest decrease) |
| | | | | | | | |
| Blaenau Gwent | LAB | 3,099 | 3,087 | 9.7% | 10.4% | 0.67% | 120 |
| Blaydon | LAB | 3,282 | 3,276 | 7.7% | 8.1% | 0.40% | 196 |
| Blyth Valley | LAB | 3,452 | 3,452 | 9.0% | 8.8% | -0.25% | 567 |
| Bolsover | LAB | 3,609 | 3,565 | 9.1% | 9.2% | 0.07% | 383 |
| Bolton North East | CON * | 2,807 | 2,793 | 6.9% | 7.5% | 0.67% | 119 |
| Bolton South East | LAB | 3,398 | 3,398 | 7.6% | 8.4% | 0.87% | 81 |
| Bolton West | CON | 2,502 | 2,523 | 5.2% | 5.5% | 0.31% | 231 |
| Boothferry | CON | 3,078 | 3,062 | 6.0% | 6.0% | -0.07% | 481 |
| Bootle | LAB | 6,148 | 6,176 | 13.2% | 15.3% | 2.17% | 20 |
| Bosworth | CON | 1,775 | 1,758 | 3.2% | 3.2% | 0.01% | 423 |
| Bournemouth East | CON | 4,703 | 4,701 | 10.8% | 11.1% | 0.31% | 232 |
| Bournemouth West | CON | 3,530 | 3,747 | 9.2% | 8.6% | -0.58% | 604 |
| Bow and Poplar (a) | LAB | 7,130 | 8,144 | 17.4% | 20.2% | 2.74% | 8 |
| Bradford North | LAB | 4,923 | 4,924 | 10.9% | 11.8% | 0.92% | 75 |
| Bradford South | LAB | 3,941 | 3,947 | 8.5% | 8.6% | 0.12% | 344 |
| Bradford West | LAB | 5,802 | 5,801 | 13.0% | 14.7% | 1.71% | 27 |
| Braintree *** | CON | 3,199 | 3,196 | 6.0% | 6.1% | 0.11% | 353 |
| Brecon and Radnor | CON | 1,748 | 1,762 | 6.2% | 5.9% | -0.27% | 573 |
| Brent East | LAB | 7,294 | 7,280 | 16.0% | 16.9% | 0.96% | 71 |
| Brent North | CON | 3,778 | 3,777 | 8.7% | 9.3% | 0.55% | 145 |
| Brent South | LAB | 6,828 | 6,822 | 14.9% | 16.4% | 1.51% | 33 |
| Brentford and Isleworth | CON | 3,843 | 3,843 | 8.5% | 7.5% | -1.01% | 620 |
| Brentwood and Ongar | CON | 1,904 | 1,907 | 4.2% | 4.4% | 0.15% | 321 |
| Bridgend | LAB | 2,363 | 2,349 | 6.5% | 6.9% | 0.40% | 198 |
| Bridgwater | CON | 3,382 | 3,391 | 8.1% | 8.1% | 0.03% | 404 |
| Bridlington | CON | 4,257 | 4,270 | 8.5% | 8.5% | 0.00% | 425 |
| Brigg and Cleethorpes | CON | 4,300 | 4,305 | 8.3% | 8.4% | 0.14% | 325 |
| Brighton Kemptown | CON | 5,359 | 5,589 | 14.6% | 15.7% | 1.13% | 56 |
| Brighton Pavilion | CON | 5,559 | 5,331 | 14.3% | 14.6% | 0.23% | 270 |
| Bristol East | LAB | 4,312 | 4,335 | 11.0% | 10.2% | -0.75% | 612 |
| Bristol North West | CON | 3,883 | 3,833 | 7.6% | 8.4% | 0.82% | 91 |
| Bristol South | LAB | 4,935 | 4,856 | 10.8% | 11.2% | 0.46% | 173 |
| Bristol West | CON | 4,882 | 4,960 | 12.3% | 10.7% | -1.53% | 629 |
| Bromsgrove | CON | 2,449 | 2,370 | 5.3% | 5.0% | -0.26% | 569 |
| Broxbourne | CON | 3,031 | 3,023 | 5.7% | 6.0% | 0.28% | 244 |
| Broxtowe | CON | 2,809 | 2,801 | 5.8% | 5.8% | 0.02% | 415 |
| Buckingham | CON | 1,239 | 1,222 | 2.4% | 3.1% | 0.72% | 107 |
| Burnley | LAB | 2,098 | 2,097 | 5.0% | 4.9% | -0.13% | 514 |
| Burton | CON | 3,299 | 3,304 | 6.9% | 6.8% | -0.09% | 497 |
| Bury North | CON | 2,093 | 2,094 | 4.5% | 4.5% | 0.02% | 408 |
| Bury South | CON | 2,400 | 2,393 | 5.5% | 5.6% | 0.13% | 333 |
| Bury St Edmunds | CON | 2,646 | 2,668 | 4.5% | 4.4% | -0.11% | 504 |
| Caernarfon | PC | 2,841 | 2,861 | 11.8% | 11.1% | -0.77% | 614 |
| Caerphilly | LAB | 3,735 | 3,742 | 9.4% | 10.1% | 0.71% | 109 |
| Caithness and Sutherland | LD | 2,024 | 2,023 | 10.8% | 10.6% | -0.14% | 528 |
| Calder Valley | CON | 2,585 | 2,592 | 5.2% | 5.4% | 0.17% | 302 |
| Cambridge | LAB | 3,084 | 3,037 | 8.1% | 7.5% | -0.62% | 607 |
| Cannock and Burntwood | LAB | 3,110 | 3,113 | 6.5% | 6.4% | -0.07% | 483 |
| Canterbury | CON | 3,221 | 3,223 | 6.8% | 7.3% | 0.57% | 142 |
| Cardiff Central | LAB | 4,089 | 3,602 | 10.5% | 10.6% | 0.12% | 347 |
| Cardiff North | CON | 1,951 | 1,712 | 6.3% | 5.2% | -1.15% | 622 |
| Cardiff South and Penarth | LAB | 3,819 | 4,452 | 11.0% | 12.2% | 1.24% | 46 |
| Cardiff West | LAB | 4,030 | 4,048 | 11.3% | 11.4% | 0.13% | 337 |
| Carlisle | LAB | 3,012 | 3,020 | 8.4% | 8.5% | 0.10% | 361 |

Appendix 3

Unemployment by Constituency, March 1996 (Great Britain only)

| Constituency | Party | Unemployed Claimants | | Residence-based unemployment rate | | Difference in unemployment rates: | |
|----------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | | 1981 base | 1991 base | 1988 denominator | 1991 denominator | Percentage Points | Rank (largest increase to to largest decrease) |
| | | | | | | | |
| Carmarthen | LAB | 2,527 | 2,477 | 6.6% | 6.5% | -0.06% | 477 |
| Carrick, Cumnock and Doon Valley | LAB | 3,469 | 3,471 | 10.3% | 10.6% | 0.28% | 246 |
| Carshalton and Wallington | CON | 2,987 | 2,900 | 6.7% | 6.5% | -0.24% | 562 |
| Castle Point | CON | 3,044 | 3,053 | 6.8% | 7.0% | 0.24% | 268 |
| Central Fife | LAB | 3,474 | 3,473 | 10.2% | 9.9% | -0.24% | 559 |
| Central Suffolk | CON | 2,521 | 2,516 | 4.8% | 4.7% | -0.01% | 434 |
| Ceredigion and Pembroke North | PC | 2,529 | 2,576 | 7.7% | 7.4% | -0.27% | 572 |
| Cheadle | CON | 1,524 | 1,558 | 3.3% | 3.6% | 0.28% | 247 |
| Chelmsford *** | CON | 2,966 | 2,909 | 5.1% | 5.0% | -0.02% | 442 |
| Chelsea | CON | 3,045 | 3,047 | 10.0% | 7.9% | -2.15% | 632 |
| Cheltenham *** | LD | 3,459 | 3,469 | 6.9% | 6.8% | -0.19% | 543 |
| Chertsey and Walton | CON | 1,982 | 1,979 | 4.1% | 4.0% | -0.13% | 518 |
| Chesham and Amersham *** | CON | 1,488 | 1,484 | 3.1% | 3.3% | 0.13% | 335 |
| Chesterfield | LAB | 3,958 | 3,949 | 8.7% | 8.9% | 0.16% | 310 |
| Chichester | CON | 2,073 | 2,088 | 4.0% | 4.4% | 0.42% | 184 |
| Chingford | CON | 2,824 | 2,825 | 7.9% | 8.0% | 0.02% | 418 |
| Chipping Barnet | CON | 2,309 | 2,266 | 5.9% | 5.9% | -0.03% | 455 |
| Chislehurst | CON | 2,075 | 2,050 | 6.0% | 6.2% | 0.12% | 349 |
| Chorley | CON | 2,517 | 2,637 | 4.7% | 5.0% | 0.36% | 210 |
| Christchurch | LD | 1,883 | 1,907 | 5.1% | 5.4% | 0.33% | 226 |
| Cirencester and Tewkesbury *** | CON | 2,125 | 2,113 | 3.8% | 3.8% | 0.00% | 426 |
| City of Chester | CON | 2,918 | 2,899 | 7.2% | 7.4% | 0.27% | 250 |
| City of Durham | LAB | 2,735 | 2,706 | 7.0% | 7.1% | 0.10% | 359 |
| Clackmannan | LAB | 2,628 | 2,630 | 8.4% | 8.7% | 0.20% | 279 |
| Clwyd North West | CON | 3,629 | 3,633 | 9.8% | 10.3% | 0.45% | 176 |
| Clwyd South West | LAB | 2,369 | 2,395 | 7.2% | 6.8% | -0.44% | 591 |
| Clydebank and Milngavie | LAB | 2,730 | 2,728 | 9.0% | 9.7% | 0.77% | 97 |
| Clydesdale | LAB | 2,858 | 2,843 | 7.2% | 7.4% | 0.19% | 285 |
| Colne Valley | CON | 2,851 | 2,747 | 6.4% | 5.9% | -0.48% | 597 |
| Congleton | CON | 1,814 | 1,812 | 3.9% | 3.9% | 0.07% | 379 |
| Conwy | CON | 3,244 | 3,224 | 11.1% | 11.3% | 0.10% | 355 |
| Copeland | LAB | 3,567 | 3,559 | 10.3% | 10.3% | -0.02% | 440 |
| Corby | CON | 2,812 | 2,846 | 6.7% | 6.1% | -0.59% | 605 |
| Coventry North East | LAB | 4,605 | 4,607 | 10.5% | 11.4% | 0.94% | 73 |
| Coventry North West | LAB | 2,661 | 2,662 | 8.0% | 8.5% | 0.52% | 151 |
| Coventry South East | LAB | 3,511 | 3,503 | 11.0% | 12.1% | 1.11% | 59 |
| Coventry South West | CON | 2,399 | 2,396 | 6.0% | 6.2% | 0.25% | 260 |
| Crawley | CON | 2,637 | 2,803 | 4.6% | 5.0% | 0.43% | 180 |
| Crewe and Nantwich | LAB | 2,906 | 2,906 | 6.5% | 6.1% | -0.41% | 590 |
| Crosby | CON | 3,261 | 3,255 | 5.8% | 6.3% | 0.50% | 157 |
| Croydon Central | CON | 3,386 | 3,413 | 8.9% | 9.2% | 0.32% | 228 |
| Croydon North East | CON | 4,673 | 4,672 | 10.7% | 10.1% | -0.57% | 603 |
| Croydon North West | LAB | 4,527 | 4,520 | 11.5% | 11.5% | -0.03% | 450 |
| Croydon South | CON | 2,072 | 2,075 | 4.7% | 4.8% | 0.00% | 424 |
| Cumbernauld and Kilsyth | LAB | 2,115 | 2,114 | 6.6% | 6.5% | -0.12% | 509 |
| Cunninghame North | LAB | 2,998 | 3,014 | 9.3% | 9.7% | 0.41% | 191 |
| Cunninghame South | LAB | 3,299 | 3,276 | 10.5% | 10.4% | -0.06% | 476 |
| Cynon Valley | LAB | 2,871 | 2,877 | 10.5% | 10.9% | 0.34% | 222 |
| Dagenham | LAB | 3,339 | 3,366 | 9.0% | 9.3% | 0.37% | 208 |
| Darlington | LAB | 4,083 | 4,081 | 9.5% | 10.0% | 0.45% | 175 |
| Dartford *** | CON | 3,391 | 3,399 | 6.6% | 6.7% | 0.18% | 293 |
| Daventry | CON | 1,759 | 1,755 | 3.6% | 3.4% | -0.16% | 535 |
| Davyhulme | CON | 2,420 | 2,422 | 5.6% | 6.0% | 0.40% | 194 |
| Delyn | LAB | 2,452 | 2,464 | 6.7% | 6.3% | -0.32% | 578 |

Appendix 3

Unemployment by Constituency, March 1996 (Great Britain only)

| Constituency | Party | Unemployed Claimants | | Residence-based unemployment rate | | Difference in unemployment rates: | | Rank |
|---------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------|
| | | 1981 base | 1991 base | 1988 denominator | 1991 denominator | Percentage Points | (largest increase to largest decrease) | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Denton and Reddish | LAB | 3,249 | 3,237 | 6.9% | 7.3% | 0.38% | 202 | |
| Derby North | CON | 3,953 | 3,949 | 8.8% | 8.4% | -0.33% | 580 | |
| Derby South | LAB | 5,700 | 5,791 | 13.7% | 13.9% | 0.21% | 276 | |
| Devizes *** | CON | 2,470 | 2,474 | 4.0% | 3.9% | -0.01% | 435 | |
| Dewsbury | LAB | 3,233 | 3,014 | 6.4% | 6.6% | 0.21% | 274 | |
| Don Valley | LAB | 4,245 | 4,221 | 8.7% | 9.2% | 0.52% | 154 | |
| Doncaster Central | LAB | 5,174 | 5,193 | 11.7% | 12.9% | 1.17% | 53 | |
| Doncaster North | LAB | 4,870 | 4,874 | 10.6% | 11.3% | 0.71% | 110 | |
| Dover | CON | 3,859 | 3,862 | 8.5% | 9.1% | 0.54% | 149 | |
| Dudley East | LAB | 4,379 | 4,586 | 9.2% | 9.8% | 0.59% | 136 | |
| Dudley West | LAB | 3,452 | 3,261 | 5.7% | 5.5% | -0.22% | 555 | |
| Dulwich | LAB | 4,644 | 4,641 | 13.2% | 13.2% | -0.08% | 485 | |
| Dumbarton | LAB | 3,494 | 3,487 | 9.2% | 9.3% | 0.11% | 350 | |
| Dumfries | CON | 2,976 | 2,975 | 7.7% | 7.5% | -0.21% | 553 | |
| Dundee East | LAB | 4,111 | 4,137 | 11.0% | 11.9% | 0.89% | 80 | |
| Dundee West | LAB | 3,773 | 3,765 | 9.8% | 10.8% | 1.01% | 69 | |
| Dunfermline East | LAB | 3,178 | 3,178 | 9.6% | 10.0% | 0.48% | 165 | |
| Dunfermline West | LAB | 2,582 | 2,579 | 7.6% | 7.8% | 0.16% | 307 | |
| Ealing Acton | CON | 4,270 | 4,263 | 8.4% | 9.1% | 0.70% | 112 | |
| Ealing North | CON | 4,134 | 4,126 | 8.0% | 8.8% | 0.73% | 103 | |
| Ealing Southall | LAB | 4,832 | 4,835 | 8.7% | 9.7% | 0.98% | 70 | |
| Easington | LAB | 3,146 | 3,155 | 8.5% | 9.2% | 0.72% | 105 | |
| East Berkshire *** | CON | 2,507 | 2,537 | 3.7% | 3.7% | 0.02% | 409 | |
| East Hampshire | CON | 2,014 | 2,030 | 3.1% | 3.2% | 0.05% | 394 | |
| East Kilbride | LAB | 2,776 | 2,777 | 6.4% | 6.3% | -0.02% | 448 | |
| East Lindsey | CON | 4,303 | 4,300 | 9.1% | 9.5% | 0.39% | 201 | |
| East Lothian | LAB | 2,475 | 2,476 | 5.8% | 6.0% | 0.12% | 341 | |
| East Surrey | CON | 1,453 | 1,448 | 3.7% | 3.7% | -0.01% | 432 | |
| Eastbourne | CON | 3,075 | 3,081 | 7.6% | 7.6% | 0.04% | 400 | |
| Eastleigh | LD | 2,906 | 2,847 | 4.8% | 4.5% | -0.23% | 556 | |
| Eastwood | CON | 1,937 | 1,947 | 4.6% | 4.8% | 0.19% | 291 | |
| Eccles | LAB | 2,832 | 2,914 | 6.7% | 7.5% | 0.82% | 90 | |
| Eddisbury | CON | 2,471 | 2,445 | 5.3% | 5.3% | -0.04% | 461 | |
| Edinburgh Central | LAB | 3,302 | 3,312 | 9.5% | 9.5% | -0.08% | 488 | |
| Edinburgh East | LAB | 2,331 | 2,352 | 8.0% | 8.2% | 0.19% | 290 | |
| Edinburgh Leith | LAB | 3,873 | 3,890 | 10.2% | 10.5% | 0.25% | 264 | |
| Edinburgh Pentlands | CON | 2,267 | 2,282 | 6.2% | 6.1% | -0.06% | 473 | |
| Edinburgh South | LAB | 2,519 | 2,499 | 7.0% | 7.6% | 0.59% | 138 | |
| Edinburgh West | CON | 1,676 | 1,653 | 4.5% | 4.6% | 0.10% | 360 | |
| Edmonton | CON | 5,079 | 4,990 | 11.5% | 11.8% | 0.33% | 224 | |
| Ellesmere Port and Neston | LAB | 3,058 | 3,059 | 6.5% | 6.7% | 0.18% | 297 | |
| Elmet | CON | 2,354 | 2,363 | 5.0% | 5.2% | 0.21% | 275 | |
| Eltham | CON | 3,300 | 3,297 | 9.8% | 10.3% | 0.52% | 152 | |
| Enfield North | CON | 3,953 | 3,924 | 8.4% | 8.6% | 0.19% | 289 | |
| Enfield Southgate | CON | 3,245 | 3,379 | 8.0% | 8.0% | -0.04% | 460 | |
| Epping Forest | CON | 2,663 | 2,710 | 6.0% | 6.2% | 0.18% | 294 | |
| Epsom and Ewell | CON | 1,805 | 1,811 | 3.9% | 4.0% | 0.12% | 346 | |
| Erewash | CON | 3,520 | 3,568 | 6.8% | 6.9% | 0.09% | 366 | |
| Erith and Crayford | CON | 3,880 | 3,900 | 9.6% | 9.7% | 0.06% | 387 | |
| Esher | CON | 1,324 | 1,299 | 3.5% | 3.3% | -0.12% | 511 | |
| Exeter | CON | 3,679 | 3,792 | 7.9% | 7.7% | -0.21% | 550 | |
| Falkirk East | LAB | 2,530 | 2,502 | 7.5% | 7.6% | 0.08% | 376 | |
| Falkirk West | LAB | 2,422 | 2,449 | 7.5% | 7.9% | 0.37% | 207 | |
| Falmouth and Camborne | CON | 4,448 | 4,423 | 11.9% | 11.2% | -0.69% | 609 | |

Appendix 3

Unemployment by Constituency, March 1996 (Great Britain only)

| Constituency | Party | Unemployed Claimants | | Residence-based unemployment rate | | Difference in unemployment rates: | | Rank |
|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------|
| | | 1981 base | 1991 base | 1988 denominator | 1991 denominator | Percentage Points | (largest increase to largest decrease) | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Fareham | CON | 2,366 | 2,395 | 4.3% | 4.4% | 0.06% | 385 | |
| Faversham | CON | 4,815 | 4,812 | 8.6% | 9.1% | 0.42% | 183 | |
| Feltham and Heston | LAB | 4,693 | 4,694 | 9.1% | 8.3% | -0.86% | 618 | |
| Finchley | CON | 2,745 | 2,746 | 7.1% | 7.3% | 0.13% | 331 | |
| Folkestone and Hythe | CON | 4,210 | 4,210 | 9.9% | 10.1% | 0.16% | 308 | |
| Fulham | CON | 4,472 | 4,471 | 10.9% | 10.2% | -0.70% | 610 | |
| Fylde *** | CON | 1,325 | 1,244 | 3.3% | 3.4% | 0.15% | 323 | |
| Gainsborough and Horncastle | CON | 2,826 | 2,839 | 6.5% | 6.6% | 0.04% | 401 | |
| Galloway and Upper Nithsdale | CON | 2,773 | 2,775 | 8.7% | 8.7% | -0.02% | 449 | |
| Gateshead East | LAB | 3,801 | 3,932 | 8.9% | 10.5% | 1.51% | 32 | |
| Gedling | CON | 3,180 | 3,217 | 6.6% | 7.0% | 0.41% | 190 | |
| Gillingham | CON | 3,923 | 3,936 | 8.0% | 8.0% | -0.06% | 474 | |
| Glanford and Scunthorpe | LAB | 3,706 | 3,705 | 8.4% | 8.3% | -0.15% | 530 | |
| Glasgow Cathcart | LAB | 1,974 | 1,993 | 6.9% | 7.5% | 0.63% | 127 | |
| Glasgow Central | LAB | 4,025 | 4,029 | 14.0% | 15.2% | 1.20% | 50 | |
| Glasgow Garscadden | LAB | 2,818 | 2,768 | 10.9% | 13.3% | 2.41% | 14 | |
| Glasgow Govan | LAB | 2,991 | 2,992 | 10.6% | 11.9% | 1.26% | 45 | |
| Glasgow Hillhead | LAB | 3,677 | 3,675 | 10.7% | 11.1% | 0.39% | 200 | |
| Glasgow Maryhill | LAB | 4,014 | 4,027 | 12.7% | 15.2% | 2.43% | 13 | |
| Glasgow Pollok | LAB | 3,291 | 3,287 | 10.4% | 12.1% | 1.63% | 30 | |
| Glasgow Provan | LAB | 3,510 | 3,491 | 13.4% | 17.2% | 3.78% | 5 | |
| Glasgow Rutherglen | LAB | 3,085 | 3,096 | 9.0% | 10.3% | 1.33% | 43 | |
| Glasgow Shettleston | LAB | 2,971 | 2,968 | 9.3% | 10.4% | 1.04% | 64 | |
| Glasgow Springburn | LAB | 4,274 | 4,298 | 14.1% | 16.8% | 2.62% | 9 | |
| Gloucester | CON | 3,941 | 4,014 | 7.8% | 7.3% | -0.46% | 595 | |
| Gordon | LD | 1,869 | 1,878 | 3.8% | 3.3% | -0.47% | 596 | |
| Gosport | CON | 2,448 | 2,448 | 5.0% | 5.4% | 0.36% | 214 | |
| Gower | LAB | 2,095 | 2,007 | 6.4% | 6.4% | -0.02% | 447 | |
| Grantham | CON | 3,076 | 3,079 | 5.8% | 5.7% | -0.03% | 453 | |
| Gravesham *** | CON | 4,054 | 4,042 | 8.6% | 8.8% | 0.16% | 317 | |
| Great Grimsby | LAB | 5,293 | 5,286 | 12.6% | 12.8% | 0.19% | 288 | |
| Great Yarmouth | CON | 5,328 | 5,332 | 12.3% | 13.1% | 0.79% | 94 | |
| Greenock and Port Glasgow | LAB | 2,711 | 2,708 | 7.6% | 9.1% | 1.47% | 36 | |
| Greenwich | LAB | 3,984 | 3,979 | 12.6% | 13.2% | 0.59% | 139 | |
| Guildford | CON | 1,704 | 1,748 | 3.6% | 3.4% | -0.15% | 531 | |
| Hackney North and Stoke Newington | LAB | 9,473 | 9,473 | 21.1% | 22.2% | 1.09% | 61 | |
| Hackney South and Shoreditch | LAB | 9,565 | 9,554 | 20.6% | 22.4% | 1.77% | 26 | |
| Halesowen and Stourbridge | CON | 2,979 | 2,989 | 5.8% | 6.1% | 0.30% | 241 | |
| Halifax | LAB | 4,059 | 4,048 | 8.2% | 8.7% | 0.48% | 161 | |
| Halton | LAB | 4,575 | 4,587 | 9.6% | 10.0% | 0.44% | 179 | |
| Hamilton | LAB | 3,112 | 3,109 | 7.6% | 8.3% | 0.70% | 111 | |
| Hammersmith | LAB | 5,715 | 5,729 | 15.1% | 14.5% | -0.63% | 608 | |
| Hampstead and Highgate | LAB | 5,246 | 5,244 | 12.1% | 11.2% | -0.94% | 619 | |
| Harborough | CON | 1,753 | 1,756 | 3.4% | 3.4% | 0.04% | 398 | |
| Harlow | CON | 3,297 | 3,234 | 6.9% | 6.8% | -0.19% | 544 | |
| Harrogate | CON | 2,445 | 2,428 | 5.0% | 5.0% | 0.08% | 371 | |
| Harrow East | CON | 3,575 | 3,577 | 6.9% | 6.8% | -0.14% | 526 | |
| Harrow West | CON | 2,672 | 2,670 | 5.8% | 5.4% | -0.33% | 581 | |
| Hartlepool | LAB | 5,062 | 5,045 | 12.0% | 12.4% | 0.47% | 171 | |
| Harwich | CON | 4,303 | 4,306 | 9.8% | 11.0% | 1.18% | 51 | |
| Hastings and Rye | CON | 4,861 | 4,852 | 10.7% | 11.5% | 0.75% | 100 | |
| Havant | CON | 3,520 | 3,479 | 7.1% | 7.3% | 0.16% | 311 | |
| Hayes and Harlington | CON | 2,973 | 2,948 | 7.5% | 7.1% | -0.35% | 584 | |
| Hazel Grove | CON | 1,791 | 1,795 | 4.1% | 4.3% | 0.20% | 280 | |

Appendix 3

Unemployment by Constituency, March 1996 (Great Britain only)

| Constituency | Party | Unemployed Claimants | | Residence-based unemployment rate | | Difference in unemployment rates: | |
|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | | 1981 base | 1991 base | 1988 denominator | 1991 denominator | Percentage Points | Rank (largest increase to to largest decrease) |
| | | | | | | | |
| Hemsworth | LAB | 3,158 | 2,930 | 8.3% | 8.9% | 0.62% | 132 |
| Hendon North | CON | 2,706 | 2,737 | 7.4% | 7.8% | 0.43% | 182 |
| Hendon South | CON | 2,797 | 2,768 | 8.1% | 8.0% | -0.08% | 486 |
| Henley *** | CON | 1,422 | 1,428 | 3.2% | 3.2% | -0.00% | 429 |
| Hereford | CON | 2,996 | 2,997 | 7.0% | 6.8% | -0.22% | 554 |
| Hertford and Stortford | CON | 2,068 | 2,077 | 3.7% | 3.9% | 0.13% | 339 |
| Hertsmere | CON | 2,303 | 2,341 | 4.4% | 4.9% | 0.46% | 172 |
| Hexham | CON | 1,883 | 1,888 | 5.5% | 5.4% | -0.12% | 512 |
| Heywood and Middleton | LAB | 3,263 | 3,279 | 8.0% | 9.0% | 1.03% | 67 |
| High Peak | CON | 2,326 | 2,322 | 5.0% | 4.9% | -0.05% | 468 |
| Holborn and St Pancras | LAB | 7,132 | 7,128 | 15.3% | 16.4% | 1.16% | 54 |
| Holland with Boston | CON | 2,535 | 2,533 | 6.2% | 6.1% | -0.07% | 484 |
| Honiton *** | CON | 2,172 | 2,164 | 5.3% | 5.4% | 0.13% | 338 |
| Hornchurch | CON | 2,373 | 2,371 | 5.8% | 5.9% | 0.07% | 384 |
| Hornsey and Wood Green | LAB | 7,583 | 7,581 | 15.0% | 13.5% | -1.54% | 630 |
| Horsham | CON | 1,965 | 1,822 | 3.6% | 3.2% | -0.36% | 585 |
| Houghton and Washington | LAB | 4,433 | 4,428 | 8.7% | 9.0% | 0.34% | 217 |
| Hove | CON | 4,861 | 4,857 | 11.4% | 11.8% | 0.48% | 160 |
| Huddersfield | LAB | 4,047 | 4,258 | 9.8% | 10.9% | 1.09% | 60 |
| Huntingdon | CON | 2,596 | 2,651 | 3.6% | 3.8% | 0.16% | 309 |
| Hyndburn | LAB | 1,816 | 1,816 | 4.6% | 4.8% | 0.26% | 255 |
| Ilford North | CON | 2,842 | 2,846 | 7.3% | 7.6% | 0.25% | 263 |
| Ilford South | LAB | 4,322 | 4,314 | 11.0% | 11.2% | 0.20% | 281 |
| Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber | LD | 4,559 | 4,319 | 10.7% | 9.6% | -1.17% | 623 |
| Ipswich *** | LAB | 3,624 | 3,618 | 8.4% | 8.3% | -0.11% | 505 |
| Isle of Wight | CON | 6,123 | 6,124 | 11.0% | 11.3% | 0.29% | 243 |
| Islington North | LAB | 8,540 | 8,548 | 19.3% | 19.2% | -0.17% | 537 |
| Islington South and Finsbury | LAB | 6,660 | 6,633 | 16.1% | 16.7% | 0.64% | 123 |
| Islwyn | LAB | 2,067 | 2,098 | 6.8% | 7.1% | 0.29% | 242 |
| Jarrow | LAB | 4,127 | 4,154 | 10.9% | 11.7% | 0.78% | 96 |
| Keighley | CON | 2,727 | 2,728 | 6.4% | 6.6% | 0.16% | 314 |
| Kensington | CON | 4,512 | 4,512 | 14.6% | 12.1% | -2.50% | 634 |
| Kettering | CON | 2,426 | 2,413 | 5.5% | 5.3% | -0.25% | 566 |
| Kilmarnock and Loudoun | LAB | 3,347 | 3,354 | 8.4% | 8.8% | 0.33% | 225 |
| Kincardine and Deeside | CON | 1,614 | 1,614 | 4.0% | 3.6% | -0.34% | 583 |
| Kingston-upon-Hull East | LAB | 4,839 | 4,979 | 13.7% | 12.4% | -1.28% | 625 |
| Kingston-upon-Hull North | LAB | 5,732 | 6,012 | 13.0% | 14.1% | 1.08% | 63 |
| Kingston-upon-Hull West | LAB | 5,489 | 5,044 | 17.3% | 15.5% | -1.85% | 631 |
| Kingston-upon-Thames | CON | 2,145 | 2,155 | 5.8% | 5.7% | -0.07% | 482 |
| Kingswood | LAB | 3,319 | 3,348 | 6.6% | 7.1% | 0.48% | 163 |
| Kirkcaldy | LAB | 3,542 | 3,541 | 10.7% | 11.3% | 0.53% | 150 |
| Knowsley North | LAB | 4,467 | 4,437 | 13.3% | 15.9% | 2.58% | 10 |
| Knowsley South | LAB | 5,016 | 5,060 | 11.7% | 13.6% | 1.89% | 22 |
| Lancaster | CON | 2,240 | 2,231 | 6.3% | 6.6% | 0.26% | 258 |
| Langbaugh | CON | 4,971 | 4,970 | 10.0% | 10.4% | 0.35% | 215 |
| Leeds Central | LAB | 5,909 | 5,882 | 16.5% | 16.9% | 0.38% | 204 |
| Leeds East | LAB | 4,976 | 5,012 | 12.9% | 13.6% | 0.68% | 115 |
| Leeds North East | CON | 3,379 | 3,423 | 8.1% | 8.6% | 0.47% | 170 |
| Leeds North West | CON | 2,618 | 2,559 | 6.5% | 6.8% | 0.35% | 216 |
| Leeds West | LAB | 3,986 | 3,966 | 9.3% | 9.5% | 0.25% | 262 |
| Leicester East | LAB | 4,105 | 3,892 | 9.2% | 10.0% | 0.78% | 95 |
| Leicester South | LAB | 4,824 | 5,295 | 10.4% | 12.0% | 1.62% | 31 |
| Leicester West | LAB | 5,339 | 5,088 | 11.6% | 12.3% | 0.69% | 113 |
| Leigh | LAB | 3,037 | 3,025 | 6.6% | 7.0% | 0.42% | 186 |

Appendix 3

Unemployment by Constituency, March 1996 (Great Britain only)

| Constituency | Party | Unemployed Claimants | | Residence-based unemployment rate | | Difference in unemployment rates: | |
|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | | 1981 base | 1991 base | 1988 denominator | 1991 denominator | Percentage Points | Rank (largest increase to to largest decrease) |
| | | | | | | | |
| Leominster | CON | 2,335 | 2,336 | 5.6% | 5.3% | -0.24% | 560 |
| Lewes | CON | 2,674 | 2,678 | 5.7% | 6.3% | 0.54% | 147 |
| Lewisham Deptford | LAB | 7,356 | 7,351 | 19.5% | 18.0% | -1.47% | 628 |
| Lewisham East | LAB | 4,501 | 4,523 | 12.4% | 12.4% | 0.06% | 391 |
| Lewisham West | LAB | 5,510 | 5,527 | 13.7% | 13.7% | 0.00% | 428 |
| Leyton | LAB | 6,368 | 6,367 | 16.5% | 16.4% | -0.10% | 500 |
| Lincoln | CON | 5,597 | 5,592 | 11.2% | 11.5% | 0.27% | 251 |
| Linlithgow | LAB | 2,718 | 2,689 | 6.4% | 6.5% | 0.07% | 378 |
| Littleborough and Saddleworth | LD | 2,265 | 2,266 | 4.8% | 5.0% | 0.20% | 284 |
| Liverpool Broadgreen | LAB | 5,539 | 5,529 | 14.7% | 16.0% | 1.30% | 44 |
| Liverpool Garston | LAB | 4,058 | 4,052 | 11.3% | 12.7% | 1.39% | 39 |
| Liverpool Mossley Hill | LD | 4,595 | 4,601 | 13.1% | 13.7% | 0.69% | 114 |
| Liverpool Riverside | LAB | 6,095 | 6,076 | 21.0% | 24.7% | 3.63% | 6 |
| Liverpool Walton | LAB | 6,374 | 6,394 | 14.1% | 16.0% | 1.87% | 23 |
| Liverpool West Derby | LAB | 5,046 | 5,042 | 14.3% | 16.1% | 1.85% | 24 |
| Livingston | LAB | 2,820 | 2,837 | 6.7% | 6.6% | -0.18% | 540 |
| Llanelli | LAB | 2,813 | 2,811 | 8.0% | 8.5% | 0.52% | 153 |
| Loughborough | CON | 2,529 | 2,510 | 5.1% | 5.3% | 0.11% | 352 |
| Ludlow | CON | 2,001 | 2,004 | 4.7% | 4.5% | -0.18% | 538 |
| Luton South | CON | 4,886 | 4,838 | 9.3% | 9.8% | 0.46% | 174 |
| Macclesfield | CON | 1,832 | 1,834 | 3.6% | 3.6% | 0.03% | 406 |
| Maidstone | CON | 2,886 | 2,918 | 5.7% | 6.0% | 0.27% | 254 |
| Makerfield | LAB | 2,852 | 2,860 | 5.9% | 6.3% | 0.40% | 197 |
| Manchester Blackley | LAB | 3,937 | 4,111 | 10.5% | 13.0% | 2.57% | 11 |
| Manchester Central | LAB | 6,451 | 6,337 | 17.4% | 21.3% | 3.87% | 3 |
| Manchester Gorton | LAB | 4,974 | 5,836 | 15.4% | 18.0% | 2.56% | 12 |
| Manchester Withington | LAB | 5,098 | 5,012 | 11.5% | 13.3% | 1.80% | 25 |
| Manchester Wythenshawe | LAB | 4,164 | 4,130 | 11.6% | 13.8% | 2.24% | 15 |
| Mansfield | LAB | 4,009 | 3,975 | 9.5% | 9.8% | 0.28% | 248 |
| Medway | CON | 3,651 | 3,651 | 8.1% | 8.6% | 0.47% | 166 |
| Meirionnydd nant Conwy | PC | 1,781 | 1,779 | 10.3% | 9.5% | -0.77% | 616 |
| Meriden | CON | 3,988 | 3,990 | 7.2% | 7.7% | 0.50% | 156 |
| Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney | LAB | 3,538 | 3,536 | 10.8% | 11.6% | 0.75% | 102 |
| Mid Bedfordshire | CON | 2,782 | 2,777 | 4.4% | 4.6% | 0.12% | 343 |
| Mid Kent | CON | 3,732 | 3,730 | 7.0% | 7.0% | 0.03% | 403 |
| Mid Norfolk | CON | 2,678 | 2,676 | 5.5% | 5.3% | -0.17% | 536 |
| Mid Staffordshire | CON | 2,210 | 2,238 | 4.4% | 4.6% | 0.16% | 315 |
| Mid Sussex | CON | 1,825 | 1,808 | 3.7% | 3.3% | -0.39% | 589 |
| Mid Worcestershire *** | CON | 3,571 | 3,566 | 6.1% | 6.1% | -0.09% | 495 |
| Middlesbrough | LAB | 6,347 | 6,339 | 17.1% | 19.4% | 2.24% | 16 |
| Midlothian | LAB | 2,350 | 2,358 | 5.4% | 5.9% | 0.42% | 187 |
| Milton Keynes North-East | CON | 2,371 | 2,430 | 5.1% | 5.3% | 0.20% | 278 |
| Milton Keynes South-West | CON | 3,110 | 3,052 | 6.5% | 6.5% | -0.03% | 452 |
| Mitcham and Morden | CON | 4,405 | 4,329 | 10.6% | 9.9% | -0.79% | 617 |
| Mole Valley | CON | 1,334 | 1,333 | 3.2% | 3.1% | -0.06% | 479 |
| Monklands East | LAB | 2,822 | 2,816 | 8.7% | 9.5% | 0.82% | 89 |
| Monklands West | LAB | 2,394 | 2,409 | 7.1% | 8.1% | 1.02% | 68 |
| Monmouth | CON | 2,000 | 1,984 | 5.3% | 5.6% | 0.32% | 227 |
| Montgomery | LD | 1,092 | 1,051 | 4.6% | 4.1% | -0.51% | 601 |
| Moray | SNP | 2,939 | 2,938 | 7.3% | 7.2% | -0.02% | 441 |
| Morecambe and Lunesdale | CON | 2,859 | 2,859 | 9.0% | 9.1% | 0.10% | 363 |
| Morley and Leeds South | LAB | 2,962 | 2,946 | 7.4% | 7.3% | -0.08% | 491 |
| Motherwell North | LAB | 3,100 | 3,117 | 8.3% | 8.9% | 0.57% | 141 |
| Motherwell South | LAB | 2,770 | 2,759 | 8.5% | 9.7% | 1.16% | 55 |

Appendix 3

Unemployment by Constituency, March 1996 (Great Britain only)

| Constituency | Party | Unemployed Claimants | | Residence-based unemployment rate | | Difference in unemployment rates: | |
|-------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | | 1981 base | 1991 base | 1988 denominator | 1991 denominator | Percentage Points | Rank (largest increase to to largest decrease) |
| | | | | | | | |
| Neath | LAB | 2,199 | 2,279 | 7.2% | 7.5% | 0.30% | 240 |
| New Forest | CON | 2,087 | 2,062 | 4.8% | 5.2% | 0.34% | 221 |
| Newark | CON | 3,171 | 3,168 | 7.2% | 7.4% | 0.18% | 299 |
| Newbury | LD | 2,083 | 2,068 | 3.7% | 3.7% | 0.03% | 405 |
| Newcastle-under-Lyme | LAB | 2,574 | 2,578 | 6.4% | 6.3% | -0.01% | 439 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne Central | LAB | 4,265 | 4,146 | 11.4% | 13.1% | 1.64% | 29 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne East | LAB | 5,024 | 4,941 | 14.5% | 15.8% | 1.33% | 41 |
| Newcastle-upon-Tyne North | LAB | 3,947 | 3,906 | 8.8% | 9.6% | 0.81% | 93 |
| Newham North East | LAB | 5,719 | 5,720 | 15.1% | 16.0% | 0.89% | 78 |
| Newham North West | LAB | 5,605 | 5,585 | 19.2% | 19.9% | 0.65% | 122 |
| Newham South | LAB | 5,639 | 5,657 | 17.8% | 18.2% | 0.44% | 178 |
| Newport East | LAB | 3,143 | 3,138 | 9.4% | 9.4% | -0.02% | 446 |
| Newport West | LAB | 3,446 | 3,437 | 10.2% | 9.9% | -0.33% | 579 |
| Normanton | LAB | 2,464 | 2,555 | 5.7% | 6.0% | 0.30% | 237 |
| North Bedfordshire | CON | 3,542 | 3,547 | 6.6% | 7.1% | 0.41% | 189 |
| North Colchester *** | CON | 3,171 | 3,178 | 5.6% | 5.8% | 0.24% | 266 |
| North Cornwall | LD | 4,754 | 4,820 | 11.1% | 10.7% | -0.44% | 593 |
| North Devon | LD | 3,278 | 3,289 | 7.6% | 7.7% | 0.10% | 362 |
| North Dorset | CON | 1,675 | 1,690 | 3.5% | 3.6% | 0.08% | 370 |
| North Durham | LAB | 3,521 | 3,577 | 7.7% | 8.1% | 0.38% | 206 |
| North East Cambridgeshire *** | CON | 3,237 | 3,189 | 6.2% | 6.4% | 0.16% | 313 |
| North East Derbyshire | LAB | 3,330 | 3,363 | 7.4% | 7.6% | 0.17% | 305 |
| North East Fife | LD | 1,941 | 1,944 | 6.4% | 6.1% | -0.33% | 582 |
| North Hertfordshire | CON | 2,747 | 2,770 | 4.9% | 5.1% | 0.18% | 298 |
| North Luton | CON | 3,460 | 3,470 | 6.3% | 6.3% | -0.01% | 438 |
| North Norfolk | CON | 2,731 | 2,730 | 6.4% | 6.8% | 0.40% | 195 |
| North Shropshire | CON | 2,435 | 2,454 | 5.0% | 4.8% | -0.11% | 508 |
| North Tayside | CON | 1,957 | 1,955 | 5.9% | 5.5% | -0.36% | 586 |
| North Thanet | CON | 4,743 | 4,715 | 11.8% | 12.7% | 0.89% | 76 |
| North Warwickshire | LAB | 2,489 | 2,492 | 5.3% | 5.2% | -0.06% | 475 |
| North West Durham | LAB | 3,031 | 3,015 | 8.5% | 8.7% | 0.17% | 306 |
| North West Hampshire *** | CON | 1,427 | 1,431 | 2.8% | 2.7% | -0.05% | 465 |
| North West Leicestershire | CON | 2,428 | 2,419 | 5.1% | 5.1% | 0.02% | 414 |
| North West Norfolk | CON | 3,061 | 3,077 | 6.2% | 6.8% | 0.54% | 148 |
| North West Surrey *** | CON | 1,781 | 1,741 | 3.0% | 3.0% | -0.01% | 433 |
| North Wiltshire | CON | 2,745 | 2,649 | 4.6% | 4.5% | -0.09% | 496 |
| Northampton North *** | CON | 3,251 | 3,379 | 6.7% | 6.8% | 0.16% | 319 |
| Northampton South *** | CON | 3,315 | 3,187 | 5.9% | 5.7% | -0.28% | 575 |
| Northavon | CON | 2,679 | 2,648 | 4.5% | 4.5% | -0.02% | 445 |
| Norwich North | CON | 3,016 | 3,008 | 7.4% | 7.3% | -0.05% | 467 |
| Norwich South | LAB | 4,388 | 4,385 | 11.9% | 11.1% | -0.77% | 615 |
| Norwood | LAB | 7,424 | 7,414 | 19.7% | 19.0% | -0.72% | 611 |
| Nottingham East | LAB | 8,014 | 7,919 | 18.6% | 19.3% | 0.71% | 108 |
| Nottingham North | LAB | 5,475 | 5,481 | 12.8% | 13.4% | 0.62% | 133 |
| Nottingham South | LAB | 5,239 | 5,390 | 11.7% | 13.4% | 1.69% | 28 |
| Nuneaton | LAB | 2,641 | 2,640 | 5.7% | 5.6% | -0.07% | 480 |
| Ogmore | LAB | 2,212 | 2,203 | 6.9% | 7.3% | 0.36% | 211 |
| Old Bexley and Sidcup | CON | 1,648 | 1,649 | 5.0% | 5.1% | 0.09% | 369 |
| Oldham Central and Royton | LAB | 4,054 | 4,057 | 9.3% | 10.1% | 0.87% | 84 |
| Oldham West | LAB | 2,938 | 2,933 | 7.5% | 8.2% | 0.67% | 118 |
| Orkney and Shetland | LD | 913 | 913 | 4.8% | 4.3% | -0.49% | 598 |
| Orpington | CON | 1,831 | 1,833 | 4.8% | 4.9% | 0.11% | 354 |
| Oxford East *** | LAB | 3,509 | 3,495 | 8.2% | 8.7% | 0.50% | 155 |
| Oxford West and Abingdon | CON | 1,759 | 1,769 | 4.0% | 4.0% | -0.00% | 430 |

Appendix 3

Unemployment by Constituency, March 1996 (Great Britain only)

| Constituency | Party | Unemployed Claimants | | Residence-based unemployment rate | | Difference in unemployment rates: | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | | 1981 base | 1991 base | 1988 denominator | 1991 denominator | Percentage Points | Rank (largest increase to to largest decrease) |
| | | | | | | | |
| Paisley North | LAB | 3,061 | 3,049 | 9.9% | 10.6% | 0.67% | 121 |
| Paisley South | LAB | 2,695 | 2,712 | 8.5% | 9.4% | 0.87% | 82 |
| Peckham | LAB | 7,202 | 7,229 | 19.2% | 20.2% | 1.03% | 66 |
| Pembroke | LAB | 4,645 | 4,656 | 10.9% | 11.0% | 0.18% | 292 |
| Pendle | LAB | 2,189 | 2,192 | 5.3% | 5.6% | 0.28% | 245 |
| Penrith and the Borders | CON | 2,089 | 2,084 | 4.6% | 4.4% | -0.19% | 541 |
| Perth and Kinross | SNP | 2,601 | 2,609 | 6.4% | 6.3% | -0.05% | 470 |
| Peterborough | CON | 5,385 | 5,332 | 8.8% | 9.1% | 0.36% | 213 |
| Plymouth Devonport | LAB | 4,538 | 4,519 | 9.7% | 10.7% | 1.04% | 65 |
| Plymouth Drake | CON | 5,295 | 5,290 | 16.1% | 17.0% | 0.89% | 79 |
| Plymouth Sutton | CON | 3,206 | 3,228 | 7.1% | 7.5% | 0.41% | 193 |
| Pontefract and Castleford | LAB | 3,287 | 3,340 | 8.1% | 8.6% | 0.45% | 177 |
| Pontypridd | LAB | 2,664 | 2,706 | 6.8% | 6.9% | 0.16% | 312 |
| Poole | CON | 3,211 | 2,998 | 5.9% | 6.2% | 0.27% | 252 |
| Portsmouth North | CON | 3,640 | 4,038 | 7.8% | 7.9% | 0.14% | 326 |
| Portsmouth South | CON | 5,683 | 5,304 | 11.5% | 11.7% | 0.23% | 269 |
| Preston *** | LAB | 4,373 | 4,445 | 10.9% | 11.4% | 0.55% | 146 |
| Pudsey | CON | 1,751 | 1,766 | 3.6% | 3.8% | 0.18% | 295 |
| Putney | CON | 3,547 | 3,549 | 8.6% | 8.5% | -0.08% | 487 |
| Ravensbourne | CON | 1,866 | 1,852 | 5.0% | 4.9% | -0.08% | 492 |
| Reading East | CON | 2,847 | 2,848 | 5.5% | 5.6% | 0.11% | 351 |
| Reading West | CON | 2,659 | 2,720 | 5.3% | 5.5% | 0.14% | 328 |
| Redcar | LAB | 4,831 | 4,836 | 12.6% | 13.4% | 0.81% | 92 |
| Reigate | CON | 1,864 | 1,861 | 4.0% | 3.8% | -0.16% | 534 |
| Renfrew West and Inverclyde | LAB | 1,739 | 1,733 | 4.7% | 4.6% | -0.14% | 524 |
| Rhondda | LAB | 2,892 | 2,879 | 9.0% | 9.4% | 0.42% | 185 |
| Ribble Valley *** | CON | 1,196 | 1,211 | 2.8% | 2.9% | 0.12% | 342 |
| Richmond | CON | 2,598 | 2,595 | 4.5% | 4.6% | 0.15% | 322 |
| Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes | CON | 2,159 | 2,204 | 5.7% | 5.5% | -0.13% | 519 |
| Rochdale | LD | 3,821 | 3,814 | 8.1% | 8.9% | 0.83% | 88 |
| Rochford *** | CON | 2,943 | 2,985 | 5.6% | 5.7% | 0.13% | 340 |
| Romford | CON | 2,272 | 2,274 | 6.4% | 6.4% | 0.06% | 388 |
| Romsey and Waterside | CON | 2,178 | 2,242 | 3.8% | 4.0% | 0.19% | 287 |
| Rossendale and Darwen | LAB | 2,209 | 2,210 | 4.4% | 4.4% | 0.02% | 410 |
| Ross, Cromarty and Skye | LD | 3,599 | 3,841 | 10.9% | 10.6% | -0.26% | 571 |
| Rother Valley | LAB | 3,796 | 3,778 | 8.6% | 8.8% | 0.16% | 318 |
| Rotherham | LAB | 4,259 | 4,259 | 11.1% | 11.8% | 0.68% | 117 |
| Roxburgh and Berwickshire | LD | 1,409 | 1,410 | 5.3% | 5.2% | -0.13% | 520 |
| Rugby and Kenilworth | CON | 2,486 | 2,479 | 5.0% | 4.8% | -0.16% | 533 |
| Ruislip - Northwood | CON | 1,536 | 1,546 | 4.4% | 4.2% | -0.19% | 545 |
| Rushcliffe | CON | 2,956 | 2,882 | 5.7% | 5.8% | 0.08% | 374 |
| Rutland and Melton | CON | 1,881 | 1,908 | 3.4% | 3.5% | 0.06% | 389 |
| Ryedale | CON | 2,350 | 2,363 | 4.5% | 4.4% | -0.11% | 507 |
| Saffron Walden | CON | 2,072 | 2,076 | 4.2% | 4.1% | -0.04% | 459 |
| Salford East | LAB | 4,189 | 4,055 | 11.3% | 13.5% | 2.21% | 17 |
| Salisbury | CON | 2,269 | 2,260 | 4.5% | 4.4% | -0.10% | 499 |
| Scarborough | CON | 3,957 | 3,962 | 9.2% | 9.1% | -0.10% | 503 |
| Sedgefield | LAB | 2,495 | 2,351 | 6.5% | 6.6% | 0.04% | 397 |
| Selby | CON | 2,636 | 2,631 | 5.5% | 5.5% | -0.09% | 494 |
| Sevenoaks | CON | 2,127 | 2,133 | 4.6% | 4.6% | -0.01% | 436 |
| Sheffield Attercliffe | LAB | 3,756 | 3,744 | 8.9% | 9.0% | 0.04% | 399 |
| Sheffield Brightside | LAB | 4,970 | 4,967 | 12.5% | 13.7% | 1.17% | 52 |
| Sheffield Central | LAB | 6,566 | 6,575 | 18.3% | 22.2% | 3.85% | 4 |
| Sheffield Hallam | CON | 2,908 | 2,906 | 6.5% | 7.1% | 0.61% | 134 |

Appendix 3

Unemployment by Constituency, March 1996 (Great Britain only)

| Constituency | Party | Unemployed Claimants | | Residence-based unemployment rate | | Difference in unemployment rates: | |
|---------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| | | 1981 base | 1991 base | 1988 denominator | 1991 denominator | Percentage Points | Rank (largest increase to to largest decrease) |
| | | | | | | | |
| Sheffield Heeley | LAB | 4,579 | 4,579 | 10.5% | 11.2% | 0.76% | 99 |
| Sheffield Hillsborough | LAB | 3,584 | 3,587 | 7.1% | 7.2% | 0.07% | 380 |
| Sherwood | LAB | 3,565 | 3,604 | 7.5% | 7.9% | 0.34% | 219 |
| Shipley | CON | 2,235 | 2,234 | 5.1% | 5.1% | 0.01% | 420 |
| Shoreham | CON | 1,844 | 1,870 | 4.7% | 4.8% | 0.12% | 345 |
| Shrewsbury and Atcham | CON | 2,412 | 2,411 | 5.5% | 5.3% | -0.24% | 558 |
| Skipton and Ripon | CON | 1,810 | 1,832 | 3.8% | 3.8% | -0.05% | 464 |
| Slough | CON | 4,383 | 4,385 | 7.8% | 8.4% | 0.57% | 143 |
| Solihull | CON | 2,079 | 2,071 | 3.9% | 4.1% | 0.21% | 277 |
| Somerton and Frome *** | CON | 2,393 | 2,401 | 5.4% | 5.4% | -0.09% | 493 |
| South Colchester and Maldon *** | CON | 3,671 | 3,648 | 6.2% | 6.4% | 0.18% | 300 |
| South Derbyshire | CON | 2,895 | 2,806 | 5.4% | 5.2% | -0.13% | 521 |
| South Dorset | CON | 3,405 | 3,411 | 7.1% | 7.5% | 0.39% | 199 |
| South East Cambridgeshire | CON | 1,898 | 1,901 | 3.4% | 3.5% | 0.03% | 407 |
| South East Cornwall | CON | 3,447 | 3,524 | 8.4% | 8.2% | -0.20% | 547 |
| South East Staffordshire | LAB | 2,930 | 2,908 | 6.1% | 6.0% | -0.10% | 502 |
| South Hams | CON | 3,574 | 3,676 | 7.4% | 7.9% | 0.48% | 164 |
| South Norfolk | CON | 2,628 | 2,634 | 5.3% | 5.1% | -0.13% | 517 |
| South Ribble | CON | 2,144 | 2,027 | 4.1% | 3.9% | -0.23% | 557 |
| South Shields | LAB | 4,818 | 4,786 | 13.3% | 14.7% | 1.39% | 38 |
| South Staffordshire | CON | 2,938 | 2,878 | 5.1% | 5.1% | -0.00% | 431 |
| South Suffolk | CON | 2,958 | 2,962 | 5.4% | 5.3% | -0.05% | 466 |
| South Thanet | CON | 3,682 | 3,704 | 9.7% | 10.5% | 0.87% | 83 |
| South West Bedfordshire | CON | 2,704 | 2,741 | 4.6% | 4.8% | 0.22% | 271 |
| South West Cambridgeshire | CON | 2,402 | 2,392 | 4.1% | 4.1% | 0.05% | 395 |
| South West Hertfordshire *** | CON | 1,981 | 1,984 | 3.9% | 4.0% | 0.07% | 381 |
| South West Norfolk *** | CON | 2,910 | 2,958 | 5.6% | 5.8% | 0.27% | 249 |
| South West Surrey | CON | 1,374 | 1,373 | 3.1% | 3.0% | -0.11% | 506 |
| South Worcestershire | CON | 2,401 | 2,366 | 4.8% | 4.7% | -0.13% | 522 |
| Southampton Itchen | LAB | 4,654 | 4,661 | 10.6% | 10.7% | 0.08% | 372 |
| Southampton Test | CON | 4,243 | 4,238 | 9.3% | 9.4% | 0.01% | 421 |
| Southend East | CON | 4,830 | 4,832 | 12.7% | 13.5% | 0.77% | 98 |
| Southend West | CON | 3,710 | 3,708 | 8.7% | 9.6% | 0.84% | 87 |
| Southport | CON | 3,305 | 3,291 | 7.4% | 8.1% | 0.63% | 126 |
| Southwark and Bermondsey | LD | 6,862 | 6,858 | 19.8% | 18.5% | -1.33% | 626 |
| Spelthorne | CON | 2,066 | 2,066 | 4.3% | 4.1% | -0.18% | 539 |
| St Albans | CON | 1,742 | 1,744 | 3.2% | 3.4% | 0.13% | 330 |
| St Helens North | LAB | 3,539 | 3,540 | 7.5% | 8.3% | 0.75% | 101 |
| St Helens South | LAB | 3,954 | 3,943 | 8.5% | 9.8% | 1.22% | 48 |
| St Ives | CON | 4,465 | 4,452 | 11.3% | 11.2% | -0.16% | 532 |
| Stafford | CON | 2,299 | 2,302 | 4.7% | 4.7% | -0.05% | 471 |
| Staffordshire Moorlands | CON | 1,880 | 1,875 | 3.8% | 3.8% | 0.07% | 382 |
| Stalybridge and Hyde | LAB | 3,316 | 3,316 | 7.2% | 7.5% | 0.31% | 234 |
| Stamford and Spalding | CON | 1,990 | 1,984 | 4.3% | 4.1% | -0.20% | 546 |
| Stevenage | CON | 3,550 | 3,554 | 7.2% | 7.3% | 0.13% | 336 |
| Stirling | CON | 2,332 | 2,338 | 6.7% | 6.7% | 0.00% | 427 |
| Stockport | LAB | 2,415 | 2,391 | 5.9% | 6.1% | 0.25% | 261 |
| Stockton North | LAB | 5,207 | 5,212 | 11.4% | 12.5% | 1.13% | 57 |
| Stockton South | CON | 4,822 | 4,835 | 9.6% | 9.9% | 0.34% | 223 |
| Stoke-on-Trent Central | LAB | 3,346 | 3,344 | 8.0% | 8.7% | 0.68% | 116 |
| Stoke-on-Trent North | LAB | 2,999 | 2,998 | 6.3% | 6.5% | 0.19% | 286 |
| Stoke-on-Trent South | LAB | 2,744 | 2,744 | 5.8% | 6.1% | 0.32% | 229 |
| Stratford-on-Avon | LAB | 2,051 | 2,052 | 3.8% | 3.7% | -0.04% | 463 |
| Strathkelvin and Bearsden | LAB | 2,120 | 2,106 | 4.9% | 5.2% | 0.24% | 267 |

Appendix 3

Unemployment by Constituency, March 1996 (Great Britain only)

| Constituency | Party | Unemployed Claimants | | Residence-based unemployment rate | | Difference in unemployment rates: | | Rank |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------|
| | | 1981 base | 1991 base | 1988 denominator | 1991 denominator | Percentage Points | (largest increase to largest decrease) | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Streatham | LAB | 6,490 | 6,488 | 16.3% | 15.2% | -1.08% | 621 | |
| Stretford | LAB | 5,423 | 4,653 | 12.5% | 14.0% | 1.50% | 35 | |
| Stroud | CON | 2,659 | 2,562 | 4.8% | 4.9% | 0.10% | 358 | |
| Suffolk Coastal *** | CON | 2,820 | 2,830 | 5.3% | 5.4% | 0.09% | 368 | |
| Sunderland North | LAB | 5,582 | 5,300 | 12.4% | 13.4% | 0.94% | 74 | |
| Sunderland South | LAB | 5,237 | 5,521 | 11.6% | 13.7% | 2.10% | 21 | |
| Surbiton | CON | 1,646 | 1,646 | 5.2% | 5.1% | -0.14% | 529 | |
| Sutton and Cheam | CON | 2,190 | 2,247 | 5.3% | 5.2% | -0.14% | 527 | |
| Sutton Coldfield | CON | 2,152 | 2,159 | 4.5% | 4.7% | 0.17% | 303 | |
| Swansea East | LAB | 2,703 | 2,885 | 7.7% | 8.3% | 0.62% | 129 | |
| Swansea West | LAB | 3,368 | 3,199 | 9.7% | 10.4% | 0.72% | 106 | |
| Swindon | CON | 4,117 | 4,207 | 6.3% | 6.5% | 0.20% | 283 | |
| Tatton | CON | 2,082 | 2,079 | 4.5% | 4.6% | 0.10% | 365 | |
| Taunton | CON | 3,085 | 3,085 | 6.5% | 6.5% | 0.01% | 419 | |
| Teignbridge | CON | 3,095 | 3,082 | 7.1% | 7.0% | -0.03% | 457 | |
| The City of London and Westminster S | CON | 3,366 | 3,363 | 8.8% | 7.4% | -1.38% | 627 | |
| The Wrekin | LAB | 3,655 | 3,651 | 6.5% | 6.0% | -0.50% | 600 | |
| Thurrock | LAB | 4,185 | 4,182 | 9.3% | 9.3% | 0.02% | 413 | |
| Tiverton *** | CON | 2,220 | 2,129 | 5.1% | 4.9% | -0.25% | 563 | |
| Tonbridge and Malling | CON | 2,489 | 2,455 | 4.6% | 4.6% | 0.07% | 377 | |
| Tooting | LAB | 5,623 | 5,623 | 12.1% | 11.4% | -0.76% | 613 | |
| Torbay | CON | 5,053 | 4,954 | 12.3% | 12.3% | -0.03% | 456 | |
| Torfaen | LAB | 3,051 | 3,042 | 8.2% | 8.4% | 0.22% | 272 | |
| Torrige and West Devon | LD | 3,387 | 3,373 | 7.5% | 7.5% | -0.08% | 489 | |
| Tottenham | LAB | 10,470 | 10,474 | 21.7% | 21.2% | -0.56% | 602 | |
| Truro | LD | 3,920 | 3,815 | 9.3% | 8.9% | -0.37% | 587 | |
| Tunbridge Wells | CON | 2,461 | 2,452 | 4.9% | 4.8% | -0.04% | 458 | |
| Tweeddale, Etrick and Lauderdale | LD | 1,148 | 1,147 | 5.0% | 4.6% | -0.37% | 588 | |
| Twickenham | CON | 2,294 | 2,295 | 5.2% | 5.0% | -0.21% | 551 | |
| Tyne Bridge | LAB | 5,744 | 5,856 | 17.1% | 19.3% | 2.19% | 19 | |
| Tynemouth | CON | 4,192 | 4,499 | 9.3% | 10.5% | 1.12% | 58 | |
| Upminster | CON | 2,386 | 2,386 | 5.8% | 6.0% | 0.26% | 259 | |
| Uxbridge | CON | 2,540 | 2,573 | 6.1% | 5.8% | -0.29% | 576 | |
| Vale of Glamorgan | CON | 3,560 | 3,614 | 7.9% | 8.5% | 0.63% | 128 | |
| Vauxhall | LAB | 8,254 | 8,256 | 17.8% | 17.5% | -0.27% | 574 | |
| Wakefield | LAB | 3,657 | 3,779 | 8.5% | 8.5% | 0.02% | 416 | |
| Wallasey | LAB | 4,803 | 4,801 | 11.5% | 12.3% | 0.85% | 85 | |
| Wallsend | LAB | 5,181 | 4,870 | 10.3% | 10.4% | 0.10% | 357 | |
| Walsall North | LAB | 4,607 | 4,589 | 10.1% | 10.6% | 0.47% | 168 | |
| Walsall South | LAB | 4,382 | 4,450 | 9.9% | 11.1% | 1.24% | 47 | |
| Walthamstow | LAB | 4,594 | 4,594 | 14.3% | 14.0% | -0.25% | 568 | |
| Wansbeck | LAB | 3,930 | 3,926 | 10.7% | 10.8% | 0.12% | 348 | |
| Wansdyke | CON | 2,480 | 2,514 | 4.7% | 5.0% | 0.26% | 257 | |
| Wanstead and Woodford | CON | 2,512 | 2,515 | 6.9% | 6.9% | 0.01% | 422 | |
| Wantage | CON | 1,498 | 1,490 | 3.2% | 3.1% | -0.06% | 478 | |
| Warley East | LAB | 3,847 | 3,847 | 11.3% | 12.5% | 1.21% | 49 | |
| Warley West | LAB | 3,273 | 3,309 | 8.9% | 9.3% | 0.48% | 162 | |
| Warrington North | LAB | 3,285 | 3,280 | 6.2% | 6.5% | 0.32% | 230 | |
| Warrington South | LAB | 3,109 | 3,138 | 5.9% | 6.1% | 0.21% | 273 | |
| Warwick and Leamington | CON | 2,581 | 2,590 | 5.4% | 5.4% | 0.02% | 411 | |
| Watford | CON | 2,756 | 2,738 | 5.1% | 5.3% | 0.15% | 324 | |
| Waveney | CON | 5,031 | 5,029 | 10.1% | 10.3% | 0.27% | 253 | |
| Wealden | CON | 1,790 | 1,800 | 3.7% | 3.8% | 0.10% | 356 | |
| Wellingborough | CON | 2,664 | 2,646 | 5.5% | 5.3% | -0.20% | 548 | |

Appendix 3

Unemployment by Constituency, March 1996 (Great Britain only)

| Constituency | Party | Unemployed Claimants | | Residence-based unemployment rate | | Difference in unemployment rates: | |
|--------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| | | 1981 base | 1991 base | 1988 denominator | 1991 denominator | Percentage Points | Rank |
| | | | | | | | (largest increase to largest decrease) |
| Wells | CON | 2,827 | 2,803 | 6.7% | 6.7% | -0.02% | 443 |
| Welwyn Hatfield | CON | 2,007 | 2,006 | 4.0% | 4.2% | 0.15% | 320 |
| Wentworth | LAB | 3,918 | 3,919 | 9.7% | 10.3% | 0.56% | 144 |
| West Bromwich East | LAB | 3,423 | 3,366 | 8.9% | 9.4% | 0.49% | 158 |
| West Bromwich West | SPKR | 4,104 | 4,053 | 10.9% | 11.7% | 0.84% | 86 |
| West Derbyshire | CON | 1,907 | 1,906 | 4.4% | 4.3% | -0.10% | 501 |
| West Dorset | CON | 1,796 | 1,757 | 4.6% | 4.7% | 0.08% | 373 |
| West Gloucestershire | CON | 2,659 | 2,713 | 5.0% | 5.4% | 0.37% | 209 |
| West Hertfordshire | CON | 2,560 | 2,577 | 4.6% | 4.7% | 0.13% | 329 |
| West Lancashire | LAB | 3,644 | 3,634 | 7.4% | 7.5% | 0.13% | 332 |
| Westbury | CON | 2,954 | 2,954 | 5.1% | 5.2% | 0.04% | 396 |
| Western Isles | LAB | 1,300 | 1,300 | 9.8% | 9.6% | -0.19% | 542 |
| Westminster North | CON | 5,606 | 5,620 | 13.2% | 10.7% | -2.46% | 633 |
| Westmorland and Lonsdale | CON | 1,691 | 1,694 | 4.1% | 3.9% | -0.13% | 516 |
| Weston-Super-Mare | CON | 3,535 | 3,540 | 6.9% | 7.5% | 0.60% | 135 |
| Wigan | LAB | 3,765 | 3,764 | 8.1% | 8.7% | 0.63% | 125 |
| Wimbledon | CON | 2,629 | 2,649 | 6.4% | 5.9% | -0.44% | 592 |
| Winchester | CON | 1,753 | 1,765 | 3.4% | 3.4% | -0.04% | 462 |
| Windsor and Maidenhead | CON | 2,104 | 2,104 | 3.8% | 3.8% | -0.02% | 444 |
| Wirral South | CON | 2,365 | 2,363 | 6.0% | 6.4% | 0.41% | 188 |
| Wirral West | CON | 2,679 | 2,677 | 6.8% | 7.4% | 0.62% | 131 |
| Witney | CON | 1,625 | 1,615 | 2.7% | 2.8% | 0.17% | 301 |
| Woking | CON | 1,727 | 1,721 | 3.0% | 3.0% | -0.03% | 454 |
| Wokingham | CON | 1,612 | 1,579 | 2.3% | 2.5% | 0.20% | 282 |
| Wolverhampton North East | LAB | 4,475 | 4,214 | 9.7% | 10.8% | 1.08% | 62 |
| Wolverhampton South East | LAB | 3,806 | 4,071 | 11.3% | 12.2% | 0.95% | 72 |
| Wolverhampton South West | CON | 4,030 | 4,092 | 9.9% | 10.3% | 0.34% | 220 |
| Woodspring | CON | 2,134 | 2,136 | 3.9% | 4.2% | 0.38% | 203 |
| Woolwich | LAB | 5,524 | 5,505 | 14.3% | 15.0% | 0.62% | 130 |
| Worcester *** | CON | 3,173 | 3,222 | 6.7% | 6.6% | -0.13% | 523 |
| Workington | LAB | 3,415 | 3,415 | 9.7% | 9.8% | 0.09% | 367 |
| Worsley | LAB | 2,777 | 2,804 | 5.5% | 6.1% | 0.59% | 137 |
| Worthing | CON | 2,445 | 2,446 | 5.6% | 5.7% | 0.05% | 392 |
| Wrexham | LAB | 2,766 | 2,758 | 7.1% | 7.2% | 0.08% | 375 |
| Wycombe *** | CON | 2,666 | 2,676 | 5.2% | 5.1% | -0.12% | 510 |
| Wyre | CON | 2,066 | 2,063 | 5.2% | 5.4% | 0.26% | 256 |
| Wyre Forest | CON | 2,994 | 2,997 | 6.3% | 6.2% | -0.13% | 515 |
| Yeovil *** | LD | 2,157 | 2,153 | 4.8% | 4.8% | -0.03% | 451 |
| Ynys Mon | PC | 3,124 | 3,124 | 10.5% | 10.4% | -0.05% | 469 |
| York | LAB | 4,500 | 4,472 | 9.2% | 9.1% | -0.09% | 498 |
| Great Britain | | 2,146,369 | 2,146,369 | 7.8% | 8.0% | 2.4% | |

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(a) see Part V(b) on page 11

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