

1919 - 1994

The International Labour Organisation at 75

PLUS Labour costs in 1992 Education and labour market status of 16-17 year olds



OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT



New and revised employment law guidance booklets

These new and revised guidance booklets take account of changes to the law made by the 1993 Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act.

For example there are entirely new booklets on:

- The payment of trade union subscriptions through the check-off (PL944), and
- The 'Citizen's Right' to stop the unlawful organisation of industrial action (PL943).

Existing booklets in the current series have been substantially revised, including:

- The employer's guide to fair and unfair dismissal legislation (PL714 REV6),
- Redundancy consultation and notification (PL833 REV1),
- Union membership and non-membership rights (PL871 REV3), and
- Others on industrial action and the law (PL869 REV2 and PL870 REV2).

The booklets are free of charge from the Employment Service Offices or from: Cambertown Ltd, Unit 8, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, South Yorkshire S63 9BL.

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ment Gazette is the official journal

he Employment Department.

loyment Gazette, Employment

L OFFICE 071-273 5001

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Rose Spittles

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Rob Locke

Julia Bell

ent, Caxton House, Tothill Street London SW1H 9NF.

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 - 329..... The education and labour market status of 16 and 17 year olds A study of the changes in 16 and 17 year olds' education and labour market status over the previous year, from the autumn and winter 1993/94 Labour Force Survey.

This month's topics include: full and part-time workers by age; part-time

workers by region; ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation and age;

managerial responsibilities by occupation; and family carers who would like

Labour Market Statistics

to work.

Copies can also be purchased from The LFS 1-4 LFS Help-Line of Commons Bookshop, 12 Bridge Street, London SW1A 2JX Tel: 071-219 3913

s), single issues £4.95 available by

credit card from:

Tel 0908 366776

avable to Employment Gazette) or by

ment Gazette Subscriptions and Challenge House, Sherwood Drive, chley, Milton Keynes MK3 6DP

Published by Harrington Kilbride plc, The Publishing House, Highbury Station Road, London N1 1SE. Tel: 071-226 2222

S1-S72..... Labour Market Update, plus the most recent figures for: employment, unemployment, vacancies, industrial disputes, earnings, retail prices, Labour Force Survey, Government training and enterprise programmes.

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EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES news

Ministerial portfolios

Areas of responsibility for Employment Department ministers have been determined by the new Secretary of State, Michael Portillo, Mr Portillo will have overall charge of all Departmental programmes and policies.

Anne Widdecombe Minister of State

- Citizen's Charter
- Employment agency licensing Employment policy and benefit issues
- Employment Service
- European Community and nternational issues
- Jobseeker's Allowance
- Older workers
- People with disabilities Women's employment issues and the Equal Opportunities Commission

James Paice

Parliamentary Under Secretary of State

- Adult training
- Careers Service
- Inner cities Quality assurance
- Regional and urban policy
- Special needs training
- Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) and TEC nerformance
- Training strategy and infrastructure Youth and education policy
- and programmes

Phillip Oppenheim Parliamentary Under

Secretary of State

ACAS

- Deregulation Environmental issues
- Health and safety
- Industrial relations
- Industrial tribunals
- Market testing
- Pav issues
- Race equality issues Redundancy payments
- Statistics and research
- Work permits

JUNIOR GOVERNMENT Whip, Lord Inglewood, has been appointed as lead spokesman for the Employment Department in the House of Lords.

Lord Inglewood will deal with all ED business in the Lords, including the Department's share of the Jobseekers Allowance (JSA) Bill.

Training spend increase More than half the respondents IN-HOUSE training is expected to (52 per cent) recorded a spending follow the overall upward trend in rise in real terms, including 28 per training spending over the past cent who reported 'significant' inthree to four years, an Industrial

Society survey suggests. creases Three times as many organisations increased staff training budgets over the period as cut them, the survey of 516 managers found. ets remained static. Organisations reported that older workers favoured in-house or workbased training, and employers were more likely to provide younger rather than older workers with op-

ble for curbed skills spending. An average of £168 per employee (16 per cent of the training budget) portunities to work for NVQs/SVQs.

technologies:

Guide to NVQ

assessment

(EnTra).

£3.1m COMMETT fund for training

TRAINING news

OVER 1,000 UK students. • ten two-way exchanges to place lecturers and industrial per-17 academic staff or industrial personnel into industry or sonnel will take part in European higher education for up to 12 technology training programmes months in EC or EFTA under the 1994 round of the EC's countries: COMETT II scheme. Under the scheme, 82 UK-led • 90 short training courses designed to promote the quick projects will receive total funding of £3.1 million. The money will

be used to fund: • more than 1,000 work placements for students on on-thejob training, lasting from three to 12 months in other EC and EFTA countries:

International open learning pack

METHODS FOR adapting learning materials for use in more than one country are presented in a new resource pack.

The package, designed by the European Community-funded Training Unit for the Development of Open Learning across Europe (TUDOLE), has been tested by training providers in Western and

Eastern Europe It draws on the experience of several European open learning organisations and covers aspects of transferring learning materials across language and cultural boundaries

The pack offers practical advice on design and production, as well as guidance on costing, marketing and promotion. It also offers an insight into the cultural impact on learning.

• Cultural Impact on Learning: A practical guide to managing the effective adaption of learning materials across international boundaries and case studies are available at £10 each (p&p £1.50) or £18 for both (p&p £3.16) from: CONTACT, Enterprise House, Manchester Science Park, Lloyd Street North, Manchester M15 6SE.

new approach. local employers.

• For copies of the guide (order code NVQ11) and project report (order code NVQ10): EnTra Publications, PO Box 75, Stockport, Cheshire SK4 1PH. Guide: £32.50 report: £12.50

buys training materials such as workbooks, videos and audio cassettes, according to the survey Further growth in training budgets (an average of 5.9 per cent) was forecast by 52 per cent o Only 23 per cent registered a fall managers, with most anticipatin in spending in the past three to four greater spending on n-hou years, while 22 per cent said budgtraining as opposed to external The findings suggest a shift from consultants the trend of the early 1980s when

• Training Trends No 13 ublished recession was said to be responsiby the Industrial Society, available on subscription from Industrial So ciety Sales Unit on 021 4 4 6769

continuing support for eligible University Enter-prise Training Partnerships The COMMETT gramme (Community Action Programme for Educat ion and Training for Technolog) come to an end on 31 Decei year and will be replace transfer of research and d by the LEONARDO DA VINCI technology results into new programme (see Emp ovmer Gazette, p 101, April 10 • 24 projects to promote and/or 94). Information on succe evaluate the experiences of sful pro jects is available from the Educa-COMETT training initiatives in higher education and industry. tion Department on 071 925 5254.

SMEs train to bridge

ALMOST 90 PER CENT of industrial sector small and medium. sized companies (SM s) carry out some form of training, an Engineering Council s rvey has found.

the skill requirements of thes businesses and the education training and experience available. SMEs (defined employing fewer than 50 were found to require shaff with broad range of skills but fact recruitment difficulties due shortages of appropriately skilled or experienced employees.

many years unless addressed, th survey suggests, concluding that SMEs in this category woll welcome more vocational education courses including engineering business skills and practice

> Identifying and Satisfying the Skills Required of SMEs (Small and Medium-sized Enterprises) available from The Engineer Council, 10 Maltravers Street, Lo don WC2R 3ER (send 65p SAE).

POLICY ON DISABLED PEOPLE

Government consults on tackling discrimination

discrimination ng isabled people in the arket are set out in a ent consultation paper. er favours replacing the hle' 3 per cent quota erning the employment people by a voluntary acked by a new statutory sabled people not to be discriminated against nent. This new right ipported by a statutory ctice for employers on ment of disabled people. ening the existing quota ys the paper, would be vercome the problem of tration by disabled e alternative of a purely heme, however, would isfy the aspirations of people or provide reassurance that discrimination would be resolved"

E NEW approaches to

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er seeks comments from arties on how the new ination right should be luding

pes or degree of ity which the definition abled person' should and what specific ons might be excluded uded: cumstances in which nination by an employht be regarded as fair. ctors employers should take into account in

ed by a disability;

ople, introduced by the Office of

lic Service and Science (OPSS)

sultation paper is a new, independent body to advise the ing whether it was Government on issues relating to nably practicable for discrimination against disabled to overcome difficulties people. The new advisory body would be called the National whether (in line with the **Disability** Council

Civil Service Action Programme

existing quota scheme)

employers with fewer than 20

staff should be excluded from

Also proposed in the con-

observing the new right.

DISABLED APPLICANTS who retain and promote people on merit, eet minimum criteria for Civil regardless of disability Service vacancies will be It includes detailed 'action uaranteed an interview under a checklists' to help departments lew Government action make the best possible use of disabled employees. In consultation The Programme for Action to chieve Equality of Opportunity in ne Civil Service for Disabled

with departments and agencies. OPSS will draw up lists of objectives and will monitor and review progress across the Civil Service annually. The new Programme will have

equal status to similar Civil Service Equal Opportunities Division, Room programmes for women and people 63A/1 Cabinet Office (OPSS), from the ethnic minorities. An Horse Guards Road, London SW1 accompanying support document, 3AP. tel: 071 270 6215



regulations will allow spending on childcare of up to £40 per week to be offset against earnings by families claiming Family Credit, Disability Working Allowance, Housing Benefit and Council Tax Benefit.

Families and maternity rights

New help with

Families will be asked to produce receipts for childcare and the costs will then be deducted from the earnings figure used to calculate the benefit payable.

Families claiming Family Credit could receive up to an extra £28 in benefits a week.

The DSS anticipates that some 50,000 families will take up work as a direct result of the measure. Another 100,000 families already in work will receive more benefit each month.

The £40 disregard will apply per family, not per child. Children must be under the age of 11 and cared for by a registered childminder, day nursery or playscheme.

Help provided by the regulations will apply to: couples where both partners are working 16 hours or more; couples where one partner is working 15 hours or more and the other is incapacitated; and lone parents working 16 hours or more.

Maternity rights booklet

GUIDANCE ON new maternity rights, reflecting statutory changes which came into effect in June, is available in a new Government booklet.

Maternity Rights describes the rights of pregnant workers and the options available to women who feel that these rights have been denied. The booklet covers maternity leave provisions and protection against maternity-related dismissal introduced in the Trade Union Reform and Employment Rights Act 1993. The law applies to pregnant workers with babies due on or after 16 October 1994.

 Maternity Rights (reference PL 958) is available free from Employment Service indcentres and unemployment benefit offices and from Cambertown Ltd, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate. Goldthorpe, Rotherham S63 9BL, tel: 0709 888688

· Comments on the proposals are

requested by 7 October to: The

Disability Unit, The Adelphi, 1-11

John Adam Street, London WC2N

• Copies of A Consultation on

Government Measures to Tackle

Discimination against Disabled

People are available in print, braille,

video and audio formats from

Enable, Freepost, Bristol BS38

Focus on Ability: A Practical Guide

to Good Practice in Employment of

Disabled People has been produced

to provide practical advice on

• Programme for Action to Achieve

Equality of Opportunity in the Civil

Service for Disabled People and

Focus on Ability: A Practical Guide

to Good Practice in Employment of

Disabled People are available from

implementing the programme

6HT, tel: 071 962 8033.

7DE, tel: 0345 622 633

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 303

skills gap A GUIDE designed to help speed up the introduction of National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) across a range of occupations has been published by the **Engineering Training Authority**

The training was conducted t meet a perceived mismatch between The guide was produced to help workplace assessors overcome

This mismatch will continue for

programme.

a July, replaces an existing code of factice effective since 1985. The Programme is designed to ovide a framework which will help epartments and agencies recruit,

practical problems associated with NVO assessment. EnTra, Rotherham Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) and 3M

Health Care Ltd collaborated to produce the guide. The guide is based on EnTra's level 3 NVQ in CNC Machining but can be adapted to suit any qualifications.

A companion report describes aims, methodology and conclusions, including an initial evaluation of the Copies of the guide are being sent to TECs and LECs for use with



NEWS in brief

Employment Service

Review of ES

THE EMPLOYMENT Department has announced a review of the way in which the Employment Service (ES) fulfils its function of helping people back to work.

As one of the Government's Next Steps Agencies, the ES is subject to periodic review to ensure clients receive highquality, cost-effective service.

The review will address issues of whether the agency's role remains necessary; whether services provided would be suitable for privatisation; and, in the event that Government control is required to ensure continued provision, whether the services should be contracted out or subject to market testing.

The ES was launched as a Next Steps Agency in April 1990. Its aim as set out by the framework document is "to promote a competitive, efficient and flexible labour market by helping into work unemployed people, especially those who are disadvantaged, and by paying benefits and allowances to those who are entitled to them"

A report of the review will be presented to ministers by the end of March 1995

 Views and contributions on the ES and its work should be sent by 28 October to Peter Makeham. Director of Strategy and Employment Policy Division, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

Careers guidance

Careers advice for adults

CAREERS GUIDANCE should be readily available to all adults throughout life, argues a report from the Careers Research and Advisory Centre.

It proposes a network of openaccess centres to be located in all major towns and cities and coordinated by TECs.

Services would be rendered free or on a charged basis according to the individual's ability to pay.

• A Strategy for Developing Careers Guidance for Adults is available from CRAC. Sheraton House, Castle Park, Cambridge CB3 OAX, tel: 0223 460277, price £3.00.

British Standards

BS 5750 name change

QUALITY MANAGEMENT systems standard BS5750 has been renamed BS EN ISO 9000 as part of a revision to the standard.

The change, announced by the British Standards Institution, is designed to remove confusion caused by the existence of both BS5750 and the international standard, ISO 9000.

All firms registered to BS 5750/ISO 9000 are now required to revise their quality management sytems in line with the new standard

 Copies of the new standard are now available from BSI Customer Services, Linford Wood, Milton Keynes, MK14 6LE, tel: 0908 221166

Industrial relations Enquiries to

Commissioner rise

report states.

information from Commissioner Gill Rowlands, with an additional 47 formal applications for assistance. Mrs Rowlands has also

released her first annual report in her additional role as Commissioner for Protection Against

These figures show receipt of application during the Commissioner's first seven months.

authority to pay for, or make arrangements for, legal advice and representation.

tection Against Unlawful Industrial Action, Mrs Rowlands can grant assistance to individuals who have been or may be deprived of goods or services because of industrial action unlawfully organised by a trade union.

• Copies of both annual reports available from Commissioner for the Rights of Trade Union Members, 1st Floor, Bank Chambers, 2A Rylands St, Warrington, Cheshire WA1 1EN, tel: 0925 415771 and Commissioner for Protection Against Unlawful Industrial Action, 2nd Floor, Bank Chambers, 2A Rylands St. Warrington, Cheshire WA1 1EN, tel:

0925 414128

Industrial Tribunal

INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNALS have been given jurisdiction to hear breach of employment disputes in cases still unresolved after employment has terminated.

Contractual matters such as notice pay previously dealt with exclusively by civil courts now come under the remit of industrial tribunals. This excludes claims relating to personal injury and a number of other exceptions which are set out in Article 5 of the legislation.

iurisdiction

An upper limit of £25,000 is set for amounts awarded by industrial tribunals, however, employers and employees seeking to claim more can do so through the civil courts which will have concurrent jurisdiction.

The new jurisdiction is limited to cases which arise or are outstanding at the end of the employees' employment.

Charity relaunched

PROMPTED BY the need to

challenge 'negative images' in

British business of black and

ethnic minority communities, the

charity Project Fullemploy

(formerly Fullemploy and The

Urban Trust) has been

relaunched after a three-year

range from helping black women

ex-offenders to find jobs through

training and advice, to working

with TECs to help promote equal

underwritten by GrandMet Trust,

the charitable arm of food and

drinks company Grand

Metropolitan, with an annual

The 20 year old charity will be

Projects already underway

ENQUIRIES TO the Commiss-Inner cities

hiatus.

opportunities.

ioner for the Rights of Trade Union Members grew further during 1993-94, the sixth annual

A total of 502 people sought

Unlawful Industrial Action.

140 enquiries and one formal As Commissioner for both bodies, Mrs Rowlands has the

As Commissioner for Pro-

grant of £50,000 for the next three years. Grandmet Trust will also supply free office space and accountancy support as well as management, marketing and financial expertise.

"Large company employers and those with smaller companies too, have to begin to look at people from Afro-Caribbean and Asian backgrounds for what they really are: enterprising, dynamic and creative", commented Project Fullemploy Director Joel O'Loughlin.

> • Project Fullemploy is based at 91 Brick Lane, London E1 6Qn, tel: 071 377 9536.

Pay and conditions Job evaluation

surveyed JOB EVALUATION is beir g used increasingly as a tool to establish greater flexibility in pay structures, a survey of 200 employers concludes.

Three in four respondents used job evaluation schemes (ES) to help in determining pay st uctures for some or all of their em loyees While continuing to use JES to establish the relative importance of jobs in an organisation employers are seeking to apply a range of remuneration within each pay grade based on individual competence, and employee and business performance.

This trend has im ortant implications for equal pay legislation, the survey predicts. Using JES as a defence in equal pay disputes will be restricted because pay rates can vary between individuals per orming the same or similar work The tendency for employers to use more than one JES creates additional legal implications. I employers are to use the defence

that two jobs are paid di erently due to different ratings under a JES, the same scheme reeds to have been used for bo h jobs Response to the survey showed that less than 20 per cent o employers apply a single scheme to all the jobs in their organisation.

 Job Evaluation in the 1990s also provides case studies of changes in the use of job evaluation in six organisations, and includes a directory of the job evaluation services offered by major suppliers in the field. It is available from Indusrial Relations Services, 18-20 Highbury Place, London N4 1QP, £50 subscribers, £80 non subscribers

NTS DESCRIBING how DOCU implement Objectives the UK f the European Struc-3 and ds. including training tural labour market measand been approved by the ures, Commission. Europ Single Programming lans under Objective 3 e years 1994-1996, and Ds cover the three 1 areas (Merseyside, Ireland) for the years 994 Objec e 3 ve 3 aims to combat unemployment in the

> Community; to help ple and groups at risk ion from the labour ck into work; and to equal opportunities nen and women. It is nted through the Social Fund (ESF), tributes up to 45 per ds project costs. he SPD for Objective 3 (about £1.16 billion) 501 ent in Great Britain 1994 and 1996 on to help the priority meas unemployed people. ong-term unemployed, be focused on people been unemployed for 12 more, although people

(SPD) outlines

and Islands, and

ix months unemployed be considered. at risk of exclusion abour market, such as ith disabilities, literacy eracy problems and ex-, also includes homeless eople d especially the young People in these groups

Total all funds ESF Northern Ireland 1.233mecu (£956m) 354mecu (£274m) **Highlands and Islands** 311mecu (£241m) 55.2mecu (£43m) Mersevside 816mecu (£630m) 338mecu (£260m)

EC news

European Structural Funds: Objectives 3 and 1 funding plans agreed

Note: Sterling figures indicative: will depend on exchange rates.

will have immediate access to ESF-funded counselling, training and guidance and do not need to have been unemployed for six months to qualify

Funding towards the training of counsellors and trainers who work with disadvantaged groups will also now be available

For each of the Objective 3 priorities, three categories of measures will be eligible for financial support.

• Choices and Access: prevocational training, counselling and guidance;

- Training: vocational training at all levels leading to qua-
- lifications and jobs; • Direct help into jobs: help towards self-employment, work

placements and work trials. Following the European Commission's approval of the Objective 3 SPD in August, applications for projects running in 1994 have already started to be processed. Payments are expected to begin in September, once the funds are received from Brussels. As before, Objective 3 projects

will be overseen by a national monitoring committee, and present arrangements for 'sector managers' to manage the selection of projects within their

Regional Challenge to aid regeneration

A NEW Regional Challenge ompetition is to make some £160 million of European funds available for each of two rounds of competition for innovative local regeneration projects. Launched by the Department Trade and Industry, the allenge is intended to cover

agship' projects which combine

opean funds with public and

vate sector money to make

ssible significant regeneration,

lew infrastructure and jobs.

regions in England and Wales. A small proportion of European Social Fund money will

Projects will be selected from

most European Regional Development Fund (ERDF)

be combined with 10 per cent of ERDF money for the English and Welsh areas concerned. Two rounds of competitions will be held over the next six years, with the first beginning later this year. once the European Commission has agreed the allocation of

The Merseyside Objective 1 SPD brings together £1.5 billion of project expenditure by combining Structural Funds money with matching funds from public agencies, and a further £300 million from private sources.

Under one priority - Action for the People of Merseyside pathways' will be provided to help integrate people into the economic life of the region through better training, community development, and improving the quality of life. Key target groups will be long-term unemployed people, young people and others at a disadvantage in the labour market.

projects being put forward in their The pathways will include: education (awareness and use region by each sector to ensure that they are the best mix to meet

- of links between school, further education and work); • skills (support and skills to
- enable people to enter and use the training system);
- training (vocational training linked to employers and individuals' needs);
- jobs (employment subsidies and job placement schemes accompanied by business support measures to help sustain long term jobs) The four other priorities under

Objective 1 are focused on Action

for Industry. Activities to be

supported will include inward

investment, local business

development, advanced tech-

nology and knowledge-based

industries, cultural, media and

leisure industries, and support for

companies to become Investors In

under other Structural Objectives

(2 and 5B) are still with the

European Commission for its

approval (see Employment

The UK's plans for expenditure

People

Objective 1

40).

Objective 1 covers support for areas in the EC which are in need of most help. It is implemented using funds from ESF as well as the European Regional Development Fund and the European Agricultural Guidance and Guarantee Fund Under the SPDs for Objective

sectors of training provision will

From 1995, however, new

Regional Coordinating Groups

(including one each for Scotland

and Wales) will be introduced.

These will look at the range of

the local labour market demands.

spending proposals for Great

Britain under Objective 3 to the

Commission in November 1993

(Employment Gazette, December

1993, p 537). Agreement on the

allocation of Objective 3 funds

between the 12 EC states was

announced in January (Employ-

ment Gazette, February 1994, p

The UK had presented its

also continue

1 covering 1994-1999, the sums available are shown in the table above.

Structural Funds in eligible areas.

Merseyside, which has already

had its funding proposals adopted.

will also run a Regional

Challenge will be publicised and

available in the areas concerned

once details of the schemes are

Further details about the

Challenge competition.

developed.

 Further information on Objective 3 priorities can be obtained from the ESF unit, 236 Grays Inn Road, WC1X 8HL: tel: 071 211 4740. Details of Objective 1 activity for

Gazette, March 1994, p 68).

Merseyside, Northern Ireland, and the Highlands and Islands are available from Mersevside Secretariat, Government Office for Merseyside, tel: 051 227 4111: the Northern Ireland Office Department of Finance and Personnel, Belfast tel: 0232 521299; and the Scottish Office tel: 031 244 5296

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

SEPTEMBER 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 304

HEALTH AND SAFETY news

READERSHIP survey

				-						
DIARY dates						Employment G	azette READER	SHIP SURVEY - MAIN FINDINGS		
	Task groups' re	norts available	Safety in			1				
	lask groups ic		aducation	Relo	is a summary of the	A selection of rea	aders' comments			
Managing best practice — employee surveys			euucation	Delo	main findings of the	"It would be very	v helpful if the	"Not very interesting format-	"I think the Gazette	is easy to
Conference on the use of surveys to bring about positive action.	REPORTS OF seven industrial task groups set up as part of the	The reports are:	GUIDANCE FOR schools, colleges and universities on how		Employment Gazette	statistical section	s included	too busy."	read—it's well design	ned."
Tel: 021 452 1030	Health and Safety Commission's recent year-long review of health	 Construction Food, Drink and Agriculture 	to draw up safety policies to comply with the Health and	rea	ship questionnaire	with a policy resp	ponsibility for	"On the whole, it's well indexed	"Very expensive for a	a monthly
Be a better manager week	and safety regulation are now available.	Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Transport and Communication	Safety at Work Act 1974 is given in a revised Health and Safety	sent	to readers with the	England and wis	hing to obtain a	and authoritative. Recently,	publication."	
3-9 October, Nationwide	The task groups were	 Engineering 	Commission booklet.	May 1	4 issue. The figures	access NOMIS o	r phone the	been a shift away from articles	"The paper is too gl	ossy and
Week of nationwide activities to improve performance of managers.	benefits and costs of individual	Financial Services Other Services	education sector on how o draw	given	e percentages of all	ED."		which explore official statistics	heavy."	
Tel: 071 872 9000	Employment Gazette, June 1993,	Working papers used during the	the Health and Safety at Work Act	respo	ents replying to the	"Represents good	l value for	aspects of Government employ-	"Given your publish	er—the
Local economic development	p 235).	course of the review are also	1974. Safety Policies in the		questionnaire.	money. Neverthe	less, room for	ment policy. The strength of the	Government—I dou	bt if you
The Roles of Central Government,	Conies of task group reports and	 Small Firms and the Self- 	Education Sector covers topics such as Control of Substances			happening <i>now</i> f	or company	there are plenty of other organs	for <i>objectivity</i> about	eet the need
seminar.	working papers are available from HSE, Safety Policy Division, tel:	Employed • Application of Health and Safety	Hazardous to Health (COSHH), electricity regulation, and			HR policies and	practice."	which advocate policy."	Government initiativ	ves. What
The learning organisation	071 717 6313.	Law to Small Business Local Authority Enforcement of 	management of health and safety at work regulations, as well as			"I personally find Market Data very	the Labour	"Indispensable for statistics."	you do lo excelenti	
12-13 October, London Achieving radical performance	• A report containing HSC's recommendations resulting from the	 Health and Safety Self-employed and Health and 	stress and violence.			Market Data very	y bornig.	"It tends to lack the coherence		
improvements conference followed	year-long review was published in May (<i>Employment Gazette</i> , June	Safety Law	• Safety Policies in the Education			"A well-rounded	publication."	of an editorial policy."		
Tel: 071 637 4383	1994, p 175). <i>Review of Health and</i> Safety Regulation Main Report	Paperwork	Sector ISBN 0 7176 07.3 3 is available from HSE Books, ³ O Box	Respor	ne rate			Feature articles		
Employee and union	ISBN 0-7176-0794-1 is available from HSF Books PO Box 1999	 Use of Enforcement Procedures Review of Enforcement Practice 	1999, Sudbury, Suffolk CO 0 6FS, tel: 0787 881165, Cost £5,00,	454 con	despatched — a response	ere received and a nee rate of 9.7 per	nalysed from	7. Do feature articles meet reade	rs' requirements?	
17-18 October, London	Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6FS, price	in HSE.		the 4,0	despatened a respon	use fute of y., per	cont.	Yes No		90.1 6.1
Successes and failures of working partnerships in companies -			·	Who re:	onded?			8. Are feature articles		
conference Tel: 071 637 4383	G	uide to VDII rick	C	1. The	ain occupational groups	responding were:		Very easy to read Fairly easy to read		19.3 69.1
Eloxible bonofits	u				searchers anagers		23.7 17.7	Fairly difficult to read		9.2
18 October, London					ersonnel staff		12.3	9. Should other subjects be cover	ed by feature articles?	0.7
Seminar focusing on business	EMPLOYERS WHOSE staff make	Seven steps	VDU leaflet		anning development		10.5	Yes	ed by feature articles.	20.0
strategy.	use of visual display units (VDUs)	1 Identify who is at risk and the	EMPLOYERS' OBLIGATIONS	2. The	ain types of organisation	responding were:	10.0	10 Should features contain only s	ummary tables and ch	55.9
Tel: 0256 810088	should assess and reduce the health and safety risks	workstations they use.	under the Health and Safety VDU		ocal government		19.3 15.6	more detailed information supplie	d on request?	laits, with
	associated with this kind of work,	help with assessments.	leaflet issued by the Health and		entral government		10.1	Included in article		62.9
ILO seminar	says a new guide. VDUs: An Easy Guide to the	3 Assess the workstations and reduce	Safety Executive. The leaflet is designed to	3. Rea	ets' access to Employment	Garatta	10.0			00.0
To mark the 75th Anniversary of the	<i>Regulations</i> provides a more condensed interpretation of	4 Plan changes of activity to break up	enable employers decide whether the Regulations are applicable to		Personal copy	Gustin.	35.7	Labour Market Data (pink section)		
ILO, the Employment Department	Health and Safety (Display Screen	periods of VDU work. 5 Provide eve tests, if they are	their company and to determine		library copy		43.9 11.6	11. Should additional subjects be cov	ered by Labour Market I	Data tables?
seminar entitled 'International	than the existing Health and	requested, and glasses if needed for	or too little to satisfy the	4. Reas	on for reading Employment	nt Gazette:	Na	No		71.9
on 16 September 1994. The key	document.	5 Ensure that new workstations	requirements.		Source of research findings	71.3	9.9	12. Are those statistical tables con	taining data for severa	l years
note speech is being made by Juhani	The new guide is considered	comply with the Regulations.	• VDU Regulations: Do they Apply		Source of statistics	88.4	3.9	About right		71.0
Employment and Development	small and medium-sized bus-	done to protect them.	available free from HSE Books, PO		General reference source	76.5	7.0	Too short?		15.1
Department.	inesses which do not have their own health and safety specialists		Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10	5. Ove	Other	C	3.1	Nowe		
The seminar focus is on changes in	It details seven broad steps to	it says, can occasionally lead to	01 0, tel. 0707 001103.	on on	Excellent	Gazette:	9.2	News		
dynamic economies, Eastern Europe,	Regulations:	more serious upper limb			Very good Good		53.5	13. Is coverage of news Too detailed		5.0
developing countries) and their	The guide also covers what is	More detailed interpretative guid-	Leaflets by fax		Satisfactory		8.3	Too brief		16.7
and the UK labour market.	the Regulations: for example, it is	ance to the Regulations continues	MORE THAN 50 free Health and	(D	Poor		0.4	About right?		75.4
Participants include representatives	not necessary to measure	Screen Equipment Work: Guidance	Safety Executive (HSE) leaflets	o. Dala	nce between different par	ts of Employment C	Gazette:	14. Do you read Research News (qua	rterly update of research	findings)?
abour attaches, academics,	temperature, noise levels and	on Regulations ref. L26, ISBN 0-	are now available automatically		Vews	32.9 6.1	53.3	No		62.3 35.7
researchers from the CBI, TUC	It warns that badly-organised	• VDUs: An Easy Guide to the	By dialling (0839 060606) two		eature articles	39.7 3.0	50.9			
from government departments.	VDU workstations and work can lead to discomfort such as aching	Regulations ref. HS(G)90, ISBN 0-	index pages will be transmitted to		-abour Market Data	52.4 3.3 29.2 9.4	39.9 54.4	LFS Helpline (yellow section)		
Exclusi f	hands, arms and necks, to	Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suf-	then select any of the 53 HSE		-FS Help-Line	12.7 12.7	64.0	15. Do you use the LFS Help Line	e?	
For further information, contact Stephen McClelland on	temporary eye-strain, headaches	folk, CO10 6FS, tel: 0787 881165.	publications by dialling their		Reviews	17.3 10.7	61.6 62.7	Yes No		33.8
071 273 5548.	and langue of stress. Disconnoll,	0051 20.00.	- marviauar Autorax number.			10.7				02.1

INTER-TEC comparisons 1993/1994

week.

been

transfers.

week:

TfW).

leaving

education); or

NVOs per 100 leavers - Youth

Training and Training for Work

obtained by trainees in the YT or

are similar to a percentage but the

covers all NVQs gained by TECs,

Positive outcomes per 100

leavers - Training for Work

properly described as being in:

casual job, full-time or part-

time of more than 15 hours per

• self-employment (including

Business Start-Up scheme);

• education of more than 21

hours per week (including full-

time further or higher

per week (other than YT or

In the cases of TECs marked as

Funding Pilots, positive outcomes

have been counted when any of

the above events occured at any

time in the three months after

Both the positive outcomes

gained and the leavers figures are

obtained from management

information provided four weekly

by each TEC under the terms of

the TEC Operating Agreement.

Positive outcomes information

• training of more than 21 hours

Notes to tables

Reproduced opposite is the latest table comparing the relative performance of the 82 English and Welsh TECs in delivering the Employment Department's main programmes - Youth Training, Training for Work and Investors in People. It covers the year 1993-94. Welsh TECs are included in the table for the first time.

The first series of Inter-TEC tables covering England only was published in the October 1993 issue of Employment Gazette (pp 445-9).

ENQUIRY POINT **Operational Performance** Branch Performance Indicators Unit (PC2) Moorfoot Room E326 Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel: 0114 2593259 (policy),

0114 2593357 (figures)

General • The information relates to the operational year 1993/94, which ended on 27 March 1994

- In all cases, the average given is the true arithmetic mean.
- Information relating to Youth Training (YT) and Training for Work (TfW) excludes special funding and activity linked to the coal industry.

• The percentage improvement columns consistently show favourable changes with positive (i.e. no prefix) signs and deteriorations with negative signs

• 1992/93 comparative figures for TECs in Wales are not available

Cost per output point - Youth **Training and Training for Work**

These columns indicate the relative value for money that TECs attain in achieving outputs. In principle, the lower the figure, the more cost effective the TEC has been.

Output points were awarded to TECs by multiplying qualification outcomes for YT and qualification and positive outcome for TfW by the multipliers defined in the TEC contract. These give more output points for higher level qualifications. For the purpose of equivalence, TECs operating Funding Pilot schemes have been allocated output points on the basis of the standard contract, rather than their local

contracts. TECs operating Youth Credits are those pilot TECs where young people who have left full-time to join the labour market are given an entitlement to train to approved standards. The credits are used by the young people to purchase approved training which is relevant to their employment and career aspirations.

The actual cost figure is obtained from the total amount paid out by the Employment Department on the four weekly invoice from TECs, less any refunds by TECs in the year. Information on the numbers of output points is obtained from management information provided four weekly by each TEC under the terms of the TEC Operating Agreement.

For YT, information related to Youth Credits in included. For

covers all positive outcomes TfW, allowance costs are included gained by TECs, not just those and are calculated based on the claimed up to the planning table proportion of allowance weeks ceiling. Leavers figures for Wales reported on multiplied by an include internal transfer average of £62.77 per training

Youth Training Guarantee

The Government guarantees the offer of a suitable place for all 16 and 17 year olds not in full-The columns provide an time education or a job and who indication of the National Vocwant a training place, includin ational Qualifications (NVQs) those who lose or leave a previous YT place. The guaran ee also TfW programmes, by each TEC, extends to certain youn people for every 100 leavers. The figures aged 18 or over. The column prov des an indication of TEC performance qualifications used were gained by a different group of leavers. In in meeting the YT Guar ntee.] principle, the higher the figure, relates to the counts from Jul the more successful the TEC has 1993 to March 1994, i cluding two counts in March and i Both the NVQ and the leavers calculated taking the f llowing figures are obtained from manratio multiplied by 1.00 agement information provided Sum of Immediate Offer counts four weekly by each TEC under the terms of the TEC Operating (Sum of In-training courts + sum Agreement. NVQ information of Total Guarantee Group counts). A young person is due an not just those claimed up to the Immediate Offer after 1 January planning table ceiling. For YT, if they left full-time elucation information related to Youth from the previous summer Credits is included. Leavers onwards or after 1 July if they left after Easter.

figures for Wales include internal Information on the umbers due an Immediate Offer and the total Guarantee Group are taken from Careers Service returns (CSMR Supplement) The column provides an the in indication of the relative success training figures come from management informat of trainees who have participated on pro in the TfW programme in each vided four weekly by each TEC under the terms of t e TEC TEC obtaining a positive outcome. A positive outcome in TfW Operating Agreemen is where, three months after comparison with 1992/93 i leaving TfW, a person can be available

• a permanent, temporary or **Investors in People**

The figures in this column indicate how well T Cs are performing in gaining commitment to the Inv stors People initiative. Commitmen means that the organisation has formally committed itself to Investors in People and has developed an action plan to work towards the standard. The indicator is calculated by taking the TECs cumulative commitments gained as a per centage of its commitments target for the end of the 1993/9

operational year. Investors in People recognil ions, which occur when orga isations have achieved standard, are included in number of commitments. Con mitments and recognitions data is taken from information suppli by TECS. No comparison with 1992/93 is available.

INTER-TEC comparison table 1993/1994

		from 1992/93	100 leavers	improvement from 1992/93	cost per output point	improvement from 1992/93	NVQs per 100 leavers	improvement from 1992/93	positive outcomes 100 Leavers	improvement from 1992/93	Training Guarantee	commitments as percentage of target
	2,608.89	17	40.03	23	1,466.94	43	35.66	53	16.31	29	2.38	128.99
ZTEC	3,544.77	17	26.64	18	1,632.14	25	21.62	-4	18.75	56	9.28	136.59
amsley/mencaster	2,233.99	6	50.82	23	1,216.90	23	43.30	39	19.54	2	1.14	150.63
edfords	3,367.11	13	30.95	-3	1,275.22	28	48.94	29	13.84	49	5.24	89.39
rmingha	2,657,20	31	48.13	56	940.72	46	71.30	94	26.41	58	0.62	27.13
lton B	2,331.40	26	61 31	40	1,320.03	13	20.00	33	19.08	30	0.00	100.00
adford strict	2 787 03	20	37.33	33	1,400.52	21	38.07	31	20.95	45	1.60	105.13
derda inklees	2,707.00		07.00	00	1,000.11	21	71.77	40	10.55	3	0.69	101.06
Con South Cambridgeshire) 3,278.03	-69	35.20	-33	1,294,16	24	61.30	5	16.10	-19	4 74	76.81
INTEC Intral London)	3,390.33	22	32.33	30	1,587.10	44	23.97	148	23.97	33	12.83	105.00
ntral Er and	2,882.30	26	36.03	34	944.97	46	27.52	-1	36.14	111	3.10	166.67
WTEC												
(Chesse Ellesmere Port, Wirral)	2,858.08	16	38.57	27	1,368.99	47	33.15	42	23.12	122	1.74	67.47
NTEC My & Inner London North) 3,224.29	28	36.75	35	1,904.53	43	29.97	25	16.06	46	1.70	24.56
unty D am	2,301.25	-2	46.63	10	1,675.70	12	46.92	83	16.26	-11	3.07	122.62
ventry	2,722.28	25	41.53	41	1,217.07	47	35.69	40	31.30	103	2.03	94.74
mbria "a	2,089.08	18	60.48	/2	1,290.69	13	52.53	160	22.60	59	0.58	127.78
ion & wall	3,391.37	17	30.10	60	1,606.17	14	36.59	157	23.00	-10	0.89	112.44
set	2,2/0./1	10	44.47	70	1,325.19	2	41.18	22	16.71	-30	1.78	125.53
Jiey	2,407.00	40	36.70	20	1,403.95	18	51.27	38	21.67	31	0.21	107.41
EU (El Lancasinie)	3,965,50	14	29.25	20	2 003 43	28	22.30	151	33.67	27	0.39	196.84
example in the	2,817,31	-8	46.98	3	1 566 69	30	48.02	100	20.05	1/	2.19	116.22
ater N ngham	2,602.26	22	44.48	32	1.862.92	-3	33.56	6	20.05	33	0.00	405.00
ater P borough	3,224.37	-28	31,60	-13	1.809.28	3	50.45	20	20.25	6	5.07	64 50
ent	2,785.37		35.24	10	1,326.51	0	25.89	23	23.63	5	2.21	102.27
moshir	2,885.84	9	36.94	-11	1,647.35	37	31.55	47	13.70	24	3.05	96.12
WTEC sreford & Worcester)	2,302.41	9	45.10	-15	1,270.78	15	47.41	16	22.90	43	1.06	120.29
art of E and (Oxfordshire)	2,871.51	30	46.62	47	1,252.98	45	39.92	103	25.13	37	4.03	106.90
rtfords	3,535.25	13	40.17	35	1,377.32	63	37.92	61	20.89	98	3.49	70.83
nbersic	2,292.72	27	48.09	38	1,546.63	18	43.57	64	16.40	16	0.47	172.99
nt ^a	3,646.95	11	31.01	-4	1,592.09	37	33.20	14	14.78	36	4.35	141.75
VTEC cashire Area West)	2,254.35	14	42.49	33	1,165.14	27	34.43	61	24.97	46	0.58	103.31
ds	1,939.98	28	58.21	79	1,549.21	26	34.74	40	20.83	50	1.71	95.20
esters e	2,383.42	21	48.81	28	1,301.28	16	28.73	-38	29.12	39	0.83	80.53
olnsh	2,605.52	6	43.67	4	1,337.77	15	27.35	-1	43.35	48	1.05	149.18
DON E2	4,396.05	-12	24.69	-18	2,167.28	34	34.12	35	15.69	77	8.62	112.50
ncnesi	2,224.24	15	44.07	41	1,313.12	15	20.59	-3	23.30	43	1.73	76.43
TPOTE (Wigon) Ltd	3,718.04	-2	37.70	74	1,6/4.26	34	40.82	38	17.33	94	1.77	110.91
Clementa a	2,620.77	11	44.64	17	1,326.77	14	40.27	3	16.64	1	0.00	115.38
n Ke & North	3,027.04		31.05		1,800.70		27.06		20.77		22.13	78.00
Bucking amshire ^a	2 270 49	7	60.19	10	1 290 90	40	EE 00		10.11	000		101.15
folk & weney	2 882 87	25	32.27	13	1,209.80	40	55.69	26	19.14	223	2.75	121.43
RMID (North & Mid Cheshire)	2,606,93	13	44.98	48	1,315,12	15	37.00	10	17.75	164	2.27	/6.00
th Derivshire	2,629,70	30	41.21	62	1 334 24	36	31.86	80	24.00	30	1.5/	107.61
th East Vales ^a	3,443.90		38.57	UL	1.414.74	00	36.07	00	36.82	32	12 50	103.70
th Longen	3,171.46	-5	28.23	-19	1,320.99	40	48,92	42	19.59	84	7.46	137.84
th Notice hamshire	2,627.27	29	39.75	60	1,334.05	23	26.80	27	30,91	11	2.62	104.04
th Wesslondon	2,642.67	41	51.55	92	2,228.41	7	13.12	24	23.81	28	20.64	106.06
n Yorkshire	2,699.64	19	40.59	28	1,024.63	20	31.87	689	30.37	-12	3.74	101.79
name shire"	3,045.78	8	36.84	16	1,044.21	29	64.07	73	20.81	139	1.86	195.31
nume land	2,938.72	46	62.20	131	1,319.62	46	46.75	113	32.31	57	5.47	105.00
IdIII	2,967.68	-3	37.25	-10	978.48	45	39.60	27	24.81	131	0.86	83.72
JITS /St Hologs) Ltd	3,377.40		32.71		1,144.75		26.73		30.89		6.93	40.00
hdalo	2,746.89	19	39.84	40	1,322.69	33	35.93	14	20.33	46	0.78	128.57
herham	2,500.28	22	50.73	38	1,461.65	37	29.04	151	24.53	24	1.37	38.89
dweit	1,995.61	4	63.29	15	1,634.28	17	45.13	59	18.70	1	0.42	144.74
field	2,501.58	26	50.58	44	1,336.88	32	30.43	25	28.03	63	0.92	100.00
opshire	2,244.14	24	52.75	4/	1,703.15	34	38.63	132	23.71	46	2.56	128.74
OTEC ^a	3 582 07	20	33.75	39	1,499.11	39	27.85	21	28.60	182	1.76	129.49
ersel	2 327 07	29	33.00	66	1,705.73	24	21.83	-29	26.47	48	5.89	61.46
th Glamorgan	2,527.07	38	40.09	39	1,435.48	31	51.21	184	18.66	15	4.02	153.01
h Thames ^{ab}	6.082.20	0	40.98	00	1,449.88	10	29.96		24.21	10.1	2.84	123.81
h & East Cheshire ^{ab}	3 130 61	27	47.22	20	1,773.52	42	49.95	46	27.98	194	3.68	121.93
thern Derbyshire	2 361 52	22	59 41	52	1 451 79	20	25.70	88	33.07	3/	0.00	167.07
ordshire ^a	2,293.05	26	48.29	33	1,451.78	41	20.82	66	38.63	127	1.06	111.72
kport/ High Peak	2,481 12	26	41 42	36	1 154 12	29	29.12	0	25.38	4/	0.92	/3.13
blka	3,642.34	5	42.19	6	1 419 61	54	21 70	40	24.91	33	1.91	111.43
Jerland City	2,416.44	28	49.35	42	1,655,78	20	35.40	90	22.13	20	1.02	97.73
еу	2,665.33	15	47.03	47	1,208 61	40	43.21	48	14 27	20	1.08	02.10
Sex	2,767.08	7	45,36	-6	1,459,60	29	42 21	24	24.22	52	4.00	93.18
GED North West Wales	3,041.55		39.55		2,072.74	20	25.86	24	17 14	1	13.27	56.67
SIDe"	2,613.93	28	37.51	25	1,602.53	43	32.53	54	32 57	190	3.06	108.00
nes valley Enterprise	2,748.82	22	48.49	71	1,431.50	37	37.82	67	15.00	13	1.85	96.76
ISIDE	2,725.41	37	50.54	78	1,914.42	18	44.03	58	20.00	11	3.58	114.05
elleld	2,336.96	35	36.29	47	1,516.11	14	40.50	64	20.27	15	2.41	100.00
dli	2,667.40	11	43.49	13	1,018.02	64	34,10	55	24.21	168	0.64	140.48
land	2,700.09	10	53.47	19	1,810.23	51	30.41	23	15.80	211	4 12	96.55
t London	2 850 88		33.40		1470.09		34.10	20	24.94	211	4.12	40.00
t London t Wales	2,000.00			45	4 445 00		10.10		-1.04		7.00	40.00
t London t Wales it Training & Enterprise ^a	3,301.38	-22	43.86	15	1,445.63	34	19.19	-11	27 49	69	6 75	06.00
at London it Wales it Training & Enterprise [®] shire	3,301.38 2,615.31	-22 -27	43.86 34.74	-24	1,445.63	34 25	19.19 29.19	-11	27.49 19.28	69 -6	6.75	96.00
st London it Wales ht Training & Enterprise ^a shire verhampton	3,301.38 2,615.31 2,933.15	-22 -27 17	43.86 34.74 35.42	-24 2	1,445.63 1,614.94 1,309.12	34 25 36	19.19 29.19 38.74	-11 2 36	27.49 19.28 21.45	69 -6 41	6.75 3.23 1.45	96.00 108.33 113.95
st London st Wales ht Training & Enterprise [®] shire verhampton land success	2,003.00 3,301.38 2,615.31 2,933.15	-22 -27 17	43.86 34.74 35.42	-24 2	1,445.63 1,614.94 1,309.12	34 25 36	19.19 29.19 38.74	-11 2 36	27.49 19.28 21.45	69 -6 41	6.75 3.23 1.45	96.00 108.33 113.95

enotes Youth Credits TEC operational performance branch. enotes Funding Pilot TECs Training Enterprise and Education Direct Employment Department.

TEC news

PARLIAMENTARY questions

Gloucestershire

A NEW fund in the South West providing capital investment for small firms and businesses has received £120,000 in backing from Gloucestershire TEC.

The Midland Enterprise Fund for the South West becomes the tenth regional fund in a national network. The TEC will play a central role in running the fund which will provide venture capital funding of up to £150,000. Smaller businesses have typically found it difficult to attract investment because existing funds find that disproportionately high costs on amounts of less than £150,000 make investment unprofitable.

The fund seeks to overcome this 'equity gap' by providing, in addition to investment capital, a Professional Advisory Network offering assistance to businesses.

The TEC will help businesses to present detailed business plans proving their suitability for funding

• Midland Enterprise Fund for the South West information brochure and outline guide to preparing a business plan: contact fund managers Equity Ventures Ltd, Du Pont House, Coldharbour Lane, Frenchay, Bristol, tel: 0272 311318. For information on other regional funds contact local TECs.

Staffordshire

WOMEN IN Staffordshire seeking work but not eligible to ioin mainstream Jobclub programmes now have access to a jobsearch centre specifically for women.

The centre, set up by Staffordshire TEC in partnership with Staffordshire University's Professional Women's Development Network (PWDN), aims to bridge the gap in services available to women.

In particular, women not eligible for unemployment benefits. and therefore unable to join exisiting jobclubs, as well as women returnees or those who do not register as unemployed, will benefit.

The facility provides help and information to women jobseekers on writing CVs, career guidance and interviewing techniques. PWDN head Maureen

Atkinson, said: "We have run many courses for women returners and nearly all have said how much they would welcome a centre to help them in their jobsearch activities"

• For more information contact Staffordshire University, tel: 0785 227471



STEP UP THE CAREER LADDER: Newly-gualified painter and decorator, Amanda Tibbetts, has launched her career with a decisive step by winning Dudley TEC's 1994 Trainee of the Year Award. After 18 months on the TEC's Training For Work programme, which had led to an NVQ level 2, she has secured a job with local firm, G Paton Decorators.

Employment Department after

• Details of the conference - The

Pope Project: combatting ageism

in the jobs market - are available

from POPE manager James Wood

A BRADFORD and District TEC

creating manufacturing jobs will

Forum on Business Creation in

Representatives from across

Europe have been invited to the

Lille forum to present their ideas

to enterprise generation specialists

The TEC's Genesis Partnership

provides a package of support for

manufacturing units in Bradford.

The aim is to create 12 new

enterprise project which is

feature at the first European

Lille. France in October.

from other countries.

people seeking to set up

Bradford's successful TEC

Challenge bid.

on 0274 660936

Bradford AGE DISCRIMINATION in

employment will come under scrutiny at a European conference hosted by Bradford and District TEC on 7 October. The TEC's own project to find

jobs for people over the age of 50 will be used as a positive example for employing older workers. People of Previous Experience (POPE), set up a year ago as a

recruitment service dedicated to

the needs of the older unemployed, has already found jobs for more than 70 people ranging from low skilled to managers. POPE's initial target is to place 120 people in newly created jobs.

Employers are offered an incentive of up to £2,000 toward recruitment and training costs for each candidate. The project was funded by the

enterprises each employing 15 people within its first year of trading. For more information, contact Bradford and District TEC. Fountain Hall, Fountain Street Bradford, West Yorkshire BD1

3RA, tel: 0274 723711.

Surrey

SURREY ORGANISATIO arranging employment placements for disabled people have received more than 20 i vacancy notices, following a conference to raise awareness among businesses of th potential of disabled people. Over 95 people attende Surrey TEC run conference 'Equal to the Task' which was followed by workshops to encourage employers to consider recuiting and training for disabled people. The conference highlig ted the need for more placements within

companies for disabled people attending Youth Training programmes Dr Stephen Duckworth of the organisation Disability Matters addressed the conference in the problems he has encounte ed since becoming disabled 12 yea's ago. · For information, contact

Training Helpline, Surrey EC, tel: 0483 750999.

Dudley

DUDLEY TEC has claimed a first in becoming licensed u der the Management Charter In lative's 'Crediting Competence' programme.

This will allow Dudley

managers to convert skills and experience into recognise vocational qualifications. The Centre for Creditin Competence, based at the EC's headquarters, will be responsible for encouraging managers with no formal qualifications to at ain NVOs based on 'on the jo experience. Managers or companie interested in further information of the Crediting Competence programme should contac Yvonne Peers at Dudley TEC on 0834 485000

East Lancashire

A NEW telephone service has been provided for people with disabilities from East Lancashire TEC. This new service provides information on training, jobs, specialist equipment, holidays and support organisations. • The number for the service UP2DATE, is 0282 456235.

FCTION of Parliamentary Questions put to Employment rtment Ministers.

arranged by alphabetical order of the subject matter. The date on The were answered is given at the end of each PQ. .hich t

vaiting times - Indústrial tribunals

er (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State what are the mum and average waiting times for (a) unfair dismissal. (b) ahts. (c) maternity rights, (d) race discrimination and (e) other claims (ii) Scotland and (iii) Wales; and what were the waiting times in 1979.

ombe: No information is available for 1979 and information for 1989 ot available in the form requested. The figures for 1989 and 1993 (all are shown in the following table:

for registered applicatio	ns to come t	to first heari	ng: percentag
---------------------------	--------------	----------------	---------------

				Weel
12	20	26	30	36
Wales*				
44	75	85	N/A	N/A
14	38	54	63	75
43	85	91	N/A	N/A
5	65	80	86	91
ures are not a	vailable for Wales	and the second		

May

Community Action

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he Empl

Claims

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edicti

ony Lloy Stretford) asked the employment in the period following State how many (a) men participation as a direct result of the have participated in nd (h) w tion in each month since and how many of these nd wo Great Britain and in each a letter from A G Johnson, inance and resources of ment Service - extract only rs of male and female each month are given in nnex 1. Annex 2 shows the number of and women who have left the ogramme and the numbers who have diatel entered paid employment or the period 27 July 1993 to 7 May 1994. This is the latest date for hich figures are available. We expect

nany more people will enter paid

help they have received through the programme. ANNEX 1 Table showing the number of men and women who have participated in Community Action in each month since the programme began

Month	Men	Women	Total	SCHOOLIE
Jul 1993	35	1	36	Hugh Bayley
Aug	96	13	109	Secretary of S
Sep	258	35	293	summer-term
Oct	1,083	207	1.290	obtained emp
Nov	2,547	566	3,113	vocational tra
Dec	4,070	857	4,927	courses of fur
Jan 1994	6,397	1,464	7,861	by the following
Feb	11,733	2,747	14,480	each year sind
Mar	18,914	4,467	23,381	Anne Widdec
Anr	21 111	5 287	26 308	Anno mudeo

WEX 2 Table showing the numbers of men and women who have left Community Action and the numbers who have directly entered paid ment, 27 July 1993 - 27 May 1994

23,505 5,966 29,471

	N	Y&H	EM&E	L&SE	SW	W	WM	NW	S	GB
Male leavers	416	570	556	1,640	579	281	675	966	501	6.184
remale leavers	66	115	118	460	105	82	196	160	117	1,419
Iotal leavers	482	685	674	2,100	684	363	871	1,126	618	7,603
Females into work	42	70	73	259	95	38	79	60	45	761
Total into work	6	26	26	79	21	11	25	19	12	225
Work	48	96	99	338	116	49	104	79	57	986
										(July 21)

Modern Apprenticeships

Daffyd Wigley (Caernarfon) asked the Secretary of State what provisions and criteria for assessment are being used in respect of young partially disabled people in respect of the Modern Apprenticeship scheme announced in last year's Budget.

Anne Widdecombe: My right honourable friend, the former Secretary of State made clear that he wants to see Modern Apprenticeships open equally to all young people and this is being built into all the developing frameworks. We shall monitor this aspect closely as Modern Apprenticeships are implemented in general. (July 21)

National Vocational **Oualifications**

Graham Allen (Nottingham North) asked the Secretary of State if he will examine the criteria for output-related funding to make possible payment for completion of component units of National Vocational Qualifications in order to ensure the delivery of appropriate training to young people with special training needs. (July 18) Anne Widdecombe: The Department is

experimenting with the scope for using units of National Vocational Qualifications as part of output-related funding pilots with a number of training and enterprise councils (TECs). However, TECs are already responsible for ensuring that suitable training is available for young people, including those with special training needs.

(July 19)

School leavers

(York) asked the State what proportion of school leavers had (a) lovment. (b) started ining and (c) started ther or higher education ing October in 1978 and in ce then.

combe: The information in the following table has been taken from

are intended to help planners and practitioners assess how vocational education and training activities are achieving progress in line with the statement, and identify scope for

improved coordination A copy of Prosperity through Skills is available in the Library.

(July 19)

311

1985 covered pupils in state schools only: independent schools were included from 1987 onwards 4 Excluding those young people who remain in school or 6th form college Training

Graham Allen (Nottingham North)

asked the Secretary of State what steps he is taking to secure an improvement in coordination between all those organisations involved in the delivery of training to young people.

the Youth Cohort Study of England and

Wales. The Youth Cohort Study started

in 1985 and has surveyed young people

reaching minimum school leaving age

approximately every two years since

Main activity status¹ of 16 year olds² in

On a

schem

eg YT

39

37

39

36

23

19

Source: Youth Cohort Study

Per cent

College of

Full-time

education (or

tertiary college

20

20

21

25

34

42

(July 18)

the October after leaving school³

24

23

26

31

28

22

1 Main activity status identifies whether

young people are out of work, in a full

time job (over 30 hours a week), on a

training scheme full-time at school or

6th form college, at a college of further

doing something else

2 Aged 16 at preceding 31st August.

3 Figures for October 1984 and October

education (or tertiary college) full-time or

In a full-time

hours a week)

job (over 30

then

Oct 1984

Oct 1985

Oct 1986

Oct 1988

Oct 1990

Oct 1991

Anne Widdecombe: Improvement in the delivery of training for young people requires concerted action by all those involved in vocational education and training at local, sectoral and national level

A series of strategic level indicators, some of which are linked to the National Targets for Education and Training, are set out in Prosperity through Skills - my right honourable friend, the Secretary of State's statement of vocational education and training strategy. These indicators

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Social Focus on Children

Social Focus on Children is the most comprehensive official study ever on what it is like to be a child in the United Kingdom. It is the first in a new series of studies being undertaken by the CSO to provide a new perspective - that of different groups in society.

Findings include:

- In 1992 there were nearly 12 million children under 16 in the UK, with boys outnumbering girls by nearly 320 thousand.
- Just under one million children in Great Britain are from ethnic minorities.
- Around one in twelve dependent children in Great Britain live in stepfamilies.
- Children are now taller than their counterparts of 20 years ago. • Children aged 4 to 15 spend about 20
- hours a week watching television. August 1994 297x210mm c60 pages

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ns between 1988 1992? These are ong the questions answered in this adrennial survey 7,000 employers ucted as part of a bean Communitywide exercise.

Steve Clarke and renell. Statistical Ros Services Division. ment Department.

employers' labour

costs vary across

sectors and how

costs change in

lion

RY FOUR years each member of the European Community es out a survey of labour costs e different sectors of the The costs covered include pay, rs' National Insurance and contributions, as well as

Key findings

Total UK labour costs in 1992 averaged £9.45 per hour.

Of total labour costs, pay accounted for 81 per cent; pension and redundancy payments for 13 per cent; benefits in kind and other services and subsidies for 5 per cent; and training costs (excluding the wages and salaries of trainers) for nearly 2 per cent.

Average hourly labour costs for manufacturing and services were much the same at £9.27 and £9.23 per hour respectively.

Within services, labour costs ranged widely from £14.61 per hour for banking, finance and insurance to £5.35 per hour for hotels and restaurants.

expenditure on redundancies and benefits in kind. Full details on the costs covered and the survey methodology are given in the technical note.

Since the last survey in 1988 there have been some additions to the industries covered and the questions asked. The

The non-pay elements of labour

costs were higher for services - at

19.6 per cent - than for man-

ufacturing, at 18.3 per cent. Within

services they ranged from 23.7 per

cent for banking, finance and

insurance to 14.5 per cent for hotels

Average hourly labour costs for

manufacturing in the South East

(£10.48 per hour) were 43 per cent

higher than in Northern Ireland

Expenditure on training and redun-

dancy costs increased significantly

in real terms between 1988 and

and restaurants.

(£7.34 per hour).

1992.

Table 1 and figure 1 show that the finance sector had the highest labour costs in terms of pounds per hour and hotels and restaurants the lowest. The proportion of labour costs attributable to wages and salaries was highest in the hotels and catering sector, where non-statutory pension and insurance contributions and redundancy payments were lowest both in terms of pounds per hour and percentage of labour costs. In contrast, the proportion of expenditure on non-statutory pension and insurance payments was largest in electricity, gas and water supply. Redundancy payments were also relatively high in this sector and in the mining industry.

The element of costs attributable to benefits in kind, for example company cars, was greatest in the finance sector,



United Kingdom labour costs in 1992

for the first time, hotels and restaurants, travel agents, tour operators and business services within the service sector. The industries were classified using the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification

Sectoral comparisons

cars and recruiting staff. It also included, SIC(92).

Photo: Asadour Guzelian



1994/5 EL



Table 1 Labour costs by main industrial sector

SIC(92) Classification		Wages and	salaries	Benefits	Pension an	d insurance	Redun-	Training	Other	Total
	Total labour costs	Excluding bonuses	Bonuses	in kind	contribution Statutory	ns Non-statutory	dancy		expend- iture	labour costs
	£/hour	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Mining and quarrying	14.10	77.4	1.0	1.7	8.7	3.2	3.9	1.2	2.9	100.0
Manufacturing	9.27	80.6	1.1	2.0	7.5	3.6	2.4	1.4	1.4	100.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	13.96	74.4	0.5	2.0	6.2	7.8	4.2	2.3	2.7	100.0
Construction	9.41	79.6	1.2	3.5	8.0	3.1	1.3	2.5	0.7	100.0
Wholesale/retail distribution										
and repairs	7.49	80.7	2.2	3.9	7.1	2.9	0.8	1.0	1.4	100.0
Hotels and restaurants	5.35	84.5	1.0	2.5	6.9	1.8	0.4	1.3	1.6	100.0
Transport, storage and										
communication	8.63	80.9	1.7	2.5	7.5	4.0	0.9	0.9	1.5	100.0
Banking, finance and insurance	14.61	71.0	5.3	5.8	6.3	6.2	2.1	1.4	1.9	100.0
Real estate, renting and										
business activities	12.09	76.8	1.8	4.1	7.7	3.6	0.9	3.7	1.4	100.0
All service industries	9.23	77.6	2.8	4.3	7.0	3.9	1.2	1.8	1.6	100.0
Total (All production, construction	on									
and service industries)	9.45	78.7	1.9	3.2	7.3	3.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	100.0

while training costs were most significant within 'other business activities' (management consultancies, technical testing and analysis, and legal and accounting services). *Table 2* shows the costs at the more

t detailed industrial level.

Manufacturing

Hourly labour costs in manufacturing ranged from almost £18 (tobacco products) down to just over £5 (clothing).

Figure 1 Labour costs by industrial sector (pounds per hour and percentage breakdown)



In the tobacco industry, bon ses and redundancy pay are both very high for the manufacturing sector, accourting for around 5 per cent of labour costs in 1992. For the clothing industry, the poportion of labour costs attributable to pen ions and insurance payments was relatively small at 10 per cent and was due nostly to statutory contributions. Redunda cy costs were relatively high in the moto vehicle industry, at 5 per cent of total labour costs.

Service industries

In the services industries, hour y labour costs ranged from just over £5 (hotels and restaurants) to over £16 (computer and related activities, including consultancie and data processing). Benefits in kind featured more strongly han in manufacturing, particularly in real estate activities, computer and related activities and financial intermediation. In research and development, the proportion of cos associated with pension and insurance contributions was just over 8 per cent, compared with almost 11 per cent across all service industries. The training component of labour costs was highest at over 4 per cent - in other busin activities.

Comparisons with earlier surveys

Results for earlier surveys were published at intervals of between two and five years starting in 1964, and from 1984 the survey has been carried out every four years.

Initially, only the production and construction industries were covered, while figures for the distribution and finance sectors became available in 1974. *Figures 2-4* show results for Great Britan from earlier surveys. For consistency, the 1992 survey results have been calculated using the same industrial and regional

Table 2 Labour costs by de	etalled I	naustriai	secto
----------------------------	-----------	-----------	-------

cic(92) Classification		Wages and	salaries	Benefits	Pension an	d insurance	Redun-	Training	Other	Total
510(0=/	Total labour	Excluding bonuses	Bonuses	in kind	contribution Statutory	ns Non-statutory	dancy		expend- iture	labour
	costs £/hour	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Mining and quarrying										
Vining of coal and lighte,	12 39	80.0	1.0	0.0	10.0	0.0				
extraction of crude petrolei	um and	00.0	1.0	0.9	10.6	0.9	4.4	0.6	1.6	100.0
extractio of crude perioree	18.45	74.2	11	24	71	5.0	2.0	10		100.0
Vining of metal ores	7.94	82.6	2.2	. 0.1	12.6	0.9	0.0	0.7	4.4	100.0
other manning and quarrying	9.08	81.4	0.5	1.7	7.9	4.6	1.5	11	1.0	100.0
1										100.0
lanufa uring	AS 7.07	91 7	1.0	1.0	7.4	0.7				
ood projets and beverag	17 75	72.4	5.0	1.0	7.4	3.7	1.7	1.0	1.9	100.0
obacco ouders .	6.98	84.4	0.7	1.7	0.0	2.8	5.3	0.9	2.3	100.0
Nothing oparel and dressi	ng/	01.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	5.2	0.0	0.8	0.9	100.0
dvein of fur	5.15	85.8	0.6	1.5	74	17	0.6	13	4.4	100.0
anning of d dressing of lea	ther,				7.1	1.7	0.0	1.5	1.1	100.0
lugga and footwear	6.44	83.4	1.1	1.5	7.5	3.9	13	0.6	0.7	100.0
lood a wood products e	xcept					0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	100.0
furnit	7.04	82.9	1.0	2.1	8.5	2.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	100.0
ulp, pair and paper prod	ucts 10.12	80.7	1.3	1.9	7.2	4.2	2.5	0.9	1.4	100.0
ublish printing and rep	roduction						2.0	0.0	1.4	100.0
of rec ded media	9.76	81.4	1.4	2.3	7.9	3.2	1.6	1.1	11	100.0
oke, remed petroleum pro	oducts								1.1	100.0
and n lear fuel	17.17	74.9	2.6	2.7	5.9	4.9	3.5	2.1	3.4	100.0
hemic and chemical pro	oducts 11.98	75.3	2.6	2.3	6.8	5.1	3.6	1.7	27	100.0
ubber d plastic products	8.41	81.9	1.2	2.4	7.6	3.5	1.4	0.9	1.2	100.0
lass, contamics and other										
non-metallic mineral proc	ducts 8.68	81.6	0.7	1.7	7.7	3.6	2.3	0.8	1.5	100.0
asic molals	9.67	79.9	1.4	2.1	8.1	3.4	2.5	1.4	1.2	100.0
abrication metal products										
(excell machinery and eq	uipment) 8.97	82.4	0.7	2.1	8.1	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	100.0
achine and equipment n	ot									
elsew are classified	9.73	79.9	0.9	2.1	7.6	4.0	2.9	1.6	1.0	100.0
fice mechinery and compu	uters 11.83	77.2	1.5	4.0	6.9	4.9	1.6	1.7	2.1	100.0
ectrical machinery not else	ewhere									
class d	9.23	80.7	1.1	2.7	7.4	3.4	2.1	1.6	1.0	100.0
adio, the evision and commi	unication									
equit ent	9.31	81.6	1.0	2.2	7.6	3.0	1.7	1.6	1.4	100.0
ment cluding watches a	al equip-	00.0								
nter vehicles trailors and	IU CIOCKS 9.47	80.9	1.1	2.1	7.4	4.1	1.7	1.4	1.2	100.0
semi- ailers	11 60	70.4	0.7							
her transport equipmont	11.02	/9.1	0.7	2.0	7.1	3.0	5.0	1.8	1.2	100.0
miture and other manufac	turing	80.8	0.3	0.8	7.0	3.5	4.2	2.1	1.3	100.0
not elsewhere specified	7 56	00.0		0.7						
are specified	7.50	02.2	1.6	2.7	8.1	2.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	100.0
ectricity, gas and water s	upply									
ectricity, gas, steam and	when?									
hot water supply	14.57	73.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	7.0				
lection, purification and	14.57	13.2	0.5	2.1	6.2	7.8	4.8	2.3	3.1	100.0
distribution of water	11.70	80.0	0.4	1.4	6.0	7.0				
er mator	11.70	00.0	0.4	1.4	6.6	7.2	1.5	1.9	1.1	100.0
rvices										
le, maintenance and repai	r of									
motor vehicles	7.63	80.1	16	5.0	7 5	0.0	0.0	~ ~		
olesale trade and commis	sion	00.1	1.0	5.0	7.5	2.3	0.6	2.0	0.9	100.0
trade	8.63	78.9	23	10	7 4	2 5	0.0	0.7		1000
tail trade and repair	6.87	82.1	2.0	4.9	7.4	3.5	0.9	0.7	1.4	100.0
tels and restaurants	5.35	84.5	1.0	2.5	7.0	2.5	0.8	1.0	1.5	100.0
insport, storage and	01	01.0	1.0	2.5	0.9	1.7	0.4	1.3	1.6	100.0
communication	8.63	80.9	17	25	7.5	10	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0
ancial intermediation exce	ept	00.0	1.7	2.5	7.5	4.0	0.9	0.9	1.5	100.0
Insurance and pension fur	nding 14.79	69.8	6.4	63	63	5.0	2.0	1.4	47	100.0
urance and pension fundir	ng 14.12	74.5	20	43	6.3		2.2	1.4	1./	100.0
al estate activities	9.38	76.8	27	8.0	7.9	1.2	2.0	1.4	2.3	100.0
mputer and related activiti	es 16.55	74.4	3.0	6.6	7.0	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.0	100.0
search and development	12.61	84.8	1.3	3.6	6.8	4.0	0.2	1.4	1.4	100.0
er business activities	11.65	77.3	1.4	3.3	7.0	2.5	0.2	0.7	1.2	100.0
		11.0	1.4	0.0	1.0	5.5	0.9	4.3	1.5	100.0

definitions.

For the production and construction industries, total wages and salaries account for around 84 per cent of labour costs in 1992, with National Insurance contributions close to 7 per cent. This is similar to the pattern for 1984 and 1988. In the wholesale and retail distribution

Figure 2 Labour costs for production and construction industries (Great Britain)



for 1988.

Changes in real terms

Figure 3 Labour costs for distribution and repairs (Great Britain)



Figure 4 Labour costs for banking, finance and insurance (Great Britain)



take account of changes in the retail prices industries, wages and salaries account for index. Real wages and salaries increased a higher proportion of labour costs at for two of the three main sectors around 87 per cent, similar to the result (distribution and repairs, and banking finance and insurance). The cost of pensions and insurance fell for banking. finance and insurance, while expenditure Table 3 shows the changes in labour costs between 1988 and 1992 adjusted to on training (excluding wages and salaries) increased in all main sectors.

Regional results

Figures on hourly labour costs were collected on a regional basis for the manufacturing sector and the results are shown in figure 5. Labour cos s were highest in the South East and lowest in Northern Ireland. Redundancy payments in the North West accounted for a larger proportion of costs than in other egions. Table 4 gives the detailed break own of labour costs by region.

Annual updates

The results of the four-yearly Labour Cost Surveys are updated each yea for the main industrial sectors. The 1993 apdates will appear in table 5.7 in the Labour Market Statistics' section of the October Employment Gazette. The updates are based on the results for Great Brite in from the 1992 survey and exclude the costs associated with company cars and recruitment. The survey results are combined with the latest information on changes in wages and salaries, lational Insurance contributions and redundancy payments.

year.

please contact:

tel 0928 794889.

d coverage of the survey rence period used was the The ear 1992, although alend could use the financial year ed between 6 April 1992 and 3 if this was more The majority of employers onver nancial year or company used th year since much of the cour sought could be obtained

abour costs in manufacturing by region Figure 5 er hour and percentage breakdown) (pound)



Changes in real terms since 1988 (Great Britain £ per hour)

	Wages a	and salarie	Pension and insurance contributions			Redundancy			Training			Other labour costs (excluding company cars and recruitment costs)			
	1988	1992	Real per cent change	1988	1992	Real per cent change	1988	1992	Real per cent change	1988	1992	Real per cent change	1988	1992	Real per cent change
oduction and construction	5.98	7.76	0	0.84	1.09	0	0.12	0.23	+62	0.04	0.06	+20	0.10	0.12	-10
stribution and repairs	4.44	6.15	+9	0.56	0.73	+1	0.03	0.07	+104	0.02	0.04	+70	0.06	0.11	+54
nking, and and instance	e e 7.80	10.70	+8	1.47	1.74	-11	0.06	0.34	+437	0.10	0.17	+40	0.68	0.72	-24
e: Real of wth	is based o	n retail price	e index incre	ease of 30	per cent be	etween 1988	8 and 1992	2.							

note Techn

mplo

April

from their annual accounts. Statistics of Trade Act 1947 in order to comply with European Community Regulation 5646/1992. A comparable survey was carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development and the results in respect of the UK have been supplied to the EC.

The survey was conducted under the

Percentage of total labour costs

To assist firms in providing data in the detail required, specimen copies of the questionnaire were sent to employers early in 1992. For manufacturing industries the survey was conducted on an establishment basis so that regional analyses could be produced for the EC; but for all other industrial sectors information was sought for the whole company or organisation.

The 1992 questionnaire

The questionnaire was redesigned for the 1992 survey to incorporate the guidance notes which had previously been issued as a separate document. Other changes included asking employers to provide details of the net running cost of company cars and vans for which employees had some private use, the cost of recruiting staff and to separate the number of hours worked by apprentices and by part-time employees.

To reduce the form-filling burden, small firms with 100 or fewer employees did not have to reply to the questions about periodical bonuses, annual and public holidays, absence through sickness or injury, absence through maternity leave and other payments for time not worked. Estimates for these categories were made by assuming that the relationship between these items and total wages and salaries for these small firms was the same as in the next largest size category.

Sampling arrangements

The sample was drawn from the Census of Employment register. Firms with fewer than ten employees were excluded from the survey and those with fewer than 200 employees who took part in the 1988 Labour costs survey were also excluded. For the energy and water supply and manufacturing industries, forms were

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Table 4 UK manufacturing labour costs by region

		Wages and	salaries	Benefits	Pension ar	nd insurance	Redun-	Training	Other	Total
	Total	Excluding	Bonuses	in kind	contributio	Non-statuto	dancy		expend- iture	labour
	labour	bonuses		Statutory Non-statutory	hard	COSIS				
	costs £/hour	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
										-
South East	10.48	79.6	1.4	2.5	7.5	3.8	2.3	1.4	1.5	100.0
North West	9.64	78.9	1.3	2.1	7.4	3.7	3.9	1.2	1.5	100.0
South West	9.28	80.7	0.9	2.1	7.3	4.1	2.2	1.4	1.4	100.0
North	9.21	80.1	0.7	1.3	7.4	4.4	2.5	2.0	1.6	100.0
Wales'	9.19	80.6	1.5	1.7	7.5	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.3	100.0
Scotland	9.12	81.2	1.0	1.6	7.5	3.9	1.6	1.9	1.4	100.0
Fast Anglia	8.84	81.2	0.8	1.5	7.5	3.5	2.4	1.4	1.7	100.0
West Midlands	8.77	81.9	0.8	2.4	7.5	3.0	2.0	1.2	1.1	100.0
Vorkshire & Humbersi	de 8.66	81.3	1.0	1.9	7.7	3.5	2.2	1.1	1.4	100.0
Fast Midlands	8.37	82.3	1.3	1.9	7.6	3.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	100.0
Northern Ireland	7.34	81.6	1.2	1.4	8.1	3.3	1.4	2.0	1.2	100.0
United Kingdom	9.27	80.6	1.1	2.0	7.5	3.6	2.4	1.4	1.4	100.0

sent to all establishments with 500 or more employees. Aggregate returns were obtained from British Coal and British Gas.

For smaller establishments a sample was drawn using the following fractions:

Number of employees	Sampling fraction
10 - 49	1 in 25
50 - 99	1 in 6
100 - 199	1 in 4
200 - 499	1 in 2

For the construction industry, forms were sent to all firms with 500 or more employees, and for smaller employers samples were drawn ranging from 1 in 40 to 1 in 2.

The same sampling arrangements were made for retail and wholesale distribution. Forms were sent to all employers with 200 or more employees and a sample of smaller companies was approached ranging from 1 in 25 of those with 10 - 19 employees to 1 in 2 with 100 - 199 employees. These arrangements also applied to hotels and restaurants, travel agents and tour operators and business services, which were not covered by the 1988 survey.

For other sectors - banking, finance and insurance - a considerable amount of information was obtained from central sources. For example, the British Bankers Association provided an aggregate return for their members.

Components of labour costs

Employers were asked to give details under six broad categories of labour costs.

Wages and salaries

This comprises the gross amount paid to employees before deduction of income tax, National Insurance contributions and superannuation contributions. It includes: payments for overtime, shift supplements, bonus, productivity and incentive payments, marriage gratuities, other gratuities and lump sum ex-gratia payments, payments in lieu of notice, commission payments and payments under a guaranteed wage agreement.

Pension and insurance contributions Employers were asked to give the total social security charges, both statutory and non-statutory. This includes National Insurance contributions, employers liability insurance, payments into superannuation and other pension funds and payments into funds to provide benefits to employees while absent from work through sickness, maternity, industrial injury or disease caused by work.

Redundancy pay

Information was obtained about payments, both statutory and voluntary, to redundant employees.

Benefits in kind

Benefits in kind include the net running costs of company cars and vans, the net cost to employers for goods provided free or below cost to employees, and the net cost of assistance with housing.

Vocational training costs

This comprises expenditure on training by employers, excluding all wages and salaries. The wages and salaries of those engaged in training were included under the general heading of wages and salaries; the earnings of apprentices and full-time trainees were identified separately.

Amounts of levies paid to industrial training boards during the year were included and grants received from the boards were deducted to show the net cost.

s for Employers were asked to show the net cost incurred in providing specified

services for their employees. The services specified were: cante ins and staff restaurants, luncheon and other meal vouchers, medical and health services, recreational and educational services, removal expenses, provision of working clothes and transport of employees to and from work. All capital expenditure relating to these services was excluded.

Other expenditure plus subsidios

In addition, employers were asked to report any amounts received from the Government in respect of their employees and the cost of recuiting staff.

Hours

Information was obtained about the number of hours worked during the year. This comprised the normal hours worked by full and part-time employees, actual overtime hours worked and hours for which guaranteed payments were made. Main meal breaks and absences due to annual and public holidays, sickness of attendance at a training course were excluded.

It was however, recognised that information might not always be readily available and in such cases an estimate was accepted of annual hous that employees would normally be expected to work. Costs per hour worked were obtained by dividing labour costs by the total hours worked in the year.

Response rate

The total number of firms sampled the 1992 survey was 17,370. The response rate achieved was 85 per cent, covering over 5 million employees.



The ILO at 75

EVENTY-FIVE years since it was set up to improve working conditions and promote productive employment across the world, the International Labour Organisation of the UN is in the middle of a period of widespread and continuing reform.

This article begins by describing the history, work and current priorities of the ILO, and the role played by the United Kingdom in the ILO since its foundation.

Three areas in which the UK has a strong interest are then discussed: statistics, assistance to Eastern Europe and health and safety.



A worker at an industrial rubber plant.



THE ILO: HISTORY AND PRIORITIES

by Matilda Hartwell, International Relations Branch, Employment Department

HISTORY

BORN FROM an Anglo/French initiative in the aftermath of the First World War, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) was conceived with the idea that promoting employment and fair conditions of work could play a key part in keeping the peace for the future.

In the words of the ILO Constitution, "universal and lasting peace can be established only if it is based upon social justice". Twenty-five years later, as the world emerged from the Second World War, the ILO was relaunched with the 1944 Declaration of Philadelphia, and in 1946 it became the first specialised agency of the new United Nations system. It was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1969.

The ILO's membership has grown steadily



in the post-war years, and particularly rapidly since the recent spread of democratisation in Eastern Europe. Today it stands at its highest level ever - 171 states - and includes nearly all the members of the United Nations. It is, however, unique among United Nations agencies in being tripartite: governments, employers and workers all participate in its work and its decision-making processes. The ILO is run by a tripartite Governing Body of

which the UK is a

Michel Hansenne, directorgeneral of the ILO.

permanent member, but the main decision making body is the annual conference of member states which takes place every June.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR STANDARDS

A MAJOR function of the ILO is the establishment of agreed international labour standards. These consist of instruments which are either legally binding (conventions) or voluntary (recommendations), and which lay down minimum standards to be achieved in areas such as health and safety, equal pay, and freedom of association. To date, it has adopted 175 conventions, of which the UK Government is currently bound by 68.

It is up to individual member states to decide whether or not they formally ratify these instruments; they are, however, required to report from time to time on whether they are achieving the kinds of standards that the most important ones are designed to embody. Member states' application of ratified conventions is regularly scrutinised and may be subject to criticism by the ILO supervisory bodies.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

A NOTHER KEY role of the ILO which has developed since the Second World War is to provide technical assistance in the labour field: for example, in the form of development projects, training courses, and dissemination of information. At first, the bulk of this activity was targeted on developing countries. Now, however, the ILO is increasingly providing assistance for member states in Central and Eastern Europe, and other countries such as South Africa which face substantial problems in restructuring their economies.

ILO development work and the international discussions it facilitates – on statistics, health and safety, small firm development, management training, combatting drug and alcohol abuse in the workplace, and other issues – is well respected in industrialised as well as developing and transition economies.

Operations are conducted through a world-wide network of regional offices with headquarters in Geneva. The organisation is currently setting up 14 new multidisciplinary teams around the world to ensure more effective delivery of its technical cooperation programmes to member states.

THE UK AND THE ILO

THE UNITED Kingdom has been at the forefront of the ILO since its foundation. It was the then British Prime Minister Lloyd George who originally called for permanent international labour machinery to be part of

the peace settlement in the wake of the First World War. The first draft of the ILO Constitution was written in London, and the ILO's original 1919 base was at offices made available by the British Government in Westminster, staffed by officials of the Factory Inspectorate.

The ILO later moved its headquarters to Geneva, closely followed by the rest of the League of Nations in 1920. But the UK continued, and continues today, to provide many of the civil servants who staff the ILO's permanent secretariat: of the seven ILO directors-generals so far, two have been British, and British nationals currently constitute nearly 6 per cent of ILO professional staff, including the current assistant director-general.

British nationals also play a prominent part in the ILO's technical cooperation programme. Every year there are some 120 to 140 Britons from industry, the academic world and the public service helping developing countries and the transition economies of Eastern Europe through ILO projects.

Within the ILO decision-making machinery, the UK constituents –

Government, employers and trade unions – also play significant roles in their respective groups. As a permanent member of the ILO Governing Body, the Government exercises considerable influence. For example, the UK Government representative has acted as spokesperson for all the governments in the Governing Body working party implementing recent ILO reforms, and this year is acting as chair of the government group. Similarly, Bill Brett, General Secretary of the specialists' civil service union (the IPMS), is currently vice-chair of the Governing Body for the workers' group. Anne Mackie OBE, of the Confederation of British Industry, is spokesperson of the employers' group on the



The three keys – symbols of the ILO's tripartism (governments, employers and workers).

key Programme, Finance and Administration Committee.

CURRENT PRIORITIES

UNDER ITS current director-general, former Belgian Labour Minister Michel Hansenne, the ILO has set three key priorities for the 1990s: to support the democratisation process in areas such as Eastern Europe and South Africa; to help alleviate poverty, paricularly in the developing world; and to continue to improve working conditions, for example through improved health and safety,

Continued overleaf >



^{british} delegates at the Plenary Session of the June 1994 ILO conference.



in industrialised, transition and developing countries.

Within the framework of those priorities, however, the director-general and his staff, strongly urged from the outset by the UK Government and supported by an increasing number of the ILO's tripartite constituents from all over the world, have recognised the need for major reform of the organisation's policy orientation, its decision-making machinery, and its administrative support structures. This reform is essential if it is to deliver the services that its members need.

Major reforms have already been undertaken. The ILO has streamlined and cut costs in its annual conference and its Governing Body, and sharply reduced the reporting burden associated with ratified conventions. It is currently reviewing its methods of assisting particular industrial sectors, with the aim of modernising the administrative structure and ensuring more targeted, effective outcomes. It is also revising its technical assistance strategy and debating the whole question of future policy

on new standard-setting.

These and other issues were widely debated at this year's 75th anniversary conference where the director-general sought the views of countries around the world about the directions the organisation should be taking. UK Employment Minister Michael Forsyth expressed the UK's strong support for ILO reform and for more ILO work on employment promotion. He opposed, however, any suggestion that the ILO might become involved in establishing a binding social clause linked to trade agreements. This, he argued, could only risk destroying jobs and undermining the ILO's voluntarist tradition. This complex and controversial issue will be further debated at future meetings of the Governing Body.

Generally, however, it was clear that there was both continued strong support from the constituents for the ILO's objectives as originally conceived in 1919, and a desire to see yet further reforms of the ILO's policies, machinery and administration.

75 YEARS OF MEASURING LABOUR AND CONDITIONS OF WORK AND LIFE - THE WORK OF THE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

by Derek Bird, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department and Karen Taswell, ILO Bureau of Statistics

"The collection and distribution of information on all subjects relating to the international adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labour".

THIS IS the mandate, established in 1919, which has guided the work of the ILO Bureau of Statistics for the last 75 years.¹ During that time the Bureau has met this mandate, while at the same time trying to increase the capacity of member states to collect and use essential labour statistics. The development of internationally-approved guidelines for this purpose has gone hand-inhand with the data collection programme. Within the UN system, the Bureau has been the focal point for labour statistics for nearly 50 years.

THE WORK OF THE BUREAU

THE VERY broad range of subjects covered by the Bureau relate not just to employment and working, but also to living conditions. Its work has evolved in response to changing orientations in the ILO itself and in the national programmes and policies of member states. For example, its first areas of study covered workers' standards of living and unemployment, reflecting the attention given in the early 1920s to the need for appropriate policies. Today's policy impetus requires, among other things, data on underemployment, poverty, working time and the informal sector.

Prices and unemployment statistics for member states were the first to be collected; they were published for the first time in 1921. Employment series were soon added, and over the years the regular statistics programme has gradually expanded to cover time series on a wide range of topics.²

Information for up to 130 countries is currently published in the Year Book of Labour Statistics and the quarterly Bulletin of Labour Statistics. To provide users with information about these statistics the Bureau launched a series of biennial Technical





The staff of the ILO Statistical Section in June 1922.

*Guides*³ in 1964, which was replaced in 1980 by a new, more detailed series of *Sources and methods: Labour statistics.*⁴ Data on occupational wages and hours of work and on food prices have been collected through the ILO's October Inquiry since the 1920s.⁵

The International Conferences of Labour Statisticians

THE NEED for standard methods of compiling labour statistics emerged during the 1920s when it became evident that information for different countries was not comparable. In response, the first International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) was convened by the Governing Body of the ILO in 1923 to examine standards and establish guidelines for labour statistics.

To date, there have been 15 conferences, and the last – in 1993 – was attended by 215 participants from 76 countries, international organisations and workers' or employers' organisations. The UK is one of only eight member states to have participated in every ICLS.

Each ICLS examines a number of issues and aims to adopt recommendations which, after approval by the Governing Body, become part of an array of international standards on labour statistics.⁶

While the aim is to ensure that new standards are developed as new needs emerge, it is also sometimes necessary to review and update existing recommendations. As a result, certain topics have returned to the agenda of the ICLS, sometimes more than once: the most frequent have been consumer price indices, unemployment and occupational classifications.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

U NEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS provides a good example of the review procedure. New recommendations have been adopted by four conferences (in 1925, 1947, 1954 and 1982), and yet another ICLS – the fourteenth in 1987 – also looked at the implications of employment promotion schemes on the measurement of employment and underemployment. The first guidelines in 1925 recommended administrative (unemployment insurance) records as the best basis for unemployment statistics, while the most recent in 1982 (which includes the 'ILO definition' of unemployment) advises the use of sample surveys of households.

Now, more than ever before, users of statistics are confronted with several sets of figures from different sources. Under these circumstances the value of one internationally recognised and accepted definition of unemployment comes into its own.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

INITIALLY, THE Bureau's technical assistance was limited to distributing the international standards adopted by the ICLS. These have been supplemented in recent decades by manuals which give guidance for the practical application of the ICLS resolutions.

> EXPERTS AND ADVISORY SERVICES Continued overleaf >



A SECOND aspect of the Bureau's technical assistance activities emerged towards the end of the 1930s when the ILO began to send experts to individual countries to advise on specific topics. Later on, long-term assistance became more frequent, usually in the form of projects for establishing appropriate infrastructure and training national staff.

Since the mid-1970s this has given way to short-term assistance on specific technical problems, much of which is now directed from the ILO's regional offices. Labour statistics experts have been appointed to three of the new regional multi-disciplinary teams – two in Africa and one in Asia – and the Bureau itself is providing an increasing amount of expert advice, particularly to the areas not covered by the regional teams. In the past few years there has been an explosion of technical assistance to Eastern Europe and the countries of the former Soviet Union.

Besides missions to assist individual countries, the Bureau has held national and international seminars for statisticians from these countries. These aim to explain the international recommendations and to provide guidance on particular areas such as wages statistics, establishment surveys, labour force surveys and occupational classifications. The UK Employment Department has cooperated with the Bureau in three of these seminars, providing materials and lecturers.⁷

TRAINING

THE THIRD pillar to the Bureau's technical assistance activities relates to training. Fellowships have been provided for national statisticians to attend courses in labour statistics, while regional seminars were organized periodically from the 1950s to the 1970s. In the past few years the Bureau itself has provided training courses in labour statistics, which are now a regular feature of its programme.

THE FUTURE

S EVERAL MAJOR themes will be the focus of the Bureau's development activities over the next few years. Underemployment statistics and the measurement of income from employment will be examined by tripartite meetings of experts in 1995 and 1997 respectively. Proposals are being prepared for a labour accounting system and for the use of administrative records for obtaining labour statistics. New guidelines are being established for statistics of working time and occupational injuries and diseases. All these subjects will be discussed at the next (the Sixteenth) ICLS which is provisionally set for 1998, and proposals for several of them are targeted for international standards.

Further training courses in labour statistics are planned. One, scheduled for late 1994 in Turkey, will be provided for statisticians from Central Asian and Caucasian countries; it will be undertaken with cooperation of the Turkish State Institute of Statistics.

The Bureau is collaborating with other ILO departments on projects covering child labour, migrant workers and the informal sector. It is also studying a number of areas related to labour, including poverty and legal minimum wages.

The programme for data collection and dissemination continues, as do the Bureau's efforts to make the data more accessible to users. It is hoped that the ILO's active partnership policy will lead to improved contacts with member states and an increased flow of information between the Bureau in Geneva and the national statistical agencies.

NOTES

- 1 A Statistical Section was set up within the Scientific Department of the ILO in order to fulfil the function allocated by Article 396 of the Versailles Treaty of Peace and contained in Article 10(1) of the Constitution of the ILO. It was later renamed the Bureau of Statistics.
- 2 Over the past 75 years, these have included: economically active population, employment, unemployment, wages, hours of work, labour costs, consumer price indices, strikes and lockouts, occupational injuries and diseases, household income and expenditure*, social security*, collective agreements*, and labour productivity*.

All these topics are currently covered in the Year Book, except those marked with an asterisk (*). Household income and expenditure statistics are the subject of a periodic programme, while estimates and projections of the economically active population are carried out every five to ten years.

- 3 Technical Guide, ILO, Geneva, 1964-80: Volume 1: Consumer price indices; Volume 2: Employment; Volume 3: Unemployment; Volume 4: Hours of work; Volume 5: Wages.
- 4 Sources and methods: labour statistics
- Volume 1: Consumer price indices, ILO, Geneva, third edition, 1992; Volume 2: Employment, wages and hours of work (establishment surveys), ILO, Geneva, 1987; Volume 3: Economically active population, employment, unemployment and hours of work (household surveys), ILO, Geneva, second edition, 1990; Volume 4: Employment, unemployment, wages and hours of work (administrative records and related sources), ILO, Geneva, 1990; Volume 5: Total and economically active population, employment and unemployment (population censuses), ILO, Geneva, 1990; Volume 6: Household income and expenditure surveys, ILO, Geneva, 1992; Volume 7: Strikes and lockouts, ILO, Geneva, 1993.
- 5 These data are published in *Statistics on occupational wages and* hours of work and on food prices, special supplement to the Bulletin of Labour Statistics, ILO, Geneva, annual.
- 6 Current international recommendations on labour statistics, ILO, Geneva, 1988.
- Economic statistics in population and housing surveys, M Rout and I Knight (of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys). UNSO/ILO Workshop, Moscow, November 1990; Wages statistics. A Spence, ILO Workshop, Prague, November 1991; Use of sampling methods and setting-up earnings statistics survey systems in transition countries, R Edmunds and J Perry, ILO/ EUROSTAT/German Federal Statistical Office Seminar, Berlin, February 1993.



THE ILO AND EASTERN EUROPE

INTRODUCTION

"Most of the economies in transition in Central and Eastern Europe are in a desperate situation: the disparity of incomes is rapidly increasing and there is no counteracting economic growth. Production has dropped dramatically, unemployment is out of control and the level of poverty is unprecendented."

THIS WAS the grim assessment delivered by ILO director-general Michel Hansenne in a recent report. In situations like these a virtual reconstruction, not only of the employment system, but also of the system of administration and of social welfare, is necessary.

Historically, in addition to setting a framework of international law governing employment and social security issues, the bulk of the ILO's work has focused on the transfer of know-how and best practice from the Western industrialised countries to the developing countries. Underlying this has been the need to promote respect for human rights and liberties, and strengthen the social institutions which sustain democracy. Special attention to the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable groups has been a guiding principle of its action. It is precisely this approach that the ILO has been adopting in providing assistance to the

countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Technical development activities have included the following fields:

EMPLOYMENT PROMOTION

PROGRAMMES IN this area have covered the provision of analysis and advice to governments on developing employment policies during the transition process and on employment creation. In Belarus, for example, with the help of British experts the ILO is helping the government devise and execute a policy to convert former army garrisons into small enterprises.

Economic transition has increased the risk of unemployment for groups such as women, migrants, minorities and disabled people. In the Czech Republic, where unemployment has hit women particularly hard, training materials have been introduced, with support from the British Government, to help them set up small businesses.

The development of effective employment services is another key area in which the ILO has been active in many of the former Soviet Bloc countries. An effective employment service is an essential element in policies to increase labour mobility and to help the unemploymed retrain.

TRAINING

 $T^{\rm RAINING\ AND\ retraining\ is\ necessary\ to}_{\rm become\ and\ remain\ competitive\ in\ the}_{\rm world\ economy.\ Recognising\ this,\ the\ ILO\ has\ completed\ intensive\ work\ in\ this\ area\ in$



Informal sector market in the streets of Moscow.

close cooperation with a number of Central and Eastern European governments. Recent efforts include programmes designed to train people in management skills, the identification of rural training needs and appropriate services, training for new technologies, and policy advice for the reform of national educational and training systems.

SOCIAL SECURITY

THE ILO has tried to ensure that governments develop social protection systems that provide those facing unemployment and destitution with at least a minimum income, and to permit the economically active to build up cover for unemployment, invalidity, sickness and retirement.

Since centrally-planned economies tended to provide social protection through state enterprises, they have had to introduce totally new systems compatible with a competitive market economy. ILO activities



in this area have included: organising training sessions and providing technical advice on the reform of health care; financing pension systems; actuarial services; and unemployment benefit programmes.

LABOUR RELATIONS

A KEY preliminary activity for the ILO in many Central and Eastern European countries has been to help them create a relevant framework of employment and labour law based on ILO standards and the best international practice. This has been done by sending experts to work with government officials; by translating ILO documents into relevant national languages; and by convening and organising policyoriented workshops and seminars.

The ILO has also been active in supporting the development of independent trade unions and employers' organisations, providing advice on organisational issues, and on training in the techniques of bargaining in a market economy.

At a broader level the ILO has also been helping to reorganise labour ministries, for example in Albania and Kyrgystan, to help them develop the appropriate organisational structure for their functions in a market economy.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPEAN TEAM

A T THE beginning of 1993 the ILO established a Central and Eastern European Team (CEET) in Budapest to strengthen its capacity to provide practical assistance on the ground. The team covers all the countries of Central and Eastern Europe



Union demonstration in Eastern Europe.

including those in the former USSR. It includes advisers on employment and labour market and wage policies, industrial relations, social security, trade unions and employers' organisations. Team leader, Guy Standing (a UK national), believes that effective action can only be taken if it is based on an objective and realistic assessment of problems; information and analytical work has therefore been given a high initial priority.

Country Objective Reviews (CORS) provide one means of information-gathering involving a comprehensive analysis of the main labour market and related social problems of a country. The first COR covered Bulgaria, and the second Ukraine; others are taking place in Estonia and Lithuania and the Ukraine.

Other information-gathering activities of CEET include the preparation of an analysis of labour market developments in Hungary on behalf of the World Bank, and major enterprise-based surveys in Russia, Bulgaria and the Ukraine to examine the extent and consequences of employment restructuring.

To help the countries of the region to establish effective policies, CEET is also beginning to develop a series of best practice guides in the form of policy manuals. These are intended to identify policies pursued in different countries both within and outside the region and to identify the advantages and disadvantages of each type of policy for potential application to the region. Reflecting the ILO's concern for protecting vulnerable groups, the first manual (partly funded by the UK Government) concerned disabled workers and was produced in six languages. A second manual is currently in production and focuses on ethnic and other minorities

CEET has also produced policy advisory reports at the request of individual governments on subjects such as labour market policy, wage policy and social protection reform.

SHARING INFORMATION ABOUT SUCCESSFUL INITIATIVES

ORE GENERALLY, the ILO recognises M the need to coordinate its own initiatives in Central and Eastern Europe as closely as it can with the work of other bilateral donors (such as the UK) and multilateral bodies (such as the OECD, the EC and the World Bank). It encourages the exchange of information about technical assistance in the region between ILO member states which are donors and is increasingly organising conferences and workshops at which Central and Eastern European countries can discuss their own successes and failures in trying to overcome the formidable labour market problems which they face.



THE ILO AND HEALTH AND SAFETY

by Peter Tansley, International and Environment Branch, Health and Safety Executive

N CELEBRATING the 75th anniversary of the ILO, we are acknowledging an impressive record of improving health and safety world-wide. To date, the Organisation has devoted 21 onventions to health and safety issues, and mounted other programmes and projects, notably the 1976 International Programme for the mprovement of

Working Conditions and Environment. The ILO pursues its health and safety activities on a global canvas, in a world of rapid innovation in technology and products, and of increasing economic and environmental contacts and inter-dependence between nations. These international developments are also reflected in the work, at a UK level, of the Health and Safety Commission and Executive (HSC and HSE).

CHEMICAL SAFETY AND MAJOR HAZARDS

CHEMICALS IS a classic example of an industry, global in scale, where securing safety is vital. The Bhopal incident in India in 1984, with its appalling loss of life, illustrates powerfully why chemical safety and the hazards of major industrial installations have emerged as prominent concerns for bodies like the ILO.

The ILO is taking a positive role in the implementation of Chapter 19 of Agenda 21 the environmentally sound management of chemicals - which resulted from the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992. It has joined with the World Health Organisation and the United Nations Environment Programme to oversee the work internationally. The ILO is leading on the global harmonisation of classification systems for physical hazards: this means persuading national governments and other international bodies to adopt the same or similar criteria for classifying characteristics like the flammability or explosivity of chemicals. Such an advance would produce important benefits not only for industry and



Handling bags containing chemicals

trade but also for health and safety: it would be so much easier to produce labels or health and safety data sheets to enable the right preventative measures to be taken.

A number of steps have been taken by the ILO to assist member states in the field of major hazard control, the aim being to develop national systems to identify potentially hazardous industries, control their activities and plan emergency action in the event of major incidents.

Technical cooperation projects have been mounted in a number of countries – for example, India and the Far East – to put in place legislation regimes and central units to manage advisory services. The ILO has prepared a practical manual of major hazard control and a code of practice on the prevention of major industrial accidents, and in 1993 it adopted a convention on the subject.

Seminars and other training events have been mounted in developing countries covering topics including risk assessment, safety management, emergency planning offsite, land-use planning, provision of information to the public, checking of safety reports, and the investigation of major accidents.

Experts from Britain's HSE have made significant contributions to all these activies.

INSPECTION

 $\mathbf{S}_{\mathrm{course,\ a\ key\ factor\ in\ helping\ to\ secure\ health\ and\ safety.\ In\ recognition\ of\ this,\ the\ principle\ of\ inspection\ was\ included\ in\ that$



part of the Treaty of Versailles which established the ILO in 1919.

In 1947 the ILO promulgated the first international standards for inspection through conventions on industry, mines and transport, with a further convention on inspection in agriculture in 1969. These conventions set a framework within which health and safety inspection has been developed in many countries. The ILO, however, keeps these conventions under review to make sure that they are up to date; the British Mines Inspectorate made a significant contribution this year to consideration of a new convention on health and safety in mines which is likely to be finalised and adopted in 1995.

The ILO has conducted a series of studies to evaluate inspection procedures, organising missions to many countries, including the UK in 1981-82. It also supports inspection through training - for example through fellowships in occupational health and safety - and through assistance in developing information systems for inspectorates.

INFORMATION DISSEMINATION

Information, and access to it, is the lifeblood of effective health and safety.

The Organisation's International Occupational Information Centre (CIS) is a joint effort on the part of national and international organisations, including the HSE, to meet the increasing need for information on work-related accidents and diseases and the means to prevent them. The centres staff, for example in Poland, Thailand and Syria, and has recently received visitors from other CIS member countries including Botswana, Hong Kong, Malaysia, New Zealand and Canada. Those operating the national centres meet each year to exchange views and experience, and the thirtieth such gathering was hosted by Sheffield in July 1992.

Underpinning ILO's contribution to knowledge on health and safety is its Encyclopedia of Occupational Health and Safety, a comprehensive and authoritative reference work which is about to go into its fourth edition.

COLLABORATION WITH OTHER ORGANISATIONS

WHILE MUCH of the ILO's work has taken the form of bilateral collaboration with member states, there is a recent trend towards participating in initiatives involving other international organisations, including the European Community.

During the European Year of Safety, Hygiene and Health Protection at Work in 1992, the ILO took part in a number of initiatives during the UK Presidency of the EC. In October 1992 more than 300 delegates attended an international conference on risk assessment co-sponsored by the HSC, the ILO, the OECD and the WHO. A further conference – Eurosafe – was held in London to mark the conclusion of the European Year, and included a keynote speech by Dr Heribert Maier.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE

SIGNIFICANT recent develop-Ament to which the ILO has had to respond are the far-reaching political and economic changes in Central and Eastern Europe. These have prompted a radical examination of the working environment there and the need to strengthen occupational health and safety.

The ILO has taken part in conferences and meetings with European Union member states, the European Commission and representatives from Central and Eastern Europe, to consider priorities and how to help. These contacts led to the launch in June of an informal network (EUROSH NET) to coordinate assistance and cooperation between East and West.

of 16 and 17 year olds y 16 and 17 year olds are in

Economic activity definitions

THE LABOUR Force Survey, as

its name suggests, is primarily a

source of information about people in the

labour market. It therefore uses the

standard International Labour

Organisation (ILO) definitions of

employment and unemployment (see

technical note). This means that people at

school or college full-time can be

classified as in employment or ILO

unemployed if they either have, or are

looking for and available to start, a job

which they can fit in outside their school

Youth Trainees (YTs) and other people

on government schemes are regarded as

being in employment even if they are at

college full-time. For the purposes of this

article, the educational status of all YTs

Of the 581,000 16 and 17 year olds in

employment in winter 1993/4, 310,000

or college hours.

In employment

statistical **FEATURE**

training, jobs or unemployduca how many are economically ent a

- abour Force Survey results Using and winter 1993/4, this
- auti
- intifies changes in this age rticle lucational and labour market
- roup's
- er the previous year. It tatus slightly longer article on this ndate
- h appeared in the July 1993
- ent Gazette.1 mplo
- ByF ces Sly, Statistical Services Employment Department. ivisio

Key find 05

n from the Labour Force Survey LFS) f winter 1993/4 shows that in lain: Great B

0 16 and 17 year olds (70 per 893 the age group) were in fullcen time ducation - the same percentage as a year earlier;

those in full-time education, of 310 00 were classified as also in employment, 52,000 were ILO unemployed,² and 531,000 were economically inactive² - these figures show no significant change on those for winter 1992/3;

of the 379,000 16 and 17 year olds not in full-time education, 271,000 were in a job or training, 70,000 were ILO unemployed and 38,000 were economically inactive:

a total of 581,000 16 and 17 year olds were in employment (53 per cent of whom were in full-time education);

122,000 16 and 17 year olds were ILO unemployed (43 per cent of whom were in full-time education);

569,000 16 and 17 year olds were has been re-classified as not in education. economically inactive (93 per cent of Those on full-time college courses can be whom were in full-time education); regarded as receiving work-related offthe-job training.

the rate of ILO unemployment among 16 and 17 year olds shows little change between winter 1992/3 and winter 1993/4, at about 17.5 per cent.

(53 per cent) were in full-time education (see definitions above) (table 1). Students in full-time education thus form a significant part of the labour market, although they fill different jobs from those who have left full-time education (see Employment Gazette, July 1993,¹ tables 2

Students mostly work less than 20 hours a week and in a narrow range of industries and occupations - mainly in the distribution, hotels and catering sectors and almost half in selling occupations.

Those 16 and 17 year olds who have left full-time education work in the full range of occupations and industries and almost all work full-time.

ILO unemployed

and 3).

Out of the 122,000 16 and 17 year olds who were ILO unemployed, 52,000 (43%) were full-time students. Table 1 also shows the ILO unemployment rates (see technical note) for 16 and 17 year olds in and out of education.

Figure 2 shows the trends in ILO unemployment among 16 and 17 year olds since 1984 (when the ILO definition first

Workplace inspection.

CIS offers a valuable network of national centres for the swift exchange of up-to-date information.

The HSE's highly-regarded Information Centre in Sheffield is the UK national centre linked to the CIS. The Sheffield centre has been involved in training CIS national





became available from the LFS).

Unemployment among those in fulltime education has remained at a relatively constant level while the trend for those who have left education follows more closely the economic cycle. The figures for the eight quarters up to winter 1993/4 clearly show the seasonal pattern which occurs as young people leave school in

the summer and either get jobs or training places, or go back into education in the autumn

A comparison of the latest results with those for autumn and winter 1992/3 (which appear in the previous Employment Gazette article on this subject)¹ shows that unemployment rates for 16 and 17 year olds have hardly changed. The rates

trend upwards or downwards.

Table 1 Education and labour market status of 16-17 year olds

Great Britain (not seasonally a	adjusted)					Thousands	and per c
	All people	In employment	ILO unemployed	Total economic- ally active	Economic- ally inactive	Economic activity rate ^a per cent	amplo amplo ment rate ^b per ce
Autumn 1993		-					
16 year olds							
All people	618	244	65	309	310	49.9	21.1
In full-time education.	202	07	01	109	105	35.6	10.0
School Others full times advection ⁶	303	07	21	75	195	33.0	19.8
	107	147	15	102	200	29.0	20.0
I OTAI	4/1	147 07 ^d	30 20 ⁰	100	200	84.0	19.9
Not in full-time education	148	97	29	120	22	04.9	22.8
17 year olds							
Allpeople	649	338	81	419	230	64.5	19.3
In full-time education:							
School	187	69	*	76	111	40.6	*
Other full-time education ^c	205	89	15	104	100	51.0	14.4
Total	391	158	22	180	211	46.0	12.2
Not in full-time education	258	180 ^d	59 ^e	239	19	92.5	24.7
16-17 vear old men							
All people	647	290	81	370	277	57.2	21.8
In full-time education:							
School	241	69	13	82	159	34.0	15.3
Other full-time education ^c	174	61	16	77	97	44.2	20.7
Total	415	130	29	159	256	38.3	18.0
Not in full-time education	232	159 ^d	52 ^e	212	21	91.1	24.7
16-17 year old women							
All neonle	620	292	65	357	263	57.5	18.3
In full-time education:	020						
School	249	86	16	102	147	40.9	15.5
Other full-time education ^c	198	88	14	102	96	51.7	13.8
Total	447	174	30	204	243	45.7	14.6
Not in full-time education	173	117 ^d	358	152	21	88.0	23.2
Not in full-time education	170	117	00	TOL	21	00.0	
16-17 year olds							
All people	1,268	581	146	727	540	57.4	20.1
In full-time education:							
School	490	155	28	184	306	37.5	15.4
Other full-time education ^c	372	149	30	179	193	48.2	16.7
Total	862	305	58	363	499	42.1	16.1
Not in full-time education	406	276 ^d	88 ^{<i>e</i>}	364	42	89.8	24.1
Winter 1993-94							
16-17 year olds							
All people	1 272	581	122	703	560	55 3	17.4
In full-time advection:	1,272	501	122	700	509	00.0	
School	576	184	30	216	360	37 /	14.9
Other full time education ⁶	317	104	20	147	171	16.2	13.7
Total	802	310	52	362	531	40.2	14.4
Not in full time advection	270	071d	700	241	20	40.5	20.6
Not in run-time education	3/9	2/1-	70	341	30	90.1	20.0

Fewer than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown

330

Economically active as a percentage of all persons in the corresponding category. ILO unemployed as a percentage of economically active in the corresponding category. Excluding youth trainees, but including those not stating type of full-time education.

Includes those on government training programmes, including all YT schemes. Not all of these will have chosen to register with the careers service.

rose from 18.4 per cent in autumn 1992 to Educational status and economic activity of 16/17 year olds: Figure 20.1 per cent in autumn 1993, and fail Great Britain, autumn 1993 (not seasonally adjusted) from 17.6 per cent to 17.4 per cent over





Source: Labour Force Survey

Educational status

The LFS can also be used to look at young people's activities from the educational perspective.

Participation in education is largely determined at the beginning of each academic year. The following section therefore concentrates on the autumn (September to November) 1993 LFS results.

According to the LFS, in autumn 1993 68 per cent of 16/17 year olds (76 per cent of 16 year olds and 60 per cent of 17 year olds) in Great Britain were in full-time education. The corresponding estimates for England are 76 per cent of 16 year olds and 61 per cent of 17 year olds.

These estimates can be compared roughly with Department for Education (DFE) estimates for England.³ DFE estimates show that the proportion of 16 year olds in England in the academic year 1993/4 was 73 per cent; and for 17 year olds the proportion was 58 per cent. These figures exclude private further and higher education institutions, recently estimated at about 5 per cent and 4 per cent respectively.

The DFE uses age at the beginning of the academic year (31 August) while the LFS records age at the date of interview. The autumn LFS results, therefore, come closest to DFE figures, but the LFS includes a number of people who are in their final year of compulsory education.⁴ The DFE estimates also include people on college-based Youth Training schemes who are treated as being in employment in the LFS. The LFS estimates are, of course, subject to sampling variation. Taking this and the differences of coverage into account, the LFS estimates appear to be broadly in line with DFE estimates of participation.

Full-time students

In autumn 1993 two-thirds of the age group were in full-time education, of whom 490,000 (57 per cent) were still at school and 372,000 (43 per cent) were in other full-time education. Half of those aged 16 were still at school, but for 17 year olds this proportion had fallen to 29 per cent. Young women were more likely to go on to another form of full-time education than men and more of the women at school or college also had jobs.

Some 305,000 (35 per cent) full-time students aged 16 or 17 had jobs in autumn 1993 (310,000 in winter 1993/4) and 58,000 (52,000 in winter) said they were available for and looking for work, mainly part-time. Most of the remainder (classified as economically inactive) did not want to work while they were at school or college (figure 3).

Those not in full-time education Nearly a quarter of the whole age-group in autumn 1993 were in employment and

Source: Labour Force Surve



Table 2 Educational and labour market status of 16-17 year olds by type of area

Great Britain, autumn 1993 (no	ot seasonally	y adjusted)				Thousands an	d er cen
	All people	In Employment	ILO Unemployed	Total economic- ally active	Economic- ally inactive	Economic activity rate ^a per cent	ILO un- employ ment rate ^b per cent
Metropolitan counties							
All people	442	180	54	234	209	52.8	22.9
In full-time education:							
School	157	33	*	41	116	26.3	
Other full-time education ^c	136	46	10	56	79	41.6	8.1
Total	292	79	18	98	195	33.4	8.6
Not in full-time education	150	101 ^d	35 ^e	136	14	90.7	26.0
Non-Metropolitan counties					1000		
Allpeople	825	401	92	494	332	59.8	18.7
In full-time education:							
School	333	122	20	143	191	42.8	4.3
Other full-time education ^c	236	103	20	123	113	52.0	6.1
Total	569	225	40	265	304	46.6	5.1
Not in full-time education	256	176 ^d	52 ^e	228	28	89.2	22.9
						Source: Labou	r Force Survey

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

a Economically active as a percentage of all persons in the corresponding category.

b ILO unemployed as a percentage of economically active in the corresponding category.

c Excluding youth trainees, but including those not stating type of full-time education

d Includes those on government training programmes, including all YT schemes.

e Not all ot these will have chosen to register with the careers service.

not in full-time education. This proportion almost doubles from 16 per cent at age 16 to 28 per cent at age 17 (table 1). Almost all (90 per cent) of 16 and 17 year olds not at school or college full-time were economically active.

The unemployment rate for 16 and 17 year olds who were not in full-time education was 24 per cent in autumn 1993, and fell to 21 per cent in winter 1993/4 | shows that 60 per cent of those classified

those found a year earlier (23 per cent in autumn and 21 per cent in winter).

In addition to many full-time students (499,000), some 42,000 (38,000 in winter) of those not in full-time education were also economically inactive. The sample is too small to be able to draw out much information about this group, but figure 3

(table 1). These rates are little different to | as economically inactive (52 per cent in winter) and not in full-time education did not want to work. The remaining 40 per cent wanted to work but were either unavailable to start within two weeks of had not looked for work in the last four weeks.

Out of the 95 per cent of economically inactive 16 and 17 year olds who had not looked for work (whether they said they



ull-time education (Total = 406,000) Not i



wanted to work or not), 13,000 were looking after family or the home or were sick, injured or disabled. Only a small minority said they were not seeking work because they believed no jobs were available (discouraged workers).

Young people in metropolitan areas

Table 2 shows the educational status and economic activity of 16 and 17 year olds by the type of area in which they live. The numbers in this age group are too small for a full regional analysis. The unemployment rate for those not in fulltime education is slightly higher in metropolitan areas (London and the other major conurbations) than in other areas of the country. There is very little difference in the economic activity rates for those not in full-time education, but a higher proportion of students living outside the metropolitan areas are economically active (47 per cent) than among those living in these areas (33 per cent), reflecting the relative shortage of jobs in inner city areas.

Footnotes

- 1 'Economic Activity of 16 and 17 year olds', Employment Gazette, pp 307-312, July 1993.
- 2 See technical note for definitions of 'ILO unemployment', 'economically inactive' etc.
- 3 'Participation in education by 16-18 year olds in England: 1983/84 to 1993/94', Department for Education Statistical Bulletin, July 1994.
- 4 Interviewing for the autumn quarter LFS takes place during the three months September to November. The participation rate for winter (December to February) 1993/4 rose to 70 per cent because it includes some who were 15 years old at the beginning of the school year.

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households. Before spring 1992 the survey was carried out annually, in March to May of each year.

The sample design and interviewing for the survey are carried out on behalf of the Employment Department by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS)

The questionnaire covers a wide range of demographic and employment-related information. Questions about economic activity paid work, job search etc - are asked of all people aged 16 or over, and relate to a specified reference period (normally a period of one week or four weeks, depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

If any household member was unavailable for interview, information for that person could be provided by a related adult member of the same household. About 70 per cent of responses for 16 and 17 year olds are given by proxy.

Definitions of economic activity

People in employment are those aged 16 and over who did some paid work in the reference week (whether as an employee or self-employed), those who had a job that they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example), those on government employment or training programmes and unpaid family workers.

Unemployed people (based on the internationally recognised ILO measure of unemployment, laid down by the International Labour Organisation and

URTHER INFORMATION about the analyses presented in this article and about the Labour Force Survey generally (including references to published results) is available on request by writing to Statistical Services Division

C3, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London

SW1H 9NF, or by telephoning the LFS Helpline: 071-273 5585.

also used by OECD) are those aged 16 and over without a paid job who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and who either had looked for work at some time during the four weeks prior to the interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained. The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemplo ed on the ILO measure.

The economically active population, or labour force, comprises people in employment together with uner ployed people. The economically ina tive population comprises people wild are neither in employment nor uner ployed. This group includes all people a led under 16 together with those who were for example, looking after a fam y or home, retired, or not seeking w rk because they were sick or disabled, and also discouraged workers who were not seeking work because they elieved there were no jobs available. The economic activity rate is the percentage of all people in a category ho are economically active.

Note that in classifying a person by economic activity in the LFS, wi ether or not they are in full-time education is not taken into account. Thus a person in full-time education can be classified in any one of the above categories.

Results based on small samp es

Estimates relating to 10,000 eople or fewer (after grossing up) are not shown in this article, since they are based on small samples and the refore likely to be unreliable. This is in ine with current practice for all LFS pased analyses.

Employment GAZETTE

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY * HELP-LINE

Prepared by the Government

NTS FOR SEPTEMBER 1994

Co

and part-time	4	Managerial responsibilities
(() = / -8-		occupation
-time workers		
egion	5	Family carers w
		would like work
unemployment		
s by previous		
pation and age		

his monthly feature describes some of the recent requests for information from the Employment Department's (ED) Labour Force Survey (LFS). Most of the requests have been received by telephone via the ED's LFS Help-Line (071 273 5585). The LFS covers a sample of about

the ED by the Office of Population

Censuses and Surveys. Questions are

asked about employment, self-employ-

Men

65+

Women

60+

50-59

35-49

25-34

ment, hours of work, unemployment, education and training and many other topics including demographic information such as age and ethnic origin.

This feature draws on the full results of the winter (December 1993 to February 1994) LFS. Key results from the survey were released in the LFS 60,000 households in Great Britain each Quarterly Bulletin on 15 June 1994 and are summarised in tables 7.1, 7.2 and quarter and is conducted on behalf of 7.3 of the 'Labour Market Data' pages of this month's Employment Gazette.

L AND PART-TIME WORKERS BY AGE

In win that 5 part-tin employees and selfcent o employ d 25-49 (see table 1). womer The mbers of employees and self-em time in eir main job increased by 3.1 pe ant (177,000) over the vear to of 6.3 and 2 women

993/94 the LFS shows 0.1 per cent drop in full-time nillion people worked workers. Figure 1 below shows the n their main job (24 per changes in part-time and full-time working between winter 1992/93 Over half of these were and winter 1993/94 for different age groups.

The reductions in the numbers red people working part- of men and women in the younger age groups working full-time are due in part to increased staving on ter 1993/94 (an increase in education (which may be comcent (54,000) for men bined with a part-time job) and per cent (124,000) for also to a fall in the numbers of This compares with a people aged under 25.

Table 1 Number of full-time and part-time workers by age (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)

	AH	Full-time'	' (000s)	All Par	t-time*	(000s)
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
16+	18,432	12,455	5,977	5,893	906	4,988
-19	546	308	237	574	247	326
-24	2,215	1,252	964	353	108	245
-34	5,342	3,612	1,730	1,192	91	1,101
-49	6,778	4,686	2,092	2,147	112	2,035
-59(f) 64(m)	3,339	2,509	830	1,115	198	917
+(f) 65+(m)	212	88	124	512	149	363
Not including parents				13.18.19		

sons on Government employment and training programmes or unpaid family work

Includes students, particularly in the 16-19 age groups.

Figure 1 Change in year to winter 1993/94 in part-time and full-time working (employees and self-employed) by age (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted)







2 PART-TIME WORKERS BY REGION

Figure 2 shows the percentage of the South West working part-time employees and self-employed, men and women who work part-time in regional variations, particularly for women, with over 50 per cent in

compared with 34 per cent in Greater London. For men the each region. Clearly there are highest percentage working parttime is found in Greater London.

Full and Part-Time Workers

The definition of full and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked in their main job.



Figure 2 Percentage of employees and self-employed

ILO UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY PREVIOUS OCCUPATION

Figure 3 shows ILO unemploy- 40 were higher than those for for people aged under 40 and for those aged 40 and over. The ILO unemployment rates in every occupation for women aged under

ment rates by previous occupation women aged 40 and over. For men, the same applied for all occupations other than professional, managerial and technical groups.

ILO Unemployment Rates by Previous Occupation

The ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation are derived as follows: the number of economically active in each occupation is the total of all persons in employment according to their current occupation plus all ILO unemployed persons according to their previous occupation. The ILO unemployment rate is calculated as ILO unemployed by previous occupation divided by the economically active total in each occupation. The ILO unemployed were only asked about their previous occupation if they had left their last job within 8 years; both the numerator and denominator take this into account.

Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification.

Figure 3 ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation and age (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)



50% a. 5 to 6.4% 8% and over 40 to 44.9% ove GB rate 11.7 pe (age unde 7.7 per (age 40+) cent (0) ent (age Age nder 40 Age 10 15

ity, LFS respondents are asked to allocate themselves to one of broad groups. The groups are composed of 'managers' (who only mana ployees directly or through supervisors and who have a general respo ity for policy or long-term planning); 'foremen and supervisors' (who day-to-day control over a group of workers whom they supervise o dy and who sometimes do some of the work they supervise); and DeoD are not managers, foremen or supervisors. **GB** rate Coding of Occupations (SOC) 9.4 per cent (age unde 40) 5.1 per cent (age 40+)

Age

Age 0+

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Figure

The S andard Occupational Classification (SOC) is broken down into 3 levels: e major groups, the minor groups and the constituent unit groups. At the most detailed level of classification 374 unit groups are distinguished, each representing a coherent set of work activities defined mainly by the type and level of skills required. No distinction is made between jobs with and without supervisory status. Each occupation unit group is allocated to a minor group, of which there are 77 and a major group of which there are 9. The major group structure is a set of broad occupational categories which has been used in this analysis.

HELP-LINE

ANAGERIAL RESPONSIBILITIES BY OCCUPATION 4

ees interviewed in the and 69 per cent are neither sked to allocate themmanagers or supervisors. The perne of three managerial centage of employees who are ity groups: 'managers', managers differs between men and nd supervisors' or 'not women, 23 per cent of male oremen or supervisors' employees are managers compared details). 18 per cent of to 13 per cent of female employees. are managers, 13 per Figure 4 shows how these remen or supervisors grades of employees vary with

occupational classification. As would be expected, not everyone who considers them self to be a 'manager' is classified to the group 'managers and administrators' identified in the Standard Occupational Classification. For example, 13 per cent of professionals and 20 per cent of associ-

ers & administrators (2,083)

iate professional & technical (932

ical & secretarial (873

ft & related (2,003)

ate professionals classed themselves as managers. Conversely, and reassuringly, virtually everyone classified to the SOC 'managers and administrators' category considers him or herself to be a 'manager'.

Managerial responsibilities of employees by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)

n administr	ators (3,074)			
ord (2,109)				
e professional	& technical (1,939)			
timetarial (:	3,555)			
named (2,277)			
Interive	services (2,371)			
(124)				
no dine opera	ntives (2,074)			
itions (1,	912)			
20	40	60	80	100
ter le				

Grades of Employees

onal hierarchies tend to vary a great deal and to allow maximum

onal & protective sen ng (607) rcentage

Women lanagers & administrators (991) ciate professional & technical (1,007) lerical & secret Craft & related (274) sonal & pro Selling (1,217 lant & 20 40 Percentage Manage Foreman or supervisor Not manager or supervisor

Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification. () The figures in brackets are the total number of employees (thousands) in the occupational sector

LFS2 SEPTEMBER 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE



FAMILY CARERS WHO WOULD LIKE WORK

In autumn 1993 there were 728,000 people of working age (94 per cent of them women) who would have liked regular work but who were not looking for work because they had to look after their family or home. Each year, in the autumn quarter, respondents to different for women aged below the LFS who fall into this category are asked a further question about their caring responsibilities.

although they were not looking for work, 56 per cent were caring for children below school age and a further 30 per cent were looking after older children. 6 per cent were caring for an adult dependent relative. These proportions are very and above 35 years.

Figure 5 shows that of the them were looking after a depen-684,000 women carers of working dent adult relative. age who said they would like work

There were 44,000 men carers of working age and 31 per cent of All people not in employment, not looking for work or a place on a government scheme in the last four weeks, and not waiting to start work but who would like a regular job are asked the reason that they were not looking for work. In the autumn quarter the respondents who answered that it was because they were looking after the family or home are asked whether the main reason for not looking for work was because they vere

13

18

22

2.3

2.5

2.6

2.7

2.8

VACANCIES

2.36 Redundancies by occupation

Totals; industries; causes

Stoppages of work: summary

Summary: regions

DUSTRIAL DISPUTES

UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows

Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions

(1) caring for children below school age

(2) caring for other children

(3) caring for a dependent adult relative

(4) some other reason

If the respondent said that more than one category applied that the situation which most affected them was included.

Figure 5 Women of working age who would like work but are not looking for work because they are looking after their home or family (Great Britain, autumn 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)



Looking after I or more children under school age

Looking after I or more other children

Looking after dependent adult relative

Some other reason e.g. looking after home

GETTING ACCESS TO THE LFS

A variety of ways to access LFS data has been designed to meet the needs of the different types of user ranging from those who need very up-to-date key Labour Market figures to those who require more detailed statistics for their own analysis.

The Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin (LFSQB), which is issued in September, December, March and June, is the main LFS publication, featuring results from the new quarter's survey, along with technical notes about methodology and the definitions used. In addition, a new publication, the Labour Force Survey Rapid Release (LFSRR) makes available key results two months before the LFSQB is published (one month in

the case of the spring 1994 results released last month). Thus the I ESRR published in October will feature key results from the summer survey, while the full results will be available in the LFSOB in December A full-page advertisement elsewhere in this issue describes the

The full quarter's LFS dataset is

LFSQB and LFSRR. For subscription details telephone 071 273 6110. Analysis services

The Quantime Bureau Service can supply up-to-date LFS data 24 hours a day, seven days a week, or you can get the results for analysis yourself using the Quanvert database interrogation package with a standard personal computer. For further details about the OUANTIME BUREAU SERVICE, telephone 071-625 7111.

LFSQB.

released at the same time as the

091-374 2468/2490. For research users, the ESRC Data Archive holds all LFS datasets. For more information telephone 0206 872570. LFS Helpline For further information about the LFS, telephone the LFS HELPLINE on 071-273 5585.

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For more information contact:

LABOUR MARKET data



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S44

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S60

ABOUR MARKET UPDATE **S1** EARNINGS Background economic indicators 51 Average earnings index: industrial sectors **S**5 Average earnings index: industries 5.3 EMPLOYMENT 5.8 Unit wage costs 1.1 Workforce 5.9 International comparisons S6 1.2 Employees in employment: industry time series **S**7 **RETAIL PRICES** Employees in employment: production industries S9 Output, employment and productivity 61 Recent index movements S10 **Detailed indices** 111 Overtime and short-time: manufacturing 62 S11 1.12 Hours of work: manufacturing 63 Average for selected items S12 113 Overtime and short-time: regions 64 General index: time series S12 65 Changes on a year earlier: time series UNEMPLOYMENT 68 International comparisons UKsummary S14 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY GBsummary S14 Economic activity: seasonally adjusted 7.1 Regions S16 Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted 7.2 Assisted and local areas S19 7.3 Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted Detailed categories: UK S21 Detailed categories: GB/UK S22 TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Age S24 8.1 Number of people participating in the programmes Duration S24 8.2 Number of starts on the programmes Counties and local authority areas S25 8.3 Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET leavers 2.10 Parliamentary constituencies S28 Destinations and gualifications of YT leavers 8.4 2.15 Rates by age \$32 8.5 Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET leavers 2.18 International comparisons S34 who completed their agreed training 2.19 UK flows S36 8.6 Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers who 2.20 GB flows by age S37 completed their agreed training 2.32 Redundancies in Great Britain S38 2.33 Redundancies by region \$38 **OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES** 2.34 Redundancies by age S38 2.35 Redundancies by industry A1 Disabled jobseekers: GB S38

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Publication dates of main economic indicators September - November 1994

abour market statistics ment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, tivity and industrial disputes. 14 Wednesday 12 Wednesday 16 Wednesday

Retail prices index

Sentember	
14	Wednesday
October 12	Wednesday
November 16	Wednesday

LFS4 SEPTEMBER 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

LABOUR MARKET update

Economic background

Table 0.1

Figure 1:

1200 thousands

600

300

1992

200

160

s 120

80

40

p

Workin

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the second quarter of 1994 was 1.0 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the second quarter of 1994 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 3.0 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes in the three months to July were 0.9 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

ng-term (over one year)

nant unemployment: UK

Manufacturing output in the three months to June was 1.3 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

- Construction output in the second quarter of 1994 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- □ Investment in the second quarter of 1994 was 0.3 per cent lower than the previous quarter but 6.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the second quarter of 1994 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.8 per cent higher than a year earlier

ant unemployment, by age: UK

Aged 18-24

Jul Oct Jan Apr Jul Oct Jan Apr Jul

1994

40

30

20 d

10

t

1993

1992

Working days lost

1994

Stoppages

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

Figure 2:

millions

2

Employment Tables 1.1 to 1.12, except 1.8

- Manufacturing employment in Great Britain fell by 9,000 in June following revised figures showing a fall of 6,000 in May and a rise of 2,000 in in April. (Table 1.2)
- Overtime worked by operatives rose sharply in Junets 9.4 million hours per week, following falls in the previous two months. (Table 1.11)
- Hours lost through short-time working fell slightly to 0.24 million hours per week in June, and still remain very low. (Table 1.11)
- □ In the quarter to March 1994, the workforce in employment in the UK fell by 73,000, following a small fall of 6.000 in December. (Table 1.1)
- March's quarterly fall was made up of falls in employees (73,000), the self-employed (7,000) and HM Forces (4,000) while participants on work-related government training schemes rose by 10.000 (Table 1.1)
- Service sector employees in Great Britain fell by 49,000 in the guarter to March. Over the year. employment in the service industries rose by 114.000 (Table 1.2)

Claimant unemployment

- Figures 1 and 2. Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18
- UK seasonally adjusted level of claiman unemployment fell by 11,800 in July to 2,631,500.(Table 2.1)
- Unemployment level 1,039,100 (65 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 285,700 (10 per cent) lower than a year ago. (Table 2.1)
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimar
- Between June and July 1994 the total level of regions except for the North, where it rose. The saw a small fall, and the South West, where it remained static. (Table 2.3)
- per cent of the workforce, a rise of 0.2 percentage
- by 41,292 in the guarter ended July 1994 to 1,004,271. (Tables 2.6,2.8)
- Unadjusted UK youth (18-24) claimant unemploying 0 every other age group. (Tables 2.5,2.6)

vacancies

Tables 3.1-3

er of vacancies remaining unfilled at Then Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased, by 4,000, to stand at 157,000, the highest level for almost four years. (Table 3.1)

- anally adjusted number of new vacancies The se notified to Jobcentres fell by 3,600 to 206.100. However, this is still 17,400 (9 per cent) higher than last year. (Table 3.1) The seasonally adjusted number of people placed into
- the Employment Service also fell, by 4,800, to iobs by (Table 3.1) 156.60

putes Lab

Joe 11 42 Figure 3

- onally estimated that 70,000 working days It is of ue to stoppages of work in June 1994. were ares with 31,000 in May 1994 and 15,000 in Jun
- of working days lost in the twelve months The 94 is provisionally estimated to be 0.4
- ivalent to 18 days lost per 1,000 millio This is the lowest twelve month to June emn ord (since 1920). The latest estimate is total
- tely half the figures for the corresponding appr ar ago (0.7 million) and two thirds the perio for 1993 (0.6 million).
- million days lost in the latest twelve month Of the seven per cent (218,000) were lost in the perio nistration and sanitary services group.
- al total of 28 stoppages were recorded as ogress in June 1994. The twelve months to 170) is the lowest twelve months to June ord. Data on stoppages in progress were

Avera earnings

- Underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole ec. onomy in the year to June 1994 was ally estimated to be 33/4 per cent. This is the provisio same as the May figure. (Table 5.1)
- The September to November 1993 rate of 3 per cent was the lowest since 1967
- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings 4.3 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the increase was 41/4 per cent. This is 1/4 per cent down on the revised May figure. (Table 5.1)

The production industries increase was 41/4 per cent. This is the same as the May figure. (Table 5.1)

Along with October to December 1993, June has the lowest production industries rate since 1967.

In the service industries the increase was 31/2 per cent. This is the same as the May figure. (Table 5.1)

The September and October 1993 figure of 21/4 per cent for the service sector was the lowest rate since series began in 1985.

Productivity and unit wage costs

igure 5. Tables 1.8,5.8 Manufacturing output rose by 3.5 per cent in the three months ending June 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)

Figure 4: Underlying average earnings index: GB







1993

Prices

 Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose 4.3 per cent in the three months ending June 1994. (Table 1.8)

□ Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 0.1 per cent in the

higher in the first quarter of 1994, compared with a

the first quarter of 1994, compared with a year earlier.

three months ending June 1994. (Table 5.8)

Whole economy output per head was 2.6 per cent

□ Whole economy unit wage costs rose 1.8 per cent in

- Figure 6. Tables 6.1-6.5
 - The increase over the 12 months to July in the "allitems" RPI was 2.3 per cent, down from 2.6 per cent for June. (Table 6.1)
 - Between June and July the "all-items" index fell by 0.5 per cent, compared to a fall of 0.2 per cent in July 1993. (Table 6.1)
 - □ The index in July reflects exceptional price falls in the summer sales for clothing, footwear, household and

year earlier. (Table 1.8)

(Table 5.8)



beind total first r ded in 1920.

Figure 4. Tables 5.1.5.3

- unemployment, at 9.3 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.1 percentage points on the previous month. Lowest rate since January 1992. (Table 2.1)
- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 1.1 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell inal largest percentage falls occurred in the South West and the South East. Unemployment amongst women, however, rose in all regions except East Anglia, which
- The UK unadjusted total of claimants increased by 57,531 from the previous month to 2,643,121 or 9.4
- points on the rate for the previous month. (Table 2.1 UK long term (over 1 year) claimant unemployment fe
- increased by 21,704 over the quarter ending in July 1994 to 746,173. However, unemployment fell in

Figure 3:

Jul Oct Jan Apr Jul Oct Jan Apr Jul

1993

thousands

Working days lost and stoppages due to labour disputes: UK

1994

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS *



RPI, annual percentage change: UK

Figure 6:



leisure goods. Further downward effects came from non-seasonal food prices, motoring costs and household service prices which all fell this year, compared to rises last July. (Table 6.2)

- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-0 month rate of price increases was 2.2 per cent for July down from 2.4 per cent for June. This was the lowest 12 month rate for this series which began in 1975. On the nearest comparable basis, this was the lowest 12 month rate since November 1967. (Table 6.2)
- The Tax and Price Index for July showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.8 per cent, down from 3.1 per cent for June.
- The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 1.9 per cent for July 1994, down from 2.1 per cent (provisional) for June. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 2.9 per cent over the year to July 1994, compared with a provisional increase of 2.2 per cent (revised) to June.

Labour Force Survey

Figure 7. Tables 7.1-7.3

- The first LFS Rapid Release containing results for spring 1994 was issued by the Employment Department on 17 August 1994.
- It showed that the number of people in employment at spring 1994 rose by 80,000 to 25.0 million (seasonally adjusted) compared with winter 1993/4. This measure differs from the figures given in the employment section, which are numbers of jobs. (Table 7.1)
- The number of employees rose by 39,000 to 21,30 million (seasonally adjusted) and self-employment rose by 41,000 to 3.2 million. In addition, there were 0.32 million people on Government employment and training schemes and 0.14 million unpaid family workers. (Table 7.1)

- The numbers in full-time employment decreased by 8 000 to 18 5 million (seasonally adjusted) whilst the numbers in part-time employment rose by 86,000 to 6.0 million
- 2.7 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, a fall of 79,000 since winter 1993/4. (Table 7.1)
- LO unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 48,000 for males and by 31,000 for females. (Table 7.1)
- Unemployment from the LFS (seasonally adjusted), measured on the internationally agreed ILO definition, was 61,000 higher than the average level of the claimant count during the months March to May.

Training Tables 8.1-8.10

- Seasonally adjusted, 14.0 per cent of employees (2.9) million) had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interviewing during Winter 1993/94. This is highest level observed since Spring 1990.
- Unadjusted, the number of employees receiving training was 2.9 million (14.2 per cent).
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell between April and May 1994 but this is consistent with a seasonal fall seen at the same time last year The number of participants is 5 per cent fewer than the number participating in May 1993. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job 6 months after leaving were broadly similar to the equivalent figure for Employment Training leavers a vear earlier, as were the proportion who gained a qualification while on TFW. The current trend in both proportions is more or less flat. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants fell between April and May 1994, although this fall is consistent with a seasonal fall seen at the same time last year. The number of participants was one per cent higher than in May 1993. (Table 8.1)
- The proportions of YT leavers in a job 6 months after leaving were similar to those a year earlier. (Table 8.4)

- The proportions of YT leavers gaining a qualification while on the programme has been higher in recent months than in the equivalent months a year earlier. (Table 8.4)
- The number of people on the Business Start-Un Scheme did not change between April and May 1994. while at the same time last year there was a small fall. The number of participants was two per cent lower than in May 1993. (Table 8.1)

International comparisons

- The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Finland, Canada, and Australia, and amongst our EU partners, in Spain, Ireland, France, Italy and Belgium.(Table 2.18)
- The UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than inal the remaining EU countries. (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is also below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (9.7 per cent for the UK in May 1994 compared to 10.9 per cent for the EU average).
- The unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (9.5 per cent for the UK in June 1994 compared with a May 1994 average for the EU - excluding Denmark. Greece and Luxembourg - of 11.3 per cent). (Table 2.18)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 8 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Manufacturing productivity growing faster than in6 OECD countries shown in table 5.9 (excluding Belgium and Denmark).
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumation prices of 3.2 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to June 1994, compared with 2.6 per cent in the UK.
- Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.8 per cent (provisional) and in West Germany by 3.0 per cent, while outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.5 per cent (provisional) in the United States and by 0.6 per cent in Japan. However, consumer prices did not change in Canada.

GDP	GDP		Index of output	ut UK			Index of		Real persona	al	Gross trading	
	1990 prices		Production industries 1,2		Manufacturing industries 1,3	9	OECD countries 1		disposable income		profits of companies	4
1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1985=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	
97.3	465.7	4.9	98.2	4.8	95.9	7.0	110.5	5.3	93.4	6.0	62.2	-
99.4	476.2	2.3	100.3	2.1	100.2	4.5	114.1	3.3	98.0	4.9	67 1	
100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	115.8	1.5	100.0	20	67.3	
97.9 r	468.9 r	-2.1	96.1 r	-3.9	94.6 r	-5.4	115.2 r	-0.5	99.5	-0.5	71.6	
97.4	466.6	-0.5	95.9	-0.2	94.0	-0.6	114.6	-0.5	102.0	2.5	71.0	
99.4	475.9	2.0	97.9	2.1	95.3	1.4	114.5	-0.1	103.5	1.5	80.9	1
98.8 r	118.3 r	1.8	97.1 r	21	95.1 r	13	114.0 r	0.0	102.6	10	10.5	
99.7	119.4	22	98.3	23	95.2	1.0	114.01	-0.9	103.0	1.3	19.5	
100.6	120.4	2.6	99.7	2.9	95.7	1.6	115.1	1.2	103.5	1.3	20.9	
101.5	121.5	3.2	100.6	41	97.2	23	116.6	2.2	104.0			
102.5 P	122.7 P	3.7	102.6	5.7	98.4	3.5	110.0	2.2	104.6	1.5	22.2	
			00.5 -									
			99.5 r	3.2	95.8 r	1.7	115.5 r	1.2	•••			
			100.4	4.1	97.0	2.2	115.7	1.9				
			101.0	4.0	97.4 r	2.3	116.4	2.1				
			100.5	4.1	97.1	2.3	117.6	2.2				
			102.3	4.8	98.2	26	118 1	28				
			102.7	5.1	98.6	28	118 1	3.2				
			102.9	5.7	98.4	3.5	.10.1	0.2				
		100000				0.0					••	

		1990 prices		volumes		All industries 1990 price	IS ⁶	Manufacturir industries 1990 prices ³	Ig ,6	 government consumption at 1990 prices 		changes 1990 prices ⁷			
		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%
988 989 990 991 992 993		334.6 345.4 347.5 339.9 r 339.9 348.7	7.5 3.2 0.6 -2.2 2.6	97.3 99.3 100.0 98.9 99.5 103.0	2.1 0.7 -1.1 0.6 3.5	73.4 82.0 81.8 75.4 74.0 73.9	 11.7 -0.2 -7.8 Ir -1.8 -0.1	13.8 15.0 14.2 12.8 11.6r 11.0	8.2 -5.1 -10.0 -9.5 -5.2	108.6 110.1 112.9 115.8 115.8r 116.5	0.7 1.4 2.5 2.6 	5.09 2.70 -1.80 -4.63 -1.70 0.19	13.00 15.00 14.00 10.50 7.00 5.50	95.5 92.6 91.3 91.7 88.4 80.2	6.0 -3.0 -1.4 0.4 -3.6 -9.3
993	Q2 Q3 Q4	86.6 r 87.5 88.4	2.3 2.7 3.1	102.4 103.4 104.3	3.0 3.7 3.8	18.1 18.3 18.8	r -2.9 1.4 0.7	2.7 r 2.7 2.7	-7.5 -5.6 -5.1	29.1 r 29.2 29.3	-0.3 2.1 1.6	0.37 -0.20 0.13	6.00 6.00 5.50	80.2 81.0 81.0	-13.1 -10.9 1.5
994	Q1 Q2	88.8 89.2 P	3.1 3.0	105.4 r 106.4	3.5 3.9	19.2 	2.6 	2.7 2.8	-4.5 2.0	29.4 29.6 P	1.5 1.8	-0.70 -0.69 P	5.25 5.25	81.3 80.0 P	3.6 -0.2
3 94	Jan Feb Mar	 	 	105.4 105.0 105.7 r	4.0 3.7 3.5	 	 	 	 		 	 	5.25 5.25 5.25	82.5 81.0 80.5	2.5 3.2 3.6
	Apr May Jun	 	 	106.2 106.4 106.6	3.6 4.1 4.0	 	 		 	 	 	··· ··	5.25 5.25 5.25	80.0 79.9 80.1	2.5 0.5 -0.2
	Jul			107.0	3.8								5.25	79.2	-0.9
		Visible trade				Balance of	payments			Prices					
		Export volum	ie 1	Import volum	ie 1	Visible	Current			Tax and price		Producer pri	ce index	+ 1,3,10	
				<u>, 1997</u>								Materials and	d fuels	Home sales	
100		1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion			Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
89 90 191 192 193		89.0 94.2 100.0 101.2 103.7 r 107.0	5.8 6.2 1.2 2.5 3.2	92.4 99.9 100.0 94.7 100.9 104.7 r	8.1 0.1 -5.3 6.5 3.8	-21.5 -24.7 -18.8 -10.3 -13.1 r -13.2	-16.6 r -22.5 -19.0 -8.2 -9.8 -10.3			103.3 110.6 119.7 126.2 129.8 131.4	2.9 7.1 8.2 5.4 2.8 1.3	100.0 97.8 97.4 101.8	-2.2 -0.4 4.5	99.9 105.4 108.7 113.0	5.5 3.1 3.9
93	Q2 Q3 Q4	105.3 r 107.1 108.3	2.0 4.0 2.6	102.3 r 104.2 107.5	1.2 2.3 4.0	-3.3 -3.2 -3.4 r	-3.5 -2.0 -1.8 r			131.6 132.1 132.6	1.2 1.7 1.6	102.7 100.1 100.1	6.4 5.7	113.1 113.5 113.9	4.0 4.3
194	Q1 Q2	114.0	7.4	109.5	4.8 	-2.9	-0.5 			132.8 135.6	2.5 3.1	101.0 103.3	-3.0 0.6	114.9 115.6	3.3 2.2
94	Jan Feb Mar	113.7 r 113.5 114.7	 	109.5 r 108.3 110.8	 	-0.9 r -0.9 -1.1	 			132.1 132.9 133.4	2.0 2.4 2.5	100.5 101.3 101.3	-1.9 -2.5 -3.1	114.7 114.9 115.1	3.7 3.7 3.3
	May Jun	117.7 114.0	··· ·· ··	109.5 108.5	••• •• ••	-0.8 -1.0 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			135.3 135.8 135.8	2.7 2.8 3.0	102.0 103.6 104.3 P	-2.4 -1.1 0.6	115.4 115.6 115.7 P	2.8 2.4 2.2

Data va

Series revised from indicated entry onwards. alues from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. Ist indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier. asonally adjusted. and the Not sea

- 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. Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4. Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4. Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation. Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical

3.0

135.1

transfer costs of lanu and existing balance to adjustment. Including leased assets. Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress. Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown. Average of daily rates. Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

104.0 P 2.0

115.7 P 2.1

5

EMPLOYMENT Workforce '

		Employees in employment Male Female		persons For		Forces #	government	employment #	worktorce ·			
				Female		All	(with or without	101000 #	training	·	*#	
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +		employees)		programme +	+		
UNITE Unadji 1990	D KINGDOM usted for seasonal Jun Sep Dec	variation 12,046 12,043 11,884	ellen.	10,872 10,829 10,891		22,918 22,873 22,775	3,547 3,508 3,469	303 303 300	423 413 418	27,191 27,096 26,963	28,747 28,770 28,813	
1991	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,642 11,530 11,447 11,343	1,015	10,727 10,731 10,664 10,709	4,739	22,369 22,262 22,112 22,053	3,431 3,393 3,347 3,301	298 297 297 295	406 353 338 355	26,504 26,305 26,094 26,002	28,646 28,546 28,544 28,554	
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,228 11,211 11,042 10,969	1,140	10,675 10,695 10,508 10,585	4,830	21,902 21,906 21,550 21,554	3,254 3,208 3,211 3,167	293 290 284 280	363 325 315 354	25,813 25,728 25,360 25,355	28,521 28,406 28,208 28,338	
1993	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,903 10,928 10,950 10,882	1,107 1,121 1,136 1,156	10,528 10,626 10,630 10,696	4,788 4,851 4,839 4,947	21,432 21,554 21,580 21,578	3,122 3,178 3,183 3,232	275 271 267 258	352 314 306 330	25,181 25,317 25,336 25,398	28,178 28 182 28,248 28,180	
1994	Mar	10,799	1,140	10,600	4,887	21,399	3,230	254	341	25,225	28,002	
UNITE Adjust 1990	D KINGDOM ted for seasonal va Jun Sep Dec	12,040 12,005 11,878		10,852 10,856 10,841		22,893 22,862 22,719	3,537 3,498 3,459	303 303 300	423 413 418	27,155 27,075 26,897	28,770 28,750 28,747	
1991	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,682 11,514 11,419 11,341	1,049	10,767 10,706 10,693 10,670	4,799	22,449 22,220 22,112 22,011	3,421 3,383 3,336 3,290	298 297 297 295	406 353 338 355	26,574 26,254 26,084 25,950	28,666 28,554 28,536 28,498	
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,265 11,186 11,022 10,970	1,119	10,707 10,664 10,538 10,552	4,793	21,972 21,851 21,560 21,523	3,243 3,196 3,228 3,168	293 290 284 280	363 325 315 354	25,872 25,661 25,387 25,324	28,524 28,393 28,228 28,296	
1993	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,939 10,899 10,933 10,883	1,109 1,103 1,171 1,134	10,556 10,594 10,660 10,656	4,795 4,828 4,895 4,908	21,495 21,493 21,593 21,539	3,116 3,166 3,200 3,232	275 271 267 258	352 314 306 330	25,238 25,244 25,366 25,360	28.172 28.159 28.268 28.131	
1994	Mar	10,836	1,145	10,630	4,898	21,467	3,225	254	341	25,287	28,006	
GREA	T BRITAIN usted for seasonal	variation	1.010	10 610	4 700	22.290	2 471	303	410	26 565	29.025	
1990	Sep Dec	11,768 11,762 11,603	973 1,036	10,612 10,567 10,624	4,700 4,604 4,728	22,380 22,330 22,226	3,471 3,432 3,394	303 303 300	397 402	26,462 26,322	28.037 28,077 27.012	
1991	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,363 11,253 11,170 11,067	1,043 1,049 981 1,043	10,462 10,467 10,399 10,439	4,637 4,703 4,632 4,731	21,825 21,719 21,569 21,506	3,336 3,270 3,224	297 297 295	333 318 336	25,666 25,454 25,360	27,808 27,801 27,811	
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,953 10,936 10,767 10,695	1,033 1,070 1,035 1,105	10,407 10,427 10,239 10,314	4,699 4,725 4,603 4,717	21,360 21,363 21,006 21,010	3,178 3,132 - 3,135 3,091	293 290 284 280	345 307 297 337	25,176 25,091 24,722 24,717	27,779 27,665 27,459 27 595	
1993	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,631 10,654 10,674 10,605	1,072 1,084 1,099 1,117	10,258 10,356 10,358 10,420	4,676 4,738 4,724 4,830	20,888 21,011 21,033 21,026	3,046 3,103 3,109 3,157	275 271 267 258	336 298 287 312	24,545 24,682 24,695 24,754	27,436 27,445 27,500 27,436	
1994	Mar	10,524	1,102	10,327	4,770	20,850	3,155	254	323	24,583	27.262	
GREA	T BRITAIN ted for seasonal va	riation										
1990	Jun Sep Dec	11,762 11,725 11,598	1,001 1,003 1,021	10,592 10,593 10,576	4,673 4,665 4,681	22,353 22,318 22,174	3,461 3,422 3,383	303 303 300	410 397 402	26,528 26,440 26,259	28.047 28,021 28,014	
1991	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,403 11,236 11,142 11,065	1,042 1,032 1,016 1,024	10,501 10,441 10,427 10,402	4,671 4,674 4,693 4,690	21,904 21,677 21,569 21,467	3,345 3,306 3,260 3,213	298 297 297 295	390 333 318 336	25,937 25,613 25,445 25,311	27,932 27,815 27,796 27,757	
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,990 10,911 10,747 10,697	1,034 1,052 1,071 1,083	10,438 10,395 10,269 10,284	4,708 4,698 4,662 4,679	21,428 21,307 21,016 20,981	3,166 3,120 3,152 3,092	293 290 284 280	345 307 297 337	25,233 25,023 24,749 24,689	27,782 27,650 27,483 27,555	
1993	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,666 10,625 10,658 10,607	1,074 1,066 1,134 1,095	10,285 10,323 10,387 10,383	4,683 4,715 4,781 4,790	20,951 20,948 21,045 20,990	3,040 3,092 3,126 3,158	275 271 267 258	336 298 287 312	24,601 24,608 24,725 24,718	27,430 27,419 27,523 27,389	
1994	Mar	10,560	1,106	10,357	4,782	20,916	3,151	254	323	24,644	27,265	

THOUSAND

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. For the claimant unemployment series see tables 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.
HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
* Estimates of the self-employed are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
* Estimates of the self-employed are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not subject to not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
Employees in employeed. HM Forces and participants in work-related government training government Gazette, p S6, August 1988.
* Estimates of part-time employees in the United Kingdom are only available on a quarterly basis since December 1992. The Northern Ireland component is not seasonally adjusted.

EMPLOYMENT **Employees in employment in Great Britain**

.2

REAT BRITAIN		All industries an (0-9)	d services	Manufacturing in (2-4)	dustries	Production indus (1-4)	stries	Production and construction industries (1-5)*		
IC 198	80	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
981 982 982 983 984 985 986 986 987 988 988 989 989 9990 9991	June June June June June June June June	21,386 20,916 20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,740 22,134 22,380 21,719	21,362 20,896 20,557 20,731 20,910 20,876 21,081 21,748 22,143 22,353 21,677	6,099 5,751 5,418 5,302 5,254 5,122 5,049 5,089 5,080 5,080 4,994 4,599	6,107 5,761 5,431 5,269 5,138 5,068 5,109 5,101 5,014 4,614	6,798 6,422 6,057 5,909 5,836 5,658 5,548 5,548 5,567 5,434 5,434 5,029	6,807 6,432 6,070 5,923 5,851 5,673 5,567 5,587 5,558 5,456 5,456 5,046	7,900 7,460 7,072 6,919 6,830 6,622 6,531 6,587 6,594 6,494 5,994	7,907 7,470 6,936 6,848 6,639 6,550 6,606 6,613 6,516 6,011	
992 J F	lan Feb Mar	21,360	21,428	4,454 4,438 4,428	4,473 4,465 4,455	4,866 4,845 4,834	4,884 4,870 4,861	5,738	5,770	
ANJ	Apr May June	21,363	21,307	4,402 4,395 4,412	4,435 4,426 4,419	4,804 4,792 4,806	4,837 4,825 4,815	5,692	5,702	
1400	luly Aug Sep	21,006	21,016	4,394 4,373 4,364	4,380 4,345 4,326	4,788 4,766 4,755	4,775 4,737 4,716	5,625	5,581	
	Dot Nov Dec	21,010	20,981	4,332 4,308 4,274	4,304 4,282 4,267	4,721 4,692 4,653	4,691 4,666 4,645	5,502	5,492	
993 J F N	lan Feb Mar	20,888	20,951	4,245 4,238 4,243	4,269 4,265 4,270	4,622 4,611 4,611	4,644 4,636 4,637	5,442	5,474	
ρ N J	Apr May June	21,011	20,948	4,235 4,234 4,269	4,265 4,263 4,270	4,596 4,587 4,615	4,627 4,618 4,617	5,427	5,431	
JAS	uly lug lep	21,033	21,045	4,294 4,302 4,293	4,277 4,273 4,257	4,639 4,644 4,630	4,623 4,615 4,592	5,425	5,383	
OND	Det lov Dec	21,026	20,990	4,300 4,300 4,256	4,273 4,277 4,253	4,636 4,633 4,583	4,607 4,609 4,579	5,363	5,359	
994 J F N	an eb Mar	20,850	20,916	4,229 4,231 4,216	4,256 4,253 4,241	4,555 4,554 4,533	4,579 4,574 4,557	5,308	5,335	
A N J	pr F lay P une	 	 	4,215 4,217 4,227	4,243 4,237 4,229	4,530 4,527 4,534	4,557 4,549 4,537	:	:	

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing (11-14) Agriculture forestry and fishing Electricity, gas, Metal manufact-other energy and water uring, ore and other mineral differences of the mineral differences of t Service Industries (6-9)* Office machin-ery, electrical engineering and instruments (33-34,37) FATE All employees unadjusted Seasonally adjusted supply (15-17) extraction (21-24) sses (01-03) (25-26) (32) 13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,609 15,457 13,102 13,078 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,557 15,395 353 348 339 329 330 318 309 300 285 281 271 344 328 311 289 273 235 204 183 169 158 152 544 507 462 445 431 393 367 357 373 386 337 356 343 328 319 310 302 297 296 291 285 281 383 367 345 343 329 328 320 325 321 327 309 901 844 768 750 758 743 740 760 767 744 682 862 815 788 786 784 759 744 741 737 722 667 138 136 135 272 269 271 323 322 322 312 315 312 657 656 652 640 635 633 15,366 15.392 266 Apr May June 131 132 132 271 267 265 319 314 317 311 310 310 649 647 643 631 633 624 15,411 15,343 261 July Aug Sep 130 129 129 264 263 263 312 310 302 308 306 305 638 632 625 617 612 609 15,105 15,178 257 Oct Nov Dec 125 123 121 262 260 257 304 303 300 304 304 302 621 616 612 599 597 599 15,264 15,238 251 Jan Feb Mar 119 117 116 256 255 251 300 298 296 302 302 303 598 599 598 610 607 606 15,201 15,221 255 Apr May June 110 105 102 251 250 248 295 295 294 303 303 303 606 605 605 597 596 601 15.327 15 258 258 July Aug Sep 99 97 95 247 245 243 292 292 292 303 304 301 606 610 602 599 599 597 15,335 15,409 253 Oct Nov Dec 93 93 86 242 239 240 289 287 286 299 299 299 599 599 594 605 602 596 15,424 15,384 247 Jan Feb Mar 84 82 79 239 238 237 288 288 289 297 297 297 599 600 598 593 592 590 15.305 15,335 246 P Apr R May R June 79 78 **78** 236 234 **233** 286 287 **286** 292 288 **284** 587 588 588 602 602 **603** ...

2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain

1993

1994

Jan Feb Mar

Apr R May R June

200 202 202

199 198 **196**

174 173 172

169 169 **169**

263 262 263

265 266 **265**

THOUSAND SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Food, drink and
tobaccoTextiles, leather,
footwear and
clothingTimber, wooden
furniture, rubber
plastics etc
(46,48-49)Paper products
printing and
publishing
(47)Construction(41/42)(43-45)(46,48-49)(47)(50)* Wholesale Great Britain Other transport Metal goods n.e.s. Motor vehicles and parts and repairs (61-63,67) SIC 1980 Divisions or classes (35) (36) (31) 1,100 1,038 1,017 1,013 995 964 982 1,019 1,055 1,060 965 664 614 577 548 547 550 555 544 547 515 478 415 500 473 469 472 476 488 499 519 533 541 484 510 495 481 477 480 469 476 479 488 483 463 361 315 296 278 271 263 257 268 262 246 222 349 337 318 290 277 264 245 232 228 243 221 410 385 344 332 328 319 322 334 334 334 315 283 638 599 582 576 557 553 544 532 527 530 457 450 451 1992 Jan Feb Mar 199 202 202 272 272 269 504 503 503 413 414 417 466 467 473 228 227 225 909 1.115 417 416 414 465 462 465 446 446 453 224 224 226 200 199 195 268 267 270 504 504 502 Apr May June 888 1.095 404 403 411 458 455 456 455 452 450 228 225 223 192 190 188 269 264 259 502 501 501 July Aug Sep 865 1,066 451 446 446 500 499 497 404 404 406 457 457 455 Oct Nov Dec 216 212 209 187 185 184 261 259 258 847 1.068 203 205 208 184 183 182 257 257 258 498 494 494 409 409 416 457 458 459 447 450 451 Jan Feb Mar 837 490 484 488 416 419 425 461 464 465 450 449 447 181 180 180 259 260 260 Apr May June 206 203 202 814 429 430 434 474 475 465 448 449 454 July Aug Sep 199 193 196 179 178 175 260 260 260 491 488 484 791 198 199 200 180 180 175 261 262 262 491 493 490 435 437 436 460 463 466 452 455 449 Oct Nov Dec 779 453 455 450

434 433 435

430 428 **428**

468 470 474

471 470 **471**

460 459 **459**

778 P

		SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED						1	
GREA	T BRITAIN	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecomm- unications	Banking finance, insurance and business	Public administration etc +	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary services	Other services "
SIC 1 Divisi	980 ons or classes	(64/65)	(66)*	(71-77)	(79)	services (81-85)*	(91-92)*	(93)*	(95)	(94,96-98)*
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	June June June June June June June June	2,069 2,001 1,982 2,032 2,062 2,079 2,083 2,159 2,260 2,325 2,315	891 920 911 960 994 995 1,000 1,078 1,169 1,225 1,198	973 930 900 895 887 865 851 870 902 925 901	429 427 424 419 412 413 430 438 436 428	1,706 1,766 1,942 2,041 2,253 2,431 2,595 2,699 2,628	1,842 1,824 1,861 1,860 1,864 1,871 1,911 1,922 1,863 1,932 1,948	1,552 1,534 1,526 1,535 1,547 1,581 1,681 1,681 1,726 1,702	1,251 1,262 1,251 1,254 1,303 1,313 1,337 1,389 1,418 1,450 1,493	1,274 1,295 1,302 1,384 1,465 1,526 1,526 1,594 1,656 1,656 1,654
1992	Jan Feb Mar	2,323	1,164	894	416	2,597	1,800	1,842	1,536	1,703
	Apr May June	2,309	1,176	884	409	2,604	1,793	1,832	1,554	1,694
	July Aug Sep	2,255	1,170	869	383	2,589	1,810	1,808	1,550	1,675
	Oct Nov Dec	2,250	1,181	872	380	2,608	1,819	1,803	1,554	1,698
1993	Jan Feb Mar	2,248	1,174	866	379	2,632	1,784	1,822	1,547	1,700
	Apr May June	2,255	1,161	867	372	2,656	1,792	1,830	1,544	1,711
	July Aug Sep	2,272	1,194	866	370	2,689	1,808	1,830	1,552	1,730
	Oct Nov Dec	2,285	1,184	857	366	2,700	1,792	1,820	1,559	1,739
1994	Jan Feb Mar	2,281	1,167	847	361	2,671	1,778	1,819	1,577	1,754
	Apr May June	: :	 	 	 	 	: :	::	 	

487 485 473

481 479 **479**

stimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1981 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, plese Tables 1.3 and 1.4.

These figures 1/3 allor 1/4. These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are exil A discontinuity has been introduced for this category due to improvements in the classification of some local authority employees in the 1991 Census of Employment. To assist with interp of the series, two figures are available for September 1991; the first figure is consistent with all figures prior to September 1991, the second is consistent with all figures after that date see the article in Employment Gazette, pp 117-126, April 1993 for further details.

S8 SEPTEMBER 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries

THOUSAND Division, Jun 1993 R class or Apr 1994 R May 1994 R Jun 1994 BEAT BRITAIN group or AH Males Females All Females AII Males Males Females All Males Females All 980 1-4 3,256.4 1,358.3 4,614.7 3,196.7 1,333.0 4,529.7 3,196.0 1,331.0 4,526.9 3,197.0 1,337.0 4,534.0 stries 2-4 2.986.6 1.282.9 4.269.4 2,954.2 1,261.2 4.215.5 2.958.0 1.259.4 4.217.4 2,960.7 1,266.6 4.227.3 dustries **345.2** 35.9 **238.0** 15.8 **269.8** 33.4 **75.4** 2.5 **242.5** 17.8 **236.2** 15.8 71.7 **314.2** 19.5 **71.5** 1.7 **309.5** 17.5 **70.4** 1.7 **306.7** 17.6 supply and solid fuels 111 eral oil and natura 13/14 161 162 17 52.1 86.1 50.0 35.8 62.6 112.8 71.1 47.5 10.5 26.6 21.1 11.7 47.7 81.8 47.8 35.6 9.8 25.6 20.3 11.6 57.5 107.5 68.1 47.1 47.7 79.7 47.6 35.4 9.9 25.6 20.1 11.5 57.6 105.3 67.7 46.9 48.7 78.9 46.1 35.1 9.4 25.4 58.1 104.3 al oil processing 19.6 65.7 46.6 Justry **448.7** 22.1 106.6 148.8 597.5 427.9 146.8 574.8 428.1 572.3 144.2 425.4 and chemicals **2** 21/23 144.1 569.5 ores and minerals 4.0 26.1 20.8 99.5 4.4 14.5 20.9 98.5 4.4 25.3 113.2 20.8 98.9 25.4 25.2 4.6 110.7 35.9 146.6 109.7 35.4 24 145.1 112.7 35.1 147.8 113.8 35.4 149.2 eral products 209.4 92.8 302.2 25/26 197.9 92.6 290.5 196.0 90.0 v/man-made fibres 286.0 192.0 89.8 281.8 1,455.4 392.6 1,848.0 1,434.6 379.8 eering and vehicles 3 1,814.4 1,436.5 381.4 1.817.9 1.441.1 382.9 1.824.0 31 204.4 56.1 260.5 209.8 54.7 264.5 210.0 55.8 265.8 209.9 55.5 265.4 32 504.9 100.0 604.9 490.3 93.7 583.9 492.9 94.0 586.9 493.1 ering 95.0 588.1 and data 33 44.4 18.4 62.8 44.5 17.1 61.6 45.3 17.5 62.8 44.9 17.3 62.2 pment 34 310.6 145.8 456.3 308.7 143.6 452.3 308.1 onic engin 144.2 452.3 311.0 143.7 454.7 84.7 341/342 31.1 115.8 82.8 32.5 115.3 82.9 upment 32.9 115.8 85.4 31.8 1173 for industrial use 343 344 345 346-348 36.9 89.0 59.6 40.3 54.4 127.0 53.6 123.3 98.5 61.6 36.2 86.9 59.4 42.7 36.9 85.8 60.0 42.9 s and accumulators 36.4 87.3 17.2 36.0 17.0 35.7 53.2 122.6 17.2 54.1 35.4 39.4 19.8 38.0 38.7 20.5 ons equipment 121.2 98.3 60.8 equipment 60.0 42.1 38.5 19.5 38.9 19.7 98.3 62.4 99.4 62.7 35 178.5 23.8 202.4 176.0 22.5 198.5 175.2 22.0 d parts 197.3 175.3 22.0 197.3 36 157.8 21.8 179.6 149.4 168.7 19.3 149.1 uipment 19.5 168.5 149.7 19.4 169.1 37 54.8 26.7 81.5 56.1 28.9 84.9 55.8 ing 28.5 84.3 57.1 30.1 87.2 4 1,082.5 741.4 1,823.9 1,091.6 ing industries 734.6 1,826.3 1.093.4 733.8 1.827.2 1.094.2 739.6 1,833.8 **41/42** 411-423 192.8 292.5 485.3 obacco 287.4 235.7 **185.1** 164.7 472.5 288.2 235.9 **185.9** 164.8 474.1 **287.7** 236.9 **186.9** 165.6 **474.6** 402.6 233.2 170.4 403.6 400.4 400.6 drink and tobacco 424-429 59.2 22.5 81.7 51.7 20.4 72.1 52.3 211 73.4 50.8 21.3 72.1 43 92.0 76.3 168.2 92.4 73.2 165.6 92.4 72.6 165.0 92.9 75.8 168.7 44 9.0 6.1 15.1 9.6 6.6 ner goods 16.1 9.6 6.7 16.3 9.6 7.0 16.6 45 **175.2** 17.0 139.4 18.8 **171.6** 16.6 135.8 19.2 68.8 hing 244.0 **71.9** 16.2 174.2 246.1 **71.7** 16.6 38.7 16.5 243.4 **70.8** 16.7 38.0 16.2 172.6 243.4 16.8 35.6 16.4 16.5 138.3 19.4 33.8 175.0 35.2 32.7 177.8 35.6 16.5 136.7 19.3 33.2 174.7 35.5 453/456 455 174.5 35.7 loves and fur goods 39.5 16.2 **43.4** 15.5 27.9 **206.3** 84.0 122.3 46 162.3 68.9 93.4 **204.4** 83.4 121.0 en furniture 164.7 208.1 164.4 41.9 **42.1** 14.5 27.5 164.2 **41.8** 15.2 26.6 206.0 461-466 467 69.7 95.1 85.2 122.9 69.6 94.8 14.4 27.5 69.5 94.7 84.7 121.3 47 277.3 nd publishing 168.8 446.1 283.3 174.8 458.1 284.1 175.5 459.6 282.4 175.5 457.9 ard and de 471-472 475 82.3 195.0 35.6 133.2 117.9 328.2 83.7 199.7 35.2 118.8 339.3 84.7 199.3 35.5 140.1 120.2 339.4 84.9 197.5 120.3 337.6 35.4 140.1 lishing 48 144.7 51.5 196.2 148 3 49.8 198.0 150.6 49.3 199.9 151.7 50.1 201.9 49 33.4 ing industries 27.4 60.8 34.3 29.2 63.5 34.6 30.1 64.6 34.8 29.9 64.7

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8

EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity



		and the strength of	La for a la burge		Contraction of the second			Seasonally ac	djusted (1990=100)
UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econo	omy		Production	industries		Manufacturin	ng industries	
SIC 1992	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1986	88.6	92.0	96.3	90.1	102.5	88.0	85.6	101.3	84.6
1987	92.7	93.8	98.9	93.7	101.2	92.6	89.6	100.5	89.2
1988	97.3	96.9	100.4	98.2	102.0	96.2	95.9	101.8	94.2
1989	99.4	99.3	100.1	100.3	102.0	98.3	100.2	102.1	98.1
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.7	97.3	100.4	96.1	93.7	102.6	94.6	93.5	101.2
1992	97.3	94.8	102.6	95.9	88.8	108.0	94.0	88.9	105.8
1993	99.2	93.7	105.9	97.9	86.0	113.9	95.3	86.7	109.8
1987 Q1	90.7	92.6	97.9	92.0	100.7	91.3	87.2	99.9	87.3
Q2	92.0	93.3	98.6	92.9	101.1	92.0	88.8	100.4	88.4
Q3	93.6	94.1	99.5	94.5	101.4	93.2	90.7	100.7	90.1
Q4	94.5	95.0	99.5	95.4	101.6	93.9	91.8	101.1	90.9
1988 Q1	96.0	95.8	100.2	96.5	101.9	94.7	93.7	101.5	92.4
Q2	96.5	96.5	100.0	97.2	102.0	95.3	94.3	101.8	92.6
Q3	97.9	97.3	100.7	99.4	102.1	97.3	97.3	101.9	95.4
Q4	98.6	97.9	100.7	99.6	102.2	97.5	98.3	102.1	96.3
1989 Q1	99.1	98.6	100.5	99.9	102.3	97.7	100.2	102.3	98.0
Q2	99.3	99.2	100.1	99.9	102.1	97.8	99.9	102.2	97.8
Q3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.0	98.6	100.2	102.1	98.1
Q4	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.8	101.6	99.2	100.4	101.7	98.7
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.1	99.1	100.6	101.2	99.4
Q2	100.7	100.2	100.5	101.6	100.5	101.1	101.1	100.4	100.6
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.1	99.8	100.3
Q4	99.1	99.6	99.5	98.3	98.6	99.8	98.3	98.5	99.7
1991 Q1	98.1	98.6	99.5	97.2	96.6	100.7	96.3	96.4	99.8
Q2	97.6	97.5	100.1	95.9	94.4	101.5	94.7	94.2	100.5
Q3	97.5	96.8	100.7	95.3	92.4	103.1	93.8	92.2	101.7
Q4	97.5	96.2	101.3	95.9	91.4	104.9	93.8	91.3	102.8
1992 Q1	96.8	95.8	101.0	95.4	90.5	105.4	93.7	90.4	103.6
Q2	97.0	95.3	101.8	95.1	89.6	106.2	93.9	89.6	104.7
Q3	97.5	94.4	103.3	96.1	88.2	108.9	94.1	88.3	106.6
Q4	97.8	93.8	104.3	96.9	87.0	111.4	94.2	87.1	108.1
1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	98.2 98.6 99.6 100.3	93.5 93.5 93.9 93.9 93.9	105.1 105.5 106.1 106.8	96.6 97.1 98.3 99.7	86.4 86.0 85.9 85.7	111.8 112.8 114.4 116.4	95.0 95.1 95.2 95.7	86.7 86.6 86.8 86.7	109.6 109.7 109.7 110.4
1994 Q1 Q2	101.0	93.7	107.8	100.6 102.6	85.2 84.8	118.2 121.1	97.2 98.4	86.3 86.0	112.6 114.4

Gross domestic product for whole economy.
 The employed labour force comprises, employees in employment, the self-employed, and HM Forces. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the resons 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*, Septence 1993.

EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries 1.11

DEAT BRITAIN	OVERTIM	E		eres and	and the second	SHORT-	TIME			Sector Comme		der and			Carlo Ser
NEAT D.	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime	worked	Stood of whole w	f for eek	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of	f for whole	or part of	week	
	overtime	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	st	Opera-	Percent-	Hours lo	st	
	(000)		operative working over- time	(minion)	adjusted	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the week	(000)	opera- tives	Actual (000)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
989 990 991 992 993	1,394 1,322 1,055 998 938	37.6 37.7 34.6 34.6 32.7	9.6 9.4 9.1 9.5 9.7	13.44 12.44 9.63 9.46 9.09		3 7 8 6 4	119 263 323 215 138	19 15 52 41 27	183 132 478 382 242	9.5 9.0 9.3 9.4 8.6	22 22 60 46 31	0.6 0.6 2.0 1.5 0.7	302 395 800 597 381		13.7 19.6 13.6 12.8 12.2
eek ended 992 July 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	1,031 949 950	35.7 33.0 33.1	9.6 9.5 9.9	9.94 9.02 9.38	9.54 9.22 9.16	2 3 5	75 120 189	23 26 33	246 260 288	10.7 10.1 8.8	25 29 38	0.9 1.0 1.3	321 380 478	511 497 579	12.9 13.1 12.7
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 18	1,004 994 916	35.1 34.9 32.3	9.6 9.6 9.8	9.65 9.59 8.99	8.95 9.11 8.45	4 7 11	134 266 440	34 47 51	307 372 521	9.0 7.9 10.2	37 54 63	1.3 1.9 2.2	440 638 961	572 622 922	11.8 11.8 15.3
993 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	879 898 892	31.1 31.8 31.4	9.5 9.8 9.5	8.33 8.77 8.51	9.20 9.09 9.13	6 10 4	240 370 151	54 54 45	482 532 415	8.9 9.9 9.3	60 63 49	2.1 2.2 1.7	722 903 576	570 586 434	12.0 14.3 11.9
Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11	844 967 918	29.8 34.0 32.0	9.3 9.7 9.6	7.89 9.42 8.84	8.13 9.26 9.02	333	100 110 127	25 22 25	192 154 278	7.8 7.0 11.2	27 25 28	1.0 0.9 1.0	292 264 405	232 359 487	10.7 10.6 14.4
Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	1,036 886 948	35.8 30.5 32.6	10.0 10.1 9.8	10.33 8.98 9.27	9.86 9.15 9.11	1 1 3	20 30 111	24 15 12	152 130 74	6.5 8.6 6.4	24 16 15	0.8 0.6 0.5	172 160 184	291 226 234	7.1 10.1 12.7
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	1,012 977 1,001	34.7 33.5 34.7	9.6 9.5 9.6	9.73 9.32 9.65	9.13 8.98 9.18	4 5 2	157 171 73	13 22 18	125 202 169	9.5 9.3 9.2	17 26 20	0.6 0.9 0.7	283 373 242	350 341 225	16.3 14.3 11.9
994 Jan 14 Feb 1 Mar 11	920 939 993	32.1 32.7 34.7	9.2 9.2 9.5	8.46 8.65 9.40	9.30 9.22 9.72	4 5 3	151 175 94	19 24 22	152 251 199	8.2 10.7 9.2	23 28 24	0.8 1.0 0.9	303 426 292	245 255 230	13.5 15.1 12.1
Apr 15 R May 13 R Jun 10	942 932 971	33.0 32.6 33.9	9.5 9.6 9.6	8.93 8.91 9.29	9.25 8.65 9.39	3 2 3	115 77 113	15 13 11	152 115 97	10.0 9.1 8.9	18 15 14	0.6 0.5 0.5	267 192 210	228 246 240	14.7 13.1 15.1
C 1980 eek ended 10 June 1994														and the	
draction of metal es & minerals (21/23) etal Manufacturing (22)	11.2 25.2	58.5 32.3	16.6 9.6	0.2 0.2		-	:	0.1	0.5	7.5	- 0.1	0.1	0.5		7.5
prometallic mineral products (24)	36.9	35.9	12.0	0.4		0.3	11.4	0.1	0.9	6.9	0.4	0.4	12.3		28.6
lan-made fibres (25/26) etal goods nes (31)	42.1 93.4	27.0 45.6	10.1 9.1	0.4 0.9		:	0.1 1.0	1.7	16.3	- 9.5	1.7	0.8	0.1		37.7
echanical engineering (32)	172.6	45.9	9.7	1.7		0.2	7.7	1.4	11.0	8.0	1.6	0.4	18.7		11.9
data processing equipment (33) ectrical and	4.5	16.7	9.2	-		-	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	0.5		37.7
engineering (34) ires,cables,battteries & other electrical	75.6	28.4	9.4	0.7		0.6	22.8	0.2	2.7	11.3	0.8	0.3	25.5		30.3
equipment (341/342) dustrial electrical	26.8	35.7	11.4	0.3		0.6	21.3	-	1.5	39.0	0.6	0.8	22.8		37.8
equipment (343) equipment (344)	16.5	28.9	8.0	0.1					0.4	- 88		- 0.1	-		-
her electronic equipment (345)	13.9	24.3	7.8	0.1		-		0.2	0.8	5.2	0.2	0.3	0.8		5.2
stallation (346-348) ptor vehicles (35)	10.4 47.8	24.5 31.8	9.5	0.1		0.7	1.5		-	-	0.7	0.1	1.5		37.7
her transport equipment (36)	33.2	31.6	8.6	0.3		0.2	6.3	-		-	0.2	0.5	6.3		37.7
engineering (37) od, drink and	18.6	35.1	8.9	0.2		-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.2		37.7
tobacco (41/42) tod (411-423) coholic,soft drink &	126.2 112.6	32.9 33.9	9.4 9.5	1.2 1.1		0.1 0.1	4.5 4.5	0.1 0.1	1.1 1.1	17.4 17.4	0.2 0.2	0.1	5.6 5.6		30.6 30.6
ather goods (44)	29)13.6 45.5	26.6 33.7	8.6 9.8	0.1 0.4		0.1	3.7	1.2	9.0	7.9	1.2	0.9	12.7		10.2
otwear & clothing (45) otwear (451)	29.2 6.2	25.6 14.4 22.1	8.4 5.9 4.7	0.2		0.1	5.5	4.8 2.5	36.9 17.8	7.6 7.0	5.0 2.5	2.5	42.5		8.5 7.0
& fur goods (453/456) busehold textiles (455) mber and wooden	18.3 4.6	12.2 18.7	5.4 9.1	0.1		0.1	5.5	2.3	19.1	8.4	2.4	1.6	24.6		10.1
turniture (46) per, printing and	49.1	32.4	9.3	0.5		0.6	21.4	0.2	0.9	5.6	0.7	0.5	22.2		30.9
per and paper products (471/472)	76.9	30.5	10.2	0.8		-	0.1	0.4	11.5	25.9	0.4	0.2	11.6		26.0
publishing (475)	48.4	29.0	9.2	0.3			0 1	0.4	0.1	4.0	- 0.4	-	0.1		4.0
her manufacturing (49) manufacturing (2-4)	68.3 10.7 970.5	46.1 24.6 33.9	9.8 8.8 9.6	0.7 0.1 9.3		3.0	113.2	0.8	6.4 97.2	4.3 7.8 8.9	0.4 0.8 14.0	1.9 0.5	6.4 210.4		4.3 7.8 15.1

vie: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification group number of industries included.

1.12 EMPLOYMENT Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	TAL WEEKLY HO	OURS WORKER	D BY ALL OPER	RATIVES	INDEX OF A	VERAGE WEEKL	Y HOURS WOR	KED PER OPE	RATIVE
SIC 1980 classes	All manu- facturing industries 21-49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42	All manu- facturing industries 21-49	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment 35, 36	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing 43-45	Food, drink, tobacco 41, 42
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	97.1 90.3 78.4 73.9 72.6	98.4 88.6 75.2 69.8 67.5	90.3 90.0 76.9 69.5 63.2	90.3 79.4 68.5 67.3 69.4	95.5 91.3 88.3 84.0 80.7	101.0 100.6 99.3 99.5 98.0	100.7 100.4 98.2 98.3 97.6	104.2 105.0 102.0 100.2 99.2	98.7 98.3 97.4 98.0 98.3	101.2 100.8 99.9 99.9 99.0
Veek ended 1992 Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	74.3 73.6 73.2	68.8	70.7	66.8	84.1	99.9 99.8 99.5	97.9	100.5	97.7	100.0
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 18	72.5 72.2 71.4	67.5	63.4	65.8	82.4	99.0 99.1 98.2	97.6	98.8	97.5	99.1
1993 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	72.1 72.1 72.3	67.5	65.0	67.7	81.7	98.7 98.8 98.6	97.7	99.3	98.0	98.8
Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11	72.0 72.4 72.5	67.7	63.6	69.0	80.8	97.6 98.4 97.9	97.6	99.7	97.9	99.0
Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	73.1 72.8 73.0	67.6	62.3	70.5	80.1	98.1 97.7 97.8	97.5	98.7	98.6	99.3
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	73.1 73.0 73.0	67.2	61.9	70.6	80.3	97.7 97.4 97.6	97.5	99.2	98.6	98.8
1994 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	73.2 73.2 73.0	67.9	62.1	70.9	77.6	97.6 97.2 98.3	98.1	100.0	99.1	98.8
Apr 15 R May 13 R Jun 10	73.5 73.2 73.5	67.8	59.9	68.9	77.5	97.4 96.7 97.3	97.6	98.8	98.4	98.0

1.13 EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time

Operatives in manufacturing industries in June 1994 : regions

	Overtime	-214-01-01-0	Sector Sec		Short-tim	e							
			Hours of o worked	vertime	Stood off week	for whole	Working	part of week	(Stood off or part of	for whole we f week	eek	
				3				Hours los	st			Hours lo	st
Week ended June 10 1994	Operatives (000)	Percent age of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	(000)	Opera- tives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Opera- tives (000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the work	Opera- tives (000)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	(000)	Average per operative on short time
Analysis by region													
South East	190.9	34.6	9.8	1,864.3	0.3	11.4	1.8	13.0	7.2	2.1	0.4	24.3	11.6
Greater London *	57.3	31.8	10.4	596.1	0.3	11.2	1.3	8.3	6.2	1.6	0.9	19.4	11.9
East Anglia	42.5	38.2	10.6	452.3			1.0	7.5	7.2	1.0	0.9	7.5	7.2
South West	75.2	37.8	8.6	645.8		0.9	0.4	2.0	5.0	0.4	0.2	3.0	6.9
West Midlands	139.5	34.3	8.9	1,246.7			0.7	4.8	6.5	0.7	0.2	4.8	6.5
East Midlands	111.4	34.6	9.8	1,094.4		1.2	2.9	27.4	9.6	2.9	0.9	28.6	9.9
Yorkshire and Humberside	123.0	38.5	9.9	1,224.0	0.3	12.2	1.8	16.7	9.4	2.1	0.7	28.9	13.8
North West	112.6	31.2	9.7	1,093.0	1.1	41.7	1.9	21.5	11.4	3.0	0.8	63.2	21.1
North	47.6	26.8	9.6	456.3	0.4	15.2	0.3	2.1	8.4	0.7	0.4	17.3	26.4
Wales	42.5	25.0	8.6	366.7		0.1	0.1	1.1	8.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	8.5
Scotland	85.2	34.3	9.9	845.5	0.8	30.6	0.1	0.9	16.0	0.9	0.4	31.5	36.3

* Included in the South East

Seasonally adjusted DPERATIVE Type Toda T

E SSENTIAL INFORMATION on basic rates of pay, hours and holiday entitlement contained in around 160 national collective agreements and statutory wages orders affecting manual employees. (For more details ring 071-273 5571).

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CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1 **UK Summary**

	MALE AND	FEMALE							THOUSAND			200 March		FEMALE	Self-Self-Self-Self-Self-Self-Self-Self-	and the second			THOUSANL
	UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOY	YED BY DURATION		MALE	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #	UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #	MARRIED	
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	
1990) 1991) Annual 1992) averages 1993)	1,664.4 2,291.9 2,778.6 2,919.2	5.8 8.0 9.8 10.4	1,660.8 2,286.1 2,765.0 2,900.6	5.8 8.0 9.7 10.3						1,232.3 1,737.1 2,126.0 2,236.1	7.5 10.7 13.2 14.0	1,230.4 1,734.0 2,118.6 2,225.7	7.5 10.6 13.1 14.0	433.2 554.9 652.6 683.1	3.5 4.5 5.3 5.6	430.4 552.1 646.5 674.9	3.5 4.5 5.3 5.5		1990) 1991) Annual 1992) averages 1993)
1992 July 9	2,774.0	9.8	2,765.3	9.7	33.6	26.1	369	2,359	46	2,108.7	13.0	2,117.7	13.1	665.3	5.4	647.6	5.3	215.0	1992 July 9
Aug 13	2,845.5	10.0	2,812.6	9.9	47.3	31.8	324	2,476	45	2,149.4	13.3	2,153.3	13.3	696.1	5.7	659.3	5.4	224.9	Aug 13
Sept 10	2,847.4	10.0	2,840.6	10.0	28.0	36.3	315	2,488	45	2,160.9	13.4	2,176.8	13.5	686.5	5.6	663.8	5.4	218.8	Sept 10
Oct 8	2,814.4	9.9	2,871.7	10.1	31.1	35.5	345	2,425	44	2,151.9	13.3	2,202.7	13.6	662.5	5.4	669.0	5.5	215.4	Oct 8
Nov 12	2,864.1	10.1	2,908.4	10.2	36.7	31.9	331	2,488	45	2,199.7	13.6	2,233.5	13.8	664.4	5.4	674.9	5.5	216.9	Nov 12
Dec 17	2,983.3	10.5	2,971.7	10.5	63.3	43.7	309	2,627	47	2,299.7	14.2	2,283.4	14.1	683.7	5.6	688.3	5.6	224.7	Dec 17
1993 Jan 14	3,062.1	10.9	2,962.6	10.5	-9.1	30.3	314	2,700	48	2,353.8	14.8	2,275.3	14.3	708.2	5.8	687.3	5.6	232.6	1993 Jan 14
Feb 11	3,042.6	10.8	2,959.0	10.5	-3.6	16.9	296	2,700	47	2,335.9	14.6	2,271.3	14.2	706.7	5.8	687.7	5.6	230.8	Feb 11
Mar 11	2,996.7	10.6	2,933.7	10.4	-25.3	-12.7	269	2,681	46	2,303.2	14.4	2,252.9	14.1	693.5	5.7	680.8	5.6	226.7	Mar 11
Apr 8	3,000.5	10.6	2,941.9	10.4	8.2	-6.9	301	2,653	46	2,304.2	14.4	2,257.7	14.2	696.3	5.7	684.2	5.6	231.0	Apr 8
May 13	2,916.6	10.4	2,919.7	10.4	-22.2	-13.1	257	2,613	46	2,248.4	14.1	2,243.3	14.1	668.1	5.5	676.4	5.5	219.3	May 13
June 10	2,865.0	10.2	2,915.1	10.3	-4.6	-6.2	248	2,572	45	2,209.2	13.8	2,239.9	14.0	655.8	5.4	675.2	5.5	213.7	June 10
July 8	2,929.3	10.4	2,917.2	10.4	2.1	-8.2	360	2,526	44	2,231.1	14.0	2,238.2	14.0	698.2	5.7	679.0	5.6	218.4	July 8
Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,921.5	10.4	4.3	0.6	309	2,609	42	2,234.4	14.0	2,235.3	14.0	725.6	5.9	686.2	5.6	225.4	Aug 12
Sept 9	2,912.1	10.3	2,902.0	10.3	-19.5	-4.4	290	2,581	41	2,207.2	13.8	2,221.5	13.9	704.9	5.8	680.5	5.6	214.1	Sept 9
Oct 14	2,793.6	9.9	2,850.9	10.1	-51.1	-22.1	305	2,450	39	2,135.5	13.4	2,186.6	13.7	658.1	5.4	664.3	5.4	201.5	Oct 14
Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,812.9	10.0	-38.0	-36.2	284	2,447	38	2,124.1	13.3	2,157.3	13.5	645.3	5.3	655.6	5.4	196.7	Nov 11
Dec 9	2,782.7	9.9	2,770.8	9.8	-42.1	-43.7	272	2,473	38	2,146.0	13.4	2,129.5	13.3	636.7	5.2	641.3	5.2	194.0	Dec 9
1994 Jan 13	2,887.1	10.2	2,790.6	9.9	19.8	-20.1	283	2,565	39	2,223.0	13.9	2,146.4	13.5	664.0	5.4	644.2	5.3	200.5	1994 Jan, 13
Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,752.9	9.8	-37.7	-20.0	272	2,532	37	2,184.3	13.7	2,114.8	13.3	657.1	5.4	638.1	5.2	195.9	Feb 10
Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,719.3	9.7	-33.6	-17.2	246	2,496	35	2,136.5	13.4	2,088.6	13.1	641.1	5.2	630.7	5.2	190.1	Mar 10
Apr 14	2,734.4	9.7	2,681.5	9.5	-37.8	-36.4	266	2,435	35	2,101.3	13.2	2,057.9	12.9	633.1	5.2	623.6	5.1	188.9	Apr 14
May 12	2,652.6	9.4	2,661.1	9.4	-20.4	-30.6	233	2,387	35	2,042.1	12.8	2,039.8	12.8	610.5	5.0	621.3	5.1	179.9	May 12
June 9 R	2,585.6	9.2	2,643.3	9.4	-17.8	-25.3	224	2,331	35	1,988.8	12.5	2,023.5	12.7	596.8	4.9	619.8	5.1	173.6	June 9 R
July 14 P	2,643.1	9.4	2,631.5	9.3	-11.8	-16.7	349	2,265	28	1,998.0	12.5	2,006.7	12.6	645.1	5.3	624.8	5.1	177.0	July 14 P
2.2 8	CLAIMANT U GB Summar	JNEMPLO y	OYMENT													CLA	IMANT UN	NEMPLO GB S	UMMENT 2.2
1990) 1991) Annual 1992) averages 1993)	1,567.3 2,191.5 2,672.4 2,814.1	5.6 7.9 9.7 10.3	1,565.5 2,187.0 2,660.3 2,796.9	5.6 7.9 9.6 10.2	3					1,159.1 1,660.4 2,044.6 2,155.4	7.2 10.5 13.0 13.9	1,158.1 1,658.0 2,037.9 2,145.7	7.2 10.5 13.0 13.8	408.2 531.1 627.8 658.8	3.4 4.5 5.3 5.5	407.4 529.1 622.5 651.2	3.4 4.5 5.3 5.5		1990) 1991) Annual 1992) averages 1993)
1992 July 9	2,663.8	9.6	2,659.7	9.6	32.8	25.4	357	2,262	45	2,026.1	12.9	2,086.5	13.3	637.7	5.2	623.2	5.3	205.3	1992 July 9
Aug 13	2,734.1	9.9	2,706.1	9.8	46.4	31.0	316	2,374	44	2,066.1	13.1	2,071.6	13.2	668.0	5.3	634.5	5.4	215.0	Aug 13
Sept 10	2,737.0	9.9	2,734.5	9.9	28.4	35.9	305	2,388	44	2,077.6	13.2	2,094.9	13.3	659.4	5.4	639.6	5.4	209.7	Sept 10
Oct 8	2,708.0	9.8	2,765.6	10.0	31.1	35.3	337	2,328	43	2,070.6	13.2	2,120.9	13.5	637.4	5.4	644.7	5.5	206.7	Oct 8
Nov 12	2,759.4	10.0	2,802.9	10.1	37.3	32.3	325	2,391	44	2,119.1	13.5	2,152.1	13.7	640.2	5.5	650.8	5.5	208.4	Nov 12
Dec 17	2,877.9	10.4	2,865.8	10.4	62.9	43.8	303	2,529	46	2,218.1	14.1	2,201.7	14.0	659.9	5.6	664.1	5.6	216.3	Dec 17
1993 Jan 14	2,954.1	10.8	2,857.0	10.4	-8.8	30.5	307	2,601	47	2,270.5	14.6	2,193.9	14.1	683.5	5.6	663.1	5.6	224.0	1993 Jan 14
Feb 11	2,935.4	10.7	2,853.3	10.4	-3.7	16.8	289	2,600	46	2,253.3	14.5	2,190.0	14.1	682.2	5.6	663.3	5.6	222.3	Feb 11
Mar 11	2,890.7	10.5	2,828.7	10.3	-24.6	-12.4	263	2,583	45	2,221.2	14.3	2,172.0	14.0	669.5	5.5	656.7	5.6	218.3	Mar 11
Apr 8	2,895.2	10.6	2,837.6	10.3	8.9	-6.5	295	2,555	45	2,223.0	14.3	2,177.4	14.0	672.2	5.5	660.2	5.6	222.4	Apr 8
May 13	2,813.7	10.3	2,816.3	10.3	-21.3	-12.3	251	2,517	45	2,168.7	14.0	2,163.5	13.9	645.0	5.5	652.8	5.5	211.3	May 13
June 10	2,762.2	10.1	2,811.5	10.2	-4.8	-5.7	241	2,477	44	2,129.8	13.7	2,159.9	13.9	632.3	5.5	651.6	5.5	205.8	June 10
July 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,813.2	10.3	1.7	-8.1	349	2,430	42	2,149.6	13.9	2,157.9	13.9	671.4	5.5	655.3	5.6	209.5	July 8
Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,816.7	10.3	3.5	.1	302	2,508	41	2,152.5	13.9	2,154.8	13.9	698.1	5.6	661.9	5.6	216.2	Aug 12
Sept 9	2,804.1	10.2	2,798.1	10.2	-18.6	-4.5	282	2,482	40	2,125.6	13.7	2,141.3	13.8	678.5	5.5	656.8	5.6	205.9	Sept 9
		0.0	2,748.5	10.0	-49.6	-21.6	297 277	2,356	38	2,056.5 2,046.1	13.3 13.2	2,107.2	13.6 13.4	634.2 622.5	5.4 5.3	641.3 632.9	5.4	193.7	Oct 14
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	2,690.8 2,668.7 2,682.7	9.8 9.7 9.8	2,711.5 2,670.7	9.7	-40.8	-42.5	266	2,380	37 37	2,068.2	13.3	2,051.7	13.2	614.6	5.2	619.0	5.2	186.7	Dec 9
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9 1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	2,690.8 2,668.7 2,682.7 2,786.9 2,741.8 2,678.9	9.8 9.7 9.8 10.2 10.0 9.8	2,711.5 2,670.7 2,691.0 2,653.5 2,620.3	9.7 9.7 9.8 9.7 9.6	-40.8 20.3 -37.5 -33.2	-42.5 -19.2 -19.3 -16.8	266 276 266 266	2,380 2,473 2,440 2,404	37 37 38 36 34	2,068.2 2,144.4 2,106.1 2,059.1	13.3 13.8 13.6 13.3	2,051.7 2,068.8 2,037.4 2,011.7	13.2 13.3 13.1 13.0	614.6 642.4 635.7 619.8	5.2 5.4 5.3 5.2	619.0 622.2 616.1 608.6	5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.2 5.1	186.7 193.7 189.1 183.3	1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9 1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 R	2,690.8 2,668.7 2,682.7 2,786.9 2,741.8 2,678.9 2,636.1 2,636.1 2,556.9 2,489.4	9.8 9.7 9.8 10.2 10.0 9.8 9.6 9.3 9.1	2,711.5 2,670.7 2,691.0 2,653.5 2,620.3 2,582.5 2,563.1 2,545.1	9.7 9.8 9.7 9.6 9.4 9.3 9.3 9.3	-40.8 20.3 -37.5 -33.2 -37.8 -19.4 -18.0	-42.5 -19.2 -19.3 -16.8 -36.2 -30.1 -25.1	266 276 266 266 266 228 216	2,380 2,473 2,440 2,404 2,344 2,298 2,244	37 37 38 36 34 32 32 30	2,068,2 2,144,4 2,106,1 2,059,1 2,024,3 1,967,0 1,914,1	13.3 13.8 13.6 13.3 13.0 12.7 12.3	2,051.7 2,068.8 2,037.4 2,011.7 1,981.1 1,963.8 1,947.6	13.2 13.3 13.1 13.0 12.8 12.7 12.6	614.6 642.4 635.7 619.8 611.7 589.8 575.3	5.2 5.4 5.3 5.2 5.1 4.9 4.8	619.0 622.2 616.1 608.6 601.4 599.3 597.5	5.2 5.2 5.2 5.1 5.0 5.0 5.0 5.0	183.2 186.7 193.7 189.1 183.3 182.0 173.3 167.0	Dec 9 1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 R

Revised. National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemploy claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1993 for 1993 and 1994 figures and after corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years. Workforce-based denominators have been revised back to 1971 at national and regional level to incorporatre revisions to the employ-in employment and self-employed components of the workforce in employment series. Fuller details are given in the article "Revised estimates of the workforce in employment in Gee Britain" in the May 1994 of the *Employment Gazette*.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

Change since previous month

> 0.0 0.3 -2.4

-5.7 -4.7 -4.8

-0.8 -3.5 -4.5

-4.1 -3.4 -2.1

-0.9

0.0 0.7 -0.6

-3.8 -2.5 -2.1

2.3 -2.0 -1.3

-2.8 -1.0 -0.5

-0.9

-0.8 1.1 -2.0

-3.7 -2.9 -2.7

2.5 -3.1 -2.2

-2.3 -0.8 -1.3

-0.7

-0.9 0.0 -3.0

> -6.2 -3.6 -3.7

2.2 -3.9 -3.8

-3.8 -2.9 -2.4

-1.9

Average change over 3 months ended

> -1.4 -0.2 -0.7

-2.6 -4.3 -5.1

-3.4 -3.0 -2.9

-4.0 -4.0 -3.2

-2.1

-0.5 0.0 0.0

-1.2 -2.3 -2.8

-0.8 -0.6 -0.3

-2.0 -1.7 -1.4

-0.8

-1.5 -0.2 -0.6

-1.5 -2.9 -3.1

-1.0 -1.1 -0.9

-2.5 -1.8 -1.5

-0.9

-1.7 -0.6 -1.3

-3.1 -4.3 -4.5

-1.7 -1.8 -1.8

-3.8 -3.5 -3.0

-2.4

Male

111.6 164.9 205.9 214.9

216.2 216.0 214.0

209.6 205.6 202.5

201.9 199.2 195.5

191.7 188.6 187.0

185.8

72.1 106.5 132.7 140.1

140.6 140.7 140.3

137.6 135.6 134.1

136.1 134.2 133.3

130.8 129.9 129.4

128.2

120.5 159.1 182.5 189.9

190.1 190.2 188.8

186.3 183.7 182.2

184.1 181.2 179.6

177.8 177.1 175.9

174.5

176.2 220.5 250.6 251.3

252.4 251.6 249.3

245.2 242.3 239.9

241.7 238.1 235.0

232.0 229.7 227.3

225.1

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #

Per cent workforce

> 5.7 8.4 10.3 10.9

> 11.0 11.0 10.9

> 10.7 10.5 10.3

10.3 10.1 9.9

> 9.8 9.6 9.6

9.5

5.1 7.2 9.0 9.5

9.5 9.6 9.5

9.3 9.2 9.1

9.2 9.1 9.0

8.9 8.8 8.8

8.8

6.7 8.7 9.9 10.3

10.3 10.4 10.3

10.1 10.0 9.9

10.0 9.9 9.8

> 9.7 9.6 9.6

9.5

7.6 9.3 10.6 10.7

10.8 10.8 10.7

10.4 10.3 10.2

10.3 10.1 10.0

9.9 9.8 9.7

9.7

Number

152.6 218.3 269.6 280.6

282.1 282.4 280.0

274.3 269.6 264.8

264.0 260.5 256.0

251.9 248.5 246.4

245.5

99.2 141.7 174.0 182.6

183.1 183.8 183.2

179.4 176.9 174.8

177.1 175.1 173.8

171.0 170.0 169.5

168.6

161.0 206.8 235.5 244.0

244.0 245.1 243.1

239.4 236.5 233.8

236.3 233.2 231.0

228.7 227.9 226.6

225.9

234.6 286.5 322.0 321.8

323.0 323.0 320.0

313.8 310.2 306.5

308.7 304.8 301.0

297.2 294.3 291.9

290.0

PER CENT WORKFORCE

Male

7.2 10.9 13.6 14.6

14.6 14.7 14.4

13.8 13.6 13.7

14.1 13.8 13.5

13.2 12.8 12.5

12.6

6.5 9.6 12.1 13.0

13.0 13.0 12.8

12.3 12.2 12.5

13.1 13.0 12.8

12.5 12.1 11.8

11.8

8.7 11.7 13.6 14.3

14.2 14.2 14.1

13.7 13.6 13.8

14.4 14.1 13.8

13.6 13.3 12.9

13.0

10.1 12.7 14.7 15.0

15.0 15.0 14.8

14.2 14.1 14.3

14.9 14.5 14.2

14.1 13.7 13.3

13.4

Female

3.7 4.9 5.9 6.1

6.2 6.4 6.3

5.9 5.7 5.6

5.8 5.7 5.6

5.6 5.4 5.2

5.6

3.3 4.2 5.0 5.1

5.2 5.4 5.3

4.9 4.8 4.7

5.0 5.0 4.9

4.8 4.7 4.6

4.9

3.9 4.7 5.2 5.3

5.4 5.7 5.5

5.1 5.0 4.9

5.2 5.2 5.1

5.0 4.8 4.7

5.2

4.4 5.0 5.4 5.4

5.5 5.8 5.7

5.1 5.0 5.0

5.3 5.2 5.1

5.0 4.8 4.7

5.1

AII

5.7 8.4 10.4 10.9

11.0 11.2 11.0

10.4 10.2 10.2

10.5 10.4 10.1

> 9.9 9.6 9.4

9.6

5.1 7.2 9.1 9.6

9.6 9.7 9.5

9.0 9.0 9.1

9.6 9.5 9.3

9.1 8.9 8.6

8.8

6.7 8.7 9.9 10.4

10.3 10.5 10.3

> 9.9 9.8 9.9

10.4 10.2 10.0

> 9.9 9.6 9.3

9.6

7.6 9.4 10.7 10.8

10.8 11.0 10.8

10.2 10.1 10.2

10.7 10.4 10.2

10.1 9.8 9.5

9.7

otes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

T 2.3

Female

41.0 53.5 63.7 65.8

65.9 66.4 66.0

64.7 64.0 62.3

62.1 61.3 60.5

60.2 59.9 59.4

59.7

27.1 35.2 41.2 42.5

42.5 43.1 42.9

41.8 41.3 40.7

41.0 40.9 40.5

40.2 40.1 40.1

40.4

40.5 47.8 53.0 54.1

53.9 54.9 54.3

53.1 52.8 51.6

52.2 52.0 51.4

50.9 50.8 50.7

51.4

58.4 66.0 71.4 70.5

70.6 71.4 70.7

68.6 67.9 66.6

67.0 66.7 66.0

65.2 64.6 64.6

64.9

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

-	NUMBER	JNEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTE	D #			THOUSAND	NUMBE		D
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change * since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST 1990) 1991) Annual	372.4 638.8	273.3 477.9	99.2 160.9 208.7	3.9 6.9 9.3	5.1 9.0 12.4	2.4 4.0 5.2	372.0 637.7 851.0	3.9 6.9 9.2			273.0 477.3 643.8	99.0 160.4 207.3	WEST MIDLANDS 1990) 152. 1991) Annual 218.	7 111.7 7 165.1 5 206.3	41.1 53.6 64.1
1992) averages 1993) 1993 July 8	929.9 930.7	698.7	229.6	10.2 10.3	13.6 13.6	5.9 5.9	925.6 930.8 932.0	10.2 10.3 10.3	0.7	-2.6 -0.2	698.0 700.8 699.9	227.6 230.0	1992) averages 270. 1993) 281. 1993 July 8 284.	215.6 2 216.4 2 216.4	66.3 67.8
Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14	942.4 931.6 897.6	693.8 673.0	241.5 237.8 224.6	10.4 10.3 9.9	13.5	6.1 5.7	928.6 912.6	10.2 10.1	-3.4	-0.5 -6.1	697.9 687.4	230.7	Aug 12 287. Sept 9 282.	210.9 213.8 8 204.6	69.0 64.2
Nov 11 Dec 9	886.1 885.7	666.9 670.7	219.2 215.0	9.8 9.8	12.9 13.0	5.6 5.5	899.5 882.2 887.1	9.9 9.7 9.8	-13.1 -17.3 4.9	-10.8 -15.5 -8.5	678.1 666.8 670.9	221.4 215.4	Nov 11 263. Dec 9 263.	7 201.3 3 202.3	62.4 61.2
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	905.0 893.9 875.1	685.4 676.1 661.9	219.6 217.8 213.2	9.9 9.6	13.1 12.8	5.6 5.4	872.7 860.2	9.6 9.5	-14.4 -12.5	-8.9 -7.3	659.2 649.6	213.5 210.6	1994 Jan 10 271. Feb 10 267. Mar 10 260.	208.2 204.5 7 199.5	62.7 61.2
Apr 14 May 12 June 9 R	862.3 838.7 818.0	651.2 634.1 618.1	211.1 204.6 199.9	9.5 9.2 9.0	12.6 12.3 12.0	5.4 5.2 5.1	845.8 838.5 831.5	9.3 9.2 9.2	-14.4 -7.3 -7.0	-13.8 -11.4 -9.6	638.1 631.7 625.5	207.7 206.8 206.0	Apr 14 256.0 May 12 247.8 June 9 R 242.0) 195.2 3 188.9 0 184.5	60.9 58.8 57.4
July 14 P	824.1	615.0	209.1	9.1	11.9	5.3	825.3	9.1	-6.2	-6.8	618.4	206.9	July 199 247.	7 186.0	61.7
1990) 1991) Annual 1992) averages 1993)	211.8 332.1 s 430.3 469.6	154.7 244.3 320.1 348.6	57.1 87.8 110.2 121.0	5.0 8.1 10.5 11.6	6.3 10.3 13.6 14.9	3.2 5.0 6.4 7.1	211.6 331.7 429.2 467.9	5.0 8.0 10.5 11.6			154.6 244.1 319.6 347.8	57.0 87.6 109.6 120.2	EAST MIDCACES 1990 99.4 1991 Annual 142.7 1992 averages 174.5 1993 183.8	72.2 106.7 133.2 140.8	27.2 35.4 41.6 43.0
1993 July 8 Aug 12	473.5 479.6 476.2	350.6 352.4 350.3	122.9 127.3 125.8	11.7 11.9 11.8	15.0 15.1 15.0	7.2 7.5 7.4	470.7 471.5 470.6	11.7 11.7 11.7	0.1 0.8 -0.9	-0.4 0.3 0.0	349.2 349.3 349.0	121.5 122.2 121.6	1993 July 8 183.8 Aug 12 185.8 Sopt 183.1	140.0 140.2 138.5	43.9 45.6 44.6
Oct 14 Nov 11	461.2 454.8	341.3 337.8 338.8	120.0 117.1 115.4	11.4 11.3 11.3	14.6 14.4 14.5	7.1 6.9 6.8	465.0 460.4 453.5	11.5 11.4 11.2	-5.6 -4.6 -6.9	-1.9 -3.7 -5.7	345.5 342.5 338.2	119.5 117.9 115.3	Oct 14 174.0 Nov 11 172.5 Dec 9 175.5) 132.8 5 132.2 135.2	41.2 40.2 40.1
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	457.8 454.9 450.0	341.8 339.2 335.9	116.0 115.6 114.1	11.3 11.3 11.1	14.6 14.5 14.4	6.8 6.8 6.7	455.6 451.3 447.0	11.3 11.2 11.1	2.1 -4.3 -4.3	-3.1 -3.0 -2.2	339.7 336.2 333.2	115.9 115.1 113.8	1994 Jan 12 183.5 Feb 182.3 Mar 10 179.1	141.5 140.1 137.8	42.4 42.2 41.3
Apr 14 May 12 June 9 R	446.5 438.2 431.5	333.2 327.3 322.1	113.3 111.0 109.4	11.1 10.9 10.7	14.2 14.0 13.8	6.7 6.5 6.4	440.9 437.6 434.7	10.9 10.8 10.8	-6.1 -3.3 -2.9	-4.9 -4.6 -4.1	328.6 325.7 323.1	112.3 111.9 111.6	Apr 14 175.6 May 12 170.4 June 9 1 165.8	134.7 130.8 127.2	40.9 39.6 38.6
July 14 P	435.1	321.6	113.5	10.8	13.8	6.7	432.3	10.7	-2.4	-2.9	320.4	111.9	July 14 P 169.1	127.3	41.8
EAST ANGLIA	37.5	27.3	10.2	3.7	4.7	2.3	37.4	3.7 5.8			27.2 44.0	10.2 14.9	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBI 1990) 161.3 1991) Annual 207.4	120.6	40.6
1991) Annuar 1992) average 1993)	s 77.7 84.0	58.3 63.1	19.4 20.9	7.6 8.2	9.9 10.7	4.5 4.7	77.3 83.4	7.6 8.1			58.1 62.8	19.2 20.7	1992) averanos 236.6 1993) 245.6	183.1 190.8	48.0 53.5 54.8
1993 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	83.2 83.4 81.6	62.3 61.8 60.6	20.9 21.6 20.9	8.1 8.1 7.9	10.6 10.5 10.3	4.7 4.9 4.7	84.2 84.1 83.2	8.2 8.2 8.1	-0.1 -0.9	-0.3 0.0 -0.3	63.4 63.1 62.4	20.8 21.0 20.8	1993 July 8 244.5 Aug 12 248.3 Sept 9 244.6	189.0 189.6 187.9	55.6 58.7 56.8
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	78.4 78.2 79.0	58.6 58.5 59.4	19.8 19.8 19.5	7.6 7.6 7.7	10.0 9.9 10.1	4.5 4.5 4.4	81.7 80.2 78.3	7.9 7.8 7.6	-1.5 -1.5 -1.9	-0.8 -1.3 -1.6	61.4 60.1 58.7	20.3 20.1 19.6	Oct 14 234.6 Nov 11 232.6 Dec 9 234.7	181.9 181.1 183.7	52.6 51.5 51.0
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	83.9 82.7 80.8	63.2 62.2 60.8	20.7 20.5 20.0	8.1 8.0 7.8	10.7 10.6 10.3	4.7 4.6 4.5	80.1 78.2 76.8	7.8 7.6 7.5	1.8 -1.9 -1.4	-0.5 -0.7 -0.5	60.3 58.7 57.6	19.8 19.5 19.2	1994 Jan 13 245.7 Feb 10 241.6 Mar 10 236.7	191.8 188.0 184.4	53.9 53.5 52.3
Apr 14 May 12 June 9 R	78.8 75.4 72.3	59.1 56.6 54.1	19.6 18.8 18.2	7.6 7.3 7.0	10.0 9.6 9.2	4.4 4.3 4.1	75.5 74.7 74.4	7.3 7.3 7.2	-1.3 -0.8 -0.3	-1.5 -1.2 -0.8	56.6 55.9 55.4	18.9 18.8 19.0	Apr 14 233.4 May 12 226.8 June 9 R 221.1	181.7 176.9 172.3	51.7 49.9 48.9
July 14 P	72.7	53.8	18.9	7.1	9.1	4.3	73.9	7.2	-0.5	-0.5	55.0	18.9	July 14 P 226.4 NORTH WEST	173.1	53.3
1990) 1991) Annual 1992) average 1993)	97.3 161.2 s 208.9 217.8	69.8 121.1 158.7 164.6	27.5 40.1 50.2 53.2	4.3 6.9 9.2 9.5	5.4 9.1 12.4 12.7	2.8 4.1 5.2 5.5	97.2 160.7 207.8 216.4	4.3 6.9 9.2 9.5			69.7 120.9 158.1 163.8	27.4 39.9 49.7 52.6	1990) 1991) Annual 1992) averages 1993) 324.3	176.4 220.9 251.6 252.7	58.5 66.3 72.1 71.5
1993 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	213.6 215.8 213.0	161.5 161.3 159.5	52.2 54.4 53.5	9.4 9.4 9.3	12.5 12.5 12.3	5.4 5.6 5.5	217.3 216.8 215.1	9.5 9.5 9.4	-0.4 -0.5 -1.7	-1.4 -0.6 -0.9	164.5 163.5 162.2	52.8 53.3 52.9	1993 July 8 325.7 Aug 12 329.4 Sept 9 324.0	252.6 252.9 249.5	73.1 76.5 74.6
Oct 14 Nov 11	205.5 204.9 207.2	154.5 154.1 156.7	51.0 50.9 50.5	9.0 9.0 9.1	12.0 11.9 12.1	5.3 5.2 5.2	211.0 206.8 202.7	9.2 9.1 8.9	-4.1 -4.2 -4.1	-2.1 -3.3 -4.1	159.2 155.9 153.2	51.8 50.9 49.5	Oct 14 307.1 Nov 11 304.7 Dec 9 306.5	239.4 238.3 240.7	67.7 66.4
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	217.1 212.8 205.9	163.7 160.2 155.3	53.4 52.6 50.6	9.5 9.3 9.0	12.7 12.4 12.0	5.4 5.3 5.1	205.2 201.5 198.7	9.0 8.8 8.7	2.5 -3.7 -2.8	-1.9 -1.8 -1.3	155.1 152.2 150.2	50.1 49.3 48.5	1994 Jan 13 320.5 Feb 10 313.7 Mar 10 306 9	250.7 245.2 240.0	69.8 68.5
Apr 14 May 12	199.6 192.1	151.1 145.6	48.5 46.5	8.7 8.4 8.1	11.7 11.3 10.9	4.9 4.7 4.5	194.8 194.3 193.1	8.5 8.5 8.5	-3.9 -0.5 -1.2	-3.5 -2.4 -1.9	147.1 146.4 145.3	47.7 47.9 47.8	Apr 14 303.6 May 12 294.0 June 9 B 285.0	237.3 230.5	66.3 63.5
July 14 F	2 187.2	140.3	47.2	8.2	10.8	4.8	191.1	8.4	-2.0	-1.2	143.3	47.8	July 14 P 292.8	223.8	67.5

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

Rates #

15.0 9.6 8.7 14.6 9.1

8.8 7.7 9.0 7.8 10.8

 $\begin{array}{c} 10.0\\ 11.6\\ 7.2\\ 7.5\\ 12.2\\ 10.7\\ 10.5\\ 9.4\\ 10.6\\ 9.4\\ 10.6\\ 9.4\\ 10.6\\ 9.4\\ 10.6\\ 12.6\\ 7.8\\ 11.5\\ 7.8\\ 9.4\\ 12.6\\ 7.8\\ 9.4\\ 12.6\\ 7.8\\ 9.4\\ 12.6\\ 7.8\\ 9.4\\ 12.6\\ 12$

6.2 15.8 8.5 12.2 16.5

10.7 5.5 12.3 7.2 13.4

9.6 4.8 7.9 7.8 8.3

11.8 12.0 12.2 10.8 6.2

8.9 5.4 13.2 9.5 5.5

12.6 9.2 10.9 8.0 7.3

17.0 12.0 6.9 7.6 12.5

16.1 7.6 7.0 9.8 9.9

5.6 7.4 12.5 7.4 15.5

10.6 6.4 8.4 7.3 10.6

per cent per cent employees workforce and unemployed

> 11.8 8.0 7.4 10.2 7.3

7.7 5.7 7.8 5.7 8.1

8.6 10.3 6.2 6.6 9.9

9.1 3.8 3.5 6.5 8.8

7.8 9.2 7.7 8.3 5.2

8.4 9.3 13.8 11.0 6.9

9.0 10.8 6.8 4.4 4.0

6.9 9.4 14.0 4.8 9.8

5.1 14.1 7.7 8.9 14.3

9.0 4.8 11.1 5.9 10.4

7.7 4.1 7.0 6.7 7.2

10.5 8.3 10.4 8.5 5.4

7.5 3.9 9.8 8.5 4.1

11.0 7.7 9.5 7.0 6.4

13.6 10.2 5.4 5.7 10.7

14.3 6.5 5.8 8.2 8.7

4.0 5.3 11.2 6.1 13.2

8.4 5.0 6.9 6.4 6.9

usemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at July 14 1994

N		EMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAL	LLY ADJUSTE	D #	. 4		THOUSAND	-	Unemproym	lentby	Male	Female	All	Rate #	141334		Male	Fomale	All
Ā	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female						_	per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent s workforce				
NORTH -	122.9	93.4	29.5	8.7	11.5	4.9	122.7	8.7			93.3	29.4		TRAVEL-TO-WOR	K AREAS	•					Hastings Haverhill Heathrow	5,925 863 42.095	1,649 312 15,111	7,574 1,175 57,206
1991) Annual 1992) averages 1993)	143.7 157.8 169.3	111.1 123.9 134.9	32.6 34.0 34.6	10.3 11.1 12.0	13.9 15.3 16.7	5.4 5.6 5.7	143.3 157.0 168.3	10.2 11.1 11.9			123.4 134.3	32.5 33.6 34.0		England Accrington and Ro	ossendale	2,861	815	3,676	7.8	6.5	Helston Hereford and Leominster	666 3,060	286 1,216	952 4,276
1993 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	170.2 171.1 170.7	135.3 134.7 134.9	35.0 36.4 35.8	12.0 12.1 12.1	16.7 16.7 16.7	5.8 6.0 5.9	170.4 171.2 170.4	12.1 12.1 12.1	0.3 0.8 -0.8	0.7 0.9 0.1	136.3 136.6 136.1	34.1 34.6 34.3		Alfreton and Ashire Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	ein ein	1,126 1,299 2,473	333 599 670	1,459 1,898 3,143	10.4 12.1 5.9 9.2	9.3 9.5 5.2 7.6	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Base	14,290 812 3,897 1,062 en 874	5,223 340 1,447 352 425	19,513 1,152 5,344 1,414
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	164.8 165.1 166.0	131.6 132.2 133.7	33.2 32.9 32.3	11.7 11.7 11.8	16.3 16.3 16.5	5.5 5.5 5.4	168.3 166.5 165.0	11.9 11.8 11.7	-2.1 -1.8 -1.5	-0.7 -1.6 -1.8	134.7 133.1 132.2	33.6 33.4 32.8		Aylesbury and Wyc Banbury Barnsley	combe	8,515 1,802 7,876	2,874 709 2,097	11,389 2,511 9,973	6.7 8.8 14.4	5.6 7.4 12.6	Huddersfield Hull	6,468 17,096	2,304 5,339	8,772 22,435
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10	173.6 169.6	139.3 135.8 132.9	34.4 33.8 33.0	12.3 12.0 11.7	17.2 16.8 16.4	5.7 5.6 5.5	166.7 164.3 162.9	11.8 11.6 11.5	1.7 -2.4 -1.4	-0.5 -0.7 -0.7	133.8 131.7 130.4	32.9 32.6 32.5		Barnstaple and litra Barrow-in-Formess	Alton	2,415 3,493 3,697	904 1,352	3,153 4,397 5,049	10.8 11.4 6.0	8.6 9.7 5.4	Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	2,652 6,012 4,354	1,055 1,928 1,304	3,707 7,940 5,658
Apr 14 May 12 June 9 B	164.2 160.0 156.4	131.6 128.5 125.5	32.6 31.4 30.9	11.6 11.3 11.1	16.3 15.9 15.5	5.4 5.2 5.1	160.9 160.3 159.4	11.4 11.3 11.3	-2.0 -0.6 -0.9	-1.9 -1.3 -1.2	128.9 128.2 127.3	32.0 32.1 32.1		Basingeto Bath Beccles and Halesv Bedford Berwick-on Tweed	worth	4,463 1,078 5,044 623	1,761 450 1,741 195	6,224 1,528 6,785 818	9.0 9.5 9.4 8.3	7.7 7.3 8.3 6.8	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering & Market Harborou	2,236 788 136 ugh 2,205	823 320 43 828	3,059 1,108 179 3,033
July 14 P	159.7	126.2	33.5	11.3	15.6	5.5	159.5	11.3	0.1	-0.5	127.0	32.5		Bicester Bideford		892 1,164	404 381 21 941	1,296	7.5	6.1 11.5	Kidderminster King's Lynn and Hunstantor	3,046 n 2,933	1,060 997	4,106
WALES 1990) 1991) Annual	86.3 113.2	65.7 88.6	20.6 24.6	6.8 9.0	8.9 12.2	3.8 4.6	86.2 112.9	6.7 9.0			65.6 88.5 99.9	20.6 24.4		Birmingna Bishop Austrand Blackburn		3,868 5,076	995 1,307	4,863 6,383	12.3 11.9 9.8	10.3 8.5	Lancaster & Morecambe Launceston Leeds Leek	3,887 605 23,761 539	1,381 254 7,576 203	5,268 859 31,337 742
1992) averages 1993) 1993 July 8	127.2 131.1 130.9	100.2 103.2 102.1	27.0 28.0 28.8	10.0 10.4 10.4	13.7 14.4 14.2	5.0 5.1 5.3	130.4 131.5 132.3	10.3 10.4 10.5	1.0 0.8	0.3 0.7	102.7 103.4 103.7	20.7 27.6 28.1 28.6		sackpoor Bandford Bodmin and Liskear Bolton and bury Boston	ırd	451 2,126 13,732 1,590	174 704 4,109 556	625 2,830 17,841 2,146	6.8 11.9 10.2 9.4	7.0 5.1 8.7 8.8 7.7	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool	17,898 5,364 51,538	6,129 1,844 14,754	24,027 7,208 66,292
Aug 12 Sept 9 Oct 14	133.1 131.6 126.0	102.9 102.0 99.0	29.5 27.0	10.5	14.2	5.4 4.9	131.3	10.4 10.2	-1.0	0.3	102.9 101.3	28.4 27.6		Bournemouli Bradford		9,452 17,845	2,783 5,153	12,235 22,998	11.8 10.6	9.5 9.5	Loughborough & Coalville Louth & Mablethorpe	3,641	1,383	400,864 5,024 1,561
Nov 11 Dec 9	126.7 128.3	99.9 101.6	26.8 26.7 28.6	10.0 10.2 10.6	13.9 14.2 14.8	4.9 4.9 5.2	127.7 126.4 127.4	10.1 10.0 10.1	-1.2 -1.3 1.0	-1.5 -1.6 -0.5	100.6 99.9 100.4	27.1 26.5 27.0		pridgwater pridlington and Driff pridport	field	2,050 2,011 627	692 213	3,522 2,703 840	11.7 13.3 9.3	9.4 10.7 6.7	Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	3,009 808 2,284 301	978 320 871 103	3,987 1,128 3,155 404
Feb 10 Mar 10	131.5 127.8	103.5 100.7	28.0 27.1	10.4 10.1	14.4 14.0 13.7	5.1 5.0 4.9	126.4 125.2 123.3	10.0 9.9 9.8	-1.0 -1.2 -1.9	-0.4 -0.4 -1.4	99.6 98.5 96.8	26.8 26.7 26.5		inghton Iristol Iude Iurnley		24,961 710 2,550	5,760 8,411 233 676	22,875 33,372 943 3,226	14.4 9.8 13.9 8.2	11.9 8.7 9.6 7.2	Malvern & Ledbury Manchester Mansfield	1,477 58,717 7 125	536 17,220 1.662	2,013 75,937 8,787
Apr 14 May 12 June 9 R	120.6 116.8	95.1 92.0	25.5 24.8	9.5 9.2	13.3 12.8	4.7 4.5	122.2 121.5	9.7 9.6	-1.1 -0.7	-1.4 -1.2	95.9 95.0	26.3 26.5	B	urton-on sint ury St Echands uxton		4,133 1,419 1,080	1,436 629 417	5,569 2,048	9.2 6.0	8.1 5.1	Matlock Medway & Maidstone	729 18,747	275 5,819	1,004 24,566
July 14 P SCOTLAND	120.9	93.1	27.8	9.6	13.0	5.1	121.2	9.0	-0.3	-0.7	54.5	20.3		alderdale ambridge anterbury		5,876 6,107 4,047	2,138 2,375 1,161	8,014 8,482 5,208	9.8 6.0 10.8	8.6 5.1 9.0	Middlesbrough Milton Keynes Minehead	965 15,851 6,381 802	435 3,865 2,152 222	1,400 19,716 8,533 1,024
1990) 1991) Annual 1992) averages	202.5 220.2 241.0	148.7 165.5 183.8	53.8 54.7 57.3	8.2 8.8 9.6	10.6 11.7 13.0	5.0 5.0 5.2	202.0 219.3 238.8 243.3	8.2 8.8 9.5 9.7			148.5 165.0 182.5 187.7	53.6 54.3 56.3 55.7	0000	arlisle astleford and Pont hard	tefract	2,905 4,367 599	988 1,211 234	3,893 5,578 833	7.5 10.7 8.8	6.3 9.6 7.1	Morpeth & Ashington Newark Newbury	5,963 1,892 1,739	1,513 662	7,476 2,554
1993) 1993 July 8 Aug 12	246.4 254.2 253.9	189.5 191.8 191.2	62.4 62.7	9.9 10.2 10.2	13.9 13.9	5.6 5.6	246.4 245.9	9.9 9.8	1.8 -0.5	0.3	190.0 189.4	56.4 56.5	0	heltenhari heltenhari hesterfield	untree	6,621 4,479 7,237	2,548 1,567 2,011	9,169 6,046 9,248	8.7 8.2 13.0	7.3 7.0	Newcastle upon Tyne Newmarket Newquay	35,225 1,462 1,185	9,516 548 312	44,741 2,010 1,497
Sept 9 Oct 14 Nov 11	241.2 234.0 234.2	185.2 181.1 181.7	56.0 52.9 52.5	9.7 9.4 9.4	13.4 13.1 13.2	5.0 4.7 4.7	242.7 238.7 236.7 234.7	9.7 9.6 9.5 9.4	-3.2 -4.0 -2.0 -2.0	-0.6 -2.6 -3.1 -2.7	184.2 182.9 181.6	54.5 53.8 53.1	0000	hichester hippenham inderford and Ross rencester	s-on-Wye	3,623 1,957 2,022 708	1,125 809 768 284	4,748 2,766 2,790 992	7.9 8.7 11.1 7.4	6.4 7.0 8.8 6.1	Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich	1,915 596 6,488 2,978	638 293 2,421 1,099	2,553 889 8,909 4,077
Dec 9 1994 Jan 13 Feb 10	236.5 251.0 246.5	184.1 194.6 190.5	52.4 56.4 56.0	9.5 10.1 9.9	13.3 14.1 13.8	5.0 5.0	238.4 236.8	9.5 9.5	3.7 -1.6	-0.1 0.0	184.6 183.3	53.8 53.5	000	acton itheroe olchester		2,769 248 5.835	715 102 2.049	3,484 350 7,884	17.1	13.3 2.7	Norwich Nottingham	9,332 29,309	3,244 9,002	12,576 38,311
Mar 10 Apr 14	240.1 237.6	185.9 184.2	54.2 53.4	9.6 9.5 9.3	13.5 13.3 13.0	4.9 4.8 4.6	234.7 233.4 232.3	9.4 9.3 9.3	-2.1 -1.3 -1.1	-1.7 -1.5	182.0 181.3 180.4	52.1 51.9		proy oventry and Hinckle awley	еу	2,020 19,068 8,092	724 6,421	2,744 25,489	8.8 11.1	8.0 9.8	Oldham Oswestry Oxford	437 6,990 1,004 8,294	178 2,101 452 3,022	615 9,091 1,456 11,316
June 9 R July 14 P	226.3 241.2	176.4 181.9	49.9 59.3	9.1 9.7	12.8 13.2	4.5 5.3	230.8 232.4	9.2 9.3	-1.5 1.6	-1.3 -0.3	179.4 179.5	51.4 52.9	CODD	ewe omer and North Wa arlington artmouth and Kinger	alsham	3,338 1,455 3,843	1,276 475 1,114	4,614 1,930 4,957	9.6 9.6 9.6	4.9 8.5 7.4 8.3	Pendle Penrith Penzance & St.lves	2,147 559 1.837	667 244 582	2,814 803 2,419
NORTHERN IREL	AND 97.2	73.2	24.0	13.3	17.0	8.0	95.3	13.0			72.2	23.1	Di	erby evizes	sonuge .	638 11,677 802	232 3,586 328	870 15,263	11.1 9.9 8 7	7.2 8.9	Peterborough Pickering & Helmsley	7,444 286	2,441 134	9,885 420
1991) Annual 1992) averages 1993)	100.4 s 106.1 105.1	76.7 81.4 80.7	23.8 24.8 24.4	13.4 14.1 14.1	17.4 18.5 18.6	7.7 7.9 7.8	99.1 104.7 103.7	13.2 13.9 13.9			76.1 80.7 80.1	23.0 24.0 23.6		ss proaster wohester and Weyr	mouth	733 11,711 2,818	354 3,144 886	1,087 14,855 3,704	7.5 15.4 9.2	5.6 13.4 7.7	Poole Portsmouth Preston	13,036 4,744 12,968 9,165	4,207 1,369 3,909 3,074	17,243 6,113 16,877 12,239
1993 July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	108.3 109.4 108.0	81.5 81.8 81.6	26.8 27.6 26.4	14.5 14.7 14.5	18.8 18.8 18.8	8.6 8.8 8.5	104.0 104.8 103.9	13.9 14.0 13.9	0.4 0.8 -0.9	-0.1 0.5 0.1	80.3 80.5 80.2	23.7 24.3 23.7	D	idley and Sandwell inham istbourne	1 2	4,006 24,369 4,587 4,029	1,059 7,933 1,351 1,199	5,065 32,302 5,938 5,228	11.3 12.4 9.6	9.8 11.0 8.6	Redruth & Camborne Retford	8,542 2,744 1,778	2,628 802 575	11,170 3,546 2,353
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	102.8 100.8 99.9	78.9 78.0 77.9	23.9 22.8 22.1	13.8 13.5 13.4	18.2 18.0 17.9	7.7 7.3 7.1	102.4 101.4 100.1	13.7 13.6 13.4	-1.5 -1.0 -1.3	-0.5 -1.1 -1.3	79.4 78.7 77.8	23.0 22.7 22.3	E	esnam eter kenham		1,547 5,564	617 1,840	2,164	7.4 7.8	5.6 6.6	Ripon Rochdale	567 491 5,604	372 230 1,648	939 721 7,252
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	100.2 99.6 98.6	78.6 78.2 77.4	21.6 21.4 21.2	13.4 13.3 13.2	18.1 18.0 17.8	6.9 6.9 6.8	99.6 99.4 99.0	13.3 13.3 13.3	-0.5 -0.2 -0.4	-0.9 -0.7 -0.4	77.6 77.4 76.9	22.0 22.0 22.1	Fa Fo Ga	Imouth Ikestone iinsborough		1,380 4,044 1,228	345 417 1,005 435	1,208 1,797 5,049 1,663	10.8 16.0 15.5 12.9	8.0 12.4 12.8 10.9	Rotherham & Mexborough Rugby & Daventry Salisbury Scarborough & Filey Scutharco	12,408 2,932 2,314 2,433	3,138 1,225 829 852	15,546 4,157 3,143 3,285
Apr 14 May 12 June 9 R	98.4 95.7 96.2	77.0 75.1 74.6	21.4 20.7 21.6	13.2 12.8 12.9	17.7 17.3 17.2	6.9 6.6 6.9	99.0 98.0 98.2	13.3 13.1 13.2	0.0 -1.0 0.2	-0.2 -0.5 -0.3	76.8 76.0 75.9	22.0 22.3	00000	sport and Selby sport and Fareham antham eat Varme	n	4,724 2,364 3,807 1,262	1,469 911 1,448 542	6,193 3,275 5,255 1,804	9.0 10.4 9.4 7.9	8.1 9.1 8.2	Settle Shaftesbury	4,471 237 818	1,424 122 307	5,895 359 1,125
July 14 P	101.3	76.2	25.2	13.6	17.5	8.1	98.1	13.1	-0.1	-0.3	75.5	22.6	Gr	insby	hot	4,072	1,190	5,262 9,139	12.2	10.1 10.7	Shrewsbury Sittingbourne & Sheerness	25,176 2,503 4,597	7,655 949 1,408	32,831 3,452 6,005
	2,7 di												Ha Ha Ha	rrogate rtlepool rwich	ισι	9,188 1,869 5,356 844	3,241 778 1,244 225	12,429 2,647 6,600 1,069	6.7 6.3 17.3 17.1	5.6 5.3 15.4 14.2	Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	973 493 713 9,758 372	297 220 306 3,172 133	1,270 713 1,019 12,930

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 CLAIMANT UNE Area statistics Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at July 14 1994

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 25

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce				(per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding & Holbeach St.Austell	8,404 13,707 24,119 1,200 2,090	1,965 3,900 8,012 529 699	10,369 17,607 32,131 1,729 2,789	20.1 9.7 13.1 7.5 12.0	17.7 8.6 11.0 5.8 9.3	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,706 8,952 415 3,787	462 2,402 204 1,313	2,168 11,354 619 5,100	15.8 11.3 7.8 10.1	12.3 9.9 5.6 8.8
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	3,635 864 8,317 12,366 2,557	1,318 409 2,259 3,911 1,003	4,953 1,273 10,576 16,277 3,560	8.0 7.5 13.4 8.8 9.3	6.8 6.1 12.2 7.7 7.5	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath	6,772 2,013 452 1,141	13,109 1,480 543 2,146	50,594 5,933 2,011 8,107	14.0 17.8 21.9 13.2	12.4 15.1 18.0 11.3
Sudbury Sunderland Swindon Taunton Telford & Bridgnorth	1,206 18,540 5,872 2,642 5,266	468 4,612 2,095 893 1,822	1,674 23,152 7,967 3,535 7,088	10.1 14.6 7.2 7.6 9.0	7.8 13.1 6.4 6.3 7.9	Ayr Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire	3,379 309 501 4,337 359	791 2,038 600 1,449 823 552	3,163 10,431 2,310 6,404 3,167 2,959	19.0 21.3 17.3 22.5 18.4	15.8 18.6 14.5 18.9 15.0
Thanet Thetford Thirsk Tiverton Torbay	5,604 1,479 219 646 5,065	1,454 578 116 243 1,444	7,058 2,057 335 889 6,509	18.0 9.1 5.1 7.8 14.0	14.5 7.6 4.1 6.1 10.7	Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown Crieff	1,046 352 394 253	475 166 136 88	1,521 518 530 341	10.3 12.7 14.6 8.2	21.3 8.5 10.8 10.8 6.7
Torrington Totnes Trowbridge & Frome Truro Tunbridge Wells	507 651 2,900 1,586 4,710	190 252 1,065 562 1,554	697 903 3,965 2,148 6,264	13.8 11.0 8.0 8.1 6.7	9.3 8.0 6.8 6.6 5.4	Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dundee Dunfermline	3,020 1,579 7,839 4,885	1,012 582 2,637 1,611	4,032 2,161 10,476 6,496	12.6 8.4 12.2 12.9	18.0 11.4 7.4 11.1 11.6
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne Wakefield & Dewsbury Walsall Wareham & Swanage Warminster	483 9,809 13,789 674 477	188 2,853 4,241 245 219	671 12,662 18,030 919 696	5.0 11.5 12.7 8.4 10.8	4.2 10.3 11.1 6.7 8.5	Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk Forfar	19,325 1,024 5,194 597	6,102 540 1,592 329	25,427 1,564 6,786 926 638	8.3 9.2 11.2 10.3	7.5 8.1 10.1 8.6
Warrington Warwick Watford & Luton Wellingborough & Rushden Wells	4,685 3,961 21,791 2,967 1,788	1,498 1,558 7,143 1,112 712	6,183 5,519 28,934 4,079 2,500	7.4 6.7 9.0 8.6 10.0	6.8 5.7 7.9 7.4 8.0	Faserburgh Galashiels Girvan Glasgow Grospock	448 645 448 55,163 3,855	167 302 185 17,292	615 947 633 72,455 4 869	9.2 5.9 17.4 12.3	7.4 5.1 13.9 11.2
Weston-super-Mare Whitby Whitchurch & Market Drayton Whitehaven Widnes & Runcorn	3,831 734 877 2,898 5,691	1,286 208 363 813 1,648	5,117 942 1,240 3,711 7,339	12.5 13.0 8.4 11.8 12.4	10.1 9.4 6.2 10.4 11.4	Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall	839 386 233 1,825	276 156 101 458	1,115 542 334 2,283	9.0 6.6 9.9 14.6	7.7 5.8 7.7 13.0
Wigan & St. Helens Winchester & Eastleigh Windermere Wirral & Chester Wisbech	15,856 2,844 276 20,031 1,533	5,030 917 101 6,150 564	20,886 3,761 377 26,181 2,097	12.9 4.7 4.6 13.0 12.3	11.3 4.1 3.4 11.5 9.6	Inverness Irvine Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh	5,728 332 326 222	1,928 131 137 110	4,146 7,656 463 463 332	9.8 14.7 10.4 8.2 6.0	13.2 8.5 6.9 5.0
Wolverhampton Woodbridge & Leiston Worcester Workington Worksop	13,541 1,215 3,597 2,996 2,675	4,357 428 1,328 905 674	17,898 1,643 4,925 3,901 3,349	13.7 6.6 7.7 14.4 14.2	12.2 5.4 6.7 11.8 12.8	Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie	6,696 16,151 573 241	2,166 4,552 193 145	8,862 20,703 766 386	15.1 14.7 9.4 10.8	13.4 13.0 7.8 8.1
Worthing Yeovil York Wales	5,320 2,444 5,478	1,546 959 1,972	6,866 3,403 7,450	9.2 8.0 7.6	7.5 6.5 6.6	Newton Stewart North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles	1,191 403 315 267	496 167 134 95	1,687 570 449 362	9.5 6.8 6.2 8.0 7.9	8.0 5.3 4.6 6.9
Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor & Caernarfon Blaenau, Gwent & Abergaven Brecon	2,317 713 2,850 3,457 448	559 330 954 949 200	2,876 1,043 3,804 4,406 648	17.7 9.4 12.9 13.1 8.0	15.2 7.5 11.0 11.2 5.9	Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry Stirling	914 263 549 516 2,256	287 138 174 234 792	1,201 401 723 750 3.048	9.1 3.7 10.6 10.9 8.6	7.8 3.2 8.5 8.1 7.6
Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy & Colwyn	4,545 17,496 685 945 2,660	1,412 4,798 274 316 877	5,957 22,294 959 1,261 3,537	10.9 10.7 12.9 6.7 10.7	9.5 9.6 8.4 5.2 8.6	Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles Wick	727 442 641 1,240 572	288 151 161 343 142	1,015 593 802 1,583 714	13.6 14.0 11.8 14.0 16.4	11.2 10.8 10.1 11.6 12.9
Denbigh Dolgellau & Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	697 344 321 2,023 2,150	283 135 107 531 705	980 479 428 2,554 2,855	10.1 9.9 11.2 13.8 16.8	7.2 7.6 7.5 11.2 13.7	Northern Ireland Ballymena Belfast	1,879 37,485	785 13.109	2,664 50,594	10.7 14.0	8.9 12.4
Lampeter & Aberaeron Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli Machynlleth	523 217 580 2,708 279	188 119 283 865 92	711 336 863 3,573 371	11.5 9.2 9.3 11.8 9.0	7.9 5.9 6.6 10.1 6.5	Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Dungannon Epoiskillen	4,453 1,468 5,961 2,372 2,759	1,480 543 2,146 791	5,933 2,011 8,107 3,163	17.8 21.9 13.2 19.0	15.1 18.0 11.3 15.8 15.3
Merthyr & Rhymney Monmouth Neath & Port Talbot Newport Newtown	5,492 361 3,369 7,184 369	1,373 145 905 2,317 159	6,865 506 4,274 9,501 528	14.7 11.9 10.7 11.2 5.3	12.9 8.6 9.6 10.1 4.0	Londonderry Magherafelt Newry Omagh	2,759 8,393 1,710 4,955 2,344	833 2,038 600 1,449 823	3,592 10,431 2,310 6,404 3,167	19.1 21.3 17.3 22.5 18.4	18.6 14.5 18.9 15.0 21.3
Pontypool & Cwmbran Pontypridd & Rhondda Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog Pwllheli Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	3,302 5,715 530 472 5,484	943 1,464 205 179 1,756	4,245 7,179 735 651 7,240	10.8 11.4 10.9 10.8 8.9	9.6 10.1 8.7 8.0 7.7	Strabane	2,406	553	2,959	25.6	Liv

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 Employment Gazette, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1956 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues.
 Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Employment Department's NOMIS database. Unemployment rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1993 based denominators.

INITED	18-24				25-49				50 and o	ver			All ages	•		
KINGDOM	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AND FEN 1992 July Oci	457.7 464.4	180.9 159.7	184.7 195.5	823.3 819.7	650.2 652.1	317.9 314.3	540.2 572.9	1,508.3 1,539.3	162.8 163.7	86.4 90.5	180.3 187.0	429.5 441.2	1,282.6 1,293.1	586.1 565.7	905.3 955.6	2,774.0 2,814.4
1993 Jan	484.9	176.4	209.6	870.8	752.5	320.8	622.7	1,696.0	189.3	92.3	197.8	479.4	1,440.7	591.0	1,030.3	3,062.1
Apr	407.9	201.3	215.3	824.6	687.2	332.9	652.0	1,672.1	184.7	94.2	207.4	486.4	1,294.9	630.5	1,075.1	3,000.5
July	430.5	183.6	216.7	830.8	629.6	327.5	660.5	1,617.6	165.6	93.7	203.7	463.0	1,241.6	606.6	1,081.2	2,929.3
Ocl	426.0	139.6	209.9	775.5	606.7	287.7	656.5	1,550.9	152.6	93.4	204.2	450.2	1,200.1	522.5	1,071.0	2,793.6
1994 Jan	424.1	155.1	205.6	784.8	666.9	288.0	664.7	1,619.5	166.0	90.1	209.8	466.0	1,271.5	535.2	1,080.4	2,887.1
Apr	354.6	177.4	192.5	724.5	605.4	294.7	643.5	1,543.6	156.5	82.9	209.3	448.7	1,131.9	557.0	1,045.6	2,734.4
July	405.3	153.7	187.2	746.2	572.1	275.5	621.1	1,468.7	139.1	76.3	195.7	411.0	1,131.9	507.0	1,004.3	2,643.1
MALE 1992 July Oct	300.7 307.1	130.4 117.1	145.2 153.5	576.3 577.8	477.4 482.7	247.9 244.6	461.6 490.4	1,186.9 1,217.6	128.1 129.5	69.3 72.6	140.9 146.4	338.4 348.6	912.8 926.5	448.1 434.9	747.8 790.4	2,108.7 2,151.9
1993 Jan	325.5	127.0	165.5	618.0	564.5	247.6	534.7	1,346.8	150.9	73.6	155.6	380.1	1,048.8	449.2	855.9	2,353.8
Apr	274.7	142.4	169.9	587.0	509.1	255.0	559.6	1,323.8	145.8	74.6	163.1	383.6	938.2	473.3	892.7	2,304.2
July	280.6	130.5	169.5	580.6	459.8	250.9	566.9	1,277.5	128.5	74.3	160.2	363.0	877.7	456.7	896.7	2,231.1
Oct	279.8	100.4	163.6	543.8	447.2	219.3	562.9	1,229.4	118.2	73.8	160.7	352.7	853.7	394.4	887.4	2,135.5
1994 Jan	284.9	110.0	160.8	555.7	502.2	219.0	571.0	1,292.1	129.5	70.6	165.5	365.6	924.9	400.6	897.5	2,223.0
Apr	239.6	123.9	150.1	513.6	451.9	223.6	552.4	1,227.9	121.1	64.0	164.7	349.8	821.3	412.6	867.4	2,101.3
July	260.2	107.6	144.2	511.9	416.6	210.6	531.9	1,159.1	104.8	58.8	153.7	317.3	790.2	377.9	829.9	1,998.0
FEMALE 1992 July Oci	157.0 157.3	50.5 42.6	39.5 42.0	247.0 241.9	172.8 169.4	70.0 69.7	78.6 82.5	321.4 321.6	34.6 34.1	17.1 17.9	39.3 40.6	91.1 92.7	369.8 366.6	138.0 130.7	157.4 165.2	665.3 662.5
1993 Jan	159.4	49.4	44.0	252.8	188.0	73.1	88.0	349.2	38.4	18.7	42.3	99.4	391.9	141,9	174.4	708.2
Apr	133.2	58.9	45.5	237.6	178.0	77.9	92.4	348.3	38.9	19.6	44.3	102.8	356.7	157.2	182.3	696.3
July	150.0	53.0	47.3	250.2	169.8	76.7	93.6	340.1	37.1	19.4	43.5	100.0	363.9	149.9	184.5	698.2
Oci	146.2	39.3	46.3	231.7	159.5	68.4	93.7	321.6	34.4	19.6	43.5	97.5	346.4	128.1	183.7	658.1
1994 Jan	139.1	45.2	44.8	229.1	164.7	69.0	93.7	327.4	36.5	19.6	44.3	100.4	346.5	134.5	183.0	664.0
Api	115.0	53.5	42.4	210.9	153.5	71.1	91.1	315.7	35.5	18.8	44.6	98.8	310.6	144.3	178.1	633.1
Juty	145.1	46.1	43.1	234.2	155.6	64.9	89.1	309.6	34.2	17.5	42.0	93.8	341.7	129 1	174.3	645.1

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.6

55-59

2,084 2,864 3,391 3,207

3,230 7,182 17,405 12,527

9,807 7,921 7,263 10,253

14,367 10,275 4,481 18,694

134,951

813 1,204 1,116 1,031

1,067 2,422 6,075 4,200

3,579 2,724 2,296 2,975

3,868 2,470 1,151 5,888

42,879

2,110 2,930 3,462 3,266

3,283 7,301 17,805 12,769

10,023 8,100 7,501 10,548

14,790 10,579 4,685 20,660

139.812

838 1,267 1,164 1,060

1,095 2,467 6,282 4,293

3,680 2,793

2,369 3,083

4,018 2,575 1,220 6,414

44,618

55-59

60 and

757 1,147 1,077 1,090

1,136 2,635 6,769 5,271

4,318 2,231 823 832

372

60 and

765 1,176 1,095 1,111

1,149 2,686 6,928 5,357

4,391 2,299 853 861

388

31,561 1,997,980

over

30,741 1,921,795

All ages

54,032 70,213 95,614 70,811

59,527 134,781 284,832 203,101

164,508 118,648 84,826 131,922

180,746 131,368 54,151 82,715

29,058 42,387 48,238 29,663

23,129 50,888 105,647 67,885

57,358 35,587 21,557 30,203

34,147 20,166 8,458 15,620

619,991

All ages

54,932 71,677 98,264 73,672

61,378 138,087 292,163 208,401

169,467

88,115 137,246

188,710 136,981 57,564 98,751

29,754 44,307 50,470 31,754

24,305 52,322 108,786 69,751

59,360 36,822 22,384 31,538

35,770 21,021 9,002 17,795

645,141

50-54

2,692 3,622 4,352 4,072

4,109 9,045 20,935 14,373

11,374 8,568 6,706 10,045

14,514 11,044 4,914 10,051

140,416

1,305 1,878 1,854 1,601

1,486 3,462 7,767 5,089

4,126 2,948 2,183 2,993

3,949 2,665 1,289 2,271

46,866

2,735 3,693 4,424 4,156

4,187 9,215 21,342 14,654

11,620 8,741 6,893 10,374

15,031 11,491 5,197 12,164

145,917

1,341 1,995 1,933 1,652

1,536 3,551 7,968 5,209

4,225 3,020 2,259 3,097

4,144 2,780 1,376 2,666

48,752

50-54

AGE GROUPS

Under 18 18

877 819 1,303 1,141

851 1,631 1,957 561

9.619

650 1,300 1,547 383

> 250 72

24

7,513

AGE GROUPS

877 825 1,306 1,142

856 1,635 1,961 563

> 300 117

> > 22

9,644

652 1,306 1,549 386

7,540

156 208 260

to 2

156 208 260

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26

156 208 260

156 208 260 19

2,886 3,864 5,348 3,431

2,664 5,406 11,428 8,398

8,712 6,889 4,279 5,180

> 557 15

69.057

2,221 3,109 3,790 2,090

1,523 3,148 6,580 4,577

5,180 3,063 1,674 1,886

214

39.064

2,940 3,998 5,616 3,648

2,807 5,610 11,823 8,685

> 9,182 7,188 4,415 5,341

> > 559 16

71,828

2,289 3,247 4,097 2,273

1,649 3,269 6,815 4,761

5,556 3,185 1,736 1,952

> 217 10

41.056

19

2,849 3,096 4,643 3,456

2,734 6,139 12,680 7,279

> > 66

49,666

1,974 2,324 3,151 2,080

1,659 3,656 7,061 3,776

30

29.039

2,908 3,196 4,811 3,628

2,876 6,344 13,031 7,457

51,196

2,012 2,387 3,280 2,159

1,741 3,768 7,259 3,852

30

29.882

66

20-24

16,100 22,898 30,103 17,422

12,298 27,039 54,885 40,328

34,285 24,881 14,662 24,254

31,657 16,705 5,137 2,151

374.805

10,768 16,458 18,885 8,894

5,503 11,338 22,708 15,222

13,203 8,831 4,429 7,058

8,184 3,566 1,003 465

156,515

20-24

16,378 23,330 31,076 18,728

12,896 27,857 56,670 41,610

35,428 25,812 15,301 25,428

33,153 17,457 5,415 2,386

388.925

10,965 16,956 19,731 10,110

5,996 11,674 23,419 15,681

13,663 9,210 4,617 7,412

> 8,552 3,710 1,064

526

163 286

25-29

8,656 10,585 15,649 12,007

10,100 23,547 48,202 35,645

29,248 20,958 14,932 24,483

33,145 24,823 10,116 9,039

331,135

3,977 5,609 6,741 4,509

3,715 8,419 17,216 11,259

> 9,641 5,363 3,073 4,406

> 4,898 2,968 1,271 1,505

94,570

8,828 10,831 16,064 12,432

10,409 24,116 49,506 36,656

30,166 21,667 15,574 25,463

34,681 25,882 10,756 10,498

343.529

4,055 5,882 7,017 4,718

3,871 8,660 17,724 11,566

9,959 5,551 3,198 4,593

5,130 3,084 1,348 1,759

98,115

25-29

30-34

6,053 7,378 10,916 8,971

7,637 18,253 37,911 27,610

21,688 16,252 12,502 19,668

28,679 22,466 9,748 11,398

267,130

2,169 3,127 3,742 2,746

2,323 5,313 11,296 7,269

> 6,032 3,499 1,911 2,672

> 3,205 2,172 894 1,320

59,690

6,156 7,516 11,184 9,186

7,818 18,705 38,842 28,313

22,332 16,828 12,997 20,524

30,092 23,472 10,410 13,793

278,168

2,231 3,292 3,899 2,860

2,388 5,478 11,662 7,474

6,217 3,611 1,991 2,826

3,356 2,250 935 1,564

62,034

30-34

35-39

4,220 5,306 7,641 6,242

5,595 13,148 27,567 19,870

15,441 11,718 9,016 14,355

21,941 17,435 7,395 10,174

197,064

1,661 2,624 2,732 1,954

1,648 3,746 7,892 5,145

4,079 2,533 1,592 2,232

2,677 1,689 684 1,015

43,903

4,294 5,400 7,824 6,389

5,748 13,438 28,234 20,389

15,912 12,103 9,419 14,989

22,962 18,239 7,939 12,784

206,063

1,716 2,823 2,873 2,035

1,710 3,873 8,153 5,300

4,226 2,642 1,657 2,331

2,821 1,780 733 1,215

45,888

35-39

40-44

3,625 4,540 5,885 5,112

4,742 10,824 23,133 16,241

12,658 9,438 7,422 11,907

18,332 14,569 6,431 10,087

164,946

1,700 2,630 2,560 1,808

1,716 3,857 8,206 5,113

4,126 2,722 1,890 2,634

3,078 2,005 932 1,176

46,153

3,674 4,636 5,995 5,239

4,835 11,065 23,631 16,620

12,970 9,779 7,690 12,389

19,151 15,222 6,856 12,671

172,423

1,764 2,841 2,698 1,874

1,774 3,953 8,441 5,254

4,260 2,803 1,955 2,757

3,242 2,101

996 1,389

48,102

40-44

45-49

3,233 4,094 5,306 4,660

4,431 9,932 21,960 14,998

11,589 8,771 6,754 10,618

16,535 13,346 5,652 10,386

152,265

1,773 2,730 2,637 2,070

1,835 4,203 9,260 5,815

4,620 3,346 2,244 3,172

4,015 2,605 1,224 1,878

53,427

3,267 4,146 5,407 4,747

4,514 10,115 22,390 15,328

11,904 9,031 7,004 11,002

17,195 13,892 5,996 12,976

158,914

1,843 2,920 2,745 2,130

1,889 4,296 9,475 5,936

4,739 3,441 2,336 3,311

4,230 2,714 1,319 2,156

55.480

45-49

GREAT BRI

MALE

NITED KIN

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: July 14 1994

13.21.1.1.1.2	Re	gions	5			-	in and	in a	na series						1	-	_
Duration of		Male				Female	-			Male	05.40	50 cmd	A11	Female	25.40	50	
in weeks		18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	ages *	18-24	25-49	over	All ages '
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4	4 8	SOUTH E 14,386 10,111 11,530	AST 17,708 13,313 22,088	4,032 2,697 5,483	36,552 26,419 39,537	10,686 6,784 6,592	8,621 5,854 8,552	1,602 966 1,896	21,255 13,893 17,380	YORKSH 5,326 3,850 3,930	5,499 4,193 6,222	HUMBERS 1,208 853 1,516	IDE 12,160 9,024 11,834	3,761 2,344 1,912	2,379 1,489 1,986	385 233 395	6,651 4,156 4,414
8 13 26	13 26 52	10,921 22,674 29,633	24,932 53,739 69,891	6,242 15,400 19,142	42,466 92,268 118,884	5,806 11,628 13,919	9,422 19,306 22,937	2,205 5,026 6,152	17,747 36,342 43,174	3,870 7,651 10,076	7,090 14,058 17,506	1,767 3,933 5,086	12,873 25,820 32,747	1,683 3,434 4,150	2,092 4,501 5,130	466 1,100 1,362	4,379 9,178 10,708
52 1 104 1 156 2 208 2 Over 260 All	04 56 08 60	24,510 9,799 4,851 1,115 300 139,830	73,316 43,913 31,974 11,772 10,439 373,085	19,714 11,002 7,890 3,019 5,215 99,836	117,584 64,714 44,715 15,906 15,954 614,999	9,540 2,901 1,145 276 96 69,373	17,380 7,134 4,233 1,610 1,629 106,678	6,218 2,986 1,832 741 1,576 31,200	33,174 13,021 7,210 2,627 3,301 209,124	7,569 2,947 1,742 593 280 47,834	15,489 9,159 8,091 3,891 5,958 97,156	4,273 2,311 1,886 993 3,468 27,294	27,347 14,417 11,719 5,477 9,706 173,124	2,377 750 376 109 61 20,957	3,135 1,260 1,008 450 818 24,248	1,179 578 432 236 989 7,355	6,703 2,588 1,816 795 1,868 53,256
2 or less Over 2 and up to	4	GREATE 6,113 4,618 5,847	R LONDO 8,411 6,612 11 375	N (Include 1,502 1,115 2,342	d in South 16,177 12,471 19,760	4,861 3,320 3,524	4,344 3,144 4,603	715 431 875	10,048 7,026 9,159	NORTH 6,717 5,250 5,435	WEST 6,606 5,271 7,876	1,387 958 1,729	14,945 11,645 15,304	4,645 3,196 2,569	2,881 2,029 2,551	500 297 500	8,195 5,650 5,829
4 8 13 26	13 26 52	5,443 11,743 15,462	13,102 28,551 37,444	2,536 6,588 8,019	21,257 47,079 61.025	3,132 6,402 7.829	5,150 10,543 12,454	1,025 2,374 2,856	9,457 19,494 23,225	5,107 10,529 13,632	8,453 17,755 23,215	1,882 4,356 5,644	15,657 32,890 42,617	2,177 4,318 5,426	2,512 5,483 6,192	563 1,353 1,600	5,412 11,317 13,303
52 1 104 1 156 2 208 2 Over 260 All	04 56 208 260	13,427 5,317 2,704 654 211 71,539	41,397 24,672 17,903 6,826 7,251 203,544	9,169 5,419 3,954 1,660 3,277 45,581	64,013 35,408 24,561 9,140 10,739 321,630	5,811 1,716 713 185 67 37,560	10,438 4,416 2,615 986 1,060 59,753	3,156 1,576 987 407 922 15,324	19,427 7,708 4,315 1,578 2,049 113,486	10,646 4,037 2,130 796 446 64,725	22,021 12,741 9,999 4,801 9,175 127,913	5,140 2,715 2,066 968 4,520 31,365	37,827 19,493 14,195 6,565 14,141 225,279	3,427 1,017 444 143 80 27,442	4,182 1,780 1,046 592 1,005 30,253	1,453 713 433 251 1,195 8,863	9,076 3,515 1,926 986 2,280 67,489
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4	4 8	EAST AN 1,648 1,121 1,239	IGLIA 1,747 1,261 2,027	475 309 609	3,930 2,727 3,944	1,113 697 661	787 490 827	128 109 194	2,084 1,329 1,740	NORTH 3,118 2,696 2,745	3,890 3,379 4,655	965 643 1,081	8,076 6,812 8,627	2,020 1,614 1,267	1,292 953 1,228	219 154 242	3,641 2,779 2,837
8 13 26	13 26 52	1,043 2,149 3,007	2,238 4,671 5,902	651 1,528 2,095	3,980 8,384 11,024	560 1,160 1,317	853 1,780 2,125	254 454 589	1,700 3,435 4,048	2,545 5,508 7,502	4,841 10,260 13,143	1,062 2,591 3,543	8,568 18,461 24,228	1,020 2,069 2,765	1,310 2,753 3,313	250 646 858	2,669 5,572 6,959
52 1 104 1 156 2 208 2 Over 260 All	04 56 208 260	2,132 801 413 100 36 13,689	5,229 2,993 2,186 953 799 30,006	1,788 932 646 273 492 9,798	9,153 4,726 3,245 1,326 1,327 53,766	736 225 86 19 4 6,578	1,273 477 293 171 130 9,206	561 248 137 75 170 2,919	2,571 950 516 265 304 18,942	5,832 2,213 1,117 409 203 33,888	12,251 7,000 5,732 2,795 4,668 72,614	3,085 1,627 1,184 620 2,709 19,110	21,175 10,840 8,033 3,824 7,580 126,224	1,621 432 207 69 31 13,115	2,200 892 612 309 461 15,323	757 309 200 143 678 4, 591	4,578 1,693 1,079 527 1,170 33,504
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4	0 4 8	SOUTH V 4,400 2,620 2,901	WEST 4,963 3,263 5,355	1,250 729 1,470	10,751 6,691 9,879	3,064 1,652 1,514	2,137 1,356 1,860	422 282 488	5,715 3,367 3,972	WALES 3,067 2,620 2,198	2,763 2,235 3,194	567 330 717	6,481 5,256 6,205	2,211 1,644 1,040	1,203 861 1,074	217 104 204	3,687 2,690 2,398
8 13 26	13 26 52	2,752 5,263 7,033	5,681 11,793 15,266	1,722 4,163 5,229	10,274 21,375 27,582	1,281 2,570 3,224	1,921 4,292 5,128	523 1,198 1,552	3,811 8,165 9,945	2,228 4,155 5,821	3,560 7,286 9,917	692 1,739 2,311	6,558 13,276 18,078	843 1,813 2,070	1,063 2,342 2,605	211 532 645	2,179 4,757 5,352
52 1 104 1 156 2 208 2 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	5,238 2,029 1,078 279 87 33,680	13,679 8,223 6,618 2,603 2,322 79,766	4,837 2,532 1,814 741 1,443 25,930	23,771 12,784 9,510 3,623 3,852 140,092	1,750 531 210 52 17 15,865	3,364 1,367 856 328 487 23,096	1,431 663 461 193 461 7,674	6,550 2,561 1,527 573 965 47,151	4,385 1,647 808 259 107 27,295	9,227 5,533 4,581 2,040 2,541 52,877	2,275 1,157 895 421 1,359 12,463	15,894 8,337 6,284 2,720 4,007 93,096	1,208 311 139 35 12 11,326	1,754 714 446 204 309 12,575	653 213 211 106 333 3 ,549	3,618 1,323 796 345 659 27,804
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4	0 4 8	WEST M 4,857 3,981 4,129	IDLANDS 4,687 3,754 5,826	1,153 789 1,520	10,826 8,623 11,607	3,444 2,650 2,191	2,262 1,553 2,151	446 266 453	6,254 4,546 4,915	SCOTLA 4,537 5,017 5,196	6,098 5,786 7,716	1,251 873 1,514	12,158 11,936 14,840	3,228 3,412 2,550	4,727 2,552 2,474	960 341 451	9,150 6,469 5,770
8 13 26	13 26 52	3,573 7,643 9,963	6,214 13,609 17,642	1,626 4,340 5,520	11,531 25,737 33,177	1,790 3,659 4,764	2,311 4,980 6,059	576 1,393 1,805	4,787 10,146 12,674	4,059 8,270 10,551	7,648 15,296 19,418	1,765 3,750 4,726	13,795 27,737 34,883	1,749 3,251 3,740	2,366 4,852 5,280	476 1,169 1,293	4,830 9,573 10,428
52 1 104 1 156 2 208 2 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	8,598 3,886 2,166 659 275 49,730	18,756 12,690 10,637 4,598 5,952 104,365	5,565 3,391 2,644 1,083 3,570 31,201	32,934 19,967 15,447 6,340 9,797 185,986	3,138 1,112 490 146 73 23,457	4,131 1,931 1,329 582 855 28,144	1,715 894 635 296 1,030 9,509	8,990 3,937 2,454 1,024 1,958 61,685	7,264 2,509 1,227 495 278 49,403	16,568 9,006 6,760 2,995 6,109 103,400	4,289 2,186 1,537 818 4,497 27,206	28,157 13,701 9,524 4,308 10,884 181,923	2,168 549 229 89 46 21,011	3,174 1,279 840 376 707 28,627	1,196 597 407 224 1,146 8,260	6,562 2,425 1,476 689 1,899 59,271
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4	0 4 8	EAST MI 3,637 2,828 2,702	DLANDS 3,729 2,942 4,538	878 639 1,205	8,366 6,481 8,561	2,682 1,833 1,453	1,711 1,275 1,621	332 198 371	4,813 3,359 3,537	NORTH 1,057 1,409 2,578	ERN IREL 1,058 1,077 1,820	AND 243 161 308	2,364 2,650 4,712	1,002 1,282 2,179	1,367 820 925	241 127 159	2,616 2,232 3,267
8 13 26	13 26 52	2,486 5,151 6,872	5,047 10,306 13,088	1,453 3,309 4,374	9,079 18,884 24,389	1,233 2,447 3,069	1,688 3,581 4,330	373 1,010 1,211	3,374 7,162 8,652	1,227 2,531 3,511	1,735 3,830 5,602	340 966 1,144	3,306 7,331 10,259	569 1,144 1,614	722 1,585 1,832	137 408 416	1,434 3,139 3,868
52 104 156 208 208 All	104 156 208 260	5,607 2,412 1,188 432 139 33,454	12,258 7,374 6,061 2,894 3,121 71,358	3,676 1,981 1,447 736 2,207 21,905	21,554 11,767 8,696 4,062 5,467 127,306	1,818 600 249 65 45 15,494	2,696 1,039 776 383 493 19,593	1,004 495 341 179 678 6,192	5,525 2,134 1,366 627 1,216 41,765	3,344 1,498 753 278 235 18,421	7,665 5,449 4,068 2,615 11,638 46,557	1,528 1,017 792 520 4,163 11,182	12,537 7,964 5,613 3,413 16,036 76,185	1,178 371 145 61 9,606	1,714 906 490 326 1,189 5 11,876	505 346 220 157 925 3,641	3,397 1,623 855 544 2,175 25,15(

* Include some aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988 See also note + to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

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2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITE	D KINGDOM	All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE 1993	AND FEMALE July Oct	2,911.4 2,776.7	216.3 210.3	614.6 565.2	495.9 472.6	642.8 616.8	478.9 461.5	414.7 406.0	48.3 44.2	2,929.3 2,793.6
1994	Jan	2,870.3	209.2	575.6	490.4	647.6	481.5	421.9	44.0	2,887.1
	Apr	2,716.7	194.9	529.5	462.1	619.7	461.8	409.9	38.7	2,734.4
	July	2,625.9	194.0	552.2	441.6	592.2	434.9	379.1	31.9	2,643.1
MALE	July	2,221.1	138.8	441.8	387.4	524.2	365.9	315.2	47.8	2,231.1
1993	Oct	2,125.8	133.5	410.3	369.8	505.2	354.3	308.9	43.8	2,135.5
1994	Jan	2,213.4	134.5	421.2	386.0	534.0	372.1	322.0	43.6	2,223.0
	Apr	2,091.3	126.0	387.5	363.2	509.6	355.1	311.5	38.3	2,101.3
	July	1,988.3	123.0	388.9	343.5	484.2	331.3	285.7	31.6	1,998.0
FEMA	July	690.3	77.5	172.8	108.6	118.6	113.0	99.5	0.5	698.2
1993	Oct	650.8	76.7	155.0	102.9	111.6	107.1	97.1	0.4	658.1
1994	Jan	656.9	74.8	154.4	104.4	113.6	109.4	99.9	0.5	664.0
	Apr	625.4	68.9	142.0	98.9	110.1	106.7	98.4	0.4	633.1
	July	637.6	70.9	163.3	98.1	107.9	103.6	93.4	0.4	64 5.1

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total ove 52 weeks	r
MALE					A State Action of the second		AND MARKER A.	11 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	Thousand	
1993	July	360.0	881.6	606.6	543.6	279.4	258.2	2,929.3	1,031.2	
1000	Oct	305.0	895.1	522.5	513.8	279.6	277.6	2,793.6	1,671.0	
1994	Jan	282.9	988.5	535.2	501.0	272.6	306.8	2,887.1	1,080.4	
	Apr	265.9	866.0	557.0	465.6	248.8	331.1	2,734.4	1,045.6	
	July	349.4	782.5	507.0	438.7	224.5	341.1	2,643.1	1,004.3	
		Prope	ortion of number un	employed					Per cent	
1993	July	12.3	30.1	20.7	18.6	9.5	8.8	100.0	36.9	
	Oct	10.9	32.0	18.7	18.4	10.0	9.9	100.0	38.3	
1994	Jan	9.8	34.2	18.5	17.4	9.4	10.6	100.0	37.4	
	Apr	9.7	31.7	20.4	17.0	9.1	12.1	100.0	38.2	
	July	13.2	29.6	19.2	16.6	8.5	12.9	100.0	38.0	
MALE									Thousand	
1993	Julv	237.1	640.7	456.7	440.6	238.5	217.6	2,231.1	896.7	
	Oct	216.5	637.2	394.4	414.0	237.8	235.6	2,135.5	887.4	
1994	lan	198.0	726.9	400.6	403.4	231.5	262.5	2,223.0	897.5	
	Apr	187.7	633.6	412.6	372.7	210.4	284.3	2,101.3	867.4	
	July	224.9	565.3	377.9	347.9	188.7	293.3	1,998.0	829.9	
		Prop	ortion of number ur	employed					Per cent	
1993	July	10.6	28.7	20.5	19.7	10.7	9.8	100.0	40.2	
	Oct	10.1	29.8	18.5	19.4	11.1	11.0	100.0	41.0	
1994	Jan	8.9	32.7	18.0	18.1	10.4	11.8	100.0	40.4	
	Apr	8.9	30.2	19.6	17.7	10.0	13.5	100.0	41.3	
	July	11.3	28.3	18.9	17.4	9.4	14.7	100.0	41.5	
FEM4	ALE								Thousand	
1993	July	122.9	240.9	149.9	103.0	40.9	40.6	698.2	184.5	
	Oct	88.5	257.8	128.1	99.9	41.8	42.0	658.1	183.7	
1994	Jan	84.9	261.6	134.5	97.6	41.1	44.3	664.0	183.0	
1001	Apr	78.2	232.4	144.3	92.9	38.4	46.8	633.1	178.1	
	July	124.5	217.2	129.1	90.7	35.8	47.8	645.1	1/4.3	
		Prop	ortion of number ur	employed					Per cent	
1993	July	17.6	34.5	21.5	14.8	5.9	5.8	100.0	26.4	
	Oct	13.5	39.2	19.5	15.2	6.3	6.4	100.0	27.9	
1994	Jan	12.8	39.4	20.3	14.7	6.2	6.7	100.0	27.6	
	Apr	12.4	36.7	22.8	14.7	6.1	7.4	100.0	28.1	
	July	19.3	33.7	20.0	14.1	5.5	7.4	100.0	27.0	-

Unemployment in co	Male	Female	All	Rate +	10 40 41 01			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce						Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
SOUTH EAST	16.700	5.612	22,312	10.1	8.8		Three Rivers Watford Welwyn Hatfield	1,702 2,498 2,214	525 865 732	2,227 3,363 2,946		
Bedfordshire Luton Mid Badfordshire North Badfordshire South Badfordshire	7,235 2,259 4,421 2,785	2,199 937 1,488 988	9,434 3,196 5,909 3,773			Isle of V	Vight Medina South Wight	4,354 2,567 1,787	1,304 795 509	5,658 3,362 2,296	12.2	9.9
Berkshire Bradinal Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhear Worksor ann	18,817 2,229 2,567 5,027 4,212 d 2,574 2,208	5,965 690 878 1,390 1,335 898 774	24,782 2,919 3,445 6,417 5,547 3,472 2,982	7.0	6.1	Kent	Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidetaea	50,744 2,566 4,047 2,517 4,006 3,474 3,823 2,525	14,895 696 1,161 748 1,059 1,135 1,086	65,639 3,262 5,208 3,265 5,065 4,609 4,909 4,909	11.3	9.5
Buckinghamahire Ayles ary Vale Chille Mina kaynes Sour kaynes Sour kaynes Wycorbe	15,118 3,224 1,529 5,685 1,153 3,527	5,067 1,137 563 1,886 382 1,099	20,185 4,361 2,092 7,571 1,535 4,626	7.4	6.3		Rochester-upon-Medway Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	y 5,745 2,426 4,044 4,597 5,604 2,213 2,157	1,791 796 1,005 1,408 1,454 793 658	7,536 3,222 5,049 6,005 7,058 3,006 2,815		
East Sussen Brighton Eastroutine Hastings Horvo Lewin Rothe Modelson	26,207 8,998 2,513 3,895 3,985 2,373 2,164 2,279	8,359 2,999 696 1,037 1,468 729 660 770	34,566 11,997 3,209 4,932 5,453 3,102 2,824 3,049	13.5	11.0	Oxford	shire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	11,536 2,438 3,603 2,528 1,678 1,289	4,328 966 1,287 930 599 546	15,864 3,404 4,890 3,458 2,277 1,835	6.5	5.6
Essex Basilion Brain and Casix Point Che-soford Colin-ster Epping Forest Hanne Main Roci Vord	46,957 5,664 3,175 1,400 2,626 3,503 4,381 3,259 2,679 1,481 1,826	16,019 2,000 1,231 490 838 1,365 1,548 1,167 947 467 680	62,976 7,664 4,406 1,890 3,464 4,868 5,929 4,426 3,626 1,948 2,506	11.6	9.6	Surrey	Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	18,974 2,220 1,197 2,319 1,291 2,230 1,454 1,990 1,362 1,370 1,893 1,648	6,577 787 419 825 443 758 513 721 469 447 697 498	25,551 3,007 1,616 3,144 1,734 2,988 1,967 2,711 1,831 1,817 2,590 2,146		
Southend-on-Sea Tenting Thum ck Utilesiond Greater London Barking and Dagenham Barrie Barking	7,067 4,197 4,511 1,188 321,630 6,235 9,420 6,727	2,216 1,159 1,433 478 113,485 1,760 3,822 2,324	9,283 5,356 5,944 1,666 435,115 7,995 13,242 9,051	12.2	10.8	West S	Adur Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing	15,786 1,569 3,219 2,016 2,049 1,992 2,303 2,638	5,025 473 942 675 705 680 775 775	20,811 2,042 4,161 2,691 2,754 2,672 3,078 3,413	7.4	6.2
Brent Broncley	15,514 8,151	5,653 2,758	21,167 10,909			EAST	ANGLIA	_,				
Carcisin City or London City or Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield Grennwich Hacknay	10,135 116 8,148 12,438 11,483 10,868 10,680 15,528	4,388 43 3,283 4,103 4,190 3,672 3,654 5,250	14,523 159 11,431 16,541 15,673 14,540 14,334 20,778			Cambr	idgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	16,564 2,884 1,083 2,297 2,838 5,683 1,779	6,032 1,070 426 946 1,138 1,706 746	22,596 3,954 1,509 3,243 3,976 7,389 2,525	7.7	6.6
Harringsmith and Fulnar Harrow Havow Havering Hillingdon Houristow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kinsington and Chelsea	m 8,464 15,799 5,559 6,561 6,285 7,507 11,738 1 6,042 3,661	3,402 5,747 2,159 2,068 2,141 2,704 4,654 2,974 1,295	11,866 21,546 7,718 8,629 8,426 10,211 16,392 9,016 4,956			Norfolk	Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	21,470 2,548 2,042 3,686 2,033 5,754 2,002 3,405	7,371 990 776 1,053 686 1,813 898 1,155	28,841 3,538 2,818 4,739 2,719 7,567 2,900 4,560	9.4	7.7
Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Rechtridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest Waltham Forest	18,817 14,793 6,073 15,072 8,042 3,850 16,028 4,723 12,829 11,723	6,628 5,091 2,120 4,272 2,711 1,647 5,390 1,503 3,337 3,922	25,445 19,884 8,193 19,344 10,753 5,497 21,418 6,226 16,166 15,645			Suffolk	Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	15,732 1,688 967 3,792 1,341 2,035 2,251 3,658	5,539 629 361 1,057 600 835 801 1,256	21,271 2,317 1,328 4,849 1,941 2,870 3,052 4,914	8.0	6.7
Hampshire	42.669	4,820	56.215	8.6	7.4	Avon	1 WEST	33.056	11.378	44.434	9.9	86
Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant	3,336 2,014 1,933 1,986 2,083 1,372	1,193 681 623 776 775 521	4,529 2,695 2,556 2,762 2,858 1,893 5,967				Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	3,172 17,947 2,347 3,014 1,697 4,879	1,259 5,821 794 1,214 628 1,662	4,431 23,768 3,141 4,228 2,325 6,541		
New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester Hertfordshire	3,971 3,260 7,670 1,803 9,235 2,031 1,975 25 507	997 2,332 637 2,435 824 656 8 942	3,067 4,257 10,002 2,440 11,670 2,855 2,631	8.2	71	Cornw	all Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith Bestormel	15,784 2,242 2,803 18 3,213 2,097 2,248 3,153	5,158 786 916 8 1,031 731 731 711 075	20,942 3,028 3,719 26 4,244 2,828 2,959 4,128	13.0	9.9
Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage	2,790 3,241 2,577 2,118 2,987 2,607 2,773	1,109 1,037 1,064 725 1,036 917 932	3,899 4,278 3,641 2,843 4,023 3,524 3,705	0.0	7.1	Devon	East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth	32,668 2,162 3,257 1,303 2,814 10,693	10,531 736 1,034 492 871 3,363	43,199 2,898 4,291 1,795 3,685 14,056	10.8	8.7

Unemployment percentage rates are calculated for areas which form broadly self-contained labour markets. An unemployment rate is not given for Surrey or local authority districts since these do not meet the self-containment criteria for a local labour market as used for the definition of Travel-To-Work areas. Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1993 based denominators.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in c	ounties	and loca	alauthor	ity districts	s as at Ju	IY 14 1994		mala	A.II.	Dette		Unemployment in	counties	and loca	alauthori	ty districts	s as at Ju	JIY 14 1994	- 1-	Famala	A.II.	Put	Service of the servic
	Male	Female	All	Hate + Per cent P employees w and unem- ployed	er cent vorkforce	Mai	lle ⊢e	emale i	All	Per cent per	Per cent workforce		Male	Female	All	Hate + Per cent P employees w and unem- ployed	er cent orkforce	M	ale	Female	All	Hate + Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams Teignbridge	1,797	696	2,493			North West Leicestershire 2 Oadby and Wigston	2,006	684 365	2,690	1		Harseyside	69,093	19,988	89,081	15.8	14.1	SCOTLAND	-				
Torbay Torridge West Devon	4,910 1,805 1,165 18,982	1,394 612 424 5.771	6,304 2,417 1,589 24,753	10.1	8.2	Rutland 15 Boston 1 East Lindsev 3	447 5,596 1,471 3,028	207 5,791 521 1,042	654 21,387 1,992 4,070	9.7	8.1	Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral	28,349 11,294 6,762 14,133	7,985 3,456 2,090 4,229	36,334 14,750 8,852 18,362			Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	1,879 359 645 608 267	808 145 302 266 95	2,687 504 947 874 362	6.7	5.6
Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole	7,149 1,063 1,352 705 4,060	2,060 325 475 262 1,104	9,209 1,388 1,827 967 5,164			Lincoln 3 North Kesteven 1 South Holland 1 South Kesteven 2 West Lindsey 2	3,868 1,740 1,242 2,174 2,073	1,183 765 544 914 822	5,051 2,505 1,786 3,088 2,895			NORTH Cleveland Hartlepote	28,838 5,017 6,995	7,159 1,161 1,780	35,997 6,178 8,775	15.3	13.8	Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	9,118 1,828 4,962 2,328	2,951 617 1,501 833	12,069 2,445 6,463 3,161	11.1	9.8
Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland Gloucestershire	908 1,628 2,117 14,388	343 570 632 5,008	1,251 2,198 2,749 19,396	8.9	7.5	Northamptonshire 14 Corby 1 Daventry 1 East Northamptonshire 1	4,841 1,887 1,176 1,240	5,606 669 506 515	20,447 2,556 1,682 1,755	8.2	7.1	Cumbria	8,509 8,317 14,159 3,257	1,959 2,259 4,353 999	10,468 10,576 18,512 4,256	9.2	7.7	Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry	4,198 693 1,865 516	1,758 347 689 234	5,956 1,040 2,554 750	10.5	8.6
Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud	3,118 1,270 1,850 3,723 2,631	1,034 503 692 1,069 1,014	4,152 1,773 2,542 4,792 3,645			Kettering Northampton 55 South Northamptonshire 1 Wellingborough 1	1,883 5,636 1,122 1,897	2,055 487 674	2,583 7,691 1,609 2,571			Barrow-Di-Furness Carliste Copeland Eden South Lakeland	2,967 2,630 3,034 683 1,588	743 900 847 273 591	3,710 3,530 3,881 956 2,179			Wigtown Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy	1,124 12,958 4,851 6,601	488 4,376 1,591 2,132	1,612 17,334 6,442 8,733	13.6	12.0
Tewkesbury Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	1,796 2,610 2,879 3,094 2,534 928	696 4,355 1,049 952 1,234 844 276	2,492 16,400 3,659 3,831 4,328 3,378 1,204	9.3	7.5	Nottingnamsnire 41 Ashfield 4 Bassetlaw 4 Broxtowe 2 Gedling 3 Mansfield 4 Newark 3 Nottingham 16	1,126 1 4,327 4,169 2,771 3,113 4,437 3,639 6,125	1,104 1,217 995 1,058 1,094 1,057 4,464	53,072 5,431 5,386 3,766 4,171 5,531 4,696 20,589	12.2	10.9	Determine Chester - Street Darling Derwent9de Durhant Easingtoo Sedice of	19,762 1,758 3,530 3,156 2,464 3,355 2,652	5,278 510 997 813 765 702 736	25,040 2,268 4,527 3,969 3,229 4,057 3,388	11.6	10.2	North East Fife Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	1,506 11,194 1,863 5,410 1,062 710 2,149	653 4,269 667 1,799 465 304 1,034	2,159 15,463 2,530 7,209 1,527 1,014 3,183	5.9	5.3
Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	13,169 1,415 2,486 2,177 4,639 2,452	4,950 584 1,056 785 1,597 928	18,119 1,999 3,542 2,962 6,236 3,380	7.4	6.3	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside 32 Boothferry 2	2,085 2,175 1,766 2,454	957 9,855 926 684 710	41,940 3,101 2,450	11.4	10.0	Teesdary Wear Vieley Northumberta Anwick Berwick pon-Tweed Blyth Vieley	471 2,376 10,252 931 663 3,104	175 580 3,001 291 211 849	646 2,956 13,253 1,222 874 3,953	13.0	10.8	Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspey Caithness Inverness Lochaber Naim	8,145 309 1,180 2,459 573 458	2,310 119 290 695 193 116	10,455 428 1,470 3,154 766 574	11.3	9.6
WEST MIDLANDS						East Yorkshire 2 Glanford 1	2,354 1,709	872 602	3,226 2,311			Castle Morpeth Tyneor	1,398 1,093 3,063	448 468 734	1,846 1,561 3,797			Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	2,308 383 475	626 107 164	2,934 490 639		
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch Seuth Herefordshire	17,465 2,287 1,634 862 1,920 2,347 1,059	6,593 876 635 345 734 886 434	24,058 3,163 2,269 1,207 2,654 3,233 1,493	9.1	7.5	Great Grimsby 4 Holderness 1 Kingston-upon-Hull 13 Scunthorpe 2 North Yorkshire 15	4,378 1,273 3,547 2,429 5,360	1,050 467 3,876 668 6,001 368	5,428 1,740 17,423 3,097 21,361	7.5	6.2	Wansus K Tyne and West Gates in d News and pon Tyne North in side South reside	53,213 8,982 14,229 7,901 8,404	13,713 2,185 3,896 2,225 1,965	66,926 11,167 18,125 10,126 10,369	13.6	12.3	Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	24,733 15,539 2,425 2,200 4,569	7,749 4,959 767 652 1,371	32,482 20,498 3,192 2,852 5,940	8.7	7.9
Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	2,529 1,963 2,864	434 859 846 978	3,388 2,809 3,842			Hambleton 1 Harrogate 2 Richmondshire Ryedale 1	1,337 2,493 573 1,368	644 1,076 377 552	1,981 3,569 950 1,920		evenue.	WALES Clwvd	13,697	3,442 3,752	14,873	9.6	8.2	Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow	94,744 1,958 707 36,590	29,692 721 362 10,572	124,436 2,679 1,069 47,162	12.8	11.6
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	10,283 1,049 1,015 887 2,200 799 4,333	3,835 475 422 395 826 315 1,402	14,118 1,524 1,437 1,282 3,026 1,114 5,735	8.7	7.2	Scarborough 3 Selby 2 York 3 South Yorkshire 55 Barnsley 8 Doncaster 13	3,129 2,028 3,612 5,851 1 8,834 3,164	1,042 825 1,117 15,567 2,310 3,444	4,171 2,853 4,729 71,418 11,144 16,608	14.0	12.3	Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Glynd Rhudolan Wrexhaw Maelor	1,929 1,489 1,719 968 1,667 3,349	649 506 561 402 501 1,133	2,578 1,995 2,280 1,370 2,168 4,482			Clydebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valley Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride	2,482 1,864 2,062 2,036 5,723 3,020 2,654	631 655 753 534 1,935 1,012 1 031	3,113 2,519 2,815 2,570 7,658 4,032 3,685		
Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent	27,784 2,835 2,668 2,071 3,071 2,719 2,741 1,589 7,730	9,643 956 956 822 1,020 1,069 1,024 618 2,273	37,427 3,791 3,624 2,893 4,091 3,788 3,765 2,207 10,003	9.4	8.1	Hotherham 10 Sheffield 23 West Yorkshire 66 Bradford 17 Calderdale 5 Kirklees 11 Leeds 24 Wakefield 10	0,694 3,159 9,828 2 7,476 5,876 1,429 4,317 0,730	2,844 6,969 21,833 5,091 2,138 3,714 7,739 3,151	13,538 30,128 91,661 22,567 8,014 15,143 32,056 13,881	10.1	9.0	Dyted Cerredigon Dinetwi Laneth Presel South Pembrokeshire Gwent Blaenau Gwent	9,954 1,234 1,565 995 1,997 2,457 1,706 15,411 2,758	3,225 435 651 397 595 685 462 4,674 702	13,179 1,669 2,216 1,392 2,592 3,142 2,168 20,085 3,460	11.6	8.9 10.3	Eastwood Hamilton Inverciyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands Monklands Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	1,002 3,944 3,652 3,171 3,624 4,197 6,146 7,637 2,275	558 1,095 919 1,194 1,433 1,239 1,563 2,545 940	1,560 5,039 4,571 4,365 5,057 5,436 7,709 10,182 3,215		
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth	2,360 12,176 1,483 3,757	905 4,730 569 1,299	3,265 16,906 2,052 5,056	8.4	7.2	Cheshire 26 Chester 3 Congleton 1	6,017 3,381 1,544	8,806 1,159 688	34,823 4,540 2,232	8.6	7.5	Isiwyn Monmouth Newport Torfaen	1,797 1,989 5,680 3,187	620 752 1,732 868	2,417 2,741 7,412 4,055			Tayside Region Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	13,136 2,927 7,378 2,831	4,743 1,240 2,444 1,059	17,879 4,167 9,822 3,890	10.9	9.6
Rugby Stratford-on-Avon	2,172 1,923	933 840	3,105 2,763			Crewe and Nantwich 3 Ellesmere Port and Neston 2 Hatton	3,010 2,597 5,222	1,102 803	4,112 3,400			Gwynedd Aberconwy	8,027 1,507	2,716 477	10,743 1,984	12.5	10.1	Orkney Islands	315	134	449	6.2	4.6
West Midlands	118,278	36,884	155,162	12.6	11.4	Macclesfield 2 Vale Royal 2	2,664 2,813	1,034 1,034	3,698 3,847			Dwyfor Meirionnydd	2,354 664 888	758 261 332	3,112 925 1,220			Shetland Islands	263	138	401	3.7	3.2
Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	52,642 12,976 10,361 14,068 5,872 10,554 11,805	16,019 4,093 3,646 4,277 2,110 3,074 3,665	68,661 17,069 14,007 18,345 7,982 13,628 15,470			Warrington 4 Greater Manchester 92 Bolton 8 Bury 4 Manchester 25 Oldham 7	4,685 2,359 2 8,398 4,251 5,772 7,632	1,498 2 7,305 2,231 1,515 7,131 2,324	6,183 119,664 10,629 5,766 32,903 9,956	10.8	9.6	Ynys Mon - Isle of Angle Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda	esey 2,614 18,291 2,630 2,216 3,929 2,661	888 4,752 628 554 1,162 614	3,502 23,043 3,258 2,770 5,091 3,275	12.8	11.3	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards	76,185 1,540 1.972	25,150 600 730	101,335 2,140 2,702	15.7	13.6
EAST MIDLANDS						Salford 9 Stockport 7	7,332 9,101 7,016	2,146 2,417 2,195	9,478 11,518 9,211			Taff-Ely	3,890 2,965	936 858	4,826 3,823			Armagh Ballymena	2,248 1,879	760 785	3,008 2,664		
Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire	30,768 2,701 3,124 4,264 9,708 1,108 3,185 1,880 3,174	9,421 1,005 696 1,182 2,822 424 991 718 1,017	40,189 3,706 3,820 5,446 12,530 1,532 4,176 2,598 4,191	10.5	9.2	Tameside 7 Trafford 6 Wigan 9 Lancashire 37 Blackburn 4 Blackpool 5 Burnley 22 Chorley 22	7,019 6,452 9,389 7,807 1 4,849 5,339 2,528 2,112	2,173 2,132 3,042 1,205 1,316 670 848	9,192 8,584 12,431 49,196 6,054 6,655 3,198 2,960	8.8	7.5	Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	2,273 893 889 491 16,076 12,310 3,766	986 355 394 237 4,484 3,350 1,134	3,259 1,248 1,283 728 20,560 15,660 4,900	7.7 10.4	5.8 9.4	Ballymoney Bahbridge Belfast Carrickforgus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Deny Down	1,044 910 19,337 1,244 1,812 2,534 1,468 2,803 6,629 2,264	309 386 5,871 495 807 938 543 1,000 1,569 844	1,353 1,296 25,208 1,739 2,619 3,472 2,011 3,803 8,198 3,108		
Leicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Melton	1,524 24,973 1,599 3,157 1,011 1,880 13,237 709	556 8,998 649 1,328 397 879 4,160 332	33,971 2,248 4,485 1,408 2,759 17,397 1,041	8.6	7.6	ryuə 1 Hyndburn 1 Lancaster 3 Pendle 2 Preston 4 Ribble Valley Rossendale 1 South Ribble 2 West Lancashire 3 Wyre 2	1,008 1,755 3,904 2,147 4,689 532 1,370 2,123 3,406 2,045	358 496 667 1,397 667 1,374 216 396 752 1,140 554	1,366 2,251 5,301 2,814 6,063 748 1,766 2,875 4,546 2,599			Afan Afan Liw Valley Neath Swansea	11,943 1,441 1,660 1,928 6,914	3,215 393 472 512 1,838	15,158 1,834 2,132 2,440 8,752		9.8	Dungannon Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle Newny and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	2,372 2,759 1,210 1,764 3,581 1,710 875 4,955 2,492 2,033 2,344 2,406	791 833 408 469 1,291 600 233 1,449 1,025 1,038 823 553	3,163 3,592 1,618 2,233 4,872 2,310 1,108 6,404 3,517 3,071 3,071 3,071 3,071		

2 10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2 10

Unemployment in Parliam	entary con	stituencies a	is at July 1	4 1994	tine voite	and the second		molovment in Parlia	mentary consti	tuencies as	s at July 1	4 1994	Area statis		
	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	Unemproyment	Male F	Female	All	and the second second	Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST Bedfordshire Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire North Luton South West Bedfordshire	4,685 2,552 3,522 3,224 2,717	1,320 989 1,188 1,116 999	6,005 3,541 4,710 4,340 3,716	Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham East Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford Leyton Mitcham and Morden Newham North East Newham North West	2,098 3,959 4,706 6,128 5,291 3,831 5,616 4,815 4,641	761 1,282 1,592 2,217 1,783 1,176 1,485 1,444 1,343	2,859 5,241 6,298 8,345 7,074 5,007 7,101 6,259 5,984	West Sussex Arundei Chichesler Crawley Horsham Mid Sussax Shoreham Worthing	2,721 2,016 2,475 1,992 1,877 2,067 2,638	806 675 864 680 616 609 775	3,527 2,691 3,339 2,672 2,493 2,676 3,413	Leominster Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest Shropshire Ludlow	1,914 3,114 2,115 2,720 2,864	785 1,228 792 952 978 790	2,699 4,342 2,907 3,672 3,842 2,638
Berkshire East Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough	2,705 2,001 3,137 2,813 4,212	850 695 937 771 1,335	3,555 2,696 4,074 3,584 5,547	Newham South Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington Peckham Putney	6,197 1,529 1,736 6,302 3,001 1,731	2,223 598 558 2,049 1,189 586	8,420 2,127 2,294 8,351 4,190	EAST ANGLIA Cambridgeshine Cambridgeshine Huntingson	2,644 2,262 2,816	966 901 1 130	3,610 3,163 3,946	North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham The Wrekin Staffordshire	2,203 2,200 4,032	933 826 1,286	3,136 3,026 5,318
Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham Buckinghamshire Aylesbury	2,098 1,851 2,411	738 639 866	2,836 2,490 3,277	Raverisbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey	1,798 2,083 1,547 5,806 5,474	798 683 577 1,928 2,031	2,317 2,596 2,766 2,124 7,734 7,505	North Ear Cambridgeshire Peterbornigh South Ear Cambridgeshire South Marc Cambridgeshire	5,150 1,563 2,129	1,477 699 859	6,627 2,262 2,988	Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	2,000 2,743 2,236 2,313 2,852 2,719	956 995 812 758 1,140 1,069	3,624 3,738 3,048 3,071 3,992 3,788
Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes S.W. BC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe	1,561 1,266 1,522 2,473 3,212 2,673	505 486 537 887 999 787	2,066 1,752 2,059 3,360 4,211 3,460	Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting Tottenham Twickenham Upminster	1,563 1,985 4,834 9,466 2,052 2,317 2,144	534 650 1,820 3,121 849 684 715	2,097 2,635 6,654 12,587 2,901 3,001 2,859	Norfolk Mid Norr2% North Norfolk North Ver Norfolk Norwich with Sowich with Control Market	3,686 2,096 2,033 2,717 2,624 3,915 2,002	1,053 837 686 865 863 1,232 898	4,739 2,933 2,719 3,582 3,487 5,147 2,900	Statford Statfordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South Warwickshire	2,358 1,589 3,045 2,843 2,418	838 618 856 851 750	3,196 2,207 3,901 3,694 3,168
East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove	1,897 4,633 4,365 2,726 4,361 3,985	579 1,377 1,622 765 1,187 1,468	2,476 6,010 5,987 3,491 5,548 5,453	Uxbridge Vauxhail Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford Westminster North Wimbledon Woolwich	7,146 3,969 2,056 5,069 2,242 4,534	2,374 1,252 788 2,066 944 1,532	9,520 5,221 2,844 7,135 3,186 6,066	South Yes Norfolk Sutfolk Bury St. esmunds Central Sutfolk Uswich	2,397 2,181 2,127 3,006 2,509	937 906 809 848 919	3,334 3,087 2,936 3,854 3,228	North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	2,552 2,878 2,358 1,923 2,465	956 1,004 1,015 840 915	3,508 3,882 3,373 2,763 3,380
Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon	2,441 1,799 4,031	763 598 1,372	3,204 2,397 5,403	Hampshire Aldershot Basingstoke	2,532 2,731	879 967	3,411 3,698	South S - Alk Suffolk Constal Wavene SOUTH WEST	2,251 3,658	801 1,256	3,052 4,914	Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill	2,289 3,562 4,428 3,601 4,460	843 1,234 1,302 1,183 1,192	3,132 4,796 5,730 4,784 5,652
Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford Saffron Walden South Colchester and Maldon South Colchester and Maldon	2,331 2,765 1,751 2,626 2,681 2,481 3,106 3,613 3,047 2,312 1,934 3,399 3,963	946 1,090 602 838 1,019 905 1,097 940 1,115 880 765 1,119 1,285	3,477 3,855 2,353 3,464 3,700 3,386 4,203 4,553 4,162 3,192 2,699 4,518 5,248	East Inalignme Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Havant New Forest North West Hampshire Portsmouth North Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside Southampton Itchen Southampton Test Winchester	2,240 2,575 2,148 2,297 3,399 1,937 1,702 3,203 5,039 2,257 4,483 4,110 2,016	790 822 867 933 597 685 992 1,503 765 1,189 1,079 660	3,058 3,365 2,970 3,164 4,332 2,534 4,195 6,542 3,022 5,672 5,189 2,575	Avon Bath Bristol 5 arth Bristol 5 arth Bristol 5 arth Bristol 5 arth Northa Wasson Appen-Mare Woods arg	3,172 3,892 3,640 4,997 4,303 3,110 2,454 2,165 3,234 2,089	1,259 1,192 1,074 1,492 1,841 924 974 786 1,067 769	4,431 5,084 4,714 6,489 6,144 4,034 3,428 2,951 4,301 2,858	Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northrileid Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East Coventry North West Coventry South East Coventry South West Dudley East	6,129 4,824 4,864 6,229 5,665 2,897 4,003 4,434 2,614 3,430 2,498 4,309	1,751 1,466 1,437 1,496 1,560 1,017 1,499 1,330 891 983 889 1,382	7,880 6,290 6,301 7,725 7,225 3,914 5,502 5,764 3,505 4,413 3,387 5,691
Southend West Thurrock Greater London Barking Battersea	3,104 3,613 3,125 4,786	931 1,115 881 1,811	4,035 4,728 4,006 6,597	Hertfordshire Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	3,061 2,101 2,308 2,848	1,219 872 797 990	4,280 2,973 3,105 3,838	Comwall Falmoute and Camborne North Conwall South Fac Cornwall St Ives Truro	3,786 3,169 2,732 3,007 3,090	1,122 999 973 1,029 1,035	4,908 4,168 3,705 4,036 4,125	Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South	3,290 2,762 3,843 2,029 1,980 4,206	1,185 1,079 1,230 880 882 1,067	4,475 3,841 5,073 2,909 2,862 5,273
Beckenham Bethnal Green and Stepney Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar Brent East Brent North Brent South Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington Chelsea Chindrod	2,844 6,518 2,013 6,311 6,000 3,430 6,084 3,376 2,738 2,533 2,533	998 1,685 689 1,652 2,189 1,325 2,139 1,267 853 1,297 887	3,842 8,203 2,702 7,963 8,189 4,755 8,223 4,643 3,591 3,830 3,350	South West Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage Wattord Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire Isle of Wight Isle of Wight Kent	2,052 2,044 3,196 2,960 2,243 2,694 4,354	657 700 1,085 1,042 742 838 1,304	2,709 2,744 4,281 4,002 2,985 3,532 5,658	Devon Exeter Honton North Devonport Pymouth Davke Pymouth Darke Pymouth Sutton South Hens Teighbridgee Triverton	3,257 1,786 2,904 3,871 4,235 2,587 2,710 2,458 1,923	1,034 607 913 1,076 1,361 926 960 799 707	4,291 2,393 3,817 4,947 5,596 3,513 3,670 3,257 2,630	Warley East Warley West West Bromwich East West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West EAST MIDLANDS	4,059 3,617 3,140 3,362 3,949 4,384 3,790 3,631	1,164 1,103 995 1,032 1,147 1,204 1,097 1,364	5,223 4,720 4,135 4,394 5,096 5,588 4,887 4,995
Chipping Barnet Chiselenurst City of London and Westminster South Croydon Central Croydon North East Croydon North West Croydon South Dagenham Dulwich Ealing North	1,950 1,840 3,195 2,957 3,749 3,799 1,933 3,110 3,920 3,583 3,611	760 616 1,260 878 1,275 694 879 1,413 1,231 1,434	2,710 2,456 4,455 3,835 5,025 5,054 2,627 3,989 5,333 4,814 5,045	Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Faversham Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone Medway Mid Kent	2,566 2,950 2,969 3,711 4,413 4,044 3,544 3,823 2,712 3,205 3,353	696 880 905 956 1,352 1,005 1,164 1,086 841 1,073 982	3,262 3,830 3,874 4,667 5,765 5,049 4,708 4,909 3,553 4,278 4,335 4,275	Torridge and West Devon Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Critisthurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset	4,381 3,623 1,761 1,569 3,205 2,854 1,589	1,12 1,036 1,272 973 556 593 919 901 557	5,079 4,006 5,653 4,596 2,317 2,162 4,124 3,755 2,146	Derbysnire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	2,288 3,609 3,876 3,666 5,120 3,059 1,966 3,077 2,546 1,561	821 830 1,099 1,099 1,455 946 749 966 834 622	3,109 4,439 4,975 4,765 6,575 4,005 2,715 4,043 3,380 2,183
Ealing Acton Ealing Southall Edmonton Enfield North Enfield North Enfield Southgate Errith and Crayford	4,289 4,365 2,880 3,669 2,834 3,185 4,131	1,525 1,384 917 1,228 1,060 1,037 1,437	5,814 5,749 3,797 4,897 3,894 4,222 5,568	North Thanet Sevenoaks South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells Oxfordshire	4,115 1,974 2,995 2,213 2,157	1,072 639 793 793 658	5,187 2,613 3,788 3,006 2,815	Gloucestershine Chelenham Crencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire	3,377 2,131 3,815 2,648 2,417	1,129 819 1,110 1,047 903	4,506 2,950 4,925 3,695 3,320	Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East Leicester South	1,957 2,044 1,582 3,665 4,504	785 946 626 1,260 1,480	2,742 2,990 2,208 4,925 5,984
Feltham and Heston Finchley Fulham Greenwich Hackney North and Stoke Newing Hackney South and Shoreditch	2,435 3,700 3,266 7,658 ton 7,870 4,764	1,109 1,627 1,205 2,738 2,512 1,775	3,544 5,327 4,471 10,396 10,382 6,539 6,539	Banbury Henley Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage Witney	2,262 1,433 3,075 1,746 1,555 1,465	902 563 1,024 678 551 610	3,104 1,996 4,099 2,424 2,106 2,075	Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil	2,868 2,052 2,610 2,377 2,138	888 845 881 917 824	3,756 2,897 3,491 3,294 2,962	Loughborough Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton LincoInshire East Lindsey	2,295 2,229 1,631	956 774 754	6,488 3,251 3,003 2,385
Hammersmith Hampstead and Highgate Harrow East Harrow West Hayes and Harlington Hendon North Hendon South	4,163 3,166 2,393 2,594 2,500 2,535 5,972	2,070 1,237 922 849 945 1,008 2,318	6,233 4,403 3,315 3,443 3,445 3,543 8,290	Surrey Chertsey and Walton East Surrey Epsom and Ewell Esher Guildford	2,001 1,370 1,662 1,303 1,905	671 447 550 496 729	2,672 1,817 2,212 1,799 2,634	Witshire Devizes North Willshire Salisbury Swindon Westbury	2,291 2,486 2,111 3,763	948 1,056 760 1,233	3,239 3,542 2,871 4,996	Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham Holland with Boston Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	2,711 2,390 2,385 2,088 4,360 1,662	909 955 1,021 777 1,407 722	3,520 3,345 3,406 2,865 5,767 2,384
Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green Ilford North Ilford South Islington North Islington North	2,161 6,333 2,372 3,614 6,463 5,275 3,509	701 2,626 768 1,155 2,588 2,066 1,677	2,862 8,959 3,140 4,769 9,051 7,341 5,186	Mole Valley North West Surrey Reigate South West Surrey Speithorne Woking	1,373 1,975 1,765 1,597 1,990 2,033	468 691 627 573 721 604	2,666 2,392 2,170 2,711 2,637	WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford	2,518 2,287 2,451	953 876 982	3,471 3,163 3,433	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	2,516 1,769 2,077 3,006 2,965 2,508	921 764 775 1,075 1,134 937	3,437 2,533 2,852 4,081 4,099 3,445

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

usemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at July 14 1994

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All	Ullempres	Male F
Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside	3,612 3,783 2,353 2,602 3,832 2,792 6,687 4,912 4,526 2,545 3,482	920 1,028 843 907 951 955 1,986 1,127 1,351 957 921	4,532 4,811 3,196 3,509 4,783 3,747 8,673 6,039 5,877 3,502 4,403	Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Blackley Manchester Blackley Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley	2,092 2,609 6,334 3,926 4,359 4,462 3,854 4,362 4,317 4,310 2,529 3,545 4,311 3,030 2,243 4,900 3,374 2,812	751 923 1,494 970 1,247 1,599 908 1,019 783 971 1,074 948 688 1,561 1,080 898	2,843 3,532 7,828 4,896 6,061 4,762	WALES Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wredian Dyfed Carmadhen Cerstrijion and Pembroke North Lland Pembroke	2,077 2,639 1,925 2,093 2,387 2,034 1,950 2,192 3,778
Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West	2,004 2,389 3,175 3,531 3,061 4,378 4,175 4,937 4,435	837 1,004 1,108 1,054 926 1,050 1,085 1,422 1,369	2,841 3,393 4,283 4,585 3,987 5,428 5,260 6,359 5,804	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster	3,928 2,767 2,572 2,528 2,236 1,276 1,755 1,884	879 710 606 670 919 430 496 773	4,807 3,477 3,178 3,198 3,155 1,706 2,251	Gwent Blaenate Gwent Islwyn Monra-Juth Newport Bast Newport West Torfaen Gwyned	2,654 1,797 1,853 2,892 3,242 2,973
Vorth Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby Skipton and Ripon York	1,867 1,755 1,664 2,890 2,126 1,446 3,612	773 918 727 942 853 671 1,117	2,640 2,673 2,391 3,832 2,979 2,117 4,729	Kalivasien Morecambe and Lunesdale Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	1,005 2,205 2,147 3,949 1,004 2,291 2,123 3,282 1,860	776 667 1,115 403 722 752 1,069 472	2,657 2,911 2,814 5,064 1,407 3,013 2,875 4,351 2,332	Caefford Convergent Meine-raydd Nant Conwy Yng Mon Mid Glamorran Bridg-nab Caefford Caefford Caefford Caefford Caefford Caefford Caefford	2,358 1,100 2,614 2,112 3,167 2,630 2,939
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heley Sheffield Heley Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	3,080 2,970 2,784 3,954 4,557 4,653 3,345 3,827 5,792 3,259 4,539 2,458 4,038 3,073 3,522	817 702 791 1.060 1.194 1.190 1.032 898 1.646 957 1.042 1.089 1.161 1.074 914	3,897 3,672 3,575 5,014 5,751 5,843 4,377 4,725 7,438 4,216 5,581 3,547 5,199 4,147 4,436	Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South	5,355 5,676 2,932 4,065 4,490 3,628 4,029 5,507 5,773 4,613 2,686 3,193 3,569 4,279 2,164	1,385 1,424 1,085 1,032 1,196 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,338 1,558 1,463 1,189 947 1,009 1,081 1,265 749	6,740 7,100 4,017 5,686 6,137 4,667 7,236 7,236 7,236 7,236 7,236 4,650 5,544 4,202 4,650 5,544 2,913	Merica youn and Fulyminey Port, suid Rhotoble Powys Brecht and Radnor Monisonery South Glamorgan Cardo Central Cardo North Cardo North Cardo North Cardo North Cardo West Vale & Glamorgan West Glamorgan	2,213 2,569 2,661 1,384 889 3,863 1,821 3,553 3,799 3,040 1 954
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Hudresfield	2,932 4,571 3,365 5,266 2,319 2,261 2,950 2,033 3,557 3,064 3,286	908 1,161 988 1,399 932 856 872 699 1,206 747 1.078	3,840 5,732 4,353 6,665 3,251 3,117 3,822 2,732 4,763 3,811 4,364	Wirral West NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	2,335 5,017 4,406 5,681 4,608 4,824 4,302	830 1,161 1,191 1,258 1,089 1,195 1,265	3,165 6,178 5,597 6,939 5,697 6,019 5,567	Gowe Near Swarse East Swarse West SCOTLAND Borders Region Roots sh and Berwickshire Tweesdale, Ettrick and Lauderdale Central Region	1,919 2,023 2,724 3,323 967 912
Keighley Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton	2,308 4,913 4,269 2,795 2,306 3,323 2,470 2,244	843 1,324 1,088 1,053 915 1,019 846 791 745	3,151 6,237 5,357 3,848 3,221 4,342 3,316 3,035 2,622	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington	3,425 2,178 3,034 1,542 1,201 2,779	872 687 847 636 491 820	4,297 2,865 3,881 2,178 1,692 3,599	Clackmannan Falkirk East Falkirk West Stirling Dumfries and Galloway Region Dumfries Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,428 2,492 2,223 1,975 2,066 2,132
Ponterfact and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield NORTH WEST Cheshire	2,887 1,748 1,966 2,995	743 669 700 994	2,632 2,417 2,666 3,989	Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	2,845 2,464 3,293 2,962 3,276 2,732 2,190	742 765 899 609 852 765 646	3,587 3,229 4,192 3,571 4,128 3,497 2,836	Fife Region Central Fife Duntermline East Duntermline West Kirkcaldy North East Fife	3,258 2,806 2,313 3,075 1,506
City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Edisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton	2,988 1,657 2,897 2,195 2,864 4,223 1,684 1,914	911 747 1,043 875 912 1,199 642 690	3,709 2,404 3,940 3,070 3,776 5,422 2,326 2,604 2,604	Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck Tyne and Wear Blavdon	2,180 3,104 1,337 3,631	652 849 593 907	2,832 3,953 1,930 4,538 3,725	Aberdeen North Aberdeen South Banff and Buchan Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	2,372 2,022 1,863 1,490 1,298 2,149
Warrington North Warrington South Greater Machester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton South East Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh	2,9/1 2,814 1,870 2,686 2,713 3,296 2,389 2,088 2,163 1,499 2,519 2,874 2,670 1,703 3,067 2,714	870 917 714 678 822 731 706 809 557 770 824 866 570 946 778	3,841 3,731 2,584 3,467 3,391 4,118 3,120 2,794 2,972 2,056 3,289 3,698 3,356 2,273 4,013 3,512	Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne Rorth South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland North Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	2,934 3,675 4,039 3,984 3,512 4,279 3,395 4,420 5,126 4,4532 5,416 3,528 4,373	991 926 1,115 858 1,192 1,202 879 1,107 1,151 1,176 1,091 1,034 1,191	4,601 5,154 4,842 4,704 5,527 6,527 6,507 6,507 4,562 5,564		

Service Service	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
				 Highlands Region 		-	
	2,077	705	2,782 3,457	Caithness and Sutherland Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,655 3,658 2,832	454 1,080 776	2,109 4,738 3,608
	1,925 2,093 2,387	715 684 830	2,640 2,777 3,217	Lothian Region East Lothian Edinburgh Central Edinburgh East	2,425 3,065 2,321	767 1,190	3,192 4,255 2,953
roke North	2,034 1,950 2,192 3,778	745 789 682 1,009	2,779 2,739 2,874 4,787	Edinburgh Leith Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh South Edinburgh West Linlithgow Livingston	3,663 2,101 2,421 1,618 2,379 2,540	1,086 613 841 461 684 823	4,749 2,714 3,262 2,079 3,063 3,363
	2,654 1,797 1,853 2,892 3,242 2,973	661 620 721 896 987 789	3,315 2,417 2,574 3,788 4,229 3,762	Mid Lothian Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Ayr Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley Clydebank and Milngavie Clydebale	2,200 1,958 2,637 3,023 2,821 2,821	652 721 1,027 940 787 841	2,852 2,679 3,664 3,963 3,608 3,512
wy	1,955 2,358 1,100 2,614	643 767 418 888	2,598 3,125 1,518 3,502	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cunninghame North Cunninghame South Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood	2,062 2,781 2,942 3,020 2,654 1,904	753 933 1,002 1,012 1,031 862	2,815 3,714 3,944 4,032 3,685 2,766
rmney	2,112 3,167 2,630 2,939 2,213 2,569 2,661	690 817 628 673 574 756 614	2,802 3,984 3,258 3,612 2,787 3,325 3,275	Glasgow Cathcart Glasgow Gentral Glasgow Garscadden Glasgow Govan Glasgow Hillhead Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollock Glasgow Provan	2,002 3,829 3,080 2,859 3,289 4,066 3,451 3,504	661 1,078 730 863 1,474 1,265 923 801	2,663 4,907 3,810 3,722 4,763 5,331 4,374 4,305
	1,384 889	592 394	1,976 1,283	Glasgow Rutherglen Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Springburn Greenock and Port Glasgow Hamilton	3,034 3,425 4,051 3,183 3,137	819 869 1,089 706 909	3,853 4,294 5,140 3,889 4,046
arth	3,863 1,821 3,553 3,799 3,040	1,316 549 771 949 899	5,179 2,370 4,324 4,748 3,939	Klimarnock and Loudoun Monklands East Monklands West Motherwell North Motherwell South Paisley North Paisley South	3,171 2,685 2,264 3,145 3,001 2,819 2,611	1,194 811 732 788 775 922 837	4,365 3,496 2,996 3,933 3,776 3,741 3,448
	1,954 1,919 2,023	523 651 534	2,477 2,570 2,557	Renfréw West and Inverciyde Strathkelvin and Bearsden Tayside Region	1,774 1,891	695 842	2,469 2,733
	3,323	948	4,271	Dundee East Dundee West North Tayside Perth and Kinross	2,018 3,645 3,365 1,411 2,097	1,030 1,212 1,070 672 759	3,648 4,857 4,435 2,083 2,856
shire I Lauderdale	967 912	411 397	1,378 1,309	Orkney and Shetland Islands	578	272	850
	2,428	815	3,243	Western Isles	1,240	343	1,583
	2,223 1,975	676 733	2,899 2,708	NORTHERN IRELAND			
ion ithsdale	2,066 2,132	844 914	2,910 3,046	Belfast East Belfast North Belfast South Belfast West East Antrim	3,041 5,256 4,188 7,182 3,543	1,085 1,415 2,110 1,399 1,244	4,126 6,671 6,298 8,581 4,787
	3,258 2,806 2,313 3,075 1,506	1,128 838 806 951 653	4,386 3,644 3,119 4,026 2,159	East Londonderry Fernanagh and South Tyrone Foyle Lagan Valley Mid-Ulster Newry and Armagh North Antrim	5,633 5,131 7,840 3,656 5,382 5,537 3,798	1,868 1,624 1,836 1,345 1,791 1,634 1,327	7,501 6,755 9,676 5,001 7,173 7,171 5,125
e	2,372 2,022 1,863 1,490 1,298 2,149	704 712 667 653 499 1.034	3,076 2,734 2,530 2,143 1,797 3,183	North Jown South Antrim South Down Strangford Upper Bann	2,814 2,943 4,322 2,598 3,321	1,283 1,284 1,593 1,100 1,212	4,097 4,227 5,915 3,698 4,533
	2,140	1,004	0,100				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.15Rates by age

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE 1991 July Oct	16.3 17.0	14.8 14.5	10.4 10.7	7.4 7.7	5.6 5.8	7.7 8.0	3.1 3.3	8.4 8.6
1992 Jan	19.7	16.2	11.9	8.5	6.5	8.6	3.7	9.5
Apr	19.6	16.2	12.1	8.9	6.7	8.9	3.8	9.7
July	19.9	17.1	12.1	8.9	6.7	8.8	3.6	9.9
Oct	20.6	16.7	12.3	9.1	6.9	9.1	3.5	10.0
1993 Jan	21.3	18.0	13.4	10.1	7.6	9.9	3.8	10.9
Apr	19.9	17.1	13.1	10.0	7.6	10.1	3.7	10.7
July	19.4	17.4	12.7	9.7	7.3	9.7	3.4	10.4
Oct	18.9	16.0	12.1	9.3	7.1	9.5	3.1	9.9
1994 Jan	18.8	16.4	12.5	9.8	7.4	9.8	3.1	10.3
Apr	17.5	15.0	11.8	9.3	7.1	9.6	2.7	9.7
Oct	18.6	16.2	11.3	8.6	6.6	8.8	2.3	9.4
MALE 1991 July Oct	20.0 20.6	18.8 18.7	13.5 14.0	10.4 10.8	7.8 8.1	10.1 10.5	4.6 5.0	11.1 11.4
1992 Jan	23.6	21.3	15.7	12.0	9.1	11.6	5.6	12.8
Apr	23.7	21.5	16.1	12.4	9.4	12.0	5.7	13.1
July	23.8	22.1	16.0	12.5	9.4	11.9	5.4	13.2
Oct	24.4	22.0	16.3	12.8	9.8	12.4	5.3	13.5
1993 Jan	25.5	23.7	17.9	14.2	10.8	13.5	5.7	14.7
Apr	24.0	22.6	17.4	14.0	10.7	13.7	5.6	14.4
July	23.2	22.5	16.8	13.5	10.3	13.0	5.1	14.0
Oct	22.2	20.9	16.0	13.1	10.0	12.8	4.6	13.4
1994 Jan	22.5	21.4	16.7	13.8	10.5	13.5	4.6	13.9
Apr	21.1	19.7	15.7	13.2	10.0	12.9	4.1	13.1
Oct	22.2	20.2	15.0	12.1	9.3	11.8	3.6	12.5
FEMALE 1991 July Oct	12.3 13.1	9.7 9.1	5.9 6.0	3.4 3.5	3.0 3.1	4.4 4.5	0.1 0.1	4.8 4.8
1992 Jan Apr July Oct	15.2 14.8 15.3 16.2	9.8 9.6 10.8 10.2	6.4 6.4 6.5 6.5	3.8 3.9 4.0 4.0	3.3 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	4.7 4.8 4.8 4.9	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	5.2 5.3 5.5 0.5
1993 Jan	16.5	10.8	7.1	4.4	3.9	5.3	0.1	6.8
Apr	15.2	10.2	6.9	4.4	3.9	5.5	0.1	6.7
July	15.0	11.1	6.7	4.3	3.8	5.3	0.1	5.8
Oct	14.9	9.9	6.4	4.0	3.6	5.2	0.1	0.4
1994 Jan	14.5	9.9	6.5	4.1	3.7	5.3	0.1	6.5
Apr	13.4	9.1	6.1	4.0	3.6	5.3	0.1	5.2
Oct	14 6	10.9	6.1	3.7	3.4	5.0	0.1	5.3

Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18-year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to *tables* / and 22 : 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1992 for 1992, 1993 and 1994, and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years. 2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.





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Employment Department

SSD B3 Level 1 Caxton House Tothill St London SW1H 9NF Tel: 071 273 6105/5130 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED 1990 1991 1992 1993	RATE: SEASO 8.4 8.7 9.5 10.7	NALLY ADJUS 5.6 6.3 6.9 6.9	FED (2) 6.8 8.8 10.0 10.3	6.9 9.5 10.7 10.8	 	7.2 7.2 8.0 9.6	8.1 10.2 11.2 11.1	 	3.4 7.5 13.0 17.7	8.9 9.4 10.4 11.7	4.8 4.2 4.6 5.8
1993 June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June	10.7 10.8 10.9 11.0 11.1 11.2 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 6.9 6.9 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 6.9 6.8	$10.3 \\ 10.4 \\ 10.3 \\ 10.2 \\ 10.0 \\ 9.9 \\ 10.0 \\ 9.9 \\ 9.7 \\ 9.6 \\ 9.5 $	11.0 10.7 11.0 10.8 11.0 10.9 10.5 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.2 10.1 9.7 9.8	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	9.1 9.2 9.4 9.5 9.6 10.1 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.3 10.3	11.2 11.4 11.2 11.1 10.9 11.1 11.3 11.0 10.5 10.9 10.7 10.3	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	18.5 18.2 18.1 18.5 18.5 18.1 19.6 18.3 19.3 18.9 18.4	11.6 11.7 11.7 12.4 12.4 12.5 12.5 12.6 12.6 12.7	5.7 5.8 6.2 6.3 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.6 6.6 6.6
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE 1990 1991 1992 1993	D, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONAL 1,661 2,286 2,765 2,901	LY ADJUSTEI 590 823 935 949	0 166 185 193 224	403 429 472 550	1,109 1,417 1,556 1,561	269 294 315 344	106 234 362 483	2,505 2,709 2,911 3,171	1,876 1,687 1,822 2,314
1993 July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1994 Jan Har Apr May June July			2,917 2,922 2,902 2,851 2,813 2,771 2,753 2,719 2,682 2,661 2,661 2,643 2,632	924 964 958 922 918 914 903 875 875 878 878 834	228 236 227 223 222 226 210 219 213 222 218 218	554 564 571 578 580 583 583 586 587 588 588 589 589 589 588	1,603 1,576 1,565 1,555 1,552 1,568 1,592 1,559 1,482 1,559 1,482 1,547 1,511	348 347 349 347 348 349 351 353 354 355 	504 507 509 507 504 500 497 496 496 497 498 499	3,212 3,242 3,283 3,286 3,290 3,307 3,312 3,321 3,326 3,347 3,334	2,312 2,345 2,396 2,454 2,487 2,492 2,523 2,549 2,571 2,587 2,593 2,589 2,589 2,571
% rate:latest month Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months			9.3 -0.2	9.5 -0.5	6.6 +0.1	13.9 N/C	10.3 -0.3	12.6 +0.1	21.1 +1.1	+0.1	9.2 +0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE 1993 July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July	ED, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS	(1) NOT SEAS 2,929 2,960 2,912 2,794 2,769 2,783 2,889 2,889 2,889 2,889 2,841 2,778 2,653 2,653 2,663	ONALLY ADJU 892 916 932 902 894 980 1,007 949 883 850 839 804	JSTED 185 186 191 211 233 269 286 272 229 220 194 176	570 592 594 586 592 594 586 572 563 555 554 601	1,656 1,575 1,425 1,422 1,482 1,518 1,671 1,630 1,607 1,584 1,515 1,397	325 342 339 340 342 347 386 379 379 369 	504 491 498 499 537 531 524 507 489 477 500	3,109 3,200 3,300 3,368 3,362 3,389 3,426 3,387 3,220 3,220 3,220 3,204 3,169	2,326 2,315 2,288 2,359 2,408 2,514 2,742 2,640 2,506 2,506 2,478 2,570
% rate:latest month Latest month:change on a year ago			9.4 -1.0	9.1 -1.3	5.4 -0.3	14.2 +0.7	9.7 -1.1	13.2 +0.5	19.9 +1.3	12.0 +1.0	9.2 +0.8

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 OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.
 The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.
 The 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 tames

				and the second				Service and		Latin State		State Shere	THOUSAND
-		Greece +	lrish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
-	ATANDARDISE	RATE: SE	ASONALLY AD	JUSTED (2)								
OECE) STANDANDIOLL		13.4	10.3	2.1		7.5	5.2	4.6	15.9	1.5		5.4
1990			14.7	9.9	2.1		7.0	5.5	4.1	16.0	2.7		6.6
1991			15.5	10.5	2.2		6.7	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8		7.3
992		•• //	15.8	10.2	2.5	• •	8.3	6.0	5.5	22.4	8.2		6.7
	luno		15.8		2.5		7.9				9.0		6.8
1993	Julie		15.7	10.3	2.5		8.3				9.6		6.7
	Aug		15.7		2.5		8.4	6.1	5.6	23.0	9.4		6.7
	Sep	• •	15.7	10.7	2.6		8.7	••	••	•••	8.7		6.6
	Oct		15.0	10.7	2.1	••	0.9	5 7	5.0	22.1	8.5	• •	6.6
	Nov		15.9		2.8		9.6	5.7	5.5	20.4	8.0		63
	Dec		15.5	10.8	2.7		9.9				8.8		6.6
1994	Jan		15.5		2.9		10.3	5.4	6.6	23.9	8.3		6.4
	Mar		15.4		2.8		10.0				7.8		6.5
	Apr		15.2		2.8		9.6		_ ; ;		7.4		6.4
	May		15.2	• •	2.8	• •	9.2	R	7.1	• •	7.1	••	6.0
	June	••	15.0						••	••	8.5	• •	5.9
IIIME	FRS UNEMPLOY	ED, NATIO	NAL DEFINITIC	NS (1) SEA	SONALLY AD	JUSTED							
990	Lite -	140	225	2,751	1,340	2.1	346	93	307	2,349		16.0	6,874
991		1/3	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	101	293	2,289		35.1	8,426
992		174	203	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2,260		82.4	9,384
993		174	204	2,000	1,000	0.0	000	110	550	2,000		104.0	0,727
093	July	176	294	2,360	1,670	3.5	389	124	346	2,606		176.0	8,732
550	Aug	177	293		1,670	3.5	422	119	348	2,572		183.7	8,642
	Sep	1/4	293	0.570	1,690	3.9	441	118	349	2,587		190.9	8,540
	Oct	176	294	2,573	1,780	3.9	452	117	354	2,620	••	187.0	8,639
	Nov	177	296		1 870	4.1	430	114	363	2,030		184.4	8,330
004	Dec	171	290	2.443	1.820	4.5	486	114	373	2,699	•••	167.7	8 696
994	Feb	175	289		1,910	4.7	506	111	379	2,691		169.8	8.518
	Mar	173	288		1,900	4.7	495	115	384	2,688		170.3	8,543
	Apr	174	285		1,890.	4.7	495	110	391	2,696		170.4	8,408
	May	179	283		1,910	4.6		112	398	2,705		173.5	7,902
	June	• •	280	•••			• •	• •	••				7,817
	July		200				•••	•••	••	•••	••	• •	8,005
6 rate	atlatest month	N/A	N/A	10.9	2.8	N/A	7.7	5.3	N/A	17.5		4.8	6.1
n pre	vious 3 month	N/A	N/A	-0.4	N/C	N/A	+0.3	N/C	N/A	N/C		-0.2	-0.4
UMB	ERS UNEMPLOY	ED, NATION	NAL DEFINITIO	NS (1) NOT	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED)						
993	July	157	298	2,344	1,590	3.4	416	135	333	2,497	435	165.3	9.002
	Aug	154	297		1,670	3.4	421	128	335	2,472	411	169.0	8,470
1	Sep	14/	290	0 5 6 7	1,720	3.9	438	109	335	2,532	376	172.1	8,128
	Oct	105	280	2,567	1,760	4.0	448	105	346	2,628	363	173.5	8,101
8.	Dec	205	207	•••	1,750	4.3	403	105	350	2,680	357	180.3	7,890
994	Jan	205	297	2 524	1 840	4.8	400	126	387	2,700	339	184.4	7,764
001	Feb	210	294	2,02	1,940	4.9	520	119	396	2 775	350	187.4	9,492
	Mar	198	291		2,080	4.7	500	116	399	2,761	340	182.1	8 874
0.	Apr	179	285		1,940	4.5	483	109	398	2,736	324	177.5	8,078
	May	159	277		1,910	4.3	461	102	396	2,679	333	173.0	7,656
	Juné		2/8					• •			429		8,251
	July		204				••	••	•••	••	4/3	• •	8,281
atest	monthichange	N/A	N/A	11.3	2.8	N/A	7.2	4.8	N/A	17.4	10.7	4.8	6.2
nay	ear ago	N/A	N/A	+1.9	+0.3	N/A	+1.0	-0.3	N/A	+1.1	+1.1	+0.5	-0.7

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

+1.1

+1.1

+0.5

-0.7

THOUSAND



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

THOUSAND

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +						
Month ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		and the second
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1000 July 9	438.0	-10.0	289.2	-7.1	148.8	-3.0	39.3
1993 July 8	305.6	-12.4	261.9	-13.4	133.7	+0.9	40.6
Sept 9	361.4	-26.6	244.4	-20.2	117.0	-6.4	34.6
0.144	004.0	-46.8	268.9	-32.4	115.9	-14.3	33.4
Oct 14	304.0	-50.7	253.3	-37.7	105.0	-13.0	33.8
Nov 11 Dec 9	331.6	-33.8	243.6	-22.7	88.0	-11.1	27.7
		40.0	243 7	-23.8	104.7	-18.5	34.3
1994 Jan 13	348.4	-42.3	240.7	-19.8	102.2	-9.6	31.5
Feb 10	340.7	-29.5	221.3	-17.7	90.7	-8.3	29.8
Mar 10	312.0	-20.0	22110			11.0	00.0
Apr 14	321.3	-43.6	225.0	-31.8	96.2	-11.8	33.6
May 12	293.1	-20.0	209.0	-13.7	84.0	-0.4	26.7
June 9	282.5	-30.5	198.9	-22.7	83.6	-7.8	20.1
July 14	401.8	-36.2	262.4	-26.8	139.5	-9.4	32.8
UNITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +						
Month ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
		.94.1	265.4	+20.6	103.0	+3.4	34.2
1993 July 8	368.3	+24.1	259.1	+19.1	110.0	+3.9	34.5
Aug 12 Sept 9	413.2	+27.2	273.8	+21.7	139.4	+5.6	46.8
Copr o		00.0	001 1	+20.0	156.4	+0.3	44.3
Oct 14	487.5	+20.3	265.6	+16.0	118.8	+2.5	39.1
Nov 11	384.4	+10.5	210.0	+40.2	97.4	+15.0	30.6
Dec 9	317.2	+55.2	219.0	TTULE			
1994 Jan 13	256.0	-49.4	176.0	-32.8	80.0	-16.5	28.1
Feb 10	392.5	1.3	281.6	+3.9	100.9	-2.7	36.4
Mar 10	381.2	-6.6	273.2	-1.3	108.1	-3.2	30.1
Apr 14	358.6	-21	255.5	-0.2	103.1	-2.0	34.7
Apr 14 May 12	381 7	-4.1	273.2	+2.2	108.5	-6.3	36.4
Iviay 12	355.1	-13.7	256.7	-7.4	98.4	-6.3	32.9
Julie 9							

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

								the state of the second		- All ages
MALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	4.3 4.0 3.9 4.0 3.7	22.0 19.1 17.2 16.9 17.2	49.6 43.9 42.9 41.4 40.9	39.2 36.5 35.7 34.3 32.4	29.7 28.2 27.5 26.9 24.6	40.3 38.6 39.2 36.5 33.6	31.9 30.8 34.6 29.7 27.2	11.3 10.9 13.5 10.6 9.9	4.6 4.3 5.5 4.2 3.9	233.1 216.5 220.1 204.6 193.5
July 14	4.1	25.7	77.2	40.8	28.8	37.3	28.4	10.0	3.7	256.1
FEMALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 10 June 9	3.2 2.8 2.8 3.2 2.7	15.2 12.0 10.9 15.2 10.4	24.9 20.9 20.8 24.9 19.6	16.0 13.9 14.5 16.0 12.6	9.5 8.8 9.5 9.5 7.8	14.2 13.4 15.3 14.2 12.0	12.9 12.8 15.0 12.9 11.7	4.0 3.5 4.4 4.0 3.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	99.6 88.2 93.3 99.6 80.1
July 14	3.1	18.6	50.1	18.3	10.4	15.7	14.0	3.6	0.0	133.8
Changes on a year ear	rlier									
1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	0.4 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.5	-1.6 -1.6 -2.6 -1.8 -2.0	-3.9 -4.1 -5.7 -2.7 -4.8	-4.0 -2.9 -4.7 -2.3 -4.2	-1.5 -0.9 -2.8 -0.4 -2.3	-3.4 -2.8 -5.4 -2.0 -3.6	-2.6 -2.5 -5.1 -2.2 -3.0	-1.0 -1.4 -3.5 -1.0 -1.5	-1.6 -1.7 -2.8 -1.3 -1.1	-19.4 -17.3 -32.0 -13.1 -22.0
July 14	0.6	-3.0	-5.5	-3.7	-1.8	-3.7	-4.5	-2.3	-1.6	-25.6
FEMALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12	0.2 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3	-1.1 -1.2 -1.6 -1.0 -1.5	-2.6 -2.7 -3.1 -1.7 -2.4	-2.0 -1.9 -2.1 -1.1 -1.7	-1.2 -0.7 -1.0 -0.6 -0.7	-1.7 -1.5 -2.2 -1.0 -1.1	-0.8 -0.6 -1.7 -0.7 -0.6	-0.2 -0.2 -0.6 -0.4 -0.2	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	-9.3 -8.5 -12.0 -6.1 -7.9
June 9				14	-0.8	-1.6	-0.6	-0.5	0.0	-8.8
June 9 July 14	0.4	-2.4	-1.9	-1.4		Second				
June 9 July 14	0.4	-2.4	-1.9	-1.4						
June 9 July 14 OUTFLOW Month ending	0.4 Age group	-2.4	-1.9	-1.4						
June 9 July 14 OUTFLOW Month ending	0.4 Age group Under 18	-2.4 <u>18-19</u>	-1.9 <u>20-24</u>	25-29	30-34	35-44	<u>45-54 +</u>	<u>55-59 +</u>	60 and over +	All ages
June 9 July 14 OUTFLOW Month ending 1994 Feb 16 Mar 10 Apr 14 Apr 12 June 9	0.4 Age group Under 18 2.7 2.6 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.6	-2.4 18-19 16.7 16.8 16.0 17.4 16.6	-1.9 20-24 55.9 55.2 50.3 53.8 50.9	-1.4 25-29 45.7 44.4 40.8 43.0 41.1	30-34 34.6 34.1 31.4 32.8 31.8	35-44 47.6 46.1 43.3 45.1 43.0	45-54 + 36.6 36.0 34.6 36.4 34.6	55-59 + 13.7 13.6 15.6 17.9 15.3	<u>60 and over</u> + 8.4 7.8 7.6 8.1 7.5	All ages 261.9 256.7 242.0 257.0 243.3
June 9. July 14 DUTFLOW Month ending. MALE 994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14	0.4 Age group Under 18 2.7 2.6 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6	-2.4 18-19 16.7 16.8 16.0 17.4 16.6 16.9	-1.9 20-24 55.9 55.2 50.3 53.8 50.9 53.6	25-29 45.7 44.4 40.8 43.0 41.1 41.3	30-34 34.6 34.1 31.4 32.8 31.8 31.5	35-44 47.6 46.1 43.3 45.1 43.0 42.7	45-54 + 36.6 36.0 34.6 36.4 34.6 34.6 34.0	55-59 + 13.7 13.6 15.6 17.9 15.3 13.7	60 and over + 8.4 7.8 7.6 8.1 7.5 6.8	All ages 261.9 256.7 242.0 257.0 243.3 243.0
June 9. July 14 OUTFLOW Month endings MALE 994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 July 14 FEMALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	0.4 Age group Under 18 2.7 2.6 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6	-2.4 18-19 16.7 16.8 16.0 17.4 16.6 16.9 12.1 12.0 11.2 11.6 10.6	-1.9 20-24 55.9 55.2 50.3 53.8 50.9 53.6 27.2 26.7 24.9 25.9 23.3	25-29 45.7 44.4 40.8 43.0 41.1 41.3 17.4 16.8 15.7 16.4 14.8	30-34 34.6 34.1 31.4 32.8 31.8 31.5 31.5 10.6 10.3 9.8 10.4 9.6	35-44 47.6 46.1 43.3 45.1 43.0 42.7 14.8 15.0 14.6 15.4 14.0	45-54 + 36.6 36.0 34.6 34.6 34.6 34.0 13.7 14.2 14.2 14.0 14.7 13.4	55-59 + 13.7 13.6 15.6 17.9 15.3 13.7 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3	60 and over + 8.4 7.8 7.6 8.1 7.5 6.8 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3	All ages 261.9 256.7 242.0 257.0 243.3 243.0 102.4 101.6 97.2 102.2 92.9
June 9 July 14 OUTFLOW Month ending 1994 Feb 16 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 FEMALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Mar 10 Mar 10 Mar 10 Mar 10 June 9 July 14	0.4 Age group Under 18 2.7 2.6 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1	-2.4 	-1.9 20-24 55.9 55.2 50.3 53.8 50.9 53.6 27.2 26.7 24.9 25.9 23.3 25.5	25-29 45.7 44.4 40.8 43.0 41.1 41.3 17.4 16.8 15.7 16.4 14.8 15.0	30-34 34.6 34.1 31.4 32.8 31.8 31.5 10.6 10.3 9.8 10.4 9.6 9.2	35-44 47.6 46.1 43.3 45.1 43.0 42.7 14.8 15.0 14.6 15.4 15.4 14.0 12.9	45-54 + 36.6 36.0 34.6 34.6 34.6 34.0 13.7 14.2 14.0 14.7 13.4 12.5	55-59 + 13.7 13.6 15.6 17.9 15.3 13.7 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.8 5.4 4.9 4.2	60 and over + 8.4 7.8 7.6 8.1 7.5 6.8 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.2	All ages 261.9 256.7 242.0 257.0 243.3 243.0 102.4 101.6 97.2 102.2 92.9 92.5
June 9. July 14 OUTFLOW Month ending MALE 1994 Feb 16 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 FEMALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Changes on a year earl Mate	0.4 Age group Under 18 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1	-2.4 18-19 16.7 16.8 16.0 17.4 16.6 16.9 12.1 12.0 11.2 11.6 10.6 10.8	-1.9 20-24 55.9 55.2 50.3 53.8 50.9 53.6 27.2 26.7 24.9 25.9 23.3 25.5	25-29 45.7 44.4 40.8 43.0 41.1 41.3 17.4 16.8 15.7 16.4 14.8 15.0	30-34 34.6 34.1 31.4 32.8 31.8 31.5 31.5 10.6 10.3 9.8 10.4 9.6 9.2	35-44 47.6 46.1 43.3 45.1 43.0 42.7 14.8 15.0 14.6 15.4 14.0 12.9	45-54 + 36.6 36.4 34.6 34.6 34.0 13.7 14.2 14.0 14.7 13.4 12.5	55-59 + 13.7 13.6 15.6 15.3 13.7 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3	60 and over + 8.4 7.8 7.6 8.1 7.5 6.8 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2	All ages 261.9 256.7 242.0 257.0 243.3 243.0 102.4 101.6 97.2 102.2 92.9 92.5
June 9. July 14 OUTFLOW Month ending. MALE 994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 FEMALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Changes on a year earl MALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9	0.4 Age group Under 18 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.0 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1	-2.4 18-19 16.7 16.8 16.0 17.4 16.6 16.9 12.1 12.0 11.2 11.6 10.6 10.8 -0.5 -0.8 -0.2 0.6 -0.1	-1.9 20-24 55.9 55.2 50.3 53.8 50.9 53.6 27.2 26.7 24.9 25.9 23.3 25.5 1.2 0.2 -0.7 1.2 -1.0	25-29 45.7 44.4 40.8 43.0 41.1 41.3 17.4 16.8 15.7 16.4 14.8 15.0 1.7 0.2 0.8 1.6 -0.2	30-34 34.6 34.1 31.4 32.8 31.5 10.6 10.3 9.8 10.4 9.6 9.2 2.0 1.7 1.7 1.7 2.1 1.6	35-44 47.6 46.1 43.3 45.1 43.0 42.7 14.8 15.0 14.6 15.4 14.0 12.9 2.3 1.3 2.5 1.9 0.5	45-54 + 36.6 36.0 34.6 34.6 34.0 13.7 14.2 14.0 14.7 13.4 12.5 1.9 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.1	55-59 + 13.7 13.6 15.6 17.9 15.3 13.7 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3	60 and over + 8.4 7.8 7.6 8.1 7.5 6.8 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.5 -0.5 -0.5 -0.6 -0.6	All ages 261.9 256.7 242.0 257.0 243.3 243.0 102.4 101.6 97.2 102.2 92.9 92.5 92.5 9.6 5.4 8.9 11.4 3.4
June 9. July 14 00TFLOW Month ending MALE 1994 Feb 16 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 FEMALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Shanges on a year earl MALE 994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14	0.4 Age group Under 18 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6	-2.4 -2.4 18-19 16.7 16.8 16.0 17.4 16.6 16.9 12.1 12.0 11.2 11.6 10.6 10.8 -0.5 -0.8 -0.2 0.6 -0.1 0.1	-1.9 20-24 55.9 55.2 50.3 53.8 50.9 53.6 27.2 26.7 24.9 25.9 23.3 25.5 1.2 0.7 1.2 0.7 1.2 -0.7 1.2 -0.7 1.2 -0.7	25-29 45.7 44.4 40.8 43.0 41.1 41.3 17.4 16.8 15.7 16.4 14.8 15.0 1.7 0.2 0.8 1.6 -0.2 -0.6	30-34 34.6 34.1 31.4 32.8 31.8 31.5 10.6 10.3 9.8 10.4 9.6 9.2 2.0 1.7 2.1 1.6 0.5	35-44 47.6 46.1 43.3 45.1 43.0 42.7 14.8 15.0 14.6 15.4 15.4 15.4 14.0 12.9 2.3 1.3 2.5 1.9 0.5 0.1	45-54 + 36.6 36.0 34.6 36.4 34.6 34.0 13.7 14.2 14.0 14.7 13.4 12.5 1.9 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.1 1.2	55-59 + 13.7 13.6 15.6 15.3 13.7 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.4 4.9 4.2 0.9 1.0 2.6 2.4 1.7 0.8	60 and over + 8.4 7.8 7.6 8.1 7.5 6.8 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.5 -0.5 -0.5 -0.6 -0.6 -1.1	All ages 261.9 256.7 242.0 257.0 243.3 243.0 102.4 101.6 97.2 102.2 92.9 92.5 92.5 9.6 5.4 8.9 11.4 3.4 0.7
June 9. July 14 OUTFLOW Wonth ending MALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 FEMALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Changes on a year earl MALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 FEMALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 FEMALE	0.4 Age group Under 18 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 4 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.3 0.4 0.4 0.4	-2.4 18-19 16.7 16.8 16.0 17.4 16.6 16.9 12.1 12.0 11.2 11.6 10.6 10.8 -0.5 -0.8 -0.2 0.6 -0.1 0.1	-1.9 20-24 55.9 55.2 50.3 53.8 50.9 53.6 27.2 26.7 24.9 25.9 23.3 25.5 1.2 0.2 -0.7 1.2 -1.0 -0.7	25-29 45.7 44.4 40.8 43.0 41.1 41.3 17.4 16.8 15.7 16.4 14.8 15.0 1.7 0.2 0.8 1.6 -0.2 -0.6	30-34 34.6 34.1 31.4 32.8 31.5 10.6 10.3 9.8 10.4 9.6 9.2 2.0 1.7 1.7 1.7 2.1 1.6 0.5	35-44 47.6 46.1 43.3 45.1 43.0 42.7 14.8 15.0 14.6 15.4 15.4 14.0 12.9 2.3 1.3 2.5 1.9 0.5 0.1	45-54 + 36.6 36.4 34.6 34.6 34.0 13.7 14.2 14.0 14.7 13.4 12.5 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.8 1.1 1.2	55-59 + 13.7 13.6 15.6 17.9 15.3 13.7 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3	60 and over + 8.4 7.8 7.6 8.1 7.5 6.8 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.5 -0.5 -0.5 -0.5 -0.5 -0.5 -0.6 -0.6 -1.1	All ages 261.9 256.7 242.0 257.0 243.3 243.0 102.4 101.6 97.2 102.2 92.9 92.5 9.6 5.4 8.9 11.4 3.4 0.7
June 9. July 14 OUTFLOW Month endings MALE 1994 Feb 16 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 FEMALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 Changes on a year earl MALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14 FEMALE 1994 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12 June 9 July 14	0.4 Age group Under 18 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 2.0 2.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	-2.4 18-19 16.7 16.8 16.0 17.4 16.6 16.9 12.1 12.0 11.2 11.6 10.6 10.8 -0.5 -0.8 -0.2 0.6 -0.1 0.1 0.1 -0.6 -0.9 -1.0 -0.8 -0.9 -0.8 -0.9 -0.8 -0.9	-1.9 20-24 55.9 55.2 50.3 53.8 50.9 53.6 27.2 26.7 24.9 25.9 23.3 25.5 1.2 0.2 -0.7 1.2 -1.0 -0.7 -0.9 -1.6 -1.2 -0.9 -1.8	25-29 45.7 44.4 40.8 43.0 41.1 41.3 17.4 16.8 15.7 16.4 14.8 15.7 16.4 14.8 15.0 1.7 0.2 0.8 1.6 -0.2 -0.6 -0.7 -0.8 -0.7 -0.8 -0.7 -1.2	30-34 34.6 34.1 31.4 32.8 31.8 31.5 10.6 10.3 9.8 10.4 9.6 9.2 2.0 1.7 2.1 1.6 0.5 -0.1 -0.2 0.0 -0.2	35-44 47.6 46.1 43.3 45.1 43.0 42.7 14.8 15.0 14.6 15.4 15.4 14.0 12.9 2.3 1.3 2.5 1.9 0.5 0.1 0.1 -0.5 -0.6 0.7 -0.8 -0.3	45-54 + 36.6 36.4 34.6 34.6 34.6 34.0 13.7 14.2 14.0 14.7 13.4 12.5 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 2.5 1.8 1.1 1.2 0.8 0.6 1.7 0.2 0.4	55-59 + 13.7 13.6 15.6 15.3 13.7 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3	60 and over + 8.4 7.8 7.6 8.1 7.5 6.8 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.2 0.5 -0.5 -0.5 -0.5 -0.6 -0.6 -0.6 -1.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	All ages 261.9 256.7 242.0 257.0 243.3 243.0 102.4 101.6 97.2 102.2 92.9 92.5 9.6 5.4 8.9 11.4 3.4 0.7 -1.0 -2.8 1.2 -2.5 -2.9

Age group

NELOW

2.32 **REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN**

		1989 Spring	1990 Spring	1991 Spring	1992 Spring	1992 Summer	1992 Autumn	1992 Winter	1993 Spring	1993 Summer	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter
Now in employment (found new job since redund	All dancy)	48	63	98	79	66	87	62	58	55	44	61
Not in employment	All	94	117	290	243	212	223	283	204	183	161	165
All people	All Men Women	142 94 48	181 118 64	388 268 121	322 217 105	278 185 92	310 207 103	344 238 106	262 169 93	237 162 75	205 139 66	226 148 78
Note: Figures are based on estimates previously p	estimates from th ublished in tables	e the Labour s 2.30 and 2.	Force Survey 31, which wer	y, and show t re based on s	the numbers o statutory repor	f people who v is from employ	vere made red ers.	undant in the	three months pri	or to their in	terview. They	differ from t
233	REDUND	ANCI	ES BY	REGIO	N							
2.00												

					1.1.1.1		London		1.1.1.1.1.1.1	1.			
Redundancies (thousands) All Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993	344 262 237 205 226	20 18 16 15 14	27 25 23 17 22	27 23 19 13 18	10 • • 12	107 77 76 69 61	64 48 44 41 36	43 29 32 28 25	29 22 19 13 20	34 27 22 20 21	45 28 24 17 26	19 11 16 12 12	25 22 16 21 21
Redundancy rates (redundan	cies per 1,00	0 employee	s)										
Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993	16.1 12.4 11.2 9.6 10.6	18.1 16.5 14.1 13.7 12.7	14.2 13.0 12.2 9.1 11.4	16.6 13.9 11.8 8.2 10.9	12.1 * * 14.2	15.7 11.3 11.1 10.1 8.9	14.9 11.2 10.2 9.5 8.2	17.0 11.4 12.6 11.2 10.2	16.5 12.5 10.9 7.0 11.5	17.4 13.9 11.2 10.3 10.4	18.9 12.3 10.6 7.3 11.0	19.7 11.4 15.8 12.0 11.8	13.0 11.5 8.4 10.8 10.7

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

2.34 **REDUNDANCIES BY AGE**

Years	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands) Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993	78 61 49 47 49	87 64 65 46 61	69 51 44 40 40	68 46 45 43 45	43 39 34 29 32	344 262 237 205 226
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees) Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993	17.8 27.6 16.6 13.5 12.5 13.4	14.3 15.3 11.4 11.3 7.9 10.4	10.9 13.6 10.1 8.8 8.0 8.0 8.0	14.1 15.5 10.5 10.3 9.7 10.1	17.3 17.8 16.5 14.3 12.3 13.2	14.4 16.1 12.4 11.2 9.6 10.6

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing	Energy and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & restaurants	Transport	Banking, finance & insurance	Public admin, education & health	Other services
	(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(1)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(0,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Winter 1992 All		10	128	42	69	21	46	15	
Spring 1993 All		*	95	24	62	23	22	16	12
Summer 1993 All		16	70	26	50	12	31	15	
Autumn 1993 All		*	66	26	40	10	26	21	
Winter 1993 All	•	•	70	31	40	16	35	12	•
Redundancy rates (redundanci	es per 1.000 empl	ovees)							
Winter 1992 All	* *	23.0	26.4	42.5	16.5	14.3	17.5	2.7	
Spring 1993 All	*	*	19.7	25.3	15.1	16.2	8.1	2.9	12.0
Summer 1993 All		38.6	14.6	28.1	12.3	8.8	11.6	2.8	
Autumn 1993 All		*	13.6	26.7	9.6	6.7	9.7	3.7	
Winter 1993 All	*	*	14.8	32.4	9.6	11.1	13.0	2.2	

 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.

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

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)									36
Winter 1992	38	16	18	53	74	19	28	60	28
Spring 1993	26	13	17	36	49	15	28	49	28
Summer 1993	30	11	16	37	49	16	17	32	27
Autumn 1993	27	11		29	46	14	14	24	27
Winter 1993	24	13	13	33	55	*	17	33	21
Redundancy rates (redundar	ncies per 1,000 emp	lovees)							183
Winter 1992	12.9	7.4	9.5	14.7	30.7	8.0	15.6	27.8	14.8
Spring 1993	8.6	6.1	9.0	10.1	20.7	6.6	15.3	23.2	142
Summer 1993	10.0	5.0	8.1	10.4	21.3	7.0	9.7	15.3	138
Autumn 1993	9.0	5.5	*	8.0	19.4	5.7	7.9	11.3	13.5
Winter 1993	7.9	6.0	6.9	9.1	23.9	*	9.1	15.6	10.0

Note: Table 2.36 assumes that people do not change occupation when starting employment after having been made redundant.

VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

3.1

10-3-Direct March	UNFILLED	ACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PL	ACINGS
	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
inual erages	173.6 117.9 117.1 127.9			201.2 171.3 169.0 185.6		207.4 172.5 168.8 183.7		147.0 126.6 124.2 138.2	
	117.8	-1.1	0.1	165.6	0.7	164.8	-0.9	120.9	-0.2
	112.5	-5.3	-1.9	166.5	-3.2	169.6	-1.4	125.6	-0.5
	114.5	2.0	-1.5	172.2	0.2	168.7	-0.5	127.4	0.8
	117.0	2.5	-0.3	167.9	0.8	163.2	-0.5	122.9	0.7
	119.0	2.0	2.2	176.4	3.3	173.3	1.2	131.9	2.1
	119.6	0.6	1.7	179.1	2.3	179.5	3.6	134.0	2.2
	120.0	0.4	1.0	176.3	2.8	174.3	3.7	131.6	2.9
	123.1	3.1	1.4	180.2	1.3	175.7	0.8	129.9	-0.7
	123.7	0.6	1.4	175.6	-1.2	179.1	-0.1	132.3	-0.6
	124.1	0.4	1.4	175.1	-0.4	178.8	1.5	132.4	0.3
	122.5	-1.6	-0.2	183.8	1.2	184.1	2.8	137.7	2.6
	127.5	5.0	1.3	188.7	4.4	182.0	1.0	136.9	1.5
	128.7	1.2	1.5	186.3	3.7	183.6	1.6	138.3	2.0
	128.2	-0.5	1.9	190.3	2.2	188.1	1.3	143.4	1.9
	135.6	7.4	2.7	190.9	0.7	184.2	0.7	140.0	1.0
	140.4	4.8	3.9	199.3	4.3	195.2	3.9	150.4	4.0
	140.8	0.4	4.2	201.1	3.6	199.6	3.8	150.9	2.5
	140.9	0.1	1.8	196.6	1.9	196.8	4.2	148.1	2.7
	141.1	0.2	0.2	200.4	0.4	198.9	1.2	150.7	0.1
	141.5	0.4	0.2	195.7	-1.8	195.8	-1.3	148.0	-1.0
	146.4	4.9	1.8	199.6	1.0	200.0	1.1	153.8	1.9
	147.8	1.4	2.2	201.2	0.3	201.2	0.8	155.6	1.6
	153.0	5.2	3.8	209.7	4.7	203.8	2.7	161.4	4.5
	157.0	4.0	3.5	206.1	2.2	199.9	0.0	156.5	0.9

s 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 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 etween count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4. ¹/₃ week month. vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures in Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985. It national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

	Re	gions:	vacan	cies r	emair	ning ur	nfilled	at job	centi	res:* s	easor	VAC/ nally a	ANCIE	ed C	3.2 THOUSAND
		South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
92	July	29.7	8.4	3.6	9.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	15.3	6.3	8.7	18.8	114.8	4.1	118.9
	Aug	29.0	8.4	3.7	9.1	7.8	7.5	7.7	15.3	6.2	8.7	18.7	113.5	4.3	117.8
	Sept	27.2	8.0	3.5	8.8	7.0	6.9	7.7	14.5	5.7	8.3	18.4	108.1	4.4	112.5
	Oct	27.6	8.4	3.4	8.7	7.0	6.9	8.1	15.2	5.7	8.3	18.9	109.8	4.7	114.5
	Nov	28.1	8.6	3.5	8.8	7.4	7.1	8.2	15.2	5.7	8.5	19.8	112.3	4.7	117.0
	Dec	29.1	9.1	3.6	8.9	7.7	7.4	8.4	15.3	5.8	8.8	19.3	114.5	4.5	119.0
93	Jan	29.8	9.3	3.7	8.6	7.7	7.6	8.6	14.8	5.9	8.8	19.3	114.7	4.9	119.6
	Feb	29.9	9.4	3.7	8.7	7.9	7.9	8.9	14.8	5.6	8.7	19.4	115.4	4.6	120.0
	Mar	30.1	9.6	4.0	8.6	8.6	8.3	9.3	15.2	5.7	9.1	19.4	118.5	4.6	123.1
	Apr	31.0	9.7	4.0	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.7	15.4	5.7	9.1	18.1	119.2	4.5	123.7
	May	30.6	9.4	3.9	8.7	8.8	8.6	9.9	15.7	5.8	9.3	17.9	119.3	4.8	124.1
	June	29.6	9.6	3.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	10.0	15.4	5.6	9.2	17.5	117.5	5.0	122.5
	July	30.6	10.0	4.2	9.6	9.2	9.0	10.2	15.8	5.9	9.6	18.1	122.1	5.4	127.5
	Aug	30.7	10.2	4.3	10.2	9.1	8.8	10.2	15.5	6.1	9.9	18.5	123.3	5.4	128.7
	Sept	30.5	10.0	4.3	10.3	8.8	8.6	10.1	15.4	6.5	10.1	18.3	122.8	5.4	128.2
	Oct	33.2	10.7	4.8	10.9	9.2	9.2	10.6	16.3	6.9	10.7	18.0	129.7	5.9	135.6
	Nov	34.6	11.1	5.0	11.2	9.7	9.6	11.0	17.0	6.9	10.7	18.8	134.5	5.9	140.4
	Dec	35.7	11.3	4.8	11.4	10.0	9.5	10.6	17.1	6.5	10.4	18.9	135.0	5.8	140.8
94	Jan	35.9	11.3	4.7	11.1	10.1	9.4	10.5	17.5	6.5	10.4	19.2	135.3	5.6	140.9
	Feb	35.5	11.4	4.9	11.4	10.7	9.4	10.6	17.9	6.4	10.3	18.4	135.5	5.6	141.1
	Mar	35.0	11.3	4.9	11.1	10.9	9.7	10.8	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.3	135.8	5.7	141.5
	Apr	36.0	11.3	5.2	11.6	11.5	10.4	11.4	18.4	6.7	10.8	18.3	140.3	6.1	146.4
	May	36.5	11.5	5.4	11.6	11.9	10.4	11.3	18.5	6.4	10.6	19.3	141.8	6.0	147.8
	June R	38.5	12.4	5.5	12.3	11.8	10.7	12.0	19.1	6.3	10.8	20.0	146.8	6.2	153.0
-	July P	41.0	13.2	5.7	12.8	12.1	10.6	11.7	19.2	6.5	11.0	20.3	150.6	6.4	157.0

See footnote to table 3.1. Included in South East. See footnote to table 3.1 Revised

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3.3	VACANCIES Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices
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	South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcer 1990) 1991) Annual 1992) averages 1993)	ntres: total + *47.6 28.8 29.2 31.4	14.8 8.2 8.3 10.0	5.4 3.2 3.5 4.2	13.9 9.9 9.0 9.6	14.6 8.2 7.6 8.9	10.5 7.1 7.3 8.8	11.7 7.9 7.9 9.9	21.1 15.8 14.9 15.7	10.7 6.6 6.0 6.1	12.1 8.2 8.5 9.6	21.6 18.3 18.9 18.5	169.1 113.8 112.8 122.7	3.4 2.8 3.2 4.0	172.5 116.6 116.0 126.6
1993 July	32.4	9.9	4.5	10.4	9.3	9.2	10.3	15.4	6.4	10.3	18.2	126.4	4.2	130.6
Aug	30.9	9.6	4.4	10.3	8.9	8.7	10.2	15.3	6.1	10.1	18.4	123.3	4.0	127.3
Sept	34.4	10.9	4.9	11.4	10.1	9.6	11.1	17.4	6.9	10.8	19.9	136.5	4.3	140.8
Oct	38.4	12.5	5.4	11.7	11.0	10.8	12.3	19.2	7.5	11.3	20.1	147.7	4.9	152.6
Nov	35.8	11.7	5.0	10.4	10.5	10.2	11.6	18.1	6.8	10.4	19.7	138.4	4.7	143.0
Dec	31.9	10.5	4.2	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.6	15.9	5.5	9.1	17.6	120.9	4.3	125.2
1994 Jan	29.7	9.9	3.7	8.4	8.9	8.1	9.1	15.3	5.4	8.8	15.8	113.1	4.0	117.1
Feb	30.9	10.2	4.2	9.6	9.4	8.3	9.4	16.3	5.7	9.2	16.3	119.4	4.2	123.6
Mar	31.5	10.8	4.6	10.8	10.2	9.1	10.1	17.1	6.0	10.0	17.5	126.8	4.2	131.0
Apr	36.4	11.5	5.4	12.6	11.2	10.3	11.2	18.2	6.7	11.2	19.1	142.3	4.7	146.9
May	38.0	11.9	5.7	13.3	12.1	10.6	11.5	18.8	6.8	11.5	20.5	148.8	4.9	153.7
June	41.5	12.9	6.0	14.3	12.5	11.2	13.0	19.7	7.1	12.0	21.5	158.6	5.0	163.7
July	42.8	13.2	5.9	13.5	12.2	10.8	11.8	18.8	6.9	11.6	20.2	154.5	5.0	159.6
Vacancies at career 1990) 1991) Annual 1992) averages 1993)	rs offices # 9.4 3.5 2.7 2.8	5.0 2.0 1.6 1.7	0.6 0.3 0.3 0.3	1.1 0.5 0.4 0.5	2.3 1.4 1.2 0.8	1.0 0.4 0.3 0.3	1.1 0.6 0.4 0.4	1.5 0.8 0.5 0.5	0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1	1.1 0.7 0.5 0.5	18.9 8.7 6.7 6.6	0.6 0.3 0.3 0.6	19.4 9.0 7.0 7.2
1993 July	5.1	3.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	9.7	0.7	10.4
Aug	3.1	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.6	7.9
Sept	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.7	8.0
Oct	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.2	0.7	7.9
Nov	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	6.1	0.7	6.8
Dec	2.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.5	0.6	6.1
1994 Jan	2.7	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.6	0.5	6.2
Feb	2.7	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	5.8	0.6	6.4
Mar	3.1	1.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.6	7.3
Apr	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
May	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
June	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
July	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5

Note: 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.
 Included in South East.
 Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to *table 3.1*.
 The method of compiling vacancies in Great Britain changed in March 1994. From April 1994, the GB element of Careers Office figures refer to the last week day of the previous month, however, until the new system is fully developed, the latest Careers Office data will be for 31 March 1994 (April figures).

wited Kingdom	12 months	s to June 19	993	12 month	s to June 19	994
NC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days los
oriculture, forestry	1	100	#			
and fishing	5	14,100	27,000	2	+	#
oal extraction						
oke, mineral gas	-	-	10000		- 1	
lectricity, gas, other	E	5 900	22.000			
energy and water	5	5,800	23,000			
letal processing	6	500	4,000	6	1,000	3,000
and manufacture						
and manufacture	5	800	2,000	3	700	2,000
hemicals and man-						
made fibres	5	600	3 000	A	600	3 000
etal goods nes	17	3 700	38,000	15	5 800	19,000
gineering	11	12 900	15,000	ig	4 400	3,000
tor vehicles	11	12,500	15,000	5	4,400	5,000
her transport	5	3.600	34.000	6	1.300	10.000
equipment						
od, offick and	7	900	1,000	3	1,500	7,000
tiles.	3	200	1,000	1	900	1,000
atwear and clothing	2	200	#	3	600	#
her and wooden						
furniture	1	+	#	2	500	6,000
er, printing and		000	1 000	0	000	1 000
publishing	6	900	4,000	3	200	1,000
er manufacturing	1	700	10.000	2		#
industries	8	2 900	3,000	5	800	5 000
Istruction	U	2,000	0,000		000	0,000
and catering, repairs	2	400	1,000	5	400	1.000
nsport services						
and communication	27	71,300	149,000	36	18,000	53,000
porting and misc.	100					
transport services	3	500	2,000	-		- 100
king, finance,						
insurance, business	ing 0	6 600	7 000	0	2 800	5 000
services and leas	ang z	0,000	7,000	2	2,000	3,000
appitant sen inos	82	59 200	292 000	47	209 000	218 000
cation research and	UL	00,200	202,000		200,000	210,000
levelopment	22	54,000	82,000	10	15,500	21,000
Ith services	6	1,600	1,000	2	400	2.000
er services	6	3,500	21,000	4	11,800	24,000
Industrian						

241 * 244,900 720,000 170 * 276,200 386,000 and serv s which affected more than one industry group have been counted he industries but only once in the total for all industries and services. orders involved. working days lost. Some st

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending June 30 1994

ndustry and location	Date when stoppa	age	Number of worker	s involved +	Number of	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly	 working days lost in quarter 	
ducation, Research and	Development					
various areas of UK	17.11.93	cont'g	9,700	-	16,000	Over procedural agreements or practices about deployment (Total days lost 18,000)
Public administration and	sanitary services					
Nest Midlands Met County	21.03.94	11.07.94	100	-	6,000	Over straight pay increase (Total days lost 8,000)
Food, drink and tobacco						
Staffordshire	02.05.94	15.05.94	600	-	6,000	Over straight pay increase
Transport services and co	mmunication					
Merseyside Met County	12.04.94	18.04.94	1,700	-	8,000	Against disciplinary measures short of dismissal
Various areas UK	15.06.94	cont'g	3,100	-	9,000	Over straight pay increase
Various areas UK	22.06.94	28.06.94	6,000	-	18,000	Dispute relating to certain working questions
Other Services						
Various areas UK	24.05.94	09.06.94	11,000	-	22,000	Over pay increases allied to improvements in productivity

e the highest number of workers involved during the quarter.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1

Stoppages: June 1994			Service Services
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	28	38,000	70,000
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	21 7	16,400 * 21,600 **	41,000 29,000

includes 15,800 directly involved Includes 8,600 involved for the first time in the month.

ne monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, ormally upwards, to take account of addtional or revised formation received after going to press. For notes on coverage, ee 'Definitions' page at the end of the Labour Market Data ection. The figures for 1994 are provisional.

toppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to	June 1994	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	49	31,500	94,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	6,700	22,000
Trade union matters	5	210,800	1,000
Manning and work allocation	4 23	17,700	1,000 37,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	19	4,600	13,000
All causes	170	276,200	386.000

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * Stoppages of work: summary 4.2

EARNINGS 5.1

	Number of sto	ppages		rearing	ber of workers (000)			period (000)	in an stoppages	progess in
	Beginning in p	period In	progress in peri	od Begin in pe	nning involvement riod in any dispute	All involvemen	nt in period	All industries and services	All man industri	ufacturing es
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	1,004 770 693 620 357 240 203		1,016 781 701 630 369 253 211		884 759 727 285 175 142 383	887 790 727 298 176 148 385		3,546 3,702 4,128 1,903 761 528 649	595 1,639 751 1,072 222 93 111	
992 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	33 22 20 15 14 17 11		41 39 29 26 20 24 22		11 12 17 14 10 25 2	13 15 19 27 11 28 4		33 37 54 70 47 65 53	13 11 5 7 6 4 2	
1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	20 19 27 21 20 18 15 15 15 16 12 14 6		28 27 37 29 32 24 21 22 15 18 8		12 20 27 80 18 5 42 3 3 2 170 1	14 22 33 87 25 9 43 3 4 3 170 170		49 71 74 154 30 15 50 19 8 4 175 1	4 31 23 9 5 8 8 10 4 5 3 3 10	
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	8 6 12 13 23 21		10 8 15 16 29 28		2 3 4 4 17 25	2 3 7 4 18 38		2 4 7 14 31 70	1 1 2 13 7	
Working days	lost in all stop Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metal goods n.e.s.	progress i Engineering	n period	by industry Other transport equipment	Textiles, footware and clothing	All other manufactu industries	Construction ring	Transport and comm- unication	All other non manufacturin industries and services (01.03.15.17
Working days Jnited Kingdom SIC 1980	lost in all stop Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metal manufacture and metal goods n.e.s. (21,22,31)	progress i Engineering (32-34,37)	n period Motor vehicles	by industry Other transport equipment (36)	Textiles, footware and clothing (43,45)	All other manufactu industries (23-26,41, 42,44,46-4	Construction ring 9) (50)	Transport and comm- unication (71-79)	All other nor manufacturir industries and services (01-03,15-17, 61-67,81-85, 91-99 and 00
Working days Jnited Kingdom SIC 1980 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14) 217 222 52 94 29 8 27	Metal manufacture and metal goods n.e.s. (21,22,31) 36 47 37 31 21 13 4	grogress i Engineering (32-34,37) 197 76 204 92 111 47 36	n period Motor vehicles - (35) - (35) - (35) - 158 530 134 490 4 8 15	by industry Other transport equipment (36) (36) 67 803 279 340 44 8 40	Textiles, footware and clothing (43,45) 50 90 16 24 1 1 2	All other manufactu industries (23-26,41, 42,44,46-4 93 80 95 40 16 13	Construction 9) (50) 17 128 14 14 10 1	Transport and comm- unication (71-79) 1,705 1,490 625 177 60 13 160	All other no manufacturi industries and service 91-97,8145 91-99 and 00 1,007 335 2573 545 436 404 404 351
Working days United Kingdom SIC 1980 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1993 1992 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14) 217 222 52 94 29 8 27 - - - - - -	Metal manufacture and metal goods n.e.s. (21,22,31) 36 47 37 31 21 13 4 7 4 - - - - - - 36 47 37 31 21 13 4 - - - - - - -	grogress i Engineering (32-34,37) 197 76 204 92 111 47 36 4 3 4 3 1	n period Motor vehicles (35) 158 530 158 530 134 490 4 8 15 1 3 - - - -	by industry Other transport equipment (36) 67 803 279 340 44 8 40 1 - 1 - 1 - -	Textiles, footware and clothing (43,45) 50 90 16 24 1 1 2 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	All other manufactu industries (23-26,41, 42,44,46-4 88 93 80 95 40 16 13 1 1 1 3 3 1 1	Construction 9) (50) 22 17 128 14 14 14 10 1 3 - - - 1 -	(71-79) (71-79	All other no manufacturi industries and service (01-03,15:1 51-59 and 0 1.007 335 2573 545 404 404 351 18 25 48 64 40 40 40 40 49
Working days United Kingdom SIC 1980 1987 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	lost in all stop	Metal manufacture and metal goods n.e.s. (21,22,31) 36 47 31 13 4 4 7 4 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	(32-34,37) (32-34,37) (32-34,37) 197 76 204 92 111 47 36 4 3 3 1 - 6 5 3 3 1 - 6 5 3 3 9 - 3 2 2 - -	Motor vehicles (35) 158 530 134 490 4 8 15 134 490 4 8 15 1 1 1 - <	by industry Cher transport equipment (36) 67 803 279 340 44 8 40 1 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	Textiles, footware and clothing 50 90 24 1 1 2 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	All other manufactu industries (23-26,41, 42,44,46-4 88 93 95 40 16 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ring Construction 9) (50) 22 17 128 14 10 1 1 3 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	(71-79) 1.705 1.705 1.490 625 177 60 13 160 - 1 - 1 2 - 1 16 115 8 5 1 12 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - -	All other no manufacturi industries and service (01-02,15-1) 51-67,81-85, 91-99 and/ 2557 3557 2573 545 436 404 3551 18 25 48 64 61 49 49 45 33 3 4 4 77 2 2 53 33 2 11 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51 51

Number of workers (000)

Working days lost in all stoppages in progess in

* See 'Definitions' page at the end of 'Labour Market Data' section for notes of coverage. The figures for 1994 are provisional.

EAT BRITAIN	(Divisio	ns 0-9)			(Division	ns 2-4)			(Divisio	ns 1-4)			(Division	ns 6-9)		
,=1000	Actual	Seasona	Ily adjuste	d	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	d	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	d
			Per cent over pre 12 mont	change vious hs			Per cent over pre 12 mont	change vious hs			Per cen over pro 12 mont	t change evious ths			Per cent over pre 12 mont	change vious hs
90=100				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *
88) 89) Annual 90) averages 91) 92) 93)	83.5 91.1 100.0 108.0 114.6 118.5	100.0			84.1 91.4 100.0 108.2 115.3 120.5	100.0			83.8 91.4 100.0 108.6 115.8 121.0	100.0			83.8 91.2 100.0 107.7 114.1 117.5	100.0		
39 Jan	87.1	87.7	9.2	9	87.6	88.4	8.8	83⁄4	87.3	87.9	8.8	83/4	87.3	88.1	9.2	9
Feb	87.4	88.4	9.4	91⁄4	88.3	89.0	9.9	81⁄2	87.9	88.6	10.2	83/4	87.4	88.6	8.9	91⁄4
Mar	89.6	88.9	9.2	91⁄2	88.9	88.6	7.9	83⁄4	88.8	88.8	8.4	83/4	90.3	89.2	9.3	91⁄2
Apr	89.6	89.7	9.7	91⁄4	90.7	89.9	9.1	8½	90.4	89.8	9.2	83⁄4	89.7	90.0	10.0	91⁄4
May	89.8	89.9	9.2	9	90.8	90.5	8.8	8¾	90.5	90.3	8.7	83⁄4	89.8	89.9	9.3	9
June	91.1	90.5	9.2	83⁄4	92.0	91.0	8.7	8½	91.8	90.9	9.1	83⁄4	90.9	90.6	9.0	81⁄2
July	92.1	91.1	8.8	834	92.8	91.7	9.2	8½	92.8	91.7	9.4	9	91.9	91.1	8.4	81⁄4
Aug	91.1	91.5	8.5	834	91.1	92.3	8.8	8¾	91.5	92.4	9.3	91⁄4	91.0	91.3	8.1	81⁄2
Sept	92.5	93.0	9.7	9	92.1	93.1	9.3	8¾	92.0	92.9	9.3	9	92.5	93.2	9.7	83⁄4
Oct	93.3	94.0	9.7	91⁄4	93.0	93.7	8.7	9	93.0	93.6	8.9	9¼	93.5	94.6	10.4	9
Nov	94.6	94.3	9.1	91⁄4	94.4	94.2	8.3	8¾	94.6	94.2	8.8	9	94.4	94.2	8.7	9¼
Dec	95.8	94.3	7.3	91⁄4	95.7	94.8	8.0	8½	95.7	94.9	8.6	9	95.7	93.7	6.0	9
90 Jan Feb Mar	95.0 95.2 98.0	95.8 96.4 97.3	9.2 9.0 9.4	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	94.7 95.8 98.2	95.5 96.4 98.0	8.0 8.3 10.6	83⁄4 91⁄4 91⁄2	94.8 95.7 98.0	95.5 96.4 98.0	8.6 8.8 10.4	91/4 91/2 93/4	95.4 95.2 98.1	96.3 96.4 97.0	9.3 8.8 8.7	91⁄4 91⁄4 91⁄4
Apr	98.0	98.1	9.4	93/4	98.5	97.7	8.7	9½	98.3	97.6	8.8	93/4	97.9	98.2	9.1	9½
May	99.0	99.2	10.3	93/4	99.1	98.8	9.2	9¼	98.9	98.7	9.3	93/4	99.3	99.5	10.7	9¾
June	100.7	100.1	10.6	10	101.0	99.9	9.8	9½	101.1	100.2	10.2	93/4	100.4	100.0	10.4	10
July Aug Sept	101.3 101.0 101.3	100.2 101.5 101.9	10.0 10.9 9.6	10¼ 10 10	101.6 99.9 101.1	100.4 101.3 102.2	9.5 9.8 9.8	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	101.5 100.2 101.3	100.4 101.2 102.3	9.5 9.5 10.1	10 93⁄4 93⁄4	101.0 101.4 101.0	100.1 101.8 101.8	9.9 11.5 9.2	10 10 10
Oct	101.7	102.5	9.0	93/4	101.6	102.4	9.3	91/4	101.8	102.5	9.5	93⁄4	101.3	102.4	8.2	93/4
Nov	103.4	103.1	9.3	93/4	103.4	103.3	9.7	91/2	103.5	103.2	9.6	93⁄4	103.0	102.9	9.2	93/4
Dec	105.5	103.8	10.1	93/4	105.1	104.0	9.7	91/2	104.9	103.9	9.6	93⁄4	105.8	103.6	10.4	91/2
91 Jan	103.8	104.6	9.2	9½	103.7	104.6	9.5	91/4	104.0	104.9	9.8	9½	103.7	104.7	8.7	9½
Feb	104.1	105.4	9.3	9¼	104.5	105.2	9.1	83/4	104.8	105.6	9.5	9	103.7	105.0	8.9	9
Mar	106.5	105.7	8.6	9	106.1	105.8	8.0	81/2	106.2	106.2	8.4	9	106.9	105.6	8.9	8¾
Apr May June	106.4 107.0 107.9	106.5 107.2 107.3	8.6 8.1 7.2	8¾ 8½ 8	107.6 107.4 109.0	106.7 107.0 107.8	9.2 8.3 7.9	8½ 8¾ 8¼ 8¼	107.6 108.2 109.1	107.0 107.9 108.1	9.6 9.3 7.9	9 9 8¾	105.6 106.5 107.1	105.9 106.7 106.7	7.8 7.2 6.7	8¼ 8 7½
July Aug Sept	109.0 109.2 109.3	107.8 109.8 110.0	7.6 8.2 7.9	73/4 73/4 73/4	109.3 108.2 108.6	108.1 109.8 109.8	7.7 8.4 7.4	81⁄4 8 8	109.5 109.0 109.6	108.3 110.0 110.6	7.9 8.7 8.1	8½ 8¼ 8½	108.5 109.2 109.0	107.6 109.6 109.8	7.5 7.7 7.9	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
Oct	109.3	110.2	7.5	7½	110.0	110.8	8.2	8	110.3	111.0	8.3	8½	108.8	110.0	7.4	71/4
Nov	111.4	111.0	7.7	7½	111.5	111.3	7.7	8	112.0	111.7	8.2	8¼	111.2	111.0	7.9	71/4
Dec	112.3	110.5	6.5	7¼	112.7	111.6	7.3	7¾	112.9	111.9	7.7	8	111.9	109.5	5.7	7
2 Jan	111.1	111.9	7.0	71/4	111.6	112.5	7.6	73⁄4	112.1	113.0	7.7	73⁄4	110.8	111.8	6.8	7
Feb	111.9	113.3	7.5	71/2	112.6	113.4	7.8	81⁄4	113.1	113.9	7.9	81⁄4	111.7	113.0	7.6	7½
Mar	115.8	114.9	8.7	71/2	117.0	116.7	10.3	8	117.2	117.2	10.4	8	115.3	113.9	7.9	7¼
Apr	113.0	113.1	6.2	7	113.0	112.1	5.1	7½	113.8	113.1	5.7	7½	112.8	113.1	6.8	7
May	113.9	114.1	6.4	6¼	114.8	114.4	6.9	6¼	115.3	115.0	6.6	6½	113.4	113.6	6.5	6½
June	114.5	113.8	6.1	6¼	115.4	114.2	5.9	6¼	115.8	114.8	6.2	6½	113.8	113.4	6.3	6¼
July	115.1	113.9	5.7	6	116.1	114.8	6.2	6 ¹ ⁄ ₄	116.6	115.2	6.4	6½	114.5	113.5	5.5	6
Aug	114.6	115.3	5.0	5¾	115.3	116.9	6.5	6	115.6	116.7	6.1	6¼	114.3	114.7	4.7	5¾
Sept	114.7	115.4	4.9	5½	114.9	116.1	5.7	6	115.3	116.4	5.2	6	114.3	115.2	4.9	5½
Oct	116.0	117.0	6.2	5 ¹ /4	116.9	117.8	6.3	5 ³ / ₄	117.3	118.1	6.4	53/4	115.4	116.7	6.1	51⁄4
Nov	116.4	116.1	4.6	5	117.7	117.6	5.7	5 ³ / ₄	118.2	117.9	5.6	53/4	115.8	115.6	4.1	43⁄4
Dec	117.9	116.0	5.0	4 ³ /4	118.8	117.5	5.3	5 ¹ / ₂	119.2	118.2	5.6	51/2	117.4	114.9	4.9	41⁄2
3 Jan	116.1	117.0	4.6	43⁄4	117.1	118.1	5.0	5 ¹ ⁄4	117.6	118.6	5.0	5 ¹ ⁄ ₄	115.6	116.7	4.4	4½
Feb	116.7	118.2	4.3	41⁄2	118.3	119.2	5.1	5	118.7	119.6	5.0	5	116.1	117.5	4.0	4¼
Mar	119.6	118.7	3.3	4	121.9	121.6	4.2	5	122.1	122.2	4.3	5	118.5	117.1	2.8	3¾
Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	118.0	5.3	5	119.7	118.9	5.1	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	31/4
May	118.0	118.3	3.7	3¾	120.3	119.9	4.8	5	120.8	120.4	4.7	5	116.9	117.0	3.0	3
June	118.5	117.8	3.5	3¾	121.0	119.6	4.7	5	121.3	120.2	4.7	5	117.0	116.5	2.7	23/4
July	119.5	118.3	3.9	3½	121.9	120.5	5.0	43/4	122.4	121.0	5.0	43⁄4	118.3	117.3	3.3	23/4
Aug	118.2	118.9	3.1	3¼	119.5	121.1	3.6	41/2	119.9	121.0	3.7	41⁄2	117.3	117.7	2.6	23/4
Sept	118.0	118.8	2.9	3	120.1	121.4	4.6	41/4	120.6	121.7	4.6	41⁄2	116.8	117.7	2.2	21/4
Oct	118.4	119.4	2.1	3	121.3	122.3	3.8	41/4	121.7	122.6	3.8	41/4	116.9	118.2	1.3	21/4
Nov	120.0	119.7	3.1	3	122.4	122.3	4.0	4	123.1	122.7	4.1	41/4	118.7	118.5	2.5	21/2
Dec	121.6	119.6	3.1	31⁄4	123.6	122.3	4.1	41/4	124.1	123.0	4.1	41/4	120.8	118.3	3.0	23/4
14 Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3 ³ ⁄ ₄	122.7	123.7	4.7	4½	123.3	124.2	4.7	4½	119.2	120.3	3.1	31/4
Feb	122.0	123.5	4.5	3 ³ ⁄ ₄	123.5	124.4	4.4	4¾	123.9	124.8	4.3	4¾	121.7	123.2	4.9	31/2
Mar	124.9	124.0	4.5	4	128.4	128.1	5.3	4¾	128.4	128.4	5.1	4¾	123.6	122.1	4.3	4
Apr	121.6	121.8	3.6	3 ³ ⁄ ₄	124.6	123.5	4.7	43/4	125.1	124.3	4.5	43⁄4	120.3	120.6	3.3	3½
May	123.5	123.8	4.6	3 ³ ⁄ ₄	125.5	125.0	4.3	41/2	129.3	128.9	7.1	41⁄4	121.0	121.2	3.6	3½
Jun P	122.7	122.0	3.6	3³⁄₄	126.1	124.7	4.3	41/ 4	126.3	125.3	4.2	41⁄ 4	120.9	120.5	3.4	3 ½

The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to April 1991. Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989. The Index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.

For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, Employment Gazette, pp 248, July 1994.

5.3 EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: by industry (unadjusted)

Average earnings index: all employees: by industry (unadjusted)

and comm unication

(71,72, 75-77,79)

84.2 90.6 100.0 108.3 115.2 119.9

86.4 86.7 87.4

89.8 89.2 89.1

91.8 90.2 90.6

98.6 94.2 93.1

96.6 94.4 96.1

97.3 97.9 101.6

101.8 99.2 99.8

100.6 102.7 112.0

105.3 105.0 106.0

106.5 106.8 105.8

107.6 109.9 112.5

110.8 112.1 111.0

111.4 112.0 113.2

112.3 114.3 116.2

117.6 114.6 115.6

118.1 117.5 119.7

119.1 116.7 118.7

117.5 119.2 120.6

120.9 118.2 118.7

119.3 122.1 127.2

123.5 120.7 124.3

123.1 122.7 **121.9**

Hotels and Transport Banking, finance Public

insurance and business

82.5 90.7 100.0 106.8 113.1 116.5

86.6 86.7 94.6

89.4 88.5 89.5

92.0 89.1 88.7

90.3 95.4 97.4

95.8 95.2 102.5

98.5 99.3 100.4

101.3 98.6 98.6

99.5 104.4 105.8

104.4 102.1 111.3

104.6 105.3 106.8

106.4 105.9 105.2

105.9 111.5 112.0

110.7 112.1 121.6

111.4 112.2 111.1

112.1 110.8 110.4

111.6 116.0 117.5

112.6 115.5 123.0

116.1 115.6 114.2

116.0 114.8 114.3

115.3 119.4 121.4

119.0 130.3 131.5

119.8 121.3 **120.5**

services (81-82, 83pt-84pt)

admini-stration

(91-92pt)

82.8 90.1 100.0 107.7 114.1 119.3

86.7 87.7 88.0

87.8 88.3 88.6

88.5 88.1 91.7

94.9 96.0 95.4

95.0 96.5 96.6

95.9 97.9 100.3

100.1 103.0 102.2

104.7 104.1 103.7

104.1 104.8 105.1

104.1 105.6 105.1

109.1 108.6 110.7

112.6 111.4 111.1

111.1 111.7 113.3

111.5 111.4 113.9

112.2 114.3 116.8

119.6 117.5 116.2

117.2 118.4 117.8

117.6 119.5 120.1

119.5 120.3 119.5

120.2 121.1 120.4

120.6 123.1 123.3

121.5 123.2 **122.8**

(93,95)

84.7 92.0 100.0 109.4 118.7 120.2

87.1 87.0 87.5

88.5 91.4 93.5

94.7 96.4 97.1

93.9 93.7 93.4

94.7 93.4 94.7

96.4 101.8 99.9

101.6 106.2 103.4

102.2 102.8 102.8

103.6 103.8 104.7

107.1 108.4 109.4

113.5 115.5 111.7

110.2 111.4 113.6

112.9 112.8 114.2

117.5 119.4 119.7

122.6 124.1 121.3

121.0 119.5 119.4

118.7 118.5 118.7

118.5 119.3 119.7

122.3 124.4 121.8

120.2 120.4 119.9

120.1 119.7 120.2

120.8 121.8 **123.4**

Distribu tion and

repairs

(50)

80.3 89.7 100.0 108.0 113.1 116.5

84.0 85.1 89.2

86.9 87.2 90.5

90.1 87.7 91.5

91.4 95.5 97.5

94.7 94.5 98.9

98.3 97.6 101.2

101.7 98.9 100.4

101.9 105.3 106.4

104.1 105.0 105.9

107.1 106.0 110.3

110.0 106.3 108.2

108.7 110.6 114.3

109.9 111.2 115.0

110.7 110.5 114.1

113.7 111.2 112.7

114.6 114.3 118.7

114.9 114.6 119.0

116.5 115.9 119.0

116.5 115.2 114.9

115.3 117.3 118.8

116.9 117.5 120.6

118.2 119.0 **122.3**

(61,62, 64,65,67) (66)

85.2 92.6 100.0 106.3 110.5 113.3

89.3 89.5 93.4

93.3 91.7 93.1

92.2 91.6 93.9

92.4 93.0 97.4

95.2 96.2 100.3

99.9 99.7 100.3

100.3 100.1 100.9

100.3 101.2 105.6

102.3 103.0 107.0

105.9 106.4 107.1

107.0 106.4 106.6

105.4 109.4 109.2

107.8 109.5 114.0

110.9 110.1 110.4

110.8 109.8 109.7

110.0 109.6 113.5

111.9 112.0 115.2

113.3 112.0 113.4

115.8 112.2 112.0

112.4 113.1 116.4

115.2 116.5 120.3

117.9 117.1 **117.8**

catering

84.5 90.9 100.0 108.7 115.2 118.0

87.6 87.5 89.9

88.3 89.7 90.2

90.0 90.8 91.2

92.0 93.8 99.3

94.7 94.3 96.3

97.4 100.7 100.4

99.8 101.4 101.3

101.3 102.9 109.5

104.4 104.9 104.9

105.5 107.8 109.6

108.7 111.5 109.4

109.4 111.3 117.0

112.0 112.0 113.7

115.8 116.4 113.7

115.1 114.8 115.1

115.4 116.3 122.6

115.7 117.4 117.7

116.8 118.1 118.1

117.3 117.2 119.6

116.4 116.8 124.4

116.1 117.4 119.6

118.8 120.9 **119.3**

1989 Jan Feb Mar

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980

1990=100

) Annual) averages

Apr May June

July Aug Sept

Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar

Apr May June

July Aug Sept

Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar 1991

Apr May June

July Aug Sept

Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar 1992

Apr May June

July Aug Sept

Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar 1993

Apr May June

July Aug Sept

Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar 1994

Apr May June

Education Other Whole and health services # economy services

(92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)

81.3 90.5 100.0 108.0 113.5 116.1

87.7 85.2 86.9

87.6 87.6 91.3

92.9 89.9 92.8

93.1 95.0 96.5

95.8 96.5 96.4

100.9 97.1 99.3

102.0 101.6 101.1

100.0 103.6 105.5

102.4 104.6 106.4

105.6 106.3 107.7

106.4 109.8 108.6

110.4 112.5 115.7

112.0 113.1 113.1

113.6 113.3 112.1

110.7 112.3 113.0

113.4 116.5 118.4

116.4 116.6 116.1

117.8 117.3 113.3

113.7 113.0 114.1

115.0 118.2 121.6

119.9 118.7 120.0

119.6 120.9 **119.3**

83.5 91.2 100.0 108.0 114.6 118.5

87.1 87.4 89.6

89.6 89.8 91.1

92.1 91.1 92.5

93.3 94.6 95.8

95.0 95.2 98.0

98.0 99.0 100.7

101.3 101.0 101.3

101.7 103.4 105.5

103.8 104.1 106.5

106.4 107.0 107.9

109.0 109.2 109.3

109.3 111.4 112.3

111.1 111.9 115.8

113.0 113.9 114.5

115.1 114.6 114.7

116.0 116.4 117.9

116.1 116.7 119.6

117.5 118.0 118.5

119.5 118.2 118.0

118.4 120.0 121.6

120.3 122.0 124.9

121.6 123.5 **122.7**

GREAT SIC 19	T BRITAIN 80	Agricul- ture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	Electricity, gas, other energy and water	Metal pro- cessing and manu- facturing	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechani- cal engi- neering	Electrical, electronic and instru- ment engi-	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods nes	Food, drink and tobacco	Te>	xtiles	Leather, footwear and	Paper products printing	Rubber, plastics, timber and other man-	Co tio
1990=1	100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	supply (15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	(33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)	(43)	0	(44,45)	publishing (47)	ufacturing (46,48,49)	(50
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993) Annual) averages))	83.4 90.0 100.0 110.1 113.8 117.7	80.0 90.6 100.0 113.5 123.8 131.2	79.0 87.0 100.0 110.8 116.1 119.6	82.2 90.3 100.0 110.4 117.5 122.2	86.6 92.8 100.0 106.3 112.0 116.9	84.0 91.9 100.0 105.8 110.8 115.9	81.6 88.9 100.0 109.3 116.2 121.2	83.8 92.0 100.0 109.1 116.9 122.7	83.8 91.7 100.0 108.6 115.9 121.7	83.7 92.0 100.0 108.0 117.2 119.5	79.6 89.7 100.0 108.5 114.0 118.8	85.1 91.8 100.0 106.1 114.0 118.6	82.2 89.8 100.0 110.6 118.7 125.0		85.0 91.3 100.0 109.0 117.9 124.0	86.4 92.5 100.0 106.8 112.4 117.7	88.1 93.5 100.0 107.2 113.7 118.9	85.1 91.6 100.0 107.2 113.7 117.8	
1989	Jan Feb Mar	80.3 79.3 82.1	85.4 85.8 88.8	84.1 82.1 82.1	82.8 83.7 87.7	93.4 86.4 86.2	88.0 89.5 88.6	83.6 85.5 84.6	87.9 89.5 89.8	88.0 88.4 89.9	88.0 89.6 91.5	86.1 86.1 89.3	89.0 90.1 88.4	85.6 84.4 86.2		87.1 87.7 86.7	89.8 90.4 92.1	89.5 89.5 91.2	87.6 91.2 89.4	
	Apr May June	85.1 86.3 86.0	89.8 87.6 88.5	83.6 87.1 84.7	86.7 88.2 90.3	100.7 88.8 88.5	90.1 92.9 93.4	87.3 88.2 88.7	90.9 91.3 92.7	90.8 90.4 92.0	89.4 91.5 92.7	88.9 88.8 92.4	90.6 91.4 91.7	91.7 90.1 89.3		89.0 91.2 94.0	90.9 92.5 93.6	92.4 93.2 94.9	* 89.3 90.8 93.2	
	July Aug Sept	92.1 99.6 105.3	90.0 92.5 92.1	90.5 87.6 86.8	94.3 97.3 91.2	105.4 87.6 89.2	92.3 91.3 93.3	87.5 89.4 88.5	92.7 91.5 92.4	92.6 91.9 92.8	93.6 90.2 91.0	91.1 88.6 89.9	93.7 91.5 92.9	90.9 89.5 90.6	ŀ	93.2 91.7 92.4	94.0 91.7 93.1	94.4 94.1 95.9	92.9 91.6 93.1	
	Oct Nov Dec	100.3 93.0 90.3	93.8 97.8 95.7	86.9 95.1 93.8	92.9 94.5 94.1	102.7 90.2 94.9	93.0 94.5 95.9	89.4 95.8 98.5	93.5 94.9 96.9	93.9 95.1 95.2	92.1 93.9 99.9	91.0 92.0 92.1	93.2 94.7 94.3	91.1 93.2 95.2		92.9 95.8 94.0	93.7 94.1 94.3	94.9 95.4 96.3	92.1 94.0 94.6	
1990	Jan Feb Mar	86.9 86.5 90.1	99.8 99.6 99.6	97.2 93.3 95.0	92.6 93.2 94.5	96.5 90.8 93.4	94.5 96.1 97.2	94.4 95.6 96.0	95.9 97.4 99.6	95.2 96.8 99.3	91.5 91.6 102.7	91.8 94.1 98.6	95.9 96.4 98.3	92.6 93.8 94.8		95.0 95.4 97.8	97.0 97.2 98.3	95.7 95.8 98.2	95.3 98.5 99.0	
	Apr May June	92.3 92.2 102.2	99.3 97.4 98.5	96.0 97.3 98.9	95.7 97.7 104.1	104.9 94.7 103.7	99.0 100.2 101.9	98.1 98.6 100.6	98.0 99.2 100.5	97.4 98.9 100.0	102.0 99.0 102.3	96.9 99.8 101.7	98.8 99.6 101.1	99.0 100.5 101.8		97.0 99.9 102.0	97.8 100.3 100.5	98.3 98.8 100.7	97.8 98.5 100.4	
	July Aug Sept	104.1 111.1 116.0	98.0 100.7 100.7	103.2 102.0 103.2	102.3 104.6 103.5	114.0 97.4 99.2	102.3 99.3 100.5	99.5 100.1 99.5	101.8 99.1 100.5	100.5 99.8 101.7	101.5 99.9 99.6	101.4 101.4 101.4	101.2 100.4 101.2	102.2 100.4 101.7		101.1 100.7 102.0	101.0 99.4 100.9	100.9 101.0 102.6	100.7 99.1 101.6	
	Oct Nov Dec	113.3 105.4 100.0	102.6 104.8 98.9	102.9 103.7 107.2	104.4 104.3 103.2	105.6 97.8 101.9	101.2 102.9 104.8	99.8 106.2 111.7	101.1 102.5 104.5	102.4 103.5 104.6	101.6 103.7 104.6	101.9 105.2 105.8	101.2 103.3 102.6	101.0 104.6 107.6		101.8 103.8 103.2	101.1 102.4 104.1	102.0 102.8 103.2	101.1 103.1 105.0	
1991	Jan Feb Mar	98.9 101.7 100.7	110.2 112.8 114.2	110.2 103.8 107.4	103.4 105.1 104.0	106.6 99.4 101.2	102.8 102.4 102.6	103.0 105.8 110.4	104.1 106.1 107.1	103.6 105.1 106.7	104.2 104.4 104.5	107.5 105.5 108.1	102.0 103.6 103.8	104.4 105.5 107.9		102.7 103.7 104.7	102.8 103.7 105.3	103.1 102.3 104.0	102.4 104.5 104.6	
	Apr May June	108.2 105.3 105.9	111.5 112.5 113.8	110.5 111.2 111.8	105.1 115.9 106.1	110.1 103.4 103.7	103.9 105.7 107.5	105.9 106.6 107.4	108.1 108.3 110.2	106.6 108.5 110.8	116.6 106.0 109.7	110.9 106.1 107.9	104.3 105.5 105.9	111.4 111.7 111.4		105.9 107.7 110.3	105.9 106.8 108.6	104.9 105.8 108.0	105.3 106.9 108.9	
	July Aug Sept	112.0 133.6 123.0	111.8 113.2 112.5	114.5 111.1 110.8	109.8 115.8 120.2	111.3 108.9 104.6	107.1 106.2 106.8	108.0 109.8 110.5	109.8 109.3 109.4	109.8 108.4 108.7	109.8 104.5 106.2	108.3 108.5 107.7	108.4 105.8 107.8	110.6 110.4 110.7		113.1 111.1 110.4	107.8 106.5 107.0	108.8 108.3 109.3	108.3 106.7 107.9	
	Oct Nov Dec	114.7 108.7 108.1	113.4 122.2 114.2	111.4 111.3 115.7	112.1 114.4 113.2	112.6 105.4 108.4	106.9 108.0 109.3	111.5 114.7 117.8	111.1 112.7 113.2	110.5 111.5 112.9	108.0 110.0 112.3	111.4 110.7 109.6	107.1 108.9 110.1	111.0 116.1 116.3		111.9 112.2 113.9	108.4 109.4 109.3	108.8 110.6 112.1	109.0 110.0 112.4	
1992	Jan Feb Mar	105.5 101.2 106.7	125.0 124.5 127.1	112.2 113.2 123.0	112.3 112.8 113.3	112.6 107.5 109.2	107.5 108.6 109.5	113.1 113.3 122.6	112.8 114.0 117.8	112.9 113.1 117.5	111.9 115.2 118.4	111.0 111.7 114.7	109.9 111.1 114.4	113.3 114.7 123.0		113.3 114.9 118.0	109.0 110.5 112.1	109.8 110.0 113.2	109.5 113.5 117.5	
	Apr May June	114.2 116.3 115.2	129.0 122.7 119.6	112.7 113.8 116.6	117.2 118.8 118.1	116.4 109.3 109.8	109.1 110.6 112.2	113.3 113.7 114.8	113.8 114.3 116.3	113.9 115.9 116.6	115.1 127.2 120.5	111.8 111.9 113.2	112.6 113.4 114.8	115.6 117.8 118.1		113.1 117.4 119.2	108.1 111.4 112.5	112.0 113.1 113.7	110.8 112.5 113.8	
	July Aug Sept	117.2 124.0 126.3	124.3 121.2 121.3	116.5 115.6 114.9	118.2 116.7 117.5	120.9 108.0 108.5	111.5 112.1 111.4	115.3 115.5 114.2	118.0 116.6 116.2	116.6 115.1 115.3	119.5 115.6 114.1	112.7 116.8 113.9	115.7 114.8 115.1	117.4 117.5 118.1	1	120.0 120.1 118.1	113.3 113.8 112.3	114.3 115.6 114.6	114.3 113.2 114.3	
	Oct Nov Dec	119.1 113.3 107.0	117.5 126.3 127.2	115.5 117.5 121.6	123.5 120.9 120.4	121.4 108.5 111.9	111.7 112.4 113.0	115.3 120.0 123.1	122.7 119.4 120.5	116.0 117.8 119.6	114.6 115.8 117.9	116.8 117.0 116.5	114.3 115.9 115.6	118.8 126.1 124.5		119.9 120.2 120.1	114.0 115.7 115.9	115.7 115.7 116.6	113.9 114.4 116.9	
1993	Jan Feb Mar	109.7 108.9 113.0	127.6 127.2 127.6	116.6 116.1 125.3	119.5 120.1 121.0	121.9 110.0 111.6	112.4 114.4 114.6	119.4 119.2 130.4	120.3 121.5 124.5	117.8 119.1 122.7	115.1 117.7 119.3	114.6 116.6 121.4	113.9 114.5 117.3	120.4 123.9 129.2		119.8 120.2 122.5	115.1 116.6 115.6	114.5 115.4 118.8	113.8 116.9 118.9	
	Apr May June	114.4 114.7 118.6	132.0 130.4 132.2	119.3 117.8 118.3	121.8 122.9 120.5	118.7 113.9 113.2	114.6 115.3 117.5	118.6 118.9 120.9	121.0 121.5 123.5	120.1 123.4 122.2	116.8 119.2 122.5	118.5 117.3 118.4	118.8 119.4 119.3	123.3 125.9 123.7		122.8 125.1 127.0	116.3 116.4 118.5	117.3 118.5 119.5	115.5 117.4 118.3	
	July Aug Sep	124.1 134.7 126.0	132.7 126.8 130.9	122.4 118.9 118.4	124.1 121.9 121.6	130.5 110.1 113.9	116.6 116.1 116.0	120.2 118.5 118.6	124.0 121.1 122.6	122.8 120.9 120.5	122.2 119.0 118.0	121.9 118.5 119.2	120.3 118.5 119.5	123.9 123.5 123.2		125.2 124.9 124.5	119.6 117.5 119.5	119.0 119.4 120.8	119.1 116.3 118.1	
	Oct Nov Dec	121.2 117.8 108.7	133.0 135.7 138.6	119.0 119.4 123.7	122.9 126.4 124.0	127.4 113.3 118.3	115.6 116.3 120.9	119.2 124.4 126.5	123.6 124.9 124.4	122.5 123.7 124.1	119.8 120.7 123.2	119.9 120.1 118.9	120.0 120.7 121.0	123.6 129.0 130.3		125.2 125.3 125.8	119.2 118.5 119.6	120.6 121.1 122.1	118.2 118.9 121.9	
1994	Jan Feb Mar	112.6 112.5 121.6	139.5 134.5 136.6	121.4 123.6 127.6	123.2 123.8 123.9	124.6 114.7 117.8	117.4 118.6 120.6	123.2 124.1 134.4	125.2 126.7 130.3	124.2 124.6 130.1	122.9 124.7 130.0	120.0 119.9 123.0	121.3 124.2 126.6	126.0 126.2 137.4		125.1 125.9 129.6	120.0 122.9 125.4	120.2 119.9 124.5	119.0 122.7 123.5	
	Apr May June P	117.1 119.4 120.5	137.0 240.2 137.3	129.7 124.5 123.0	124.7 126.0 124.5	128.8 117.7 117.0	120.5 121.5 122.7	123.1 123.0 126.5	127.7 128.3 126.9	124.9 127.1 127.7	126.4 129.3 132.0	122.4 120.5 121.9	124.3 127.3 127.9	127.8 129.6 129.3		128.1 129.2 131.2	123.3 122.5 1 24.3	120.8 123.4 124.8	120.6 123.1 122.7	
Note:	Figures for the y	ears 1985 to	1989 on a 19 from 1988=10	85=100 basis	were publish	ed in <i>Employ</i>	ment Gazette conomic serie	in October 19 s. Figures on	989; the 1985 a 1988=100	5=100 series v basis were la	vas discontin st published	ued after July in <i>Employmer</i>	1989. ht Gazette in	September	1	Exclud Exclud	ling sea trans ling private d	sport. omestic and p	personal serv	vices

Note: 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. The 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 in September England and Wales only

EARNINGS Selected countries: wages per head: manufacturing (manual workers) 5.9

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Energy and	Production	Construction	Whole econo	my
SIC 1992 1990=100			Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier
	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1991 1993	64.5 70.6 73.9 74.6 77.1 81.5 84.8 86.9 93.2 93.2 93.2 100.0 107.0 109.1 109.7	22.9 9.5 4.7 .9 3.4 5.7 4.0 2.5 2.6 4.5 7.3 7.0 2.0 .5	72.4 79.4 83.6 80.8 100.4 87.0 77.6 86.6 97.6 100.0 102.5 106.3 101.8	62.7 66.3 68.4 67.1 73.5 74.1 77.5 81.2 93.8 100.0 100.9 102.8 100.0	54.4 62.2 60.9 61.8 64.5 70.6 72.0 77.8 90.6 100.0 107.0 107.3 103.9	53.5 58.6 61.6 63.7 67.6 71.2 74.3 77.7 83.0 91.0 100.0 107.0 111.7 111.9	21.9 9.5 5.1 3.4 4.6 8.9 9.6 9.9 7.0 4.4 4.2
	1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	90.5 92.9 94.0 95.4	2.7 3.2 6.1 5.7	 	··· ··· ···	 	87.6 89.9 92.1 94.4	8.6 9.3 10.3 10.3
	1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	97.2 98.6 100.9 103.4	7.4 6.1 7.4 8.4	 	 	 	96.6 98.8 101.7 103.0	10.2 9.9 10.4 9.1
	1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105.3 107.4 107.2 108.2	8.4 8.9 6.3 4.7	 	 	··· ·· ··	105.3 106.6 107.8 108.4	9.1 8.0 6.0 5.2
	1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	110.2 108.5 108.8 108.8	4.6 1.0 1.5 .5	 	 	 	111.7 111.9 111.4 111.6	6.1 5.0 3.4 3.0
	1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	109.2 108.7 110.3 110.7	9 .2 1.4 1.7	 	 	· · · · · · ·	111.7 111.9 111.8 112.1	.0 .0 .4 .4
	1994 Q1 Q2	111.3 108.8	1.9 .1	::	::		113.7	1.8
	1992 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.1 108.6 109.6 108.3 108.9 108.8 108.7	2.1 2.2 1.6 .6 .4 1.2 .0	··· ··· ··· ···	· · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	
	1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.3 108.3 110.9 107.6 108.3 110.1 109.7 110.8 110.5 111.0 111.0 111.0	-1.4 7 7 -2.0 1.9 1.1 1.1 2.1 1.9 2.0 1.3	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···			··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	110.1 110.2 113.6 108.4 109.2 108.9	1.6 1.7 2.4 .7 .9 -1.1	··· ··· ··· ···	 	··· ··· ··· ···	 	
hree months ending:	1992 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.5 109.0 108.7 108.8 108.9 108.7 108.8	1.0 2.2 2.0 1.5 .9 .7 .5	· · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
	1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.6 108.5 109.2 108.9 108.7 109.4 110.2 110.3 110.7 110.8	1 7 9 2 7 .2 .3 1.3 1.4 1.7 2.0 1.7			··· ··· ··· ··· ···		
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	110.4 110.1 111.3 110.7 110.4 108.8	1.6 1.5 1.9 1.6 1.3 .1	··· ··· ··· ··	··· ··· ··· ··	··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	

Source: Central Statistical Office

Manufacturing is based on seasonally adjusted monthly statistics of average earnings, employed labour force and output. Other sectors are based on national accounts data d 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. Note: *

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	lrish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
nnual average 984 985 986 988 988 989 990 991 992 993	91.7 100.0 107.7 116.3 126.2 137.2 150.1 162.4 173.1 180.8	96 100 102 104 105 111 116 122 128 131	96 100 103 106 110 116 122 128 132 135	95.3 100.0 104.8 114.5 122.0 127.7 133.8 139.8 139.8 144.4 148.0	94.6 100.0 104.3 107.2 110.5 114.7 119.9 125.1 129.6 133.0	96 100 104 108 113 117 123 130 138	83 100 113 124 146 176 210 246 279	92 100 107 113 118 124 131 138 145	90.2 100.0 104.8 111.6 118.4 125.6 134.7 147.9 155.9 161.2	97.0 100.0 101.6 103.1 107.8 114.0 120.1 124.3 125.6 125.8	95 100 102 103 104 106 109 113 118 122	90.9 100.0 110.9 119.3 127.0 136.3 148.2 160.3 172.6	93.0 100.0 107.4 114.3 123.4 135.7 148.5 155.4 162.6 167.7	96 100 102 104 107 110 114 117 120 123
uarterly aven 192 Q2 Q3 Q4	ages 170.5 174.0 176.6	128 127 131	132 132 133	145.3 145.2 146.1	129.1 130.2 131.2	136 141 141	275 282 289	142 142 145	155.5 156.0 156.9	128.2 123.6 125.2	118 119 119	171.4 173.7 177.5	163.5 163.6 164.9	120 120 121
093 Q1 Q2 Q3	179.6 178.9 181.6 183.5	128 130 131 133	135 135 134 135	145.1 147.9 148.7 150.1	131.9 132.5 133.2 134.1	 	295 303 311	145 146	159.3 160.3 162.4 162.9	123.8 129.7 124.7 125.9	120 122 122 123	179.5 183.1 185.5	165.6 168.1 167.6 169.6	122 123 123 125
04 094 Q1 Q2	188.0 186.7	131	138	:: ::	134.6	 	 	 	166.1 	128.4	124	··· ··	171.4 	126
onthly Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	171.8 171.4 172.4 175.5 174.3 176.8 176.4 176.4	128 127 131	132 132 131 132 133 133 133 133	144.8 146.4 148.0 143.4 144.3 145.2 144.8 145.2	130.2 131.2	141 141 141	··· ··· ··· ···	142 142 145	155.4 155.7 155.9 155.9 156.2 156.8 156.8 156.8 157.2	123.9 137.1 123.9 121.8 125.0 125.4 125.7 124.4	118 119 119 119 119 119 119 119	··· ··· ·· ·· ··	164.0 164.4 165.6 162.0 163.2 163.8 164.4 166.6	120 120 120 121 121 121 121 121 122
93 Jan Feb Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	177.3 178.8 182.5 177.2 180.0 179.5 180.8 181.7 182.2 183.5 183.5	128 130 131 133	135 136 135 134 134 134 134 135 135 135 136	145.2 145.2 146.6 147.9 149.3 151.4 146.6 148.2 148.6 148.7 153.0	131.9 132.5 133.2 134.1	141 	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	145 146	159.3 159.3 159.3 159.4 162.1 162.3 162.3 162.7 162.9 162.9	120.7 125.6 125.2 126.3 126.8 135.8 122.6 124.5 126.9 126.9 126.3 127.8 123.7	120 120 122 122 122 122 122 122 122 123 123	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	166.6 165.2 165.2 168.0 169.4 167.0 169.4 166.0 169.6 167.6 169.0 168.8 171.0	122 122 123 123 123 123 123 123 124 124 124 126
194 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	185.6 186.7 192.2 185.3 187.6 187.1	131 	137 138 138 138 	· · · · · · · · ·	134.6 	··· ·· ·· ··	 	· · · · · · · · ·	165.6 166.2 166.4 166.7 166.7	127.6 128.4 129.1 129.5	124 124 124 124 124 124	··· ··· ··· ···	171.8 171.0 171.4 175.4	125 126 126 126 126
preases on e inual average 85 86 87 88 88 90 90 90 91 92 93	year earlier 5 9 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 8 7 5	422165552	433455532	5 5 9 7 5 5 4 3 2	6 4 3 3 4 5 4 4 3	4 4 4 4 5 4 5 6 6	20 13 10 18 21 19 17 13	97645655	11 5 6 6 7 10 5 3	3 2 1 5 6 5 3 1 0	521123443	10 11 8 6 7 9 8 8	8 7 6 8 10 9 5 5 3	4 22334333
Jarterly avera 92 Q2 Q3 Q4	ages 6 6 6	7 5 3	4 3 3	3 3 3	4 3 4	3 6 5	14 12 11	5 4 5	6 4 3	2 0 0	4 4 4	8 8 7	5 5 4	3 2 2
93 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5 5 4 4	3 2 3 2	3 2 2 2	3 2 2 3	3 3 2 2	5	9 10 10	4 3 	3 3 4 4	0 1 1 1	3 3 3 3	7 7 7	5 3 2 3	3 3 3 3
94 Q1 Q2	5 4	2	2	· · · · ·	2	··· ··	 		4	4	3	··· ···	 	3
192 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	7 6 7 6 6 6 5	 7 5 3	2 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 3 4	2 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	··· 4 ··· 4 ···	6 5	· · · · · · · · · · ·	5 4 4	5 5 4 4 4 4 2 2	1 3 -2 2 2 1 -3	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	 	56654554	3 3 2 3 3 3 2 2
93 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	554555545444	 3 2 3 	442000000000000000000000000000000000000	3 3 2 1 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3 2 3	3 3 2 2	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	4 3 	333334 4444 4444	-5 1 2 2 -1 -1 2 2 1 2	4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	544432223333	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4
994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	5 4 5 5 4 4 4	2 2 	1 1 2 ···	3 	2 	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	· · · · · · · · · · ·	4 4 4 5 5 	6 2 3 3 	3 3 3 3 2 2 2	··· ··· ··· ···	3 4 4 4 	3 2 3 3 2 2
2 Sea 3 Mai	ges and salarie asonally adjust	es on a wee ted.	kly basis (all	employees).			6 Inclu 7 Inclu	ding mining. ding mining	and transport		Sou	Irce: OECD -	Main Econor	mic Indicators

4 Hourly wage rates. 5 Monthly earnings.

8 Hourly earnings.9 All industries.10 Production workers.

6.1

RETAIL PRICES Recent movements in the all-items index and in the index excluding seasonal food

Sec. Martin	All ite	ms				All items except set	asonal foods	Station of the second
	Index	0 4007 400	Percentage cha	nge over		Index	Percentage cha	inge over
	Jan 1	3 1987=100	1 month	6 months	12 months	0an 15 1967=100	1 month	6 months
1993 Jul	140).7	-0.2	2.0	1.4	141.5	-0.1	2.1
Aug	a 141	1.3	0.4	1.8	1.7	142.1	0.4	1.9
Sen	n 141	1.9	0.4	1.9	1.8	142.8	0.5	21
Oct	141	1.8	-0.1	0.9	1.4	142.7	-0.1	10
Nov	v 141	1.6	-0.1	0.4	1.4	142.5	-0.1	0.6
Dec	c 141	1.9	0.2	0.6	1.9	142.8	0.2	0.8
1994 Jan	141	.3	-0.4	0.4	2.5	142.1	-0.5	0.4
Feb	b 142	2.1	0.6	0.6	2.4	142.9	0.6	0.6
Mar	r 142	2.5	0.3	0.4	2.3	143.2	0.2	0.3
Apr	r 144	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.6	144.9	1.2	1.5
May	V 144	1.7	0.3	2.2	2.6	145.2	0.2	1.9
Jun	1 144	1.7	0.0	2.0	2.6	145.3	0.1	18
Jul	144	1.0	-0.5	1.9	2.3	144.6	-0.5	1.8

Between June and July there were sharp price reductions for clothing, footwear, household and leisure goods in the summer sales. There were also reductions in food prices.

Food: Between June and July seasonal food prices fell by 2.5 per cent, less sharply than normal. There were decreases for most fresh fruit and vegetables and for home-killed lamb, but potatoes, tomatoes and apples were dearer. Non-seasonal food prices fell by 0.3 per cent over the month, with reductions for beef, pork, soft drinks and some processed foods.

Alcoholic drink: Increases from some breweries continued to feed through to pub prices for beer this

Household goods: July saw sharp reductions in the main summer sales across furnishings and electrical appliances, although there were increases for some petcarr fail of 1.7 per cent in the month was the largest July reduction since comparable record Clothing and footwear: The steepest July fall on record for this index (which began in 1914) relied widespread offers in the summer sales. Reductions were sharpest for women's clothing.

Motoring expenditure: Between June and July there were falls in the prices of second-hard and petrol and motor insurance premiums, but maintenance costs rose.

Leisure goods: The monthly fall in this index was caused by sale reductions for audio-visual equipme tapes, discs, toys and sports goods. There were also reductions in the prices of two national reverses

RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for July 19 2

Ir	ndex	Percentage ch	ange over	Index		Percentage cha	ange over
J	an 1987=100	1 month	12 months	Jan 19	87=100	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	144.0	-0.5	2.3	Tobacco Cigarettes	168.5 169.7	0.0	7.5 7
Food and catering	138.8	-0.4	1.5	Tobacco	160.5		8
Alcohol and tobacco	162.0	0.3	3.8	Housing	156.8	01	41
Personal expenditure	128 G	-0.5	1.3	Rent	191.5	0.1	4.1
Travel and leisure	145.6	-0.4	1.9	Mortgage interest payments	151.0		6
				Rates, community charge and council	tax127.8		3
				Water and other payments	222.6		7
All items excluding seasonal food	1 144.6	-0.5	2.2	Repairs and maintenance charges	151.6		3
All items excluding food	140.2	-0.5	2.5	Duelling insurance & ground rent	145.0		-2
Food excluding seasonal	134.4	-0.3	-0.7		100.0		-
Tood excluding seasonal	10	0.0		Fuel and Light	133.9	0.1	6.8
				Coal and solid fuels	123.2		9
All items excluding housing	141.2	-0.6	1.9	Electricity	148.3		6
All items exc mortgage interest	143.7	-0.5	2.2	Gas Oil and other fuels	112.4		0
				On and other ideis	113.0		5
Consumer durables	112.3	-3.1	-0.9	Household goods	126.3	-1.7	-0.2
				Furniture	124.5		-
Food	122.2	-0.6	0.8	Flortrical appliances	107.3		-2
Bread	135.7	-0.0	-3	Other household equipment	131.5		ī
Cereals	137.4		-3	Household consumables	145.3		-1
Biscuits and cakes	145.1		2	Pet care	130.3		4
Beef	131.9		-5				0.1
Lamb	126.5		-1	Household services	142.3	-0.1	0.1
Pork	130.5		-2	Telenhones telemessaries etc	114.2		-6
Bacon	135.1		-3	Domestic services	163.1		4
Poultry	110.0		-1	Fees and subcriptions	158.5		2
Other meat	124.2		-2				0.0
Fish	122.7		-1	Clothing and footwear	116.0	-4.2	0.0
OT Which, tresh tish	129.3		-1	Women's outerwear	101.7		-2
Oil and fats	130.7		1	Children's outerwear	115.4		1
Cheese	143.7		0	Other clothing	138.6		2
Eggs	129.5		7	Footwear	123.4		1
Milk fresh	144.8		1	Device all seads and convices	150.4	0.0	31
Milk products	138.2		-4	Personal articles	1173	0.0	3
Coffee and other hot drinks	100.6		10	Chemists goods	156.9		2
Soft drinks	155.6		-1	Personal services	189.2		5
Sugar and preserves	143.7		-3				10
Sweets and chocolates	134.5		4	Motoring expenditure	150.0	-0.3	1.0
Potatoes	132.0		26	Maintenance of motor vehicles	166.6		2
Vegetables	114.0		12	Petrol and oil	148.8		3
of which, other fresh vegetal	bles 107.0		21	Vehicles tax and insurance	196.6		2
Fruit	126.4		2				24
of which, fresh fruit	123.9		1	Fares and other travel costs	155.6	-0.1	5
Other toods	134.9		-2	Rus and coach fares	165.7		2
Catering	162.2	0.3	3.7	Other travel costs	140.1		1
Restaurant meals	160.7		3				
Canteen meals	169.0		5	Leisure goods	120.7	-1.4	-0.0
Take-aways and snacks	161.4		4	Audio-visual equipment	75.4		-/
Alcoholic drink	150 1	0.4	22	Toys photographic and sport goods	120.9		Ó
Beer	165.6	0.4	3	Books and newspapers	159.2		1
on sales	169.7		4	Gardening products	141.2		1
off sales	139.4		-3				28
Wines and spirits	150.3		2	Leisure services	162.6	0.1	-1
on sales	160.7		3	Entertainment and other recreation	118.3		7
UII Sales	143.3			Enterion Holidays (Jan 1993 – 100)	103.5		2
				UK Holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)*	100.8		and the second second

Source: Central Statistical 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 tor individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number. * Foreign holidays were introduced into the RPI, within the leisure services component with effect from February 1993.

retail prices on July 19 for a number of important ived from prices collected by the Central Statistical the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given

RETAIL PRICES 6.3 Average retail prices of selected items

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.

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	ltem	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine Soft 500g tub Low fat spread, 250g	341 329	49 49	36- 89 45- 51
Beef: home-killed, per ib Best beef mince Topside Pecket (without bone)	681 648 500	158 274 210	109- 225 229- 328 182- 249	Cheese Cheddar type, per lb	332	192	169- 229
Rump steak * Stewing steak	664 661	385 204	308- 448 148- 298	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	313 294	136 119	110- 156 96- 158
Lamb: home-killed, per ib	647	310	245- 379	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	601 575	146 245	109- 200 199- 275	Pasteurised, per pint Skimmed, per pint	364 20	36 40	25- 31 35- 40
amh: imported (frozen), per	lb			Теа			
Loin (with bone) Leg (with bone)	274 278	216 181	165- 298 169- 209	Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	326 337	64 125	46- 76 94- 156
Pork: home-killied, per Ib				Coffee			
Leg (foot off)	526	126	99- 184 148- 210	Pure, instant, per 100g	336	156	147- 179
Shoulder (with bone)	572	135	95- 178	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	319	151	99-209
				Sugar			
Bacon, per lo	499	146	119- 189	Granulated, per kg	341 ,	67	59- 73
Gammon	515	234	178-296	Fresh vegetables			
Back, Danish	468	227	179-299	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	356	28	15- 42
Back, home produced	435	208	169-259	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	702	19	14- 29
Ham				Cabbage greens per lb	675	67	59- 79
Ham (not shoulder), per 402	z 539	73	59- 99	Cabbage, hearted, per lb Cauliflower, each	671 727	29 48	18- 40 39- 59
Sausages, per 10	555	118	98- 145	Brussels sprouts, per lb			
1 on				Carrots, per lb	734	24	18- 30
Canned means	001	07	CO 105	Onions, per lb	734	36	29- 42
Corned beet, 120z can	321	87	69-105	Mushrooms, per 4oz	716	33	27- 41
Chicken: roasting, oven read	y, per lb			Lettuce - iceberg each	730	46	39-60
Frozen	312	72	63- 84	Louidee looberg, each	100	51	00- 00
Fresh or chilled	659	94	82-106	Fresh fruit			
Fresh and stooked fish, per li	b			Apples, cooking, per lb	689	46	39-49
Cod fillets	539	265	199- 319	Apples, dessert, per lb	/14	58	46- 69
Rainbow trout	538	223	150- 399	Oranges, each	708	21	14- 31
Canned fich				Bananas, per Ib	727	41	35- 52
Red salmon, half size can	332	107	99- 129	Grapes, per lb	701	119	89- 150
				Items other than food			
Bread	267	50	00 76	Draught bitter, per pint	856	142	125- 164
White lost unwrapped 800	307 Ja 361	50 73	29- 70	Draught lager, per pint	857	159	143- 180
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	347	52	37- 59	Whisky per nip	857	109	99-124
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	356	78	59- 87	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3.411	242	204- 254
Flour				Coal, per 50kg	470	662	520- 803
Self raising, per 1.5kg	327	57	37-73	Smokeless fuel per 50kg	559	931	760-1130
and por mong	UL1		51 10	4-star petrol, per litre	658	56	54- 59
Butter		and the second second	Carlos and a second second	Unleaded petrol ord per lite	e 653	51	48- 54
New Zealand por 250g	332	68	63-79	Super unleaded petrol, per	litre 422	55	53- 58
Danish, per 250g	317	65 76	04- 05 73- 83				

General Notes - Retail Prices

responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in 1989 from the Employment Department to the Central Statiscal Office. The RPI is now being published in full in the CSO's iness Monitor MM23.

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th effect from February 1987 the structure of the published nponents was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct parison of the new component with the old is possible. The ionship between the old and the new index structure is shown Employment Gazette, p 379, September 1986

Definitions

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

6.4 RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

U	NITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food	Constraint.		Catering	Alcoholic	1	Housing	Fuel	Household	Household	Clothing	Personal	Motoring	Faresand	Leisure	Leisure	
Ja	nuary 13, 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food +	housing	mortgage interest	industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		drink	Tobacco		and light	goods	services	and footwear	goods and services	ture	travel	goods	services	
19 19 19 19 19 19 19	87 Weights 88 89 90 91 92 93 93 94	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 856 858	974 975 977 976 976 976 978 979 980	843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842	956 958 940 925 924 936 952 956	57 54 46 — — — —	139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127	167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142	26 25 23 24 24 24 22 21 20	141 138 131 134 127 130 123 122	46 50 49 47 47 47 45 45	76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76	38 36 34 32 36 35 35	157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158	61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45	73 74 71 71 70 77 79 76	44 41 40 45 48 47 47	74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58	38 37 37 39 38 40 39 37	127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142	22 23 23 21 20 20 21 20	47 50 47 48 48 48 47 46 48	30 29 29 30 30 32 62 71	1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994
19 19 19 19 19 19	87 Annual averages 88 90 91 92 93	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7	102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6	101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5	100.9 106.7 — — — —	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6	101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4	101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7	100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9 144.2 156.4	103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151.0	99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2	102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0	101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9	101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8	101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9	103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9 138.7 144.7	101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4	101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5	101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7	1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993
19 19 19 19 19	87 Jan 13 88 Jan 12 89 Jan 17 90 Jan 16 91 Jan 15 92 Jan 14	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1	100.0 102.8 110.9 — —	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9	100.0 101.4 105.6 108.3 118.2 137.4	100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 156.0	100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.7	100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7 123.9	100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 125.5 135.3	100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7	100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2 138.4	100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 122.8 134.0	100.0 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8 140.9	100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3	100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 . 145.5	1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14
19	192 Jul 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	138.8 138.9 139.4	141.1 141.2 141.8	139.6 139.7 140.3	134.3 134.4 134.9	136.7 136.9 137.3	Ξ	113.1 113.5 116	127.2 127.5 127.1	105.8 107 104	130.9 131.1 131.1	148.3 148.8 149.6	149.2 149.6 150.1	146.0 145.9 145.9	161.5 161.8 162.1	128.4 127.8 127.5	125.1 126.0 127.1	138.1 137.9 137.7	115.5 115.4 120.0	143.1 143.2 143.9	140.3 140.0 139.3	144.9 145.0 145.2	120.7 120.9 121.0	150.2 150.4 153.7	1992 Jul 14 Aug 11 Sep 8
	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	139.9 139.7 139.2	142.3 142.1 141.3	140.7 140.5 139.9	135.5 135.6 135.7	137.8 137.9 138.1	Ξ	116.8 116.8 117.1	127.4 127.3 128.4	106.5 106.3 110.6	131.1 130.9 131.5	150.2 150.7 151.2	150.9 150.7 150	145.9 147.1 149.5	162.3 160.4 156.3	127.7 127.8 127.4	127.3 127.9 128.8	138.0 138.5 138.1	121.6 121.1 120.5	144.2 144.6 144.3	140.3 140.3 139.7	145.7 146.1 145.7	121.2 121.6 121.6	153.4 153.0 153.1	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8
19	193 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 16	137.9 138.8 139.3	139.7 140.5 140.8	138.6 139.4 139.8	135 136 137.0	137.4 138.3 139.2	Ξ	112.8 114.5 115.9	128.8 130.2 131.3	112.2 114.6 116.3	131.7 132.9 133.9	151.7 152.2 153.0	151 151.7 152.4	150.0 150.0 150.0	151.6 152.0 149.5	127.1 127.1 127.3	125.8 126.7 127.9	139.8 140.5 141.2	114.9 117.0 119.2	144.7 145.5 146.3	137.9 139.2 140.6	148.6 149.2 149.5	121.3 122.4 122.5	153.6 153.9 154.2	1993 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 16
	Apr 20 May 18 Jun 15	140.6 141.1 141.0	142.5 142.8 142.9	141.3 141.6 141.7	138.4 139.0 138.9	140.6 141.0 141.0	Ξ	117 117.3 116.3	130.8 132.2 131.4	113 118 112.6	134 134.6 134.7	154.4 155.1 155.8	154.4 154.8 155.1	155.7 156.6 156.7	150.0 150.1 150.4	127.0 126.2 125.7	128.7 128.9 128.1	142.2 141.8 140.7	120.9 121.3 120.2	147.5 147.8 147.3	144.7 145.3 146.9	150.4 152.3 152.6	122.8 123.2 122.8	155.8 156.1 156.4	Apr 20 May 18 Jun 15
	Jul 20 Aug 17 Sep 14	140.7 141.3 141.9	142.6 143.2 144.1	141.5 142.1 142.8	138.5 139.1 139.8	140.6 141.2 141.8	Ξ	113.3 114.8 117	131.3 131.5 130.9	109.4 110.8 108.3	135.3 135.2 135	156.4 156.7 157.3	155.7 156 156.5	156.8 158.5 159.5	150.6 151.0 151.3	125.4 125.4 125.7	126.5 128.0 128.8	142.2 142.6 142.8	116.0 117.7 122.2	147.8 148.7 149.0	147.2 147.4 147.8	152.0 152.3 152.6	121.7 122.4 122.4	156.7 157.2 158.8	Jul 20 Aug 17 Sep 14
	Oct 19 Nov 16 Dec 14	141.8 141.6 141.9	144.1 144 144.3	142.7 142.5 142.8	139.6 139.3 139.7	141.7 141.4 141.8	Ξ	116.9 117.4 117.6	130 129.1 129.4	106.2 105.7 109.7	134.3 133.4 133	157.9 158.3 158.8	156.9 156.1 155.6	159.7 159.8 163.0	151.5 151.7 151.9	125.9 125.8 125.6	128.4 129.0 129.7	143.0 143.4 142.9	122.6 122.8 122.5	149.2 150.6 149.9	147.2 145.2 146.7	152.5 152.4 152.3	122.7 123.1 123.1	158.9 159.4 159.6	Oct 19 Nov 16 Dec 14
19	94 Jan 18 Feb 15 Mar 15	141.3 142.1 142.5	143.5 144.3 144.7	142.1 142.9 143.2	139.3 140.2 140.6	141.3 142.2 142.6	Ξ	113 114.8 116.2	130 130.8 131.6	110.3 112.6 115.1	133.5 134 134.4	159.1 159.5 160	156.9 157.3 157.2	166.5 167.1 167.1	150.2 150.4 150.6	125.4 124.9 124.5	126.1 127.1 128.5	142.4 142.8 141.9	116.2 119.3 121.0	149.5 152.9 150.9	147.5 148.4 149.2	154.0 154.3 154.7	122.3 122.6 122.8	160.1 160.3 160.5	1994 Jan 18 Feb 15 Mar 15
	Apr 19 May 17 Jun 14	144.2 144.7 144.7	146.5 146.9 147	144.9 145.2 145.3	141.6 142.1 142.1	143.9 144.5 144.4	Ξ	116 116.2 115.9	131.9 133.2 133.1	115.3 123.2 122.6	134.8 134.8 134.8	160.8 161.3 161.7	157.6 157.8 158.5	167.7 168.4 168.5	156.2 156.4 156.6	134.3 133.8 133.7	128.0 128.5 128.5	142.2 142.3 142.4	121.3 121.4 121.1	151.5 154.6 152.4	149.8 150.4 150.4	154.7 155.2 155.8	122.6 122.7 122.4	161.8 162.2 162.5	Apr 19 May 17 Jun 14
	Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	-	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1	168.5	156.8	133.9	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	120.7	162.6	Jul 19
+	For the February, Marc	h and April 19	88 indices the	weights used	for seasonal a	nd non-seaso	nal food were 2	4 and 139 res	pectively. The	reafter the wei	Sourc	e: Central Si killed lamb (a	atistical Office seasonal item	Note: The	structures of the	published comp	ponents of the ir	ndex were recas	t in February 1	987. (See Gene	eral Notes unde	table 6.3).		Sour	ce: Central Statistical Office

 For the February, March and April 1988 indices the weights used for seasonal and non-seasonal tood were 24 and 139 respectively. Thereafter the weight for nome-killed lamb (a sea 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 expendit.
 * The Nationalised Industries index is no longer published from December 1989, see also General Notes under table 6.3.

RETAIL PRICES 6.5

		All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1992	Jul 14	3.7	1.5	5.4	5.1	9.5	2.7	0.9	2.2	6.1	-0.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	2.3	7.5
	Aug 11	3.6	0.9	5.4	4.9	9.5	3.7	0.2	1.8	5.9	-0.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	2.3	7.4
	Sep 8	3.6	1.4	5.4	4.8	9.5	3.9	-0.4	1.8	5.1	-0.1	5.7	4.8	5.7	2.4	6.4
	Oct 13	3.6	1.4	5.3	5.1	9.5	4.8	-0.2	2.0	4.1	0.1	5.3	4.3	5.7	1.8	6.1
	Nov 10	3.0	0.4	5.2	5.1	8.5	3.5	-0.4	2.0	3.9	-0.6	5.5	4.2	5.6	1.8	5.9
	Dec 8	2.6	0.9	5.2	5.0	9.1	0.5	-0.5	2.1	3.8	-1.1	5.4	4.0	5.5	1.5	5.9
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
	Feb 9	1.8	0.9	5.1	4.9	9.1	-2.9	-0.5	1.4	3.8	-0.2	4.5	3.1	5.5	2.1	5.7
	Mar 16	1.9	1.5	5.3	5.0	9.1	-3.6	-0.2	1.3	4.2	0.3	4.6	3.1	5.4	1.7	5.8
	Apr 20	1.3	1.5	5.5	5.0	6.9	-6.9	-0.6	1.8	4.1	0.8	4.4	4.0	5.5	1.7	4.1
	May 18	1.3	2.1	5.4	4.7	7.2	-7.0	-1.6	1.6	3.8	1.1	4.2	3.8	6.6	1.7	4.1
	Jun 15	1.2	1.9	5.3	4.5	7.3	-6.6	-2.0	1.0	3.0	-0.1	3.7	4.7	5.2	1.6	4.1
	Jul 20	1.4	3.2	5.5	4.4	7.4	-6.7	-2.3	1.1	3.0	0.4	3.3	4.9	4.9	0.8	4.3
	Aug 17	1.7	3.1	5.3	4.3	8.6	-6.7	-1.9	1.6	3.4	2.0	3.8	5.3	5.0	1.2	4.5
	Sep 14	1.8	3.0	5.1	4.3	9.3	-6.7	-1.4	1.3	3.7	1.8	3.5	6.1	5.1	1.2	3.3
	Oct 19	1.4	2.0	5.1	4.0	9.5	-6.7	-1.4	0.9	3.6	0.8	3.5	4.9	4.7	1.2	3.6
	Nov 16	1.4	1.4	5.0	3.6	8.6	-5.4	-1.6	0.9	3.5	1.4	4.1	3.5	4.3	1.2	4.2
	Dec 14	1.9	0.8	5.0	3.7	9.0	-2.8	-1.4	0.7	3.5	1.7	3.9	5.0	4.5	1.2	4.2
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
	Feb 15	2.4	0.5	4.8	3.7	11.4	-1.1	-1.7	0.3	1.6	2.0	5.1	6.6	3.4	0.2	4.2
	Mar 15	2.3	0.2	4.6	3.1	11.4	0.7	-2.2	0.5	0.5	1.5	3.1	6.1	3.5	0.2	4.1
	Apr 19	2.6	0.8	4.1	2.1	7.7	4.1	5.7	-0.5	0.0	0.3	2.7	3.5	2.9	-0.2	3.9
	May 17	2.6	0.8	4.0	1.9	7.5	4.2	6.0	-0.3	0.4	0.1	4.6	3.5	1.9	-0.4	3.9
	Jun 14	2.6	1.3	3.8	2.2	7.5	4.1	6.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	3.5	2.4	2.1	-0.3	3.9
Notes	Jul 19 S: See notes u	2.3	0.8	3.7	2.2	7.5	4.1	6.8	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	3.1	1.9	2.4	-0.8	3.8

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

								all and the set		and the second									a series and the series of the			
1085-100	United	European	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxemburg	Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada	1985=1
Annual averages 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993	107.7 113.0 121.8 133.3 141.1 146.4 148.7	106.9 110.7 116.3 122.9 129.0 134.6 139.1	102.9 104.1 107.3 111.0 114.6 117.3 120.6	107.8 112.7 118.1 121.2 124.1 126.7 128.3	100.1 101.4 104.2 107.0 110.7 115.1 119.8	143.2 162.6 184.9 222.6 265.9 308.1 352.6	114.5 120.0 128.2 136.8 145.0 153.5 160.6	105.9 108.7 112.7 116.5 120.0 123.0 125.6	107.1 109.4 113.9 117.6 121.3 125.1 126.9	110.9 116.5 123.8 131.8 140.2 147.5 153.8	100.2 101.7 105.1 109.0 112.4 115.9 120.1	99.8 100.7 101.7 104.3 108.4 112.5 114.9	122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 189.5 206.7 220.0	105.7 110.0 115.3 121.5 126.6 130.5 134.3	100.7 101.4 103.7 106.9 110.4 112.3 113.8	102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 119.8 124.6 128.7	103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 115.0 119.7 124.0	116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 140.0 143.3 146.5	108.6 114.9 122.3 135.1 147.8 151.1 158.2	107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 132.6 136.0 139.7	108.7 113.1 118.7 124.4 131.4 133.4 135.8	Annual average 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993
Monthly 1993 Apr May Jun	148.6 149.2 149.1	138.5 138.9 139.1	119.9 120.1 120.1	127.7 128.5 128.4	119.4 119.8 120.0	350.4 351.2 355.1	159.0 159.5 159.9	125.4 125.7 125.5	126.1	152.5 153.2 153.9	119.5 119.7 119.8	114.6 114.5 114.2	217.5 218.6 219.1	133.9 134.1 134.3	113.8 113.9 113.8	128.8 128.9 128.9	123.3 123.5 123.8	146.8 146.8 146.9	158.5 158.1 157.6	140.1 140.2 140.0	135.3 135.5 136.6	Month 1993 Apr May Jun
Jul Aug Sep	148.8 149.4 149.4	139.3 139.6 140.0	120.9 121.4 121.2	128.2 128.4 128.8	120.2 120.2 120.3	348.3 349.8 358.5	160.5 161.5 162.4	125.7 125.7 126.1	127.3	154.3 154.6 154.9	120.2 120.6 120.7	115.0 115.5 116.0	220.6 221.5 222.2	134.3 134.6 134.9	114.1 114.4 114.5	128.7 129.3 129.2	125.2 125.6 124.7	146.8 146.4 147.1	157.3 158.2 159.0	139.7 139.4 139.7	135.9 136.0 136.1	Jul Aug Sep
Oct Nov Dec	149.9 149.7 150.0	140.4 140.6 140.8	121.4 121.5 121.7	129.2 129.4 129.1	120.6 120.9 121.1	365.4 368.3 371.9	163.0 163.3 164.0	126.4 126.5 126.4	127.7	155.8 156.3 156.4	121.1 121.5 121.6	116.0 116.0 115.5	223.5 225.0 225.6	135.5 135.6 135.6	114.4 113.8 113.9	129.3 129.2 129.3	124.6 124.7 124.9	147.2 147.1 147.0	159.5 159.5 158.9	139.9 139.7 139.6	136.3 137.0 136.7	Oct Nov Dec
1994 Jan Feb Mar	149.4 150.3 150.7	141.3 141.8 142.3	122.2 122.6 122.6	129.2 129.6 129.8	122.2 122.6 122.8	369.3 370.1 381.0	165.6 165.7 166.2	126.6 126.9 127.2	128.5	157.4 157.9 158.4	121.6 122.0 121.9	115.9 116.5 117.3	227.4 228.8 229.3	136.0 136.4 136.8	114.0 114.0 114.5	129.5 130.0 130.0	125.8 126.6 127.0	146.6 147.2 148.0	159.4 159.9 160.5	139.3 139.8 140.1	136.7 135.7 135.5	1994 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May June	152.5 153.0 153.0	143.0P 143.4P 143.5P	122.8 123.2 123.4	130.3 130.9 130.8P	123.1 123.4 123.6	386.8 389.9 393.7	166.9 167.3 167.4	127.5 127.8 127.8P	129.5	159.0P 159.6P 159.9P	122.0 122.3 122.4	117.5 117.5 117.3	230.6 231.1 231.5	137.1 137.2 137.6	114.8 114.9 114.5P	130.1 129.3 129.5	126.9 127.1	148.1 148.2 148.5	161.2 161.5 161.5	140.3 140.4 141.8	135.6 135.3 135.6	Apr May June
Increases on a year	earlier										Per cent	Per cent									li	creases on a year earli Annual average
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	4.2 4.9 7.8 9.5 5.9 3.7 1.6	3.3 3.6 5.1 5.7 5.0 4.3 3.3	1.6 1.2 3.1 3.4 3.2 2.4 2.8	4.1 4.5 4.8 2.6 2.4 2.1 1.3	0.2 1.3 2.8 2.7 3.5 4.0 4.1	16.4 13.5 13.7 20.4 19.5 15.9 14.4	5.2 4.8 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.9 4.6	3.1 2.6 3.7 3.4 3.0 2.5 2.1	3.2 2.1 4.1 3.2 3.1 3.1 1.4	4.8 5.0 6.3 6.5 6.4 5.2 4.3	-0.1 1.5 3.3 3.7 3.1 3.1 3.6	-0.4 0.9 1.1 2.6 3.9 3.8 2.1	9.4 9.6 12.8 13.2 10.9 9.1 6.4	3.7 4.1 4.8 5.4 4.2 3.1 2.9	0.1 0.7 2.3 3.1 3.3 1.7 1.3	1.4 2.0 3.1 5.4 5.8 4.0 3.3	1.4 1.9 2.6 3.2 3.3 4.1 3.6	8.7 6.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.4 2.2	4.2 5.8 6.4 10.5 9.4 2.2 4.7	3.4 5.1 6.6 6.1 4.2 2.6 2.7	4.4 4.0 5.0 4.8 5.6 1.5 1.8	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993
Monthly 1993 Apr May Jun	1.3 1.3 1.2	3.4 3.3 3.3	2.9 2.7 2.4	1.1 1.0 .9	4.3 4.2 4.2	16.2 16.4 15.8	4.5 4.6 4.9	2.1 2.0 1.9	1.0	4.4 4.3 4.6	3.8 3.5 3.3	2.4 2.4 2.3	6.2 5.7 5.5	3.2 3.2 3.0	.9 .9 .9	3.8 3.6 3.2	3.9 3.7 3.6	2.6 2.5 2.3	5.1 4.8 4.7	2.6 2.6 2.0	1.8 1.8 1.6	Month 1993 Apr May Jun
Jul Aug Sep	1.4 1.7 1.8	3.5 3.5 3.4	2.6 3.2 2.8	1.2 1.2 1.2	4.3 4.2 4.0	15.7 14.6 12.8	4.9 4.6 4.3	2.1 2.2 2.3	 1.3	4.6 4.5 4.5	3.5 3.7 3.7	2.5 3.0 2.8	5.7 5.6 5.9	2.8 2.8 2.7	1.9 1.9 1.5	3.4 3.6 3.4	3.5 3.4 3.4	2.2 2.2 2.2	4.6 5.2 4.2	2.1 2.1 1.7	1.6 1.7 1.9	Jul Aug Sep
Oct Nov Dec	1.4 1.4 1.9	3.3 3.2 3.4	2.7 2.5 2.7	1.5 1.5 1.5	3.9 3.6 3.7	12.3 12.3 12.1	4.6 4.8 4.9	2.2 2.2 2.1	1.5	4.6 4.3 4.3	3.5 3.5 3.6	2.8 2.8 2.6	6.3 6.6 6.4	2.8 2.7 2.7	1.3 .9 1.0	3.3 2.3 2.5	3.5 3.5 3.5	2.0 1.9 1.8	4.3 4.8 4.0	1.6 1.4 1.6	1.9 1.9 1.7	Oct Nov Dec
1994 Jan Feb Mar	2.5 2.4 2.3	3.4 3.3 3.2	2.4 2.5 2.3	1.8 1.8 1.7	3.5 3.4 3.2	11.1 11.0 10.2	5.0 5.0 5.0	1.9 1.8 1.5	 1.7	4.4 4.3 4.3	2.6 2.6 2.3	3.0 3.0 2.9	6.3 6.1 6.0	2.5 2.5 2.5	1.2 1.1 1.3	2.1 1.8 1.3	3.1 3.1 3.1	1.3 1.4 1.0	1.7 1.8 1.7	.2 .3 .4	1.3 .2 .2	1994 Jan Feb Mar
Apr May	2.6 2.6 2.6	3.2P 3.2P 3.2P	2.4 2.6 2.8	2.0 1.9 1.9P	3.1 3.0 3.0	10.4 11.0 10.9	4.9 4.9 4.7	1.7 1.7 1.8P	2.7	4.2P 4.2P 3.9P	2.1 2.1 2.1	2.8 2.8 3.0	6.0 5.7 5.6	2.4 2.3 2.5	.8 .8 .7P	1.0 .4 .5	3.0 3.0	9 .9 1.1	1.7 2.1 2.5	.2 .2 1.3	.2 2 .0	Apr May June

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurosta

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

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economically All aged 16 and

7.2 Economic activity +, not seasonally adjusted THOUSAND

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

In employment	:#				ILU	Total	inactivo	All aged 16 and	OPFAT BRITAIN	Intemployment	ι π	and the second			- unemployed ##	economically	inactive	over
Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++	unemployed	active	mactive	over and	UNLAU	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++		active		
22,600 21,574 20,446 20,613 20,613 20,772 20,836 20,879 21,529 22,157 22,354 21,973 21,529 22,157 22,354 21,973 21,288 21,288 21,288 21,274 21,275 21,2334	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,608 2,608 2,704 2,776 2,986 3,131 3,414 3,461 3,461 3,461 3,461 3,120 3,152 3,092 3,040 3,092 3,158 3,158 3,151 3,192	366 325 325 408 410 503 535 493 457 413 359 342 340 320 335 318 327 321 316		24,369 23,765 23,103 23,547 23,547 23,884 23,962 24,368 25,195 26,064 26,272 25,692 25,692 25,692 25,692 25,692 25,692 24,900 24,986	1,466 X 2,521 X 2,891 X 2,954 X 3,132 3,005 3,004 2,913 2,409 2,010 2,334 2,681 2,756 2,818 2,909 2,838 2,854 2,809 2,854 2,809 2,729 2,650	25,836 X 26,286 X 25,994 X 26,501 X 26,678 26,889 26,966 27,281 27,604 28,074 28,074 28,074 28,074 28,074 28,026 27,828 27,777 27,719 27,666 27,687 27,635 27,635	$\begin{array}{c} 15,310 \ \text{X} \\ 15,654 \ \text{X} \\ 16,399 \ \text{X} \\ 16,174 \ \text{X} \\ 15,997 \\ 16,063 \\ 16,180 \\ 16,180 \\ 16,188 \\ 15,996 \\ 15,671 \\ 15,671 \\ 15,671 \\ 15,671 \\ 15,671 \\ 15,671 \\ 16,302 \\ 16,302 \\ 16,302 \\ 16,424 \\ 16,428 \\ 16,428 \\ 16,458 \\ 16,570 \end{array}$	41,146 41,940 42,394 42,675 42,952 43,145 43,429 43,600 43,600 43,800 43,846 43,903 44,079 44,079 44,079 44,079 44,145 44,1168 44,216 44,206	ALL spring 1979 spring 1981 spring 1984 spring 1984 spring 1984 spring 1986 spring 1986 spring 1986 spring 1987 spring 1989 spring 1990 spring 1992 summer 1992 summer 1992 summer 1992 spring 1993 summer 1993 spring 1994 spring 1993 spring 1994	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,454 20,454 20,629 20,706 20,706 20,706 21,422 22,254 21,876 21,365 22,254 21,876 21,365 21,129 21,185 21,378 21,329 21,174 21,329	1,778 2,201 2,301 2,618 2,618 2,714 2,727 2,997 3,143 3,426 3,472 3,318 3,131 3,135 3,091 3,046 3,109 3,109 3,155 3,208	355 315 396 396 488 520 481 448 408 357 330 344 326 337 310 327 327 325 317	 	$\begin{array}{c} 24,210\\ 23,606\\ 22,944\\ 23,387\\ 23,739\\ 23,739\\ 24,247\\ 25,085\\ 25,962\\ 26,175\\ 25,601\\ 25,127\\ 24,967\\ 24,655\\ 24,773\\ 24,956\\ 24,773\\ 24,956\\ 24,793\\ 24,942\\ \end{array}$	1,428 X 2,483 X 2,853 X 2,916 X 3,094 2,969 2,879 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302 2,649 2,302 2,649 2,797 2,801 2,920 2,804 2,894 2,792 2,737 2,615	25,638 X 26,089 X 25,797 X 26,304 X 26,798 27,126 27,461 27,903 27,713 27,923 27,768 27,575 27,577 27,844 27,748 27,748 27,756	$\begin{array}{c} 15,507 \ {\rm X} \\ 15,851 \ {\rm X} \\ 16,596 \ {\rm X} \\ 16,371 \ {\rm X} \\ 16,244 \\ 16,347 \\ 16,303 \\ 15,804 \\ 15,804 \\ 15,802 \\ 16,000 \\ 16,342 \\ 16,156 \\ 16,311 \\ 16,515 \\ 16,558 \\ 16,324 \\ 16,686 \\ 16,649 \\ \end{array}$	41,146 41,940 42,394 42,675 42,675 42,952 43,146 43,429 43,620 43,745 43,846 43,803 44,054 44,054 44,059 44,099 44,145 44,168 44,216
39 .2	41 1.3	:	:	80 .3	-79 -2.9	:	-11 1	-10 .0	Estimated change Winter 1993 - Son Per cent	es ng 1994 99 .5	52 1.7	:	:	149 .6	-122 -4.5	27 .1	-37 2	-10 .0
13.381 12.427 11.672 11.607 11.604 11.546 11.451 11.771 11.908 11.987 11.695 11.299 11.237 11.160 11.090 11.057 11.057 11.077 11.057 11.077	$1,449 \\1,753 \\1,759 \\1,986 \\2,053 \\2,241 \\2,364 \\2,613 \\2,613 \\2,613 \\2,613 \\2,613 \\2,613 \\2,2519 \\2,366 \\2,313 \\2,292 \\2,306 \\2,336 \\2,313 \\2,292 \\2,309 \\2,323 \\2,343 \\2,330 \\2,390 \\2,330 \\2,390 $	221 203 262 280 326 340 314 297 251 236 224 224 205 219 210 224 220 207	 53 55 55 55 55 46 41 42 37 47	14,830 14,180 13,651 13,797 13,933 13,880 14,019 14,475 14,835 14,918 14,465 13,948 13,870 13,751 13,632 13,657 13,687 13,687 13,682 13,652 13,652	787 X 1.583 X 1.838 X 1.801 X 1.801 X 1.801 X 1.802 1.810 1.737 1.416 1.164 1.164 1.450 1.802 1.847 1.896 1.961 1.922 1.903 1.861 1.812 1.764	15,617 X 15,763 X 15,598 X 15,688 15,763 15,687 15,890 15,999 16,024 15,915 15,750 15,717 15,647 15,593 15,572 15,540 15,544 15,514	4,067 X 4,324 X 4,842 X 4,892 X 4,831 5,061 5,130 5,069 5,254 5,505 5,551 5,551 5,554 5,634 5,634 5,639 5,747 5,793 5,810 5,860 5,851	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,489 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,980 21,065 21,133 21,168 21,285 21,282 21,282 21,282 21,333 21,355 21,365 21,365	NEN Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Spring 1992 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Spring 1994	$\begin{array}{c} 13,302\\ 12,348\\ 11,601\\ 11,537\\ 11,537\\ 11,537\\ 11,572\\ 11,491\\ 11,403\\ 11,728\\ 11,866\\ 11,943\\ 11,647\\ 11,248\\ 11,341\\ 11,82\\ 11,012\\ 11,012\\ 11,012\\ 11,016\\ 11,071\\ \end{array}$	1,442 1,745 1,751 1,978 2,029 2,047 2,235 2,358 2,608 2,628 2,512 2,353 2,353 2,353 2,352 2,321 2,295 2,302 2,318 2,352 2,318 2,352 2,347 2,389	212 195 195 268 313 327 303 289 248 226 221 222 207 222 217 222 210 217 219 209	 	14,743 14,093 13,565 13,710 13,853 13,806 13,951 14,413 14,413 14,417 14,860 13,966 13,966 13,969 13,591 13,748 13,716	763 X 1,560 X 1,815 X 1,777 X 1,838 1,788 1,788 1,786 1,717 1,398 1,148 1,091 1,434 1,785 1,867 1,873 1,981 1,904 1,923 1,838 1,833 1,747	$\begin{array}{c} 15,507 \\ 15,653 \\ 15,379 \\ 15,487 \\ 15,548 \\ 15,548 \\ 15,542 \\ 15,821 \\ 15,821 \\ 15,821 \\ 15,821 \\ 15,841 \\ 15,850 \\ 15,841 \\ 15,676 \\ 15,833 \\ 15,682 \\ 15,541 \\ 15,550 \\ 15,551 \\ 15,551 \\ 15,451 \\ 15,464 \end{array}$	4,177 X 4,434 X 4,952 X 5,002 X 4,942 4,942 5,155 5,155 5,168 5,141 5,183 5,327 5,579 5,435 5,630 5,741 5,824 5,806 5,806 5,901	19,684 20,087 20,382 20,489 20,489 20,637 20,748 20,748 20,980 21,065 21,133 21,168 21,255 21,268 21,282 21,282 21,313 21,355 21,365
14 .1	47 2.0	-13 -5.9	10 <i>26.9</i>	58 .4	-48 -2.7	10 .1	-10 2	:	Estimated chang Winter 1993 Spri Per cent	es ng 1994 55 .5	42 1.8	-10 -4.5	10 26.9	97 .7	-85 -4.6	12 .1	-12 2	:
9,220 9,147 8,774 9,006 9,006 9,138 9,290 9,428 9,758 10,249 10,367 10,278 10,190 10,114 10,129 10,154 10,192 10,171 10,194 10,203 10,228	319 438 533 622 667 663 744 767 801 827 788 760 795 779 748 760 795 779 779 748 801 822 802 815 808 802	145 122 122 146 130 177 195 179 161 123 118 117 114 116 108 104 101 109	 	9,539 9,585 9,452 9,750 9,951 10,082 10,349 10,720 11,227 11,199 11,151 11,149 11,125 11,199 11,188 11,213 11,214 11,235	679 X 937 X 1,053 X 1,153 X 1,270 1,195 1,197 1,176 993 846 794 879 910 922 949 910 922 949 916 951 948 917 886	10,218 X 10,522 X 10,505 X 10,903 X 11,020 11,146 11,279 11,525 11,713 12,075 12,149 12,111 12,075 12,071 12,071 12,071 12,071 12,071 12,15 12,130 12,121	11.243 X 11.330 X 11.557 X 11.283 X 11.166 11.169 11.119 11.018 10.907 10.605 10.624 10.721 10.750 10.746 10.735 10.711 10.696 10.692 10.721 10.719	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,186 22,186 22,318 22,543 22,543 22,620 22,680 22,713 22,713 22,713 22,713 22,713 22,713 22,811 22,811 22,811 22,812 22,825 22,825 22,825 22,825 22,825 22,853 22,851 22,840	VOMEN Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1983 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1996 Spring 1991 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Spring 1994 Spring 1994 P	9,130 9,057 8,687 9,918 8,918 8,918 9,057 9,215 9,215 9,215 9,358 9,694 10,189 10,311 10,229 10,148 10,144 10,171 10,158 10,205 10,228 10,158	337 455 550 639 685 680 762 785 819 845 806 778 783 770 751 801 790 801 790 805 809 819	143 120 120 144 128 175 193 178 159 160 121 109 122 119 115 100 109 109 106 108	 	9,467 9,512 9,379 9,678 9,886 10,023 10,296 11,315 11,194 11,174 11,160 11,182 11,201 11,223 11,174 11,226	665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,256 1,180 1,182 1,161 978 831 779 868 868 868 863 930 928 939 900 971 954 904 867	10,132 X 10,435 X 10,418 X 10,816 X 10,933 11,066 11,205 11,457 11,650 12,016 12,016 12,037 12,037 12,030 12,116 12,034 12,062 12,173 12,197 12,078 12,078 12,093	11,330 X 11,417 X 11,644 X 11,369 X 11,253 11,249 11,192 11,086 10,970 10,664 10,620 10,673 10,762 10,721 10,701 10,774 10,774 10,774 10,773 10,748	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,186 22,315 22,398 22,543 22,620 22,680 22,713 22,735 22,735 22,739 22,811 22,817 22,804 22,825 22,835 22,853 22,851 22,840
25		•		. 22	-31			-11	Winter 1993 - Spr	es ng 1994 45	10			51	-37	14	-25	-11
	In employment Employees 22,600 21,574 20,446 20,613 20,632 20,879 22,157 22,354 21,973 21,351 21,228 21,275 21,334 39 .2 13,381 12,427 21,275 21,334 39 .2 13,381 12,427 11,607 11,607 11,607 11,607 11,634 11,451 11,771 11,908 11,295 11,209 11,207 11,607 11,607 11,607 11,634 11,451 11,771 11,908 11,295 11,295 11,205 11,607 11,634 11,451 11,771 11,908 11,295 11,209 11,207 11,607 11,634 11,451 11,771 11,908 11,295 11,209 11,207 11,607 11,634 11,451 11,908 11,295 11,007 11,007 11,007 11,009 11,207 11,077 11,090 11,027 11,077 11,097 11,077 11,097 11,077 11,077 11,097 11,072 11,106 2,78 10,228 25	In employment # Employees Self-employed 22,600 1,769 21,574 2,191 20,613 2,608 20,613 2,608 20,613 2,608 20,613 2,608 20,879 2,986 21,574 2,116 20,836 2,716 20,879 2,986 21,529 3,131 22,157 3,414 22,2534 3,461 21,293 3,120 21,244 3,040 21,275 3,092 21,283 3,126 21,274 3,040 21,275 3,092 21,283 3,126 21,274 3,040 21,275 3,092 21,283 3,126 21,271 3,151 21,334 3,192 39 41 1,607 1,986 11,607 1,986 11,607 1,986	In employment # Self-employed On government and training programmes § 22,600 1,769	In employment # On government and training programmes § Unpaid family workers** 22,600 1,769 . . 20,446 2,292 366 . 20,613 2,608 325 . 20,613 2,608 325 . 20,613 2,608 325 . 20,613 2,608 503 . 21,529 3,131 535 . 22,157 3,414 493 . 21,529 3,131 535 . 21,529 3,131 3,152 342 176 21,283 3,092 340 179 21,284 3,040 320 154 21,225 3,151 321 139 21,285 3,152 321 148 21,225 3,151 321 139 21,275 3,092 340 11,677 1,986 203 12,242 3,73	In employment # Congovernment employments programmes § Unpeld family workers ** All ++ 22,600 1.769 - 24,669 23,765 20,646 2.292 366 - 23,103 20,613 2.609 325 - 23,444 20,673 2.609 325 - 23,444 20,772 2.704 4401 - 23,344 20,772 2.704 4401 - 23,344 20,772 2.704 4401 - 23,342 21,575 3,414 493 - 26,064 22,354 3,461 457 - 26,962 21,499 3,1203 335 176 25,947 21,248 3,040 320 154 24,900 21,225 3,052 318 153 24,949 21,226 3,159 327 143 24,949 21,227 3,159 21 1393 1448 21,228	In employment # Self-employed and family programmes § Unpaid family workers '' and family programmes § All +- and family and family programmes § All +- and family and family programmes § All +- and family and family programmes § All +- and family programmes § 22,8001 2,789 - 2,289 - 2,289 2,399 - 2,289 2,499 2,289 20,643 2,608 325 - 23,547 2,313 2,698 3,004 20,672 2,744 408 - 2,285 2,313 2,698 3,004 20,772 2,744 403 - 2,268 2,606 2,22 1,304 21,529 3,131 535 - 2,659 2,010 2,756 2,010 21,429 3,152 459 176 25,021 2,756 21,244 3,0402 320 154 2,4900 2,818 21,244 3,0402 321 139 2,4906 2,609 21,344 3,152 321 139 2,4906 2,609 21,345 3,151 321	In employees Self-employees On government employees Unpaid family end training programmers Unpaid family end training programmers All ++ Intermentally end training programmers Intermentally end training programmers	In employees Self-employed On government employees Upgate family workers All ++ workers Interment endowment Interment Inter	m. employee Definition Organity of the second seco	In memory ment J Selfemployee Selfemplo	Internet products Delemployee Delemployee <thdelemployee< th=""></thdelemployee<>							

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Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see " The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a ner 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 training and enterprise programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government training and enterprise programmes is in *table 9.1*. 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 L0 definition. X

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Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992. Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employees or self-employed. Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed. The seasonally adjusted estimates have been revised since they appeared in the March 1994 Employment Gazette.

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Since 1994 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 sort of government training and enterprise programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government training and enterprise programmes is in table 9.1. 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.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Number of people participating in the programmes

8.1 THOUSAND

	Employment	Employment	Youth Training	Business
	Action	Training	(including Youth Credits)	Start-Up Scheme
	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain
	17.6	139.8	280.3	40.8
	19.8	130.3	276.1	40.7
	21.4	127.2	276.9	42.5
	23.3	120.0	279.1	42.7
	24.6	113.4	277.9	42.0
	25.8	112.6	276.1	41.8
•	28.1	122.2	285.0	41.2
	29.7	129.1	288.6	40.3
	30.6	129.4	291.3	39.3
	31.5	128.5	293.7	38.3
	33.2	134.1	289.9	38.2
	33.4	134.7	282.1	37.3

May

Jul Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Jan Feb Mar Apr May

			including Youth Credits)			Start-Up Scheme		
Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	and the second se
15.6	149.0	241.0	34.1	275.2	31.6	4.0	35.5	
15.2 14.5	146.2 143.1	235.7 236.4	33.0 33.9	268.8 270.3	31.0 31.1	4.0 3.9	35.0	
13.9	136.5	244.7	33.9	278.6	31.0	3.8	34.9	
13.7 13.9	132.7 133.1	245.5 243.7	33.5 33.5	279.0 277.2	30.9 30.9	3.8 3.7	34.7	
14.0	144.4	254.2	33.7	287.9	30.9	3.7	34.6	
14.1 14.1	147.9 148.7	256.8 257.3	33.7 33.1	290.5 290.4	29.9	3.6	34.8 33.3	
14.4	149.4	260.0	34.1	294.1	29.5	3.5	33.0	
15.0 14.6	154.2 148.5	258.2 249.1	34.1 33.4	292.3 282.5	30.9	3.3	34.2 34.4	
13.9	140.3	243.4	33.7	277.0	31.2	3.1	34.4	
	Scotland*	Scotland* Great Britain 15.6 149.0 15.2 146.2 14.5 143.1 13.9 136.5 13.7 132.7 13.9 133.1 14.0 144.4 14.1 147.9 14.1 148.7 14.1 148.7 14.6 148.5 13.9 133.1	Scotland* Great Britain England and Wales 15.6 149.0 241.0 15.2 146.2 235.7 14.5 143.1 236.4 13.9 136.5 244.7 13.7 132.7 245.5 13.9 133.1 236.4 14.1 144.7 256.8 14.1 148.7 257.3 14.4 15.0 154.2 258.2 14.6 148.5 249.1 13.9 15.0 154.2 258.2 243.4 13.9 13.9 238.6 243.4	Scotland* Great Britain England and Wales Scotland* 15.6 149.0 241.0 34.1 15.2 146.2 235.7 33.0 14.5 143.1 236.4 33.9 13.9 136.5 244.7 33.9 13.9 136.5 244.7 33.9 13.9 133.1 243.7 33.5 14.0 144.4 254.2 33.7 14.1 147.9 256.8 33.7 14.1 148.7 257.3 33.1 14.4 149.4 260.0 34.1 15.0 154.2 258.2 34.1 14.6 148.5 249.1 33.4 13.9 13.2 23.8 23.4	Scotland* Great Britain England and Wales Scotland* Great Britain 15.6 149.0 241.0 34.1 275.2 15.2 146.2 235.7 33.0 268.8 14.5 143.1 236.4 33.9 270.3 13.9 136.5 244.7 33.9 278.6 13.7 132.7 245.5 33.5 279.0 13.9 133.1 243.7 33.5 277.2 14.0 144.4 254.2 33.7 287.9 14.1 147.9 256.8 33.1 290.5 14.1 148.7 257.3 33.1 290.4 14.1 148.5 249.1 33.4 282.5 14.4 149.4 260.0 34.1 294.1 15.0 154.2 258.2 34.1 294.1 14.6 148.5 249.1 33.4 282.5 13.9 140.3 243.4 33.7 277.0 14.6<	Scotland* Great Britain England and Wales Scotland* Great Britain England and Wales Content of the second tended of the second of	Scotland* Great Britain England and Wales Scotland* England and Wales Scotland* England and Wales Scotland* 15.6 149.0 241.0 34.1 275.2 31.6 4.0 15.2 146.2 235.7 33.0 268.8 31.0 4.0 14.5 144.3.1 236.4 33.9 270.3 31.1 3.9 13.9 136.5 244.7 33.9 278.6 31.0 3.8 13.9 133.1 245.7 33.5 277.2 30.9 3.7 14.0 144.4 254.2 33.7 287.9 30.9 3.7 14.1 149.7 257.3 33.1 290.4 29.9 3.5 14.4 149.4 260.0	Scotland* Great Britain England and Wales Scotland* Great Britain 15.6 149.0 241.0 34.1 275.2 31.6 4.0 35.5 14.5 1443.1 236.4 33.9 270.3 31.1 3.9 35.0 13.9 136.5 244.7 33.9 278.6 31.0 3.8 34.9 13.7 132.7 245.5 33.5 277.2 30.9 3.7 34.6 14.1 147.9 256.8 33.7 290.5 31.2 3.6 34.8 14.1 148.7

the different ways in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately. yment Gazette, pp57-8, December 1993 for more detail. Beca See

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Number of starts on the programmes 8.2

	Business Start-Up Scheme	ning Youth Credits)	Employment Training	Employment Action	
Great Britain		Great Britain	Great Britain	Great Britain	ending+
4.0	ne california	11.9	18.2	4.3	26 Api
3.7		12.0	21.4	4.7	24 May
3.3		26.7	18.6	4.4	21 Jun
3.3		37.0	20.8	4.6	19 Jul
3.1		27.2	19.2	4.5	16 Aug
2.8		33.6	21.6	4.6	13 Sep
3.0		37.4	33.3	5.6	11 Oct
3.1		22.0	26.5	6.1	8 Nov
3.1		19.3	24.4	6.0	6 Dec
2.2		9.4	11.7	2.9	3 Jan
2.8		20.9	28.7	5.9	31 Jan
2.9		15.8	26.7	6.5	28 Feb
3.3		13.7	22.8	5.2	28 Mar

	Training For W	(including You	(including Youth Credits)			Start-Up Scheme			
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
/30 Apr	19.6	2.6	22.2	11.4	1.9	13.4	3.0	.5	3.4
/28 May	21.6	2.1	23.7	10.7	1.3	12.1	2.9	.4	3.3
Jun/2 Jul	20.1	3.0	22.5	18.2	4.9	22.1	2.7	.4	3.0
1/30 Jul	22.4	1.8	24.3	36.1	2.8	39.1	2.7	.3	3.0
5/27 Aug	21.2	2.6	23.6	24.1	4.3	28.0	2.5	.3	2.8
2 Sep/1 Oct	23.2	3.7	26.1	28.3	4.2	31.8	2.8	.3	3.0
W29 Oct	37.2	2.7	40.0	36.5	2.5	39.4	2.9	.3	3.1
26 Nov	26.6	2.7	29.3	20.7	2.0	23.0	2.9	.3	3.2
31 Dec	24.5	2.2	26.8	18.2	1.3	19.7	2.7	.2	3.0
Jan	12.2	n/a	14.2	11.7	n/a	13.3	1.9	n/a	2.1
1/28 Jan	30.9	2.7	33.8	16.6	3.4	19.8	2.7	.3	3.0
7/25 Feb	28.5	3.2	29.7	15.2	2.6	17.6	2.9	.3	3.2
7/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	24.6	13.4	2.8	15.6	4.2	.4	4.5
1/29 Apr	20.8	2.5	23.2	13.9	1.5	15.4	2.5	.3	2.8
2/27 May	20.5	2.3	22.8	11.2	1.2	12.4	2.4		2.7

Because of the different way in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, which are provided by the Scotlish Office are shown separately. The first date shown is for England, Wales and GB, but the second date shown is for Scotland. Because of this, the sum of the separate England and Wales and Scotland figures will not necessarily equal the published GB figure. See Employment Gazette, pp S7-8, December 1993 for more detail.

7.3	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity* by age, not seasonally adjusted	

GREAT BRITAIN	All aged 16 ar	nd over		Age groups				Martine and the	-540
	All	Men	Women	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 and over (Men) 60 and over (Wome
In employment * Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Autumn 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Spring 1993 Spring 1994 P	23,387 23,739 23,828 24,247 25,085 26,175 25,601 25,064 25,127 24,967 24,967 24,956 24,773 24,950 24,956 24,793 24,942	13,710 13,853 13,806 13,951 14,413 14,777 14,860 14,407 13,890 13,966 13,779 13,560 13,591 13,748 13,712 13,619 13,716	9,678 9,886 10,023 10,672 11,186 11,315 11,194 11,174 11,160 11,188 11,095 11,182 11,201 11,243 11,174 11,226	1,917 1,976 1,927 1,985 2,072 2,081 1,917 1,707 1,505 1,548 1,441 1,370 1,307 1,387 1,351 1,313 1,284	2,937 3,075 3,086 3,186 3,227 3,350 3,264 3,022 2,858 2,858 2,858 2,858 2,858 2,720 2,702 2,702 2,753 2,695 2,613 2,591	5,155 5,280 5,412 5,624 5,633 6,537 6,471 6,489 6,501 6,454 6,557 6,632 6,608 6,666	7,879 8,053 8,166 8,262 8,950 8,958 8,958 8,932 8,932 8,932 8,932 8,932 8,932 8,932 8,933 8,932 8,933 8,992 9,021 9,068	4,777 4,684 4,598 4,575 4,669 4,717 4,617 4,617 4,518 4,477 4,464 4,468 4,469 4,499 4,499 4,570	722 672 640 844 668 765 764 761 794 788 760 737 757 757 751 751 751 751 751 751 751
ILO unemployed * Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Minter 1993 Spring 1994 P	3,094 2,968 2,990 2,879 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302 2,649 2,797 2,801 2,920 2,804 2,894 2,792 2,804 2,792 2,804	1,838 1,788 1,800 1,717 1,398 1,148 1,091 1,434 1,785 1,867 1,873 1,981 1,904 1,923 1,838 1,833 1,747	1,256 1,180 1,190 1,161 978 831 779 868 863 930 930 939 900 971 954 904 867	541 484 495 434 326 239 250 298 296 420 351 322 310 418 342 305 297	632 592 607 523 437 352 325 439 494 537 523 541 528 562 519 482 454	726 730 754 621 530 501 620 729 733 758 793 754 741 741 741 741	691 702 682 680 551 444 553 684 668 684 668 692 752 709 709 709 704 703 668	447 411 406 437 401 349 314 352 414 411 447 484 471 441 456 478 452	58 49 46 52 35 40 31 28 31 28 33 31 23 31 22 23 27 26
Economically inactive Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1993 Summer 1993 Mutter 1993 Winter 1993 Summer 1993 Spring 1994 P	$\begin{array}{c} 16,194\\ 16,244\\ 16,347\\ 16,303\\ 16,138\\ 15,804\\ 15,802\\ 16,000\\ 16,342\\ 16,156\\ 16,331\\ 16,515\\ 16,516\\ 16,516\\ 16,524\\ 16,686\\ 16,649\\ \end{array}$	4,942 4,996 5,155 5,217 5,168 5,141 5,183 5,327 5,579 5,435 5,630 5,741 5,824 5,806 5,901	11,253 11,249 11,192 11,086 10,970 10,664 10,620 10,773 10,762 10,771 10,774 10,774 10,652 10,652 10,773 10,778	1,090 1,018 971 931 881 859 854 1,011 1,073 858 956 1,013 1,034	833 841 854 822 717 727 798 899 804 827 872 872 872 872 872 872 872 904 913	1,600 1,560 1,552 1,510 1,477 1,425 1,417 1,470 1,534 1,545 1,520 1,514 1,497 1,539 1,521	$\begin{array}{c} 1,666\\ 1,636\\ 1,664\\ 1,666\\ 1,584\\ 1,570\\ 1,519\\ 1,557\\ 1,555\\ 1,610\\ 1,564\\ 1,592\\ 1,606\\ 1,626\\ 1,626\\ 1,628\\ 1,658\\ 1,657\\ \end{array}$	2,235 2,260 2,273 2,241 2,232 2,176 2,156 2,165 2,165 2,194 2,218 2,245 2,239 2,251 2,299 2,286 2,299 2,280 2,272	8,770 8,930 9,034 9,122 9,142 9,076 9,125 9,156 9,148 9,170 9,216 9,246 9,270 9,270 9,271 9,281 9,252
Economic activity rate + Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1993 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Summer 1993 Spring 1994 P	per cent 62.1 62.2 62.5 63.0 63.9 63.9 63.0 63.6 63.6 63.6 63.6 63.5 63.0 62.5 63.0 62.5 63.0 62.5 63.0 62.3 62.3	75.9 75.8 75.2 75.0 75.4 75.6 74.8 73.8 74.4 73.5 73.0 72.7 73.5 73.5 72.8 72.3 72.3	$\begin{array}{c} 49.3\\ 49.6\\ 50.0\\ 50.8\\ 51.5\\ 53.0\\ 53.2\\ 53.1\\ 52.8\\ 53.0\\ 53.1\\ 52.8\\ 52.9\\ 53.3\\ 53.4\\ 52.9\\ 52.9\\ 52.9\end{array}$	69.3 70.7 71.4 72.2 73.1 73.4 71.6 70.1 64.0 70.9 65.2 62.3 60.1 67.8 63.9 61.5 60.5	81.1 81.3 81.2 81.7 83.8 83.2 81.3 78.7 80.9 78.7 80.1 78.9 78.7 81.4 79.6 77.4 79.6 77.4	78.6 79.4 79.9 80.9 81.7 82.8 83.3 83.0 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.4 82.9 83.1 83.0	83.7 84.3 84.2 85.5 86.1 85.9 86.1 85.9 86.1 85.8 85.8 85.8 85.8 85.8 85.8 85.6 85.7 85.4 85.5	70.0 69.3 68.8 69.0 69.8 70.0 69.6 69.3 69.3 69.3 69.3 69.3 68.7 68.8 68.7 68.4 68.7 68.4 68.5 68.9	8.2 7.5 7.1 7.0 7.2 8.3 8.1 8.0 8.3 8.2 7.9 7.7 7.9 7.7 7.9 7.7 7.9
ILO unemployment rate # Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1933 Summer 1993 Sutumn 1993 Muttum 1993 Spring 1994 Partice 1993 Spring 1994 Partice 1994 Spring 1995 Spring 1995 Spri	per cent 11.7 11.1 10.6 8.7 7.1 6.7 8.3 9.6 10.0 10.1 10.6 10.2 10.4 10.2 10.4 10.2 10.4 9.9 9.5	11.8 11.4 11.5 11.0 8.8 7.2 6.8 9.1 11.4 11.8 12.0 12.7 12.3 12.3 12.3 11.8 11.9	11.5 10.7 10.6 10.1 8.4 6.9 6.4 7.2 7.2 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.8 7.4 8.0 7.8 7.4 8.0 7.8 7.5	22.0 19.7 20.4 17.9 13.6 10.3 11.5 14.9 16.4 21.3 19.6 19.0 19.2 23.1 20.2 23.1 20.2 18.8	17.7 16.2 16.4 14.1 11.9 9.5 9.1 12.7 14.9 15.8 15.7 16.6 16.3 17.0 16.1 15.6	12.3 12.2 11.9 9.4 7.8 7.1 10.1 10.4 10.9 10.3 10.1 10.0 10.3 10.1 10.0	8.1 80 7.7 7.6 6.0 4.9 4.7 5.8 7.1 7.0 7.2 7.8 7.3 7.3 7.3 7.2 7.2 6.9	8.6 8.1 8.1 7.0 6.2 7.1 8.4 9.1 9.8 9.5 9.0 9.2 9.6 9.2	7.4 6.8 6.7 6.2 5.6 6.3 4.3 5.0 3.8 3.5 3.9 3.5 3.9 3.7 4.1 3.0 3.9 3.4 3.3

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

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	survey respondents who	were:	Percentage of survey respondents who:			
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job⁺	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training **	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualifica- tion or credit towards one	
Oct 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93	(Jul 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	39 34 31 35	42 37 37 41	52 56 56 52	44 48 55 60	39 47 51 55	21 29 34 39	
1991 Oct Nov Dec	(Apr 91) (May 91) (Jun 91)	32 32 31	36 36 37	57 57 55	48 52 56	49 51 53	31 34 39	
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 91) (Aug 91) (Sep 91) (Oct 91) (Dec 91) (Jan 92) (Feb 92) (Mar 92) (Mar 92) (May 92) (Jun 92)	29 30 32 34 32 33 33 33 33 35 36 38	37 37 39 34 36 37 35 37 38 41 42 46	55 54 53 57 55 57 55 55 54 52 51 47	58 59 53 60 55 54 56 59 57 61	53 54 47 49 51 48 50 49 53 53 57	38 37 38 31 33 33 34 32 34 34 33 37 42	
1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Dec 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Mar 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	35 33 32 34 35 36 35 36 34 34 34 36 33	43 39 42 39 38 39 38 40 39 41 42 41	49 53 50 54 55 53 54 53 53 53 53 49 48 50	63 59 60 58 57 66 58 60 66 61 60 61	57 54 58 52 54 55 54 59 54 59 53 53 58	42 38 41 36 39 38 45 38 45 36 45	
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Nov 93)	33 35 35 36 36 36	42 42 45 42 39	48 49 48 52 57	68 61 56 55 55	61 57 56 50 56	46 40 37 35 3 7	
Current and previous Oct 92-May 93 Oct 93-May 94	s year to date (Apr 92-Nov 92) (Apr 93-Nov 93)	35 34	41 42	51 50	59 61	54 56	39 40	

Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette.* According to respondents' own classification. In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed". Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organise: of your training."

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



GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES 8.4 **Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers**

AND and WALES		Percentage of	survey respondents who	Percentage of surv	Percentage of survey respondents who:		
up of euryey"	Month of leaving YT	In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
87-Jun 88 88-Jun 89 89-Jun 90 90-Sep 91 91-Sep 92 92-Sep 93	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	61 69 68 58 52 50	77 84 82 74 67 67	20 13 14 20 25 28	22 34 37 36 42 41	41 52 56 55 59 62	29 42 45 51 51 48
n Oct Nov Dec	(Apr 91) (May 91) (Jun 91)	42 48 62	59 63 74	33 29 20	23 34 63	48 54 68	40 49 68
2 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 91) (Aug 91) (Sep 91) (Oct 91) (Dec 91) (Jan 92) (Fab 92) (Mar 92) (Mar 92) (Jun 92)	55 55 54 44 47 44 41 49 45 48 59	71 75 61 60 61 57 56 64 59 62 71	22 19 18 30 32 31 36 37 30 34 33 24	54 50 26 23 29 22 21 36 32 38 61	64 65 50 54 55 57 57 62 70	62 56 53 36 35 38 37 41 41 41 47 61
3 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Apr 93) (Jun 93)	56 51 47 44 46 45 45 55 55 47 48 59	72 71 73 63 60 59 59 60 68 62 63 71	23 23 22 31 35 35 35 34 27 32 27 32 24	56 47 44 30 28 36 32 30 44 33 36 57	69 61 55 57 57 57 63 60 64 72	58 52 48 37 36 40 38 38 49 43 43 43 61
14 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Nov 93)	54 53 50 53 52	70 72 75 69 65	25 22 19 26 29	52 49 48 37 34	70 67 64 58 60	58 54 49 39 39
rent and previous y	ear to date						
92-May 93 93-May 94	(Apr 92-Nov 92) (Apr 93-Nov 93)	51 52	68 70	26 25	46 45	63 65	50 50

eptember 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months etails, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 Employment Gazette.

nap

respondents own classification. outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. responded positively to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed". esponded 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?"

YT leavers in jobs gaining qualifications - smoothed



SEPTEMBER 1994 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S58

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

ENGLAND and WALES	a strange and the state	Percentage of st	urvey respondents who we	ere:	Percentage of surv	vey respondents who:
Month of survey	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93	(Jul 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	43 38 35 38	45 41 41 44	48 52 51 49	46 54 56 60	34 44 48 53
1991 Oct Nov Dec	(Apr 91) (May 91) (Jun 91)	36 36 34	41 40 42	52 53 50	54 56 59	45 47 52
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 91) (Aug 91) (Sep 91) (Oct 91) (Doc 91) (Jan 92) (Feb 92) (Mar 92) (Mar 92) (May 92) (Jun 92)	33 34 32 35 38 38 35 38 35 38 37 39 39 40 37	42 42 38 41 41 38 42 43 45 43 45 46 46	50 50 52 51 52 54 51 51 51 50 47 46 47	58 57 53 53 53 53 57 54 55 52 52 63	51 49 52 45 46 45 48 47 48 47 48 45 51 56
1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jul Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Doc 92) (Jan 93) (Fab 93) (Mar 93) (Mar 93) (Mar 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	35 37 36 39 40 39 38 39 37 36 36 39 35	44 43 46 43 42 41 43 41 43 41 43 41 43 45	48 49 46 50 50 51 49 51 48 46 47	$\begin{array}{c} 63\\ 59\\ 54\\ 57\\ 58\\ 60\\ 60\\ 60\\ 64\\ 60\\ 57\\ 66\end{array}$	56 52 57 51 53 53 53 54 54 58 51 49 57
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Nov 93)	36 39 39 40 42	47 46 49 45 45	44 46 45 48 51	67 62 63 54 62	58 54 53 51 56
Current and previous year to Oct 92-May 93 Oct 93-May 94	date (Apr 92-Nov 92) (Apr 93-Nov 93)	38 38	45 46	48 46	60 62	53 54

§.

Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after reaving. Leavers from vanuary 1991 surveyed six months after reaving. According to respondents' own classification. In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing nove?" was, "unemployed". Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing nove?" was, "unemployed". training?"
training?
Training For Work superseded Employment Training and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES 8.6 Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who completed** their agreed training

ENGLAN	D and WALES		Percentage of s	survey respondents who w	ere:	Percentage of sur	rvey respondents who:
Month of	i survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job	In a positive outcome+	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one [†]
Jul 87-Jun Jul 88-Jun Jul 89-Jun Jul 90-Set Oct 91-Se Oct 92-Se	n 88 n 89 n 90 ip 91 ep 92 ep 93	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	73 83 84 75 69 67	80 88 89 83 77 76	18 10 9 14 17 20	63 73 75 71 74 76	53 66 68 72 73 72
1991 Oct No De	rt ov ec	(Apr 91) (May 91) (Jun 91)	55 62 73	66 71 80	28 23 15	54 63 77	54 65 80
1992 Jar Fel Ma Ap Ma Jur Jul Au Se Oc No De	n b ir ir iy n n i g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g g	(Jul 91) (Aug 91) (Sep 91) (Oct 91) (Dec 91) (Dec 91) (Jan 92) (Feb 92) (Mar 92) (Mar 92) (Mar 92) (Mar 92) (Jun 92)	70 72 62 64 67 63 59 66 58 64 70	78 80 69 72 74 69 68 68 75 67 75 67 71 77	16 14 24 22 20 26 27 27 27 27 25 19	76 79 75 68 71 68 68 69 66 66 65 72 80	78 77 64 65 65 65 65 59 66 59 66 76
1993 Jar Fel Ma Ap Jur Jur Jur Au Se Oc Oc De	n b ir ir iy n 1 1 3 9 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2 5 2	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Dec 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Mar 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	69 67 64 63 63 63 64 71 56 61 71	79 79 72 72 69 72 72 72 79 69 69 71 79	18 17 23 24 26 23 24 23 24 23 26 26 17	81 81 78 71 69 68 68 68 68 68 68 68 74 67 74 80	76 77 65 63 63 62 62 62 71 63 69 76
1994 Jar Fel Ma Ap Ma	n ib ar or ay	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Nov 93)	67 68 67 69 69	78 80 81 78 76	19 16 16 19 21	82 81 78 72 67	78 77 72 65 60
Current an Oct 92-Ma Oct 93-Ma	nd previous year to date ay 93 ay 94	e (Apr 92-Nov 92) (Apr 93-Nov 93)	67 67	77 78	19 18	78 77	73 73

Leavers to september 1990 solveyed line of the normal are reaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 solveyed in dute 1991. Leavers norm become and normality after leaving. According to respondents' own classification. In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed". Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?"

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment A.1

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 4 June 1994 - 8 July 1994 $_{\pm}$ Registered as disabled on 18 April 1994 # 6,490 374,182

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

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

In tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are in employment (as employees, self employed, on government 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 and 7.3 (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 and 7.3 (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.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relate only to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting

The terms used in the tables are defined more fully in the periodic articles in Employment Gazette which relate to particular statistical series.

less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included. There are difficulties in ensuring complete recording

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

- not available
- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- provisional
- break in series
- R revised
- series revised from indicated entry onwards
- nes not elsewhere specified UK Standard Industrial SIC
- Classification, 1980 edition
- EC European Community

Where figures have been rounded to the final digit, there may be an apparent slight discrepancy between the sum of the consituent 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 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

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 and not included.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

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 and 1980. 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 t understanding that they will shortly resume workand are claiming benefit. These people are not included in the unemploy-ment figures.

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemploy-ed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

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Manufacturing	М	Aug 94	
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* Frequency of publication, frequency of compilation shown in brackets (if different). A Annual. S Six monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly. D Discontinued.

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

For the convenience of Employment Gazette readers who require additional statistical information or advice, a selection of Employment Department enquiry telephone numbers is given below.

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs),

composition and review of

Information System)

Unemployment

GENERAL ENQUIRIES

The latest published Em statistics are available fr	ployment Department om the public enquiry
office	071 273 6969
Press enquiries	071 273 4961

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMA	TION ON:
Employment	0928 792563
Employment census	0928 792690
Employment Training and Youth Training	0742 594027
Industrial disputes	0928 792825
Labour Force Survey; labour force projections	071 273 5585
Monthly Average Earnings Index	0928 794847

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 0928 794903/4

Redundancies	071 273 5530
Retail Prices Index (Central Statistical Office) Ansafone service Enquiries	071 217 4905 071 217 4310
Skills surveys and research into	skills shortages 0742 594216
Small firms (DTI)	0742 597538
Trade union membership	0928 792825
Trade unions (density only)	071 273 4882

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

CSO 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 36p per minute cheap rate and at 48p per minute at all other times. Contact CSO on 071 270 6363 if you have any problems.

nt census	0928 792690
nt Training Training	0742 594027
disputes	0928 792825
rce Survey; ce projections	071 273 5585
verage ndex	0928 794847

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other Labour Force Survey data)	access to 071 625 7111
Skills and Enterprise Network	0742 594075

MATION

(claimant count)	071 273 5532		
Unit wage costs, productivity, inte	ernational	GENERAL I	RMAT
earnings and labour costs	071 273 5535	ust the job	isive ra
Vacancies notified to jobcentres	071 273 5532	siness help.	aining
Vocational qualifications	0742 594216	EMPLOYME	LEGIS
Wage rates, basic hours	071 273 5571	nritten statem	t of en
Workforce training	0742 593489	particulars	
Youth Cohort Study	0742 594215	employment pa	culars
Sources of labour	071 273 5525	Redundancy CO	ultatio
	011 213 3323	Employee's rig	on in:
FOR ADVICE ON:		Employment rig	s for t
Labour market analysis and rese qualifications, skills and training	arch related to	Suspension on health and safe	edical regula
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1973 and regulations. Employment agency licensing and service standards PL 919 Quarterly Labour Force Survey

A guide to the new quarterly LFS: what is it, how it works, what it covers and how to obtain a copy PP6

Note: This list does not include the publications of the Training, Enterprise and Education Directorate (TEED) or the Employment Service, nor does it include any priced publications of the Employment Department.

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

The Employment Department carries out a considerable programme of research on employ nent. training and industrial relations issues. The results of much of this research are published in tle ED Research Series (RES), the Youth Cohort Series (YCS) and other research publications. Recent r ports are listed below: four-page Research Briefs, providing summaries of each report are also available.

RES 27: The Changing Structure of Occupations and Earnings in Great Britain 1975-1990: An analysis based on the New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset

P ELIAS AND M GREGORY, INSTITUTE FOR EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

This research provides a detailed account of the changing structure of earnings and occupations in Great Britain between 1975 and 1990 based on the longitudinal data provided by the linked records in the New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset (NESPD). The study also aimed to validate this in relation to other sources of information on the labour market, notably the Labour Force Survey. The report concludes that both at the detailed individual and at the aggregate levels, the NESPD is found to give an accurate representation of trends in both occupational and earnings changes and is therefore described as 'a remarkable new source of information' for the labour market in Great Britain.

RES 28: Middle Managers: Their contribution to employee involvement

M FENTON-O'CREEVY AND N NICHOLSON, CENTRE FOR ORGANISATIONAL RESEARCH, LONDON BUSINESS SCHOOL

Managers play a crucial role in the success of change initiatives, particularly those intended to increase employees' commitment to organisational goals and objectives. Based on an evaluation of findings from national and international studies, this project provided a comprehensive review of factors which promote or inhibit the contributions which middle managers make to employee involvement initiatives. The review identified elements of good management practice for securing their commitment. It concluded that there is no single model for effective employee involvement, and that organisations must choose and implement measures best suited to their different business circumstances.

RES 29: An International Overview of Employment Policies and Practices Towards Older Workers

J MOORE, B TILSON AND G WHITTING, ECOTEC RESEARCH AND CONSULTING LTD

Evidence shows that, although increasing in number, older workers' labour force participation rates are declining overall. This research examines the ways in which Governments and employers across 22 countries are responding to demographic changes and an increasingly ageing workforce. Employment practices and policies towards older workers, the framework for their implementation, and their outcomes are examined in European Union states, European Free Trade Association countries, and Japan, USA, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. The findings show no conclusive evidence that economic activity rates of older workers or their employment prospects have improved in those countries where antiage discrimination legislation has been implemented.

RES 30: Training: An exploration of the word and the concept with an analysis of the implications for survey design

P CAMPANELLI (SURVEY METHODS CENTRE, SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING RESEARCH) AND J CHANNELL (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTRE FOR ENGLISH STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM) WITH CONTRIBUTIONS FROM L MCAULEY, A RENOUF AND R THOMAS

The word training means different things to different people. As a result, survey data collected from respondents may not necessarily be comparable, and there is a strong likelihood of under-reporting of training activities. This study establishes the boundaries of the meaning of the word training as it occurs in ordinary language usage across the population, and investigates how speakers of British English talk or write about the range of activities which could be identified as 'training' when they do not use the word itself. This empirical investigation utilised the vast corpus of spoken and written English held in the Bank of English, and also tested the 'fuzzy edges' of the concept with focus groups. The report concludes with an extended list of 18 recommendations to researchers devising surveys or interviews on training.

YCS 29: Cohort 4: Young eople 18-19 years old in 1991: report on sweep3

A PARK, SOCIAL AND PLANNING RESEARCH COMMUN

The report describes findings f contact with the 4th cohort in the Youth Cohort Study (YCS) series. out by SCPR on behalf of Department and the Departme Participants completed their third questionn booklet in early 1991 (when they filled in a booklet in early 1990 report summarises the education, market experiences of responden period. It also compares respon with young people who had to cohorts.

Analysis of Evaluation M terial on TEED's National Development Activit

J MALAN AND D BEETON, EL NST & YOUN

This study was commissioned to inform development of a comprehensive for TEED's National Develo together and assessing informatio developmental activities. A substa practice was uncovered in the eva activities, particularly in process e aluation. Ho there was some room for improv the rationale of some activit assessment.

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