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**TEC National** Conference

conference near Birmingham

plus: bookshelf

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This issue includes features on regional labour force projections, disabled people in the public sector, and equal opportunities.

hoto: Jim Price/Impac

# NEW DEPARTMENT FORMED

BARRIERS BETWEEN vocational and academic training and the different 'ages' and 'stages' of education are fast disappearing, and the links between education and business drawing ever closer with Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) working hand-in-hand with private sector companies.

And so, in a historic move the Prime Minister merged the Education and Employment Departments into a new 'super-department' for Education and Employment (DFEE). It will continue to spearhead policies and programmes bringing about a multi-skilled workforce and a vibrant labour market.

Education Secretary Gillian Shephard, a former Secretary of State for Employment, will head the new Department. Although it brings to an end the 102-year-old history of the Ministry of Labour, later known as the Employment Department, many of its functions will continue in the new and enlarged DFEE.

# Moving on

Michael Portillo, former Employment Secretary, is now Defence Secretary, while Ann Widdecombe moves over to the Home Office. Phillip Oppenheim is with the Department of Trade and Industry.

Other functions of the Employment Group have been transferred to different departments:

The Department of Trade and Industry is now in charge of ACAS, industrial tribunals, industrial relations policy and legislation, pay and redundancy issues and work permits; The Department of Environment will sponsor the Health and Safety Executive, which will continue as an independent body to monitor health and safety in the workplace and the environment; while employment statistics and labour market surveys will transfer to the Central Statistical Office.

66 I want this new Department to help our young people to make the right choice as they move through education and training towards work. I want to make it easy for employers to create jobs.

"The merger of the Education and Employment Departments shows this Government's commitment to improving industry's competitiveness and people's job prospects through more coordinated education and training.

the creation of the new Department received such a warm and widespread welcome from all sectors of industry and education. They recognise the opportunities it will bring. I want my Department to demolish the false divide between academic and vocational training which has stifled our economy. ??

> **Gillian Shephard** Secretary of State Department for Education and Employment

# Contact

The Department of Education and Employment at:

> Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminister SW1P 3BT (public enquiries 0171 925 5757); For other parts of the former Employment Group (located at DTI, DOE and CSO) contact 0171 273 3000.

Mrs Shephard sees the Department's work falling into four main areas:

- schools issues, including organisation and funding;
- coordination of policies for post-16 education and training;
- policies on employment, adult training and measures to help unemployed people back to
- the Department's relations with the regions and arrangements with TECs and other bodies.

- Equal opportunities
- Work permits





LORD HENLEY Minister of State

• School curriculum and assessment • Examinations and qualifications including GCSE, GCE A Level, NVOs, GNVOs and review of 16-19 qualifications Performance tables • Careers education and guidance

- Education industry links
- Special education in schools
- People with disabilities
- Special needs training
- School transport
- Citizen's Charter
- 'Next Steps'
- General legal questions
- Departmental purchasing



CHERYL GILLAN Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

- Development and implementation of policy and choice and diversity in schools
- (in liaison with Mr Squire)
- admissions policies • City Technology Colleges (CTCs)
- schools
- Independent schools
- Assisted Places Scheme (APS)
- School meals
- Schools capital
- Private Finance Initiative in schools
- Women's issues
- Older workers



Secretary of State Overall responsibility for the Department and its policies

**ROBIN SQUIRE** 

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

legislation (in liaison with Mrs Gillan)

• Common Funding Formula (CFF) and

• Local Management of Schools (LMS)

• Teacher matters, including training and

• Appraisal, pensions and the Teachers'

• Grant-maintained schools borrowing

• School effectiveness and action on

National Funding Formula (NFF)

and school governor matters

• Teacher Training Agency (TTA)

• Environmental and energy issues

• Departmental management issues

• IT in schools, new technologies

• Teachers' misconduct

• Truancy, discipline and attendance

Pensions Agency (TPA)

• Under 5s

supply

• Mini-PES

• GEST

• Research

failing schools

• PES • Pay in the education sector • Relations with OFSTED



ERIC FORTH Minister of State

- Job Seeker's Allowance (JSA)
- Employment policy and benefit issues
- Employment Service Labour market statistics
- Higher Education (HE) including content and quality, structure and funding, building programmes, and Funding Council matters
- PFI in Higher Education
- Student support, overseas students, and other student issues
- EU and international issues
- Deregulation



# JAMES PAICE Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State

- Post-16 issues, including
- post-16 school organisation • Further Education (FE) including content and quality, structure and
- funding, building programmes, and Funding Council matters • Youth Service
- Adult Learning/training
- Private Finance Initiative (PFI) in FE
- Training strategy and infrastructure
- Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs)
- Regional Government Offices
- Regional and urban policy
- Inner cities
- Single Regeneration Budget (SRB) and
- Section 11 matters
- Modern Apprenticeships
- Youth Training

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"It came as no surprise to me that

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

# work;

- Technology Colleges and other specialist
- Grant-maintained school casework
- 5-16 school reorganisations and

# **NEWS** brief

# £5m drive to unite small firms to train

A SKILLS CHALLENGE. launched on 1 August, with a £5 million prize fund, invites new, joint approaches from small businesses working together to overcome staff training problems. Some 100 projects will each benefit from funding of up to £50,000 to help turn projects into action. Judges will be looking for new

ideas in tackling training needs,

Accidents in the workplace

**GUIDANCE FOR industrial** managers on understanding and preventing safety violations in the workplace has recently been published.

The report 'Improving compliance with safety procedure - reducing industrial violations' hopes to address the problem of industrial accidents due to breaches in safety rules by helping managers understand why such human errors occur.

It explains the human thinking and circumstances behind safety violations, gives managers practical advice on how to address them and shows how areas of big risk can be identified and reduced. Introducing the guidance, Peter Buckley from HSE's Major Hazards

FIFTY-FOUR agricultural

"Nearly two-thirds more self-

to 22 deaths during 1993-94."

of 36 lost their lives in comparison

The report by the Agricultural

Davies said that provisional figures

would suggest that the incidence

rate for fatalities is the highest in

eight years. Of those who died, 13

To counter the rise of fatalities

and work-related injuries the HSE

have put forward an action plan for

were over 65, and two were

up to the year 2000. A major

children.

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Inspectorate revealed the sudden

upturn as a change of the overall

trend in the last five years. Mr

farming industry.

and for adaptable approaches so that companies who do not win could still gain from the award winning ideas of others. Networking is a key aspect of the Challenge. To enter, groups of ten or more small firms - each with under 200 employees - must band together to propose new ways of training to meet skill needs. They can group on any basis, but the organisers are particularly keen to attract entries from

Assessment Unit said: "Managers

human error and be aware of what

they can do to reduce those errors in

Violations of safety procedure are a

significant cause of many industrial

accidents; and also a frequent cause

of production losses, poor quality

and unreliable maintenance. They

cost industry time and money. This

report helps management develop

detailed action plans to suit their

Improving compliance with

safety procedures - reducing

0970-7. Price £20.00 from HSE

industrial violations ISBN 0-7176-

specific problems."

need to understand the cause of

their efforts to reduce accidents.

those employing less than 50 people Groups may form because training is needed in a particular field, for example in information technology, or they could all be suppliers of one major client. Entries must be supported by a TEC, Industry Training Organisation or a Trade Association who will handle the management and administration of

## the training projects. These costs will be included in the funding.

There are two entry stages to allow for projects that could be implemented quickly, Closing dates are 30 September and 31 December. Full details are available in the Skills Challenge prospectus from TECs, Business Links, Chambers of Commerce, Industry Training Organisation or Trade Associations.

# **HOP ON BOARD!**



New drivers at GM Buses North **Driving and Customer Care** Oldham TEC's Customised learn how to communicate and care for customers (even if irate, Training service has already helped 20-30 into the driving seat. drunk or just needing special care such as the elderly or those with Left to right: driver Paul Green, disabilities) and to prove it here Dr Alan Westwell, GM's chief are two with their NVQ Level 2 executive, Terry Crowley Oldham certificates in Bus and Coach TEC, and driver Anthony Jones.

Action for growth **Chris Humphries** At 750, the largest number of

delegates to date attended the two day TEC National Conference near Birmingham on July 13-14 and had a theme of 'Action for Growth'. Gillian Shephard, Secretary

of State of the new Department for Education and Employment. her minister James Paice and President of the Board of Trade, Jan Lang, were among the speakers who addressed the conference. Other keynote speeches

covered the competitiveness challenge, partnerships and national targets. Delegates contributed to 36 workshops on a wide range of subjects such as business links, TEC and chamber mergers engaging disengaged youth, IT and Modern Apprenticeships. Report by Simon Hinds.

# **Global challenge**

MANAGING DIRECTOR of Deutsche Bank AG London. Charles Low challenged TECs to make the UK competitive in the high quality end of the global market by stimulating local business through education and training.





# **Conference 1995** years point to a 50 per cent increase in young people who train and the proportion of adults in training who

**CONFERENCE** report

**TEC** National

promoted TECs'

achievements

Mr Low, a CENTEC director, said

that, despite improved growth, the

UK economy was behind its major

competitors. He went on: "The real

added tasks, be they in manufacturing

or services: that is the tasks that can

only be performed by the educated.'

But he warned that the biggest

challenge was coming from the Far

East and Eastern Europe. "They are

increasingly able to improve on

from us," he said.

training.

technologies themselves, without

buying the sophisticated equipment

He said UK industry should: be

global; support education, research

business; encourage innovation and

Responding to Mr Low, Chris

Humphries, Director of Policy and

Strategy, TEC National Council,

businesses have improved.

PA Cambridge Economic

Lybrand show

making;

Consultants and by Coopers &

clients report quantifiable

benefits and better decision-

each TEC f1 has added f42 to

changing attitudes to training

Other figures over the past five

the GDP over 5 years;

revealed that independent research

showed that since the foundation of

TEC training and the productivity of

He said that research in 1994 by

over two-thirds of TEC business

improve the esteem of vocational

and training; back small, local

competition is on the high value

doubled. Mr Humphries said: "I cannot think of a company who would not

be envious of that achievement." He continued: "Modern Apprenticeships has been described as the most significant development of training in the past 20 years.' He also backed support for manufacturing, the need to think

locally and globally, small business as future employers, creating a 20 year vision, and greater links hetween TECs and husinesses

Evaluation of DTI funded TEC services in support of small and medium-sized husinesses: PA Cambridge Economic Consultants: £19.95: HMSO: ISBN 0-11-515361-6.

# Local accountability

"THERE'S CONFUSION about who TECs are responsible to and who can call them to account. Our prerogative is to ensure the business and local community are well serviced and that if they are not, there's something they can do about

# **Tim Legood**



A Framework for the Local Accountability of Training and Enterprise Councils in England and Wales: TEC National Council. Westminster Tower, 3 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SX:

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Photo: Post Studios Photographic



gain qualifications has more than

Tim Legood, who launched A Framework for the Local Accountability of Training and Enterprise Councils in England and Wales after consultation with the TECs.

So said the chairman of TEC's

Local Accountability Task Group,

The Framework develops the local component and adds to the existing contractual and legal accountability of TECs to central government. "We haven't achieved unanimity. TECs vary in size and have different challenges. Nevertheless, there's a broad consensus," he said

The principles of the Framework are based on openness, integrity and accountability. This means TECs will:

- be open about selection of Board members;
- ensure the Board acts for the local community:
- be open about their performance, and their employment and financial policies:
- deal with customers with openness and have a complaints procedure for them: • follow fair commercial practice.

James Paice, Education and Employment Minister, said the Framework was timely. He continued: "I want to stress to you how important it is that all TECs are seen to be fully representative of the business communities in their area. by which I mean representative in geographical terms, in industrial sector terms, and of all types and size of business organisation."

Covering other issues, he said that he would maintain the high and rigorous standards of the licensing agreements between central government and TECs and that he was right to appoint a receiver for South Thames TEC to underline the accountability and independence of TECs

tel. 0171 735 0010: £5.00.

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• Copies of the annual report,

the training pack and video for Tractor Action and booklets Staying healthy and Farmwise are available from HSE Books. PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6FS.

suppliers to make goods safer and enforcement of the law whenever "No-one wishes to see the agricultural industry slide back to the situation of previous decades and all the efforts to reduce deaths and injuries be in vain. It is simply not acceptable that every week someone has to die from a farming or forestry accident" said Mr Davies.

Books, PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6FS. Farm deaths soar by a third campaign Tractor Action targets farm workers and lecturers and

workers were killed last year a 32 per cent rise in the past students about the necessity of twelve months, Frank Davies good practice, and booklets chairman of the Health and Staying healthy and Farmwise Safety Commission said at the highlight safety issues like musculoskeletal problems resulting launch of the HSE's annual from highly repetitive work. HSE report on fatal accidents in the proposes to work closer with Speaking at the Royal Show at manufacturers and equipment Stoneleigh, Mr Davies said he was extremely saddened by the deaths. to enact a 'firm but fair' employed farmers died in farming safety laws are breached. accidents in the past year - a total



# **CONFERENCE** report

# **Manufacturing winners**

MANUFACTURING WINNERS, a report that set out a strategy for making UK manufacturing companies world class, was launched at the conference by Chairman of TEC the National Council Manufacturing Task Group, Charles Mitchell

Manufacturing winners draws lessons from an in-depth study of over 500 manufacturing companies which identified differences between the more successful and the less successful companies operating in similar sectors.

The study involved TECs, two government departments and independent researchers and produced The Winning Report. It sought to examine the relative decline of UK manufacturing compared to other countries despite attempts by successive governments to reverse this trend.

Mr Mitchell said: "The challenge to really make a difference has been placed before TECs." The task for TECs and their partners is to: • spread good practice to local

businesses and help in its implementation: • offer mentoring and

benchmarking facilities: • enhance the information base

used by TEC approved advisors. Ian Lang, President of the Board of Trade, told the conference: "The linchpin of our efforts to improve support to business is the development of the Business Link network. The TEC movement has played and will continue to play a crucial part in developing the network. We need to ensure that this reaches those for whom it's intended"

Manufacturing winners; TEC National Council, Westminster Tower, 3 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SX: tel 0171 735 0010

**Charles Mitchell** 





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# Partnerships for growth

CHAMBERS OF Commerce are in two minds about merging with their local TECs, President of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce, Robin Geldard, told the conference. He was speaking in a debate about TEC partnerships. Mergers

have already taken place in Milton Keynes, Northamptonshire and Sussex while mergers are being planned in South Derbyshire. Shropshire and Oldham.

# **Robin Geldard**

wants widening dialogue about Europe



Some Chambers see the synergy of merging, he explained, and ABCC's attitude is a pragmatic one. He went on: "It is not national policy, however, to promote mergers as the way forward. There are many in the Chamber movement who do not recognise any synergy between Chamber and TEC – they are different bodies established for different purposes.

"There are many who are concerned that a merged Chamber TEC would be too beholden to Government -- the price of taking the Queen's Shilling. I know that there are many in TECs who could and do advance similar arguments and that TEC National Council, too, is not yet signed up to merger as the future. We must therefore go slowly; no pressure must be applied."

ABCC have commissioned Professor Bob Bennett of the London School of Economics to report on his view of emerging business support systems and the prospects for mergers, he continued. Speaking about the future, he said: "But I want to see us widening the dialogue between us to embrace common action in matters European. in vocational training and regional development.' John Hazelwood, chairman of Gloucestershire TEC and

Gloucestershire Development

Agency said that as TECs achieve

their objectives they will lose their

are developed. TECs, he said, should training "The merger of the two be a catalyst of partnership, should Departments gives us a once in a

do so to meet specific needs and should not dominate the partnership but should be able to steer its direction Cllr Harold Scrimshaw of the

role unless partnerships in general

Association of District Councils said local authorities and TECs should harmonise regeneration strategies, improve the physical infrastructure and encourage inward investment. In a workshop about mergers,

Caroline Hawkett of Northamptonshire Chamber of Commerce Training & Enterprise, said that the spur to change was a 1991 TEC study that showed their and the Chambers' services to

business was fragmented, duplicated and had gaps.

Also other aspects of the situation pushed the organisations into a merger. "Structural change was what was needed," she said. Merger benefits included: meeting needs, establishing future goals, giving the membership a better deal, the TEC having an expanded remit, better use of resources and good preparation for Business Links.

According to the new chamber's chief executive, Martyn Wylie, a speedy transition and good contact with and communication to the stakeholders was a successful way of

achieving the merger. Chief executive of Milton Keynes & North Bucks Chamber of Commerce Training & Enterprise, Michael Hind said: "We see the merger as one of the best opportunities of getting closer to the customer. There has to be a damn

Joint Statement, 27 March 1995, between the TEC National Council, Association of County Councils, Association of District Councils, Association of Metropolitan Authorities is available from the TEC National Council, 10th Floor, Westminster Tower, 3 Albert Embankment, London SE1 7SP. tel. 0171 735 0010.

good reason for integration not to

take place."

# New department

GILLIAN SHEPHARD, Secretary of State for the Department of Education and Employment is asking the views of TECs and other training, education and industry bodies about her proposals for the new department. She told delegates: "I want to

make it easy for employers to create jobs. I want to encourage training and enterprise; not stifle it through burdens on business. I want to see employers and those involved in education help people of all ages

• the Department's relations with the regions and arrangements with TECs and other bodies. She explained that the Department will have a key role to

play in increasing the nation's competitiveness in three ways. Firstly, by raising the levels of educational achievement and skill for all through initial and lifetime learning from nursery school to retirement Secondly, by the advancement of understanding and knowledge and

increase their knowledge, skills and

lifetime chance to harness the

strengths of Britain's deregulated,

innovative industrial sector to the

strengths of our education system.

Mrs Shephard said she saw its

work falling into four main blocks:

• coordination of policies for post-

schools issues, including

organisation and funding;

16 education and training;

• policies on employment, adult

training and measures to help

unemployed people back to work;

thirdly by promoting a flexible and efficient labour market, promoting better education and training for all and helping people who want jobs get the skills they need.

More information: Public Enquiries, Department for Education and Employment, Sanctuary Buildings, Great Smith Street, Westminster, London SW1P 3BT, tel. 0171 925 6873.

# National targets

THE ROYAL Society for the encouragement of Arts. Manufacturing and Commerce will launch the National Campaign for Learning in 1996 to promote the achievement of National Training Targets, its director of learning, Sir Christopher Ball informed the conference. TEC National Council will be among the organisations it will seek to work with He said: "The Campaign's objective will be to increase awareness of the importance of personal learning, to raise expectations and change attitudes towards learning, and to achieve a real, measurable and beneficial difference in behaviour." Sir Christopher wanted to see increases in people with Personal Learning Plans, more companies that are Learning Organisations and increases in commitment to the National Targets. He told the conference that learning should primarily be about wealth creation. But he said that existing education systems have not

created a 'learning society' and that

they need to be restructured to bring

this about. He went on: "People are capable of much higher attainments in their learning than we have been accustomed to assume

# Investors in People

GLOUCESTERSHIRE AND Humberside TECs are overcoming the Investors in People (IiP) problem where employers give it commitment but do not gain recognition, delegates in a workshop about the initiative were told. Nationally, 4.044 organisations employing 200 or more people were committed to the initiative in May 1995 and 566 were recognised as employers that had achieved the IiP Standard. The Government and the initiative's lead body, Investors in People UK, are using it as the key means of encourage employers to produce a skilled workforce. Their

target is for 50 per cent of medium to larger organisations to be recognised by 1996. TECs are responsible for delivering it on a local basis Yet Gloucestershire TEC

currently have 542 commitments and 161 recognitions achieved over a three year period. They also have a 70 per cent penetration rate of medium to large organisations. Humberside TEC have 429 commitments and 88 recognitions, achieved over a five year period, and have covered 25 per cent of the local workforce.

Gloucestershire TEC's chief executive, Graham Hoyle said: "Two years ago we had a dramatic rise in commitment but we didn't have conversions to recognition. We found that if you don't take action recognitions will stall. We now have double the recognitions in comparison to the rest of the country

He identified three phases: maximising commitments; organising conversions; rekindling a second wave of commitments that

could lead to recognition. Patsy Smith from Humberside TEC said: "We use it as a strategic umbrella to promote all our services. We have a customised package for employers and have a strategy of having a one to one relationship with

employers." Humberside has support for IiP from the Board which has allocated 24 TEC employees to the initiative. The Board has agreed to additional staff in order to meet targets for the vear 2000

Gloucestershire TEC, Conway House 33-35 Worcester Street Gloucester GI 1 3AJ, tel, 01452 524488, Humberside TEC. The Maltings, Silvester Square Silvester Street, Hull, HU1 3HL.

# Education business partnership

MERSEYSIDE AND Greater Peterborough (GP TEC) TECs led the workshop on education business partnership projects. They had used the Single Regeneration Budget to give practical training to school pupils an industry work nvironment

Liz Wade of GP TEC said: There are skill shortages in engineering, management, IT and supervisory roles. This is being addressed by the Business Education Partnership

Regeneration in Greater Peterborough was needed due to the gap between population growth and lack of job creation. Skill shortages arose partly because skilled people left the region.

GP TEC's strategy was to develop: a new business initiative to create jobs; access to higher education and the extension of vocational training. Their Single Regeneration Bid involved partnership with seven types of organisations including local businesses, local authorities, and

training providers. Activities include Compact, Science and Technology Regional Organisation (SATRO), Teacher Placement Service, Project 2000 and others. Engineering 2000 involved a firm which offered pupils at two schools placements to achieve NVQ Level 2

Liz Wade said: "There's a high success rate in this scheme and it is aimed at pupils who have lacked motivation

Greater Peterborough TEC, Unit 4 Blenheim Court, Peppercorn Close off The Lincoln Boad Peterborough PE1 2DU, tel. 01733 890808, Mersevside TEC. **3rd Floor Tithebarn House** Tithebarn Street, Liverpool L2 2NZ, tel. 0151 236 0026.

# Equal opportunities

THE PARTICIPATION and performance of racial minorities in Bradford and District TEC projects have improved since it has adopted TEC National Council's equality proposals

Richard Penn, Deputy Chair of both the Bradford TEC and the National Council's Equal Opportunities and Special Training Needs Groups (EOSTN), told delegates at the equality workshop: "The TEC has enjoyed continuous improvement in its relationships with the local community. The community is now more aware of its roles and responsibilities and the participation of disadvantages

groups has improved steadily on mainstream programmes. The National Council proposals includes the National Framework for Action to review the achievement of all disadvantaged groups on mainstream programmes through a process called the Fair Shares index It is currently discussing the adoption of specific National Equality in Employment Targets (NEETS) to ensure equality of opportunity to enter employment EOSTN recently decided that more effort was needed to gain the commitment of all TECs at Board and Chief Executive level before the proposals can be effectively implemented.

Bradford TEC worked with the city's Racial Equality Council (REC) to organise consultation with relevant groups including the large Pakistani and Bangladeshi communities. The objective was for them to make propose projects, two of which would be supported. Bhulla Singh from the REC said: "More employer involvement and positive role models were needed. We had to break down myths and stereotypes, a skills audit was needed and we had to link into mainstream activities."

Equal Opportunities Commission said that she was particularly concerned about girls and Modern Apprenticeships and Accredited Learning

Richard Penn said: "Consultations have found that TEC managers were not thinking about equality issues. "Most TECs agree the proposals in principle but fall down on implementing them."

Bradford & District TEC, Mercury House, 4 Manchester Road, Bradford BD1 3RA. tel. 01274 723711.

# Academic and vocational education

SPEAKERS CALLED for an equality of esteem between academic and vocational education. Gillian Shephard, Secretary of State for Education and Employment said: "I want my Department to demolish the false divide between academic and vocational training

which has stifled our economy.' Managing director of Deutshe Bank in London, Charles Low, pointed to Germany which, he said, had Europe's lowest unemployment rate for young people and its most advanced system of vocational training

Speaking about a German-style vocational training college set up for his bank in London, he said: "I see daily the advantage that a proper vocational training gives to us as an

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employer in being able to move our bright young operational staff from job to job as the business changes. "Vocational training is not just about the inculcation of skills of immediate value. It is about creating a cadre of young people who are capable of lifelong learning." But John Troth Chairman of North East Wales TEC and TEC National Council Member for Foundation Learning, said: "When full-time and part-time training is compared the part-time is increasingly looked at as the inferior model This disregards the value of the workplace, which is where most of our lifelong learning takes place."

Lady Diane Brittan from the

is being done by third parties."

colleagues have about the role of TECs. I know that some of you make a sterling effort to involve your local MPs and to explain to them what you do: and that you encourage them to participate in your activities.

but I must ask whether you are doing enough While Michael Hind of Milton Keynes & North Bucks Chamber of Commerce Training & Enterprise conceded: "TECs have major

Promotion needed

TECs WERE called on to improve

Education and Employment

little understanding some of my

work they do.

the promotion of themselves and the

minister James Paice said: "I must

say I'm often guite surprised at how

problems of getting our message across because our service delivery

**CONFERENCE** report



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# UK and international labour market figures compared

COMMENTATORS SUCH as the OECD have pointed to persistently high levels of unemployment in European countries which are in contrast to much lower levels in the USA and Japan. A recent OECD Jobs Study also concluded that the European Union's labour markets did not function efficiently or adapt quickly enough to F changing circumstances. The UK Government believes that rates of unemployment and employment are good indicators of effective labour market performance.

# Percentage in employment

Figure 1 gives the latest figures, derived from Labour Force Survey results, for the proportion of the population of working age in employment in the UK, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, the USA and Japan. These show that the UK has a relatively high proportion of its working population in work

compared to other European countries. It is higher than any other major European Union economy, though still a little below the levels of the USA and Japan. Moreover, the UK is one of the few countries where the proportion in work grew over the last economic cycle. This indicates that measures to improve labour market flexibility may have helped UK performance.

The figures on total unemployment, female and youth unemployment (tables 2, 3 and 4) provide a similar picture. The UK generally performs better than most other European countries at 8.7 per cent unemployment overall compared to an EU average of 11 per cent - but not as well as the USA and Japan. However, there is evidence that the UK has improved its relative performance. Unemployment peaked at a lower level than in previous economic cycles, and started falling more quickly in the upturn.

t

Unemployment

Table 1 Percentage of workforce who were unemployed (ILO basis) in April 1995, by country Seasonally adjuste Female Country Male Tot 2.9 29 2.9 .lanan<sup>a</sup> USA 5.6 5.8 FU (15) Average 98 12.6 11 ( UK 10.2 67 8 10.5 France 147 12.4 7.1 Germany 96 82 10.0 Italy 16.5 124 17.8 30.9 Spain 228 Source: Statistical Office of the Europea Community a Figures relate to February 1995.

Figure 1 Percentage of 15 to 64 year-olds in employment, 1993 and 1994, by country. Estimates derived from Labour Force Survey results



 b Latest figure relates to third quarter of 1994.
 c Source predates accession of Austria, Sweden and Finland so EU average is for 12 rather than 15 states.

Table 2Percentage ofworkforce under 25 who wereunemployed (ILO basis) in April1995, by country

Country	Male	Female	Total
Japan <sup>a</sup>	5.8	5.9	5.8
USA	11.8	11.8	11.8
EU (15)			
Average	20.3	22.2	21.2
UK	18.0	12.7	15.6
France	25.4	30.7	28.0
Germany	8.2	7.6	7.9
Italy	30.4	38.1	33.9
Spain	36.4	48.9	42.2
Office of the a Figures rel	Europear ate to Feb	n Community oruary 1995.	/.
Finally,	the figur	res on the	share
of long-ter	m unem	ployed peo	ople in
total unem	ploymer	it suggest	that
the UK is	slightly I	below the	EU
average, w	1th Japa	n and the l	JSA
again pert	orming r	nuch bette	r.

improving situation in the UK – long-term unemployment peaked at a lower level than in the previous cycle, and the percentage of unemployed people who are long term unemployed is now lower than it was in the 1980s.

# Table 3 **Percentage of** unemployed (ILO basis) who are long-term unemployed (ILO basis) in 1994, by country

Country	Male	Female	Total
Japan <sup>a</sup>	20.5	13.0	17.2
USA <sup>a</sup>	13.5	9.2	11.7
EU (12)			
Average <sup>b</sup>	46.8	49.6	48.1
UK	51.2	33.9	45.4
France	36.8	38.1	37.5
Germany	41.2	47.2	44.3
Italy	59.6	63.3	61.5
Spain	46.3	59.4	52.7

Source: Eurostat

a Figures taken from the 1994 OECD Employment Outlook and relate to 1993. b Source predates accession of Austria, Sweden and Finland so EU average is for 12 rather than 15 states.

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THE CENTRE FOR LABOUR MARKET STUDIES

Centre for Labour Market Studies Annual Research Conference

at

Manorcroft The University of Leicester, Manor Road, Oadby, Leics.

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The principal aim of the conference is to attract a mixture of academics, policy makers and practitioners in order to stimulate an interchange of ideas and views on training and development issues

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# **BOOK** shelf

# A bi-monthly selection of recent books and videos which may be of interest to Employment Gazette readers.

tact.

researchers

1-85184-209-8

country.

The Institute for Employment Studies (IES) is an independent centre of research and consultancy in human resources issues and regularly produces reports. Three of its recent publications are reviewed below.

NEW CAREER bargains between employees and employers are needed to overcome the decline of jobs-for-life and resulting uncertainty about career development. This is the view of Wendy Hirsh, Charles Jackson, and Carole Jackson in their report for the IES. Careers in Organisations: Issues for the Future.

The authors claim that when large private and public sector organisations restructure they tend to lose sight of developing their staff for the future. So, through a series of workshops involving over 150 participants from 65 large UK employers, IES has been examining the corporate career

Organisations, the report says, are unclear about the competences their employees should have. Should employees be specialist or generalist, and how do organisations respond to new business activities and job groups?

A new understanding of the term 'career' is needed so that it is not just about climbing up the organisation's ladder but also outwards, sideways and in other directions. They even ask if careers are necessary

• Careers in Organisations: Issues for the Future: W Hirsh C Jackson C Jackson: IES Report 287: 1995: £25.00; ISBN 1-85185-213-6.

EMPLOYERS SHOULD put more effort into maintaining the morale of employees who have 'survived' downsizing in order to avoid them becoming alienated. The report Employee Morale During Downsizing stresses that for those who remain in work. redundancy is a personal rather than a bottom-line issue.

The report makes a series of recommendations for human resources managers who are implementing changes in personnel. The source of the findings was a workshop attended by representatives of 12 large organisations, research from three organisa-

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tions' own studies and six case studies from a parallel investigation. Firstly, an attempt should be made

to anticipate the response of employees and the risks of downsizing should be identified. The implicathe activities employers could do, a clear exposition of the benefits to the tions of the strategy, such as redesigning remaining jobs, and changed employer and by making it easier for them to become involved by, for working relationships, should be con-

sidered. Secondly, good communication with staff is needed to explain the rationale of redundancies and to win commitment to change. Support and training opportunities for the remaining and the outgoing staff should be made available. Performance standards should change to reflect the new role staff are expected to carry

Finally, monitoring what happens and learning from experience is also highlighted. Managers should identify what can and cannot be influenced, establish measures of morale to monitor and develop means for continually listening to employee concerns.

• Employee Morale During Downsizing; Polly Kettley; IES Report 291; 1995; £16.00; ISBN 1-85184-217-9

MORE CAN be done by education bodies and business partnerships to encourage employer involvement and to improve the quality of the activities - and therefore the value of both employers and young people. This conclusion is made by Jim Hillage in his IES study, sponsored by the former Employment Department, Employers' Views of Education

**Business** Links. Employers see high-quality work experience as an effective learning opportunity for young people, according to the report. They see it as a means of influencing young people's career choices as well as putting something back into the community or offering education management expertise

A third of all employers are involved in formal links with schools and colleges. One-in-five develop a systematic approach to involvement but most get involved on an ad hoc basis. Work experience was the most popular form of activity, with 90 per cent of respondents providing place-

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

The study aims to show the ments. The second was hosting school processes at work at both national and visits, with under half of the respondents offering such involvement. industrial levels where the problems of reform have to be resolved. Employers' participation could increase through better promotion of

> Labour Relations & Political Change in Eastern Europe: a comparative perspective; John Thirkell, Richard Scase, Sarah Vickerstaff; UCL Press Ltd; 1995; £32 hardback; ISBN 1-85728-348-1 HB.

IN UNEMPLOYMENT in Europe: problems and policies, economics lecturer Valerie Symes, investigates why unemployment in the European Union (EU) is high in relation to the past and other developed countries.

The estimated cost of EU unemployment in 1993 in lost tax, welfare expenditure and increased crime was £210,000 million, and she argues that measures to reduce this would be cost-effective.

Demand factors, restrictive macroeconomic policies, minimum wages, trade union action, structural change and mismatch of skills, low labour content of economic growth and ethnic discrimination is discussed as causes of unemployment. Five European cities are focused on and local factors such as the location of unemployed people, availability and cost of transportation and discrimination are highlighted.

In terms of cities, the research shows a gap between the qualifications and education of the majority of unemployed people, available work and areas of employment growth Those with low qualifications levels are more likely to experience longterm unemployment and there are fewer unskilled jobs available. The slow growth of the percentage of young people with qualifications is noted

The book recommends economic and social action on the local level to combat the problems of the creation of generations of unemployed people. While the special problems faced by women and ethnic minorities are being ignored by the EU, the most significant mistake would be short-

• Unemployment in Europe: problems and policies; Valerie Symes; Routledge; 1995; ISBN 0-41511824-7, 0-415-11825-5 (paperback).

special **FEATURE** 

# Labour force projections for countries and regions in the United Kingdom: 1995-2006

This feature presents new projections of the labour force in Scotland. Wales, Northern Ireland and the regions of England up to the year 2006, consistent with those published for Great Britain in the April 1995 edition of Employment Gazette.

These projections assume that the national trends in economic activity rates apply to all countries and regions equally. Past trends show clear differences, so this may result in larger margins of error.

By Robin Ellison, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office (formerly Statistical Services Division, Employment Department).

# Introduction

ESTIMATES OF the labour force in Great Britain up to 1994, together with projections, were published in 'British labour force projections: 1995-2006', Employment Gazette, April 1995, pp 153-167. They incorporated information from the 1994 Labour Force Survey and 1992-based population projections by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD).

# Key findings

- The strongest growth in labour force is projected in East Anglia (13 per cent), followed by the South West (10 per cent), East Midlands (9 per cent), Northern Ireland (8 per cent) and the South East (7 per cent).
- More moderate increases of 4 to 5 per cent in the economically active population are projected in Yorkshire and Humberside, Wales, the North West and the West Midlands.
- The smallest increase is projected in the North (two per cent), while a marginal decrease is projected in Scotland's labour force.
- As for Great Britain, the female labour force is projected to grow

This feature breaks down the GB projection of Employment Gazette.3 Readers

should note that the figures are on a slightly different basis. This is because of the change made in 1995 to the basis of the national projections, which continue to form the starting point for the regional projections (see technical note for details).

The first section of the feature describes the projections for the United Kingdom as a whole, and introduces the tables and figures. Next, main differences in the trends between the various countries and regions are highlighted and a comparison with the previous projections follows. All projections rest on assumptions, and the ones underlying this set are then described. The final section reveals how to access more detailed data. The technical note defines the terms used, lists the data sources and describes the projection method.

The underlying regional population projections are founded on reasonably reliable recent estimates of the population, although migration assumptions are also necessary which inevitably weaken the projections further into the future. To this extent, the regional labour force projections reflect known differences in regional demography. The projection method takes no account, however, of possible future differences in economic activity rate trends between regions. While there have been

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regional projections in the June 1992 edi-

strongly in all regions, in particular

- in East Anglia (17 per cent) and in East Midlands and the South West (14 per cent). For men in most regions there are
- smaller projected increases and falls are projected in Scotland (four per cent), the North (two per cent) and West Midlands (0.3 per cent).
- The labour force is projected to have an older age structure in all regions. For example, in the South East the number of economically active under 35-year-olds is projected to fall from 3.9 million to 3.4 million, while the number aged 35 and over increases from 5.1 million to 6.2 million.





instance, schools initiating the con-

The study was based on a postal

survey of almost 1,400 employers,

which was a 47 per cent response on

the original sample of 2,950. There

were also 70 follow-up interviews by

• Employers' Views of Education

Business Links; Jim Hillage, IES

Report 283; 1995; £25.00; ISBN

with the dilemma of having to

choose between defending the

interests of members in terms

of working conditions and tak-

ing joint responsibility with the

government of running the

Academics from the University of

Kent and from eastern and central

European drew this conclusion after

conducting case studies in Russia

Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak

republics, Hungary and Poland.

Funded by the Economic and Social

Research Council, their findings are

published in Labour Relations &

Political Change in Eastern Europe.

with a mass base, have played a cru-

cial role in helping governments build

a consensus and legitimacy for

reform. Alternatives to state-spon-

on the increase. But in Russia mass

scepticism about the independence of

trade unions, and loss of state control

over enterprises has meant that labour

relations institutions have not devel-

oped as they have in the rest of

Eastern Europe.

Unions, as the only organisations

regional differences in the past (see for example *table 4*) and an alternative method might be found to project such differences in trend into the future, this approach would be more complex than the existing methodology. Moreover, it is not certain that such an approach would generally yield more reliable projections.

# UK's labour force and population

General features of the UK projections are the same as for GB and readers are referred to the April 1995 Employment Gazette feature

Table 1 presents estimates of the labour force in the United Kingdom and the constituent countries and regions from 1984 to 1994 and projections from 1995 to 2006.

The UK's labour force grew from 27.2 million in 1984 to 28.4 million in 1994. This conceals a growth to a high point of 28.9 million in 1990, however, and a decline in each of the following four years as the UK went through a recession.

The labour force is projected to increase each year until 2006, when it reaches 30.1 million. The annual rate of increase projected from 1994 is similar to the average rate experienced over the preceding decade.

The number of economically active women in the UK rose from 11.2 million to 12.4 million in the 10 years to 1994, and is projected to increase by more than 10 per cent to reach 13.7 million in 2006. By contrast the number of men in the labour force fell back in the 1990s so that there were an estimated 16.0 million in 1994, roughly the same number as in 1984. An increase of 2 per cent is projected by 2006 so that the male labour force will reach 16.4 million.

As a result, the proportion of the UK's labour force made up by women is projected to rise to 45.6 per cent, compared with 43.7 per cent in 1994 and 41.2 per cent in 1984.

Figure 1 shows the changes projected in the labour force between 1994 and 2006. separating out under 35-year-olds from those aged 35 and over. The economically active population in the UK is expected to age. Under 35s are projected to fall from 12.4 million to 10.9 million, while the increase in the number aged 35 and over outweighs it by rising from 16.0 million to 19.2 million.

Table 2 shows that the adult non-institutional population in the UK is projected to increase each year from 1994 until 2006, just as it did between 1984 and 1994. The figure is estimated to have stood at 43.8 million in 1984 and 45.5 million in 1994, and is projected to reach 47.6 million in 2006. The increase in the male population aged 16 and over is projected to continue to outstrip the rise in the female population. The technical note has details on the source of the projections.

## UK's activity rate

Estimates and projections of activity

**FMPLOYMENT GAZETTE** 

and 64 and women aged between 16 and 59 comprise the working age population. Working age activity rates are presented because they are the best summaries as they are not affected by large numbers of retirement-age people, few of whom are economically active. Readers should note, however, that as a result, the rates in table 3 cannot simply be multiplied by the population numbers in table 2 to give the estimates and projections in table 1. Also. these rates partially reflect demographic shifts from one age group to another, as well as changes in the activity rates. For example, if the population increases in one age group with a relatively high activity rate, the overall rate will rise, even if all individual activity rates remain constant.

The UK's working age activity rate rose by a little under one percentage point to reach 78.2 per cent in 1994, and is projected to rise similarly to reach 79.1 per cent in 2006. This conceals some variations in two respects: namely sex and time. Trends for men and women contrast. The activity rate for women is projected to increase from 70.5 per cent to nearly 75 per cent, while the male rate falls over two percentage points to 83 per cent. In both cases the projected trends are similar to those experienced in the preceding decade, though not quite as strong. To turn to the time dimension, the activity rate reached an all-time high of 80.1 per cent in 1990, but fell in the following four years as the UK went through a recession. Nearly all of the projected increase takes place by 1999.

Any movement over time in the size of the labour force can be split into two components: the population effect, the movement which is due to changes in the size of the population in different age groups, and which would have occurred if activity rates had not changed; and the activity rate effect, which is due to changes in the proportion of the population in each age group in the labour force. (Strictly speaking, there is also an interaction effect between population and activity rates: in the Government's labour force projection work this is included in the activity rate effect for simplicity.)

Table 4 compares the relative sizes of the population effects and activity rate effects for 1984-94 and 1994-2006. Population effects and activity rate effects are positive, both as estimated between 1984 and 1994 and as projected up to 2006 for the UK total. The population effect is greater than the activity rate effect.

The contrasting picture by sex is again apparent. For women, the positive activity rate effects are larger than the population effects; for men changes in the activity rates reduce the impact of a growing population.

# **Countries and regions**

Figure 1 summarises the projected rates for the working age population are labour force growth by regions for those

shown in *table 3*. Men aged between 16 | aged under 35 separately from the rest, and shows the relative size of the labour force across regions

> Details of the differences in trends recorded and projected for the various countries and regions within the UK are set out in tables 1 to 4. The chosen method projects similar trends in activity rates in all regions and this leads to similar activity rate effects. This contrasts with the picture seen in the previous ten years where the economic cycle can be seen to have affected the regions differentially.

## The main estimated and projected trends are summarised below

East Anglia, the South West and the South East excluding Greater London

East Anglia - the smallest region - and the South West have shown strong growth in population and activity rates. The South East excluding Greater London has shown a similar trend, though not quite as strong. The population trends are projected to continue in all regions.

## The North and North West

The labour force is projected to make below average increases following decreases over the past decade, chiefly due to slow population growth

## Greater London

Greater London was the only region to register a significant fall in its economic activity rate between 1984 and 1994. As a result, the labour force was at a similar level at the end of the period as it had been at the start. Under the assumption that national trends in activity rates will apply, it is projected to increase above the national average because of increased population growth.

## West Midlands

Relatively high increases in the activity rates outweighed low population growth in the West Midlands. As the demographic decline is projected to continue, however, a below average increase in the labour force is projected.

## Scotland

Scotland alone is projected not to see increases in its labour force and adult population. In the past a relatively high increase in economic activity rates outweighed a low population increase.

# Yorkshire and Humberside

Below average labour force increases are estimated and projected because of low population growth and average increases in economic activity rates.

## Fast Midlands

A relatively high increase in the population is projected to continue to lead to above average rises in the labour force.

## Wales

Labour force growth is projected to continue slightly below the UK average due to slightly low increases in activity rates, despite slightly relatively high population growth.

## Northern Ireland

The population increase is projected to exceed the norm, though a decline in activity rates had an impact on the labour force between 1984 and 1994.



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Thousands

 Table 1
 Estimates and projections of the regional labour force (aged 16 and over)

	ILO de Estima	finitions* tes										Project	ions	ILO del Project	initions* ions									Percenta	ge change	
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	1984-94	94-2006	
		1305	1300	1307	1300	1000	1000																			Max
Men	045	040	020	0.45	040	940	822	821	810	814	803	800	801	801	801	801	799	798	797	795	794	793	791	-4 9	-15	Men
Yorkshire and	040	042	039	040	043	040	002	021	015	014	000											100	101	4.0	-1.0	Yorkshire and
Humberside	1 370	1 393	1 363	1.363	1.369	1 391	1 408	1.406	1.384	1.375	1,360	1,359	1,364	1,369	1,372	1,375	1,376	1,377	1,377	1,378	1,378	1,380	1.383	-0.8	1.7	Humberside
Fast Midlands	1 122	1 106	1 136	1,138	1,141	1,170	1,159	1.171	1,156	1,154	1,146	1,149	1,157	1,165	1,171	1,177	1,181	1,185	1,188	1,191	1,194	1,198	1,203	2.2	5.0	East Midlands
East Anglia	565	566	570	586	593	600	613	609	605	604	608	613	619	625	632	637	641	645	648	652	656	660	664	7.6	9.2	East Anglia
South East	5,043	5,083	5,079	5,103	5,207	5,215	5,239	5,212	5,138	5,115	5,078	5,085	5,110	5,132	5,153	5,170	5,181	5,191	5,197	5,206	5,219	5,235	5,255	0.7	3.5	South East
Greater London	1,981	1,995	1,985	1,982	1,989	2,008	2,032	1,991	1,969	1,981	1,952	1,954	1,963	1,970	1,977	1,983	1,987	1,991	1,994	1,999	2,005	2,013	2,022	-1.4	3.5	Greater London
Rest of South East	3,062	3,088	3,094	3,121	3,217	3,208	3,207	3,221	3,169	3,133	3,126	3,131	3,148	3,163	3,176	3,188	3,194	3,200	3,203	3,207	3,214	3,222	3,233	2.1	3.4	Rest of South Ea
South West	1,233	1,258	1,275	1,298	1,314	1,340	1,339	1,338	1,328	1,303	1,321	1,327	1,338	1,349	1,359	1,368	1,375	1,381	1,386	1,392	1,398	1,404	1,412	7.1	6.9	South West
West Midlands	1,467	1,490	1,487	1,509	1,514	1,525	1,540	1,524	1,491	1,475	1,486	1,482	1,484	1,486	1,488	1,489	1,488	1,487	1,485	1,482	1,481	1,480	1,481	1.3	-0.3	West Midlands
North West	1,750	1,771	1,747	1,746	1,749	1,760	1,763	1,751	1,716	1,684	1,679	1,674	1,678	1,681	1,684	1,686	1,685	1,685	1,684	1,683	1,683	1,684	1,685	-4.1	0.4	North West
England	13,395	13,509	13,495	13,587	13,730	13,840	13,892	13,833	13,637	13,524	13,481	13,489	13,551	13,606	13,660	13,704	13,727	13,751	13,763	13,779	13,803	13,834	13,874	0.6	2.9	England
Waloo	744	729	727	720	749	760	761	752	745	719	731	730	732	734	736	737	737	737	737	736	736	737	737	17	0.9	Wales
Scotland	1 / 44	1 /38	1 / 20	1 /29	1 40	1 424	1 427	1 409	1 424	1.390	1.399	1.394	1.394	1.393	1.391	1.388	1.382	1.376	1 369	1.363	1.357	1 352	1 347	-1.7	-3.7	Wales
Scotiand	1,440	1,400	1,420	1,422	1,410	1,727	1,421	1,100	1,121	1,000	.,	.,			.,	.,	.,	.,	1,000	1,000	1,007	1,002	1,047	2.0	-0.1	ocotianu
Great Britain	15,579	15,686	15,651	15,739	15,896	16,026	16,080	15,994	15,806	15,632	15,611	15,614	15,678	15,734	15,787	15,828	15,845	15,864	15,869	15,878	15,897	15,923	15,958	0.2	2.2	Great Britain
Northern Ireland	395	399	404	402	403	411	409	407	407	411	400	402	405	407	409	411	413	414	415	416	416	417	418	1.3	4.5	Northern Ireland
United Kingdom	15,974	16,085	16,055	16,140	16,299	16,437	16,489	16,402	16,213	16,044	16,011	16,015	16,082	16,141	16,196	16,239	16,258	16,277	16,284	16,293	16,313	16,340	16,376	0.2	2.3	United Kingdom
Warman																										
Women	502	576	600	622	624	630	625	632	637	631	629	632	636	640	644	647	650	654	657	650	662	665	660	6.0	6.0	Women
Vorkshire and	552	570	000	022	024	000	020	002	007	001	0L0	UUL	000	010	011	011	000	004	007	000	002	005	009	0.2	0.2	North Varkabira and
Humberside	959	964	983	1 001	994	1 019	1.037	1.041	1.056	1.074	1.059	1.065	1.074	1.083	1.091	1.099	1,106	1,114	1,120	1 127	1 136	1 143	1 152	10.4	8.8	Humberside
Fast Midlands	777	780	814	806	833	887	891	876	886	900	879	889	901	913	924	934	944	955	964	973	982	992	1,102	13.2	14.1	Fast Midlands
East Anglia	368	386	394	411	447	448	468	451	448	460	467	474	481	489	496	503	510	516	522	528	534	541	548	26.9	17.3	East Anglia
South East	3,622	3,638	3,677	3,766	3,818	3,936	3,992	3,984	3,944	3,930	3,927	3,961	4,004	4,048	4,087	4,125	4,163	4,201	4,235	4,271	4,313	4,356	4,400	8.4	12.0	South East
Greater London	1,460	1,486	1,454	1,492	1,479	1,538	1,559	1,550	1,495	1,524	1,495	1,508	1,524	1,540	1,555	1,570	1,585	1,600	1,614	1,630	1,648	1,667	1,686	2.4	12.7	Greater London
Rest of South East	2,162	2,153	2,223	2,274	2,338	2,398	2,432	2,435	2,448	2,406	2,432	2,453	2,480	2,507	2,532	2,555	2,578	2,601	2,621	2,641	2,665	2,689	2,715	12.5	11.6	Rest of South Ea
South West	867	903	899	966	978	1,009	1,005	1,019	1,011	1,040	1,039	1,049	1,062	1,076	1,088	1,100	1,112	1,124	1,134	1,145	1,157	1,169	1,181	19.9	13.7	South West
West Midlands	1,005	1,022	1,056	1,054	1,073	1,111	1,125	1,112	1,096	1,103	1,119	1,126	1,137	1,147	1,156	1,165	1,174	1,183	1,190	1,198	1,206	1,215	1,224	11.3	9.4	West Midlands
North West	1,255	1,288	1,281	1,312	1,333	1,353	1,337	1,344	1,313	1,331	1,319	1,327	1,338	1,349	1,359	1,368	1,378	1,387	1,395	1,403	1,412	1,423	1,433	5.1	8.6	North West
England	9,445	9,557	9,704	9,937	10,101	10,402	10,479	10,461	10,391	10,469	10,439	10,522	10,635	10,745	10,844	10,942	11,037	11,134	11,216	11,304	11,403	11,504	11,610	10.5	11.2	England
Wales	508	501	525	513	526	570	577	572	563	561	566	570	576	581	586	591	595	599	602	606	611	615	620	11.4	9.5	Wales
Scotland	992	1,024	1,014	1,031	1,046	1,076	1,073	1,090	1,116	1,090	1,120	1,125	1,132	1,138	1,143	1,146	1,149	1,152	1,154	1,157	1,160	1,164	1,167	12.9	4.2	Scotland
Great Britain	10,946	11,083	11,243	11,480	11,673	12,049	12,130	12,123	12,070	12,120	12,126	12,217	12,343	12,464	12,573	12,679	12,781	12,886	12,973	13,067	13,174	13,283	13,397	10.8	10.5	Great Britain
Northern Ireland	253	253	268	264	269	272	284	291	299	290	284	287	291	295	298	301	304	306	308	310	313	315	318	12.3	12.0	Northern Ireland
United Kingdom	11,199	11,336	11,511	11,744	11,942	12,321	12,414	12,413	12,369	12,410	12,410	12,505	12,634	12,759	12,871	12,979	13,084	13,192	13,281	13,377	13,487	13,598	13,715	10.8	10.5	United Kingdom
All																										All
North	1,437	1,417	1,439	1,467	1,467	1,478	1,457	1,453	1,456	1,445	1,433	1,432	1,437	1,441	1,445	1,448	1,450	1,452	1,453	1,455	1,456	1.458	1.460	-0.3	1.9	North
Yorkshire and																					.,	.,	.,	010	1.0	Yorkshire and
Humberside	2,329	2,358	2,346	2,364	2,364	2,410	2,445	2,447	2,440	2,449	2,419	2,424	2,438	2,452	2,463	2,474	2,482	2,491	2,498	2,505	2,514	2,523	2,534	3.8	4.8	Humberside
East Midlands	1,898	1,885	1,949	1,943	1,974	2,056	2,050	2,047	2,042	2,054	2,025	2,038	2,058	2,077	2,095	2,111	2,126	2,140	2,152	2,164	2,177	2,191	2,207	6.7	8.9	East Midlands
East Anglia	934	952	964	996	1,040	1,048	1,081	1,060	1,053	1,064	1,076	1,086	1,100	1,114	1,128	1,140	1,150	1,161	1,170	1,180	1,190	1,201	1,212	15.2	12.7	East Anglia
South East	8,665	8,721	8,756	8,869	9,024	9,152	9,231	9,196	9,081	9,045	9,006	9,046	9,114	9,180	9,241	9,296	9,344	9,393	9,432	9,477	9,532	9,591	9,655	3.9	7.2	South East
Greater London	3,441	3,481	3,439	3,474	3,469	3,546	3,592	3,541	3,464	3,506	3,448	3,462	3,487	3,510	3,532	3,553	3,572	3,591	3,608	3,629	3,653	3,679	3,707	0.2	7.5	Greater London
Rest of South East	5,224	5,241	5,317	5,395	5,556	5,606	5,639	5,656	5,617	5,539	5,558	5,584	5,628	5,670	5,708	5,743	5,772	5,802	5,824	5,849	5,879	5,912	5,948	6.4	7.0	Rest of South Eas
South West	2,099	2,161	2,174	2,264	2,293	2,349	2,344	2,357	2,339	2,343	2,360	2,376	2,401	2,424	2,447	2,468	2,487	2,505	2,521	2,537	2,555	2,573	2,592	12.4	9.9	South West
West Midlands	2,472	2,512	2,543	2,562	2,587	2,636	2,665	2,637	2,587	2,578	2,605	2,608	2,621	2,633	2,644	2,654	2,662	2,670	2,675	2,680	2,687	2,695	2,705	5.4	3.9	West Midlands
North West	3,006	3,059	3,028	3,058	3,082	3,112	3,100	3,096	3,028	3,015	2,998	3,001	3,016	3,029	3,042	3,054	3,063	3,072	3,079	3,085	3,095	3,106	3,118	-0.3	4.0	North West
England	22,840	23,067	23,198	23,524	23,831	24,242	24,372	24,294	24,028	20,993	23,920	24,011	24,180	24,301	24,504	24,045	24,763	24,885	24,979	25,083	25,206	25,338	25,484	4.7	6.5	England
Wales	1,252	1,240	1,262	1,242	1,274	1,332	1,338	1,324	1,308	1,280	1,298	1,300	1,308	1,316	1,322	1,327	1,332	1,336	1.339	1.342	1.347	1,352	1,357	3.6	4.6	Wales
Scotland	2,432	2,462	2,434	2,453	2,465	2,500	2,500	2,499	2,540	2,480	2,519	2,520	2,527	2,531	2,534	2,534	2,531	2,528	2,523	2,520	2,517	2,516	2,514	3.6	-0.2	Scotland
Great Britain	26,524	26,769	26,894	27,219	27,569	28,075	28,210	28,117	27,876	27,752	27,737	27,831	28,021	28,198	28,360	28,507	28,626	28,749	28,842	28,945	29,071	29,206	29,355	4.6	5.8	Great Britain
Northern Ireland	648	652	672	665	672	682	693	698	706	702	684	689	696	702	707	712	717	720	723	726	729	733	736	5.6	7.6	Northern Ireland
United Kingdom	27,172	27,421	27,566	27,884	28,241	28,758	28,903	28,815	28,582	28,454	28,421	28,520	28,717	28,900	29,067	29,219	29,343	29,469	29,564	29,671	29,800	29,939	30,092	4.6	5.9	United Kingdom

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# Table 2 Estimates and projections of the regional non-institutional resident population (aged 16 and over)

	Estima	ates									Project	tions	Maria
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Men											State 14		
North	1,156	1,157	1,158	1,160	1,161	1,165	1,168	1,169	1,170	1,171	1,171	1,173	1,177
Yorkshire and													
Humberside	1,833	1,840	1,848	1,855	1,867	1,882	1,889	1,897	1,903	1.905	1.909	1,915	1,923
East Midlands	1,460	1,474	1,489	1,503	1,519	1,533	1,542	1,550	1,559	1,566	1.574	1.582	1,593
East Anglia	732	743	755	767	776	784	790	800	803	804	812	821	829
South East	6.440	6.499	6.549	6.595	6.623	6.652	6.692	6.715	6 731	6 748	6 771	6.800	6.834
Greater London	2.562	2.576	2.586	2.592	2.585	2.597	2,619	2,628	2 628	2 635	2 638	2,644	2.652
Rest of South East	3.878	3,922	3,962	4.003	4.037	4.055	4 073	4 087	4 102	4 114	4 133	4 157	4 182
South West	1,671	1 693	1 719	1 743	1 768	1 779	1 787	1 794	1 804	1 812	1,826	1.840	1,856
West Midlands	1,071	1,000	1 968	1 983	1 994	2 002	2 006	2 010	2 012	2.016	2,016	2 010	2 024
North West	2,356	2 350	2 261	0.267	2 270	2,002	2,000	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,010	2,013	2,024
England	17 509	17 705	17 0 17	17 072	10 077	10 176	10.050	2,009	2,390	2,390	2,395	10,550	10,640
Englanu	17,090	17,725	17,047	17,973	10,077	10,170	18,209	18,322	18,373	18,418	18,474	18,550	18,640
Wales	1,043	1,051	1,058	1,068	1,076	1,082	1,084	1,090	1,092	1,094	1,097	1,101	1,106
Scotland	1,880	1,909	1,907	1,910	1,907	1,911	1,915	1,915	1,917	1,921	1,925	1,929	1,932
Great Britain	20.522	20.685	20.812	20.951	21,060	21,168	21,259	21.327	21.382	21 433	21 495	21,580	21.678
Northern Ireland	530	540	544	548	549	552	556	558	566	571	573	577	581
United Kingdom	21,051	21,225	21,355	21,499	21,609	21,720	21,815	21,885	21,948	22,004	22,067	22,156	22,260
Women													
North	1,252	1,252	1,253	1,255	1,255	1,257	1,257	1,256	1,256	1,254	1,251	1,251	1,252
Yorkshire and													
Humberside	1,977	1,980	1,984	1,989	1,995	2,006	2,007	2,011	2,013	2,011	2,009	2,009	2,011
East Midlands	1,544	1,557	1,570	1,583	1,596	1,608	1,614	1,620	1,628	1,633	1,637	1,644	1,652
East Anglia	774	786	799	809	820	823	829	838	841	843	849	855	862
South East	6.972	7.017	7.069	7.100	7.113	7 129	7 147	7 168	7 172	7 176	7 175	7 187	7 204
Greater London	2 810	2 818	2 830	2 829	2 812	2 817	2 826	2 833	2 823	2 820	2 815	2 814	2,817
Best of South Fast	4 162	4 199	4 239	4 271	4 301	4 312	1 321	1 335	1 3/8	1 355	4 360	1 372	1 388
South West	1 925	1 055	1 076	1 007	1,017	1,012	1,021	4,000	4,040	4,000	4,000	4,012	4,000
West Midlanda	0.054	1,000	1,070	1,097	1,917	1,924	1,927	1,900	1,940	1,943	1,949	1,957	1,907
Next Mart	2,034	2,004	2,072	2,000	2,094	2,101	2,101	2,104	2,104	2,104	2,101	2,102	2,105
North West	2,582	2,581	2,580	2,582	2,579	2,582	2,578	2,578	2,570	2,566	2,558	2,555	2,555
England	18,989	19,092	19,203	19,300	19,369	19,430	19,460	19,508	19,524	19,529	19,529	19,560	19,609
Wales	1,139	1,144	1,149	1,155	1,164	1,170	1,172	1,174	1,174	1,174	. 1,174	1,176	1,179
Scotland	2,084	2,105	2,099	2,099	2,093	2,096	2,098	2,097	2,096	2,095	2,095	2,095	2,094
Great Britain	22,211	22.341	22.450	22,554	22,626	22,696	22,730	22 779	22 794	22 799	22 798	22 830	22 881
Northern Ireland	571	581	583	586	588	590	593	606	612	618	617	621	624
United Kingdom	22,782	22,922	23,034	23,141	23,214	23,286	23,323	23,384	23,406	23,417	23,415	23,451	23,506
All	0.400	0.400	0 411	0.415	0.417	0.400	0.404	0.404	0.400	0.405	0.400	0.404	0.400
Northebine and	2,400	2,405	2,411	2,415	2,417	2,422	2,424	2,424	2,420	2,420	2,422	2,424	2,429
forkshire and	0.010												
Humperside	3,810	3,821	3,832	3,844	3,862	3,888	3,897	3,908	3,916	3,916	3,918	3,924	3,935
East Midlands	3,004	3,031	3,059	3,086	3,115	3,141	3,155	3,169	3,186	3,199	3,211	3,227	3,245
East Anglia	1,506	1,529	1,554	1,576	1,596	1,607	1,619	1,638	1,644	1,647	1,661	1,676	1,691
South East	13,412	13,516	13,618	13,695	13,736	13,781	13,839	13,883	13,902	13,924	13,947	13,987	14,038
Greater London	5,372	5,395	5,416	5,421	5,398	5,414	5,445	5,461	5,452	5,455	5,453	5,458	5,468
Rest of South East	8,040	8,121	8,202	8,274	8,338	8,367	8,394	8,421	8,450	8,469	8,494	8,529	8,570
South West	3,505	3,548	3,595	3,640	3,684	3,703	3,714	3,727	3,744	3,755	3,775	3,797	3.822
West Midlands	4,004	4,024	4,040	4,068	4,088	4,103	4,108	4,114	4,117	4,119	4,117	4,121	4.129
North West	4.938	4,940	4,941	4,948	4,949	4,962	4,962	4,967	4,960	4,961	4,953	4,954	4,960
England	36,587	36,818	37,049	37,273	37,446	37,606	37,719	37,830	37,897	37,947	38,003	38,110	38,249
Welee	0.400	0.405	0.007	0.000	0.040	0.050	0.050	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.074	0.077	
Ivales Soctland	2,182	2,195	2,207	2,223	2,240	2,252	2,256	2,264	2,266	2,268	2,271	2,277	2,285
Scouand	3,964	4,014	4,006	4,009	3,999	4,006	4,014	4,012	4,013	4,017	4,020	4,023	4,025
Great Britain	42,733	43,026	43,262	43,505	43,686	43,864	43,989	44,106	44,176	44,231	44,293	44,410	44,560
Northern Ireland	1,101	1,121	1,127	1,134	1,136	1,142	1,149	1,163	1,178	1,190	1,189	1,197	1,206
United Kingdom	43,834	44,147	44,389	44,640	44.823	45.007	45.137	45.269	45.354	45,421	45,482	45.607	45,766

\* For details of definitions please see technical note.

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	ge change	Percentag		And the second				and the second			ons	Projecti
	94-2006	1984-94	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Men												
North	3.8	1.3	1,215	1,212	1,208	1,204	1,200	1,196	1,191	1,188	1,184	1,181
Yorkshire and												
Humberside	5.5	4.1	2,014	2,004	1,994	1,984	1,974	1,964	1,955	1,947	1,939	1.931
East Midlands	8.0	7.8	1,700	1,688	1,677	1,665	1,654	1,643	1,632	1,623	1,613	1,603
East Anglia	12.3	11.0	912	904	895	886	878	870	862	854	846	838
South Fast	6.6	5.1	7,215	7,170	7.125	7.080	7.040	7.003	6.966	6.934	6.901	6.868
Greater Londr	51	3.0	2 773	2 757	2 741	2 726	2712	2,701	2,689	2,679	2,670	2.660
Post of South	7.5	6.6	1 112	1 /13	1 381	1 351	1 327	4 302	4 278	4 255	4 232	4 208
Couth Wast	1.5	0.0	9,942	1,004	1.077	1.061	1.045	1,002	1 01/	1,200	1 996	1 971
Southwest	10.1	9.0	2,010	0,000	0,070	0.005	0.050	0.051	0.044	0,000	0,000	2,020
west wildiands	3.0	3.4	2,000	2,000	2,075	2,000	2,000	2,001	2,044	2,009	2,000	2.029
North West	4.3	1.7	2,498	2,487	2,476	2,405	2,455	2,445	2,435	2,421	2,419	2,412
England	6.4	5.0	19,652	19,538	19,426	19,309	19,203	19,100	19,000	18,913	18,823	18,732
Wales	5.9	5.1	1,161	1,156	1,150	1,144	1,138	1,132	1,126	1,121	1,117	1,112
Scotland	1.2	2.4	1,948	1,947	1,945	1,943	1,941	1,939	1,937	1,937	1,936	1,934
Orrest D 11	FO	47	00 764	20.644	00 504	22.205	22.201	20 171	22.064	21.070	21 975	01 770
Great Britain	5.9	4./	22,761	22,641	22,521	22,395	22,281	22,1/1	22.004	21,972	21,075	500
Northern Ireland	8.3	8.1	620	617	613	609	605	601	597	593	589	086
United Kingdom	6.0	4.8	23,381	23,257	23,134	23,005	22,886	22,772	22,660	22,564	22,464	22,364
Women												
North	1.1	-0.1	1,265	1,263	1,262	1,260	1,259	1,257	1,255	1,255	1,254	1,253
Yorkshire and												
Humberside	23	16	2 054	2 048	2 043	2 037	2 031	2 0 2 7	2.023	2.020	2.017	2.014
Fact Midlando	6.2	6.1	1 730	1 720	1 710	1 710	1 701	1 692	1 684	1 677	1,669	1 661
East Millianus	0.2	0.1	1,705	000	010	0.06	900	002	007	001	975	860
East Anglia	9.2	9.0	927	920	912	900	7 000	7 000	7 000	7 000	7.040	7 000
South East	3.9	2.9	7,459	7,425	7,391	7,358	7,330	7,306	7,283	7,200	7,240	1,220
Greater Londo	2.8	0.2	2,895	2,882	2,870	2,859	2,850	2,842	2,835	2,830	2,825	2,821
Rest of South	4.7	4.8	4,564	4,543	4,521	4,449	4,481	4,464	4,448	4,435	4,421	4,405
South West	5.9	6.2	2,064	2,053	2,042	2,031	2,021	2,012	2,003	1,995	1,986	1,977
West Midlands	2.3	2.3	2,149	2,143	2,138	2,132	2,127	2,122	2,118	2,115	2,111	2,108
North West	1.2	-0.9	2,590	2,584	2,579	2,573	2,569	2,564	2,561	2,559	2,557	2,555
England	3.7	2.8	20,246	20,165	20,087	20,006	19,937	19,873	19,814	19,768	19,715	19,663
Wales	3.4	31	1 214	1 210	1 206	1 202	1 198	1 195	1 191	1,188	1.185	1,182
Scotland	-11	0.5	2 073	2 075	2 077	2 079	2.080	2.082	2.084	2.088	2.091	2.092
ocoliand	-1.1	0.0	2,010	2,010	2,077	2,010	2,000	LIUOL	2,001	2,000	_,	-,
Great Britain	3.2	2.6	23.532	23,450	23.370	23,287	23,215	23,150	23,089	23,045	22,991	22,937
Northern Ireland	6.0	8.0	654	651	648	646	642	639	637	634	631	628
United Kingdom	3.3	2.8	24 186	24 101	24.019	23.932	23.858	23.789	23.726	23.678	23.622	23.565
onited hingdom	0.0	2.0	21,100	2 11101	2 110 10							,
All							0.150	0.450		0.440	0.400	0.400
North	2.4	0.6	2,480	2,475	2,470	2,464	2,459	2,453	2,447	2,443	2,438	2,433
Yorkshire and			1.000	4.050	4.007	1.000	4.005	0.001	0.070	0.000	2.050	2 0 4 5
Humberside	3.8	2.8	4,068	4,052	4,037	4,020	4,005	3,991	3,978	3,908	3,950	3,945
East Midlands	7.1	6.9	3,439	3,417	3,396	3,375	3,335	3,335	3,316	3,299	3,282	3,264
East Anglia	10.7	10.3	1,839	1,823	1,807	1,792	1,777	1,763	1,749	1,735	1,721	1,707
South East	5.2	4.0	14,674	14,595	14,516	14,438	14,370	14,308	14,249	14,200	14,147	4,094
Greater Londo	3.9	1.5	5,667	5,639	5,612	5,585	5,562	5,542	5,523	5,509	5,495	5,481
Rest of South	6.0	5.6	9.007	8.955	8,905	8,854	8,808	8,766	8,726	8,690	8,652	8,613
South West	79	77	4 074	4.046	4.019	3.991	3.966	3.941	3.917	3,896	3,872	3,848
West Midlanda	29	28	4 237	4 223	4 210	4 197	4 185	4 173	4,162	4,155	4.145	4.137
North West	2.0	2.0	5,007	5.071	5.055	5.038	5,023	5,000	4 005	4 986	4 976	4 967
England	5.0	0.3 3.9	39,898	39,703	39,512	39,316	39,140	38,974	38,814	38,681	38,538	8,395
			,				2.2	- Signit				
Wales	4.6	4.1	2,375	2,366	2,356	2,346	2,336	2,327	2,317	2,310	2,302	2,294
Scotland	0.0	1.4	4,020	4,022	4,023	4,021	4,021	4,021	4,022	4,025	4,027	4,027
Great Scotland	4.5	3.7	46.293	46.091	45,891	45,682	45,497	45,321	45,153	45,016	44,866	4,715
Northern Ireland	7.1	8.0	1.274	1.268	1.261	1.255	1,247	1,240	1,233	1,226	1,220	1,213
	4.6	2.0	47 567	47 358	47 153	46 937	46 744	46 561	46 386	46 243	46.086	5 929

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Table 3 Estimates and projections of the regional activity rates (working age\*\*)

	ILO defir Estimate	nitions*	-		•			1. 1.				Projecti	ons
	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Men													
North	84 7	847	84.6	85.4	85.2	84.7	83.7	83.1	82.8	82.3	81.4	81.1	81.0
Yorkshire and	04.7	01.7	01.0	0011			-						
Humberside	86.8	88.2	86.4	86.2	86.3	86.8	87.6	87.3	85.6	85.1	83.9	83.6	83.6
Fact Midlands	88.9	87.6	89.2	88.3	88.2	89.3	88.4	88.9	87.5	87.0	86.1	85.8	85.9
East Anglia	01.0	01.0	80.3	90.5	91.1	90.9	91 7	90.5	89.9	90.0	89.6	89.3	89.3
East Anylia South East	00.2	00.0	80.0	89.8	91.2	90.6	90.4	89.6	88.2	88.0	87.0	86.8	86.8
Orestar Landon	00.2	90.0	QQ 1	87.0	88.6	88.3	88.6	86.5	85.6	86.0	84.4	84.2	84.3
Greater London	00.0	01.0	01.1	01.5	02.0	00.0	01.6	01.7	80.0	80.3	88.7	88.4	88.5
Rest of South East	.91.1	91.0	91.1	91.1	92.9	00.6	00.1	00.0	99.7	87.0	88.0	87.7	87.8
South West	88.4	89.0 07.5	09.2	09.0	09.2	90.0	90.1	90.0	86.4	85.7	86.4	86.2	86.2
West Midlands	0.00	67.0 07.1	07.5	00.4	00.4	00.0	09.0	00.4	00.4	92.6	82.4	82.1	82.1
North West	86.1	87.1	86.2	80.1	00.1	00.0	00.0	0.00	04.2	02.0	02.4	95.5	85.6
England	88.3	88.7	88.3	88.4	88.9	88.9	88.9	88.3	80.9	.00.3	00.0	00.0	00.0
Wales	83.3	82.2	82.2	81.0	82.0	83.6	83.8	82.7	81.2	79.1	79.7	79.3	79.3
Scotland	88.0	86.9	85.8	86.0	85.8	86.3	86.4	85.5	85.9	84.1	84.6	84.3	84.3
Great Britain	88.0	88.2	87 7	87.8	88.2	88.4	88.4	87.8	86.5	85.7	85.4	85.1	85.1
Northern Iroland	24.0	82.4	82.8	82.7	83.2	84.2	83.0	83.4	81.8	82 1	79.5	79.2	79.1
Northern Ireland	04.0	00.4	03.0	02.1	00.2	04.2	88.3	87.7	86.4	85.6	85.2	84.9	85.0
United Kingdom	87.9	88.1	87.0	07.0	00.1	00.3	00.3	07.7	00.4	00.0	00.2	04.5	00.0
Women													
North	63.9	62.0	65.0	67.4	67.8	69.2	67.6	68.4	68.9	68.3	67.8	68.1	68.6
Yorkshire and												= + 0	-
Humberside	65.6	66.3	67.5	68.4	68.0	68.8	69.7	70.0	70.9	71.8	70.7	71.0	/1.5
East Midlands	66.8	67.3	69.4	68.0	70.0	73.4	73.4	72.3	72.4	73.0	71.6	72.0	72.5
East Anglia	64.5	66.8	67.8	69.4	73.7	73.6	76.5	73.1	72.7	73.9	75.1	75.5	76.0
South East	68.6	68.9	69.4	70.5	71.1	72.6	73.3	72.5	71.7	71.3	71.0	71.4	71.9
Greater London	68.2	69.4	67.7	69.0	68.8	70.4	71.3	70.1	67.9	68.8	67.1	67.5	68.0
Rest of South East	68.9	68.5	70.6	71.5	72.7	74.1	74.7	74.2	74.3	73.0	73.7	74.0	74.6
South West	66.2	68.5	67.3	70.9	71.0	73.1	73.3	73.6	72.4	74.0	74.2	74.5	75.1
West Midlands	65.0	66.2	67.7	67.3	68.2	70.0	71.2	70.7	69.0	69.6	71.0	71.3	71.9
North West	66.1	68.2	67.7	69 1	70.2	70.5	69.8	70.1	68.7	69.7	69.3	69.6	70.1
England	66.7	67.5	68.2	69.3	70.1	71.6	72.0	71.6	70.9	71.3	71.1	71.4	72.0
Lingiand	00.7	01.0	00.2	00.0									
Wales	61.3	60.7	63.3	62.2	62.8	66.9	68.1	67.7	66.0	66.0	65.9	66.2	66.6
Scotland	63.1	64.5	63.6	65.9	66.9	68.6	68.1	68.9	70.9	69.3	70.8	71.2	71.7
Great Britain	66.1	66.9	67.6	68.6	69.5	71.1	71.5	71.2	70.7	70.8	70.8	71.1	71.7
Northorn Iroland	56.4	55.7	58.8	57.1	58.8	58.8	61.0	61.8	62.3	60.1	59.2	59.5	59.9
United Kingdom	65.8	66.6	67.3	68.3	69.2	70.7	71.2	70.9	70.4	70.5	70.5	70.8	71.3
United Kingdom	00.0	00.0	07.0	00.0	00.2								
All								70.4	70.4	75.0	74.0	74.0	75.4
North	74.8	73.9	75.2	/6.8	/6.9	11.3	76.0	/6.1	/6.1	/5.6	74.9	74.9	/5.1
Yorkshire and											-		
Humberside	76.7	77.8	77.4	77.7	77.6	78.2	79.1	79.1	78.6	78.8	77.6	77.6	77.9
East Midlands	78.4	78.0	79.8	78.7	79.6	81.7	81.2	81.0	80.3	80.4	79.2	79.2	79.5
East Anglia	78.6	79.0	79.1	80.5	82.8	82.7	84.5	82.3	81.8	82.4	82.7	82.7	83.0
South East	79.9	80.1	80.1	80.6	81.6	82.0	82.2	81.4	80.3	80.0	79.4	79.4	79.7
Greater London	78.9	79.3	78.3	78.8	79.0	79.6	80.2	78.5	77.1	77.7	76.0	76.1	76.4
Rest of South East	80.6	80.6	81.4	81.7	83.2	83.5	83.6	83.4	82.5	81.5	81.6	81.6	81.9
South West	77.8	79.5	78.7	80.6	80.5	82.3	82.1	82.2	80.9	80.8	. 81.4	81.4	81.7
West Midlands	76.4	77.5	78.1	78.4	78.9	79.7	80.8	80.1	78.2	78.1	79.1	79.1	79.4
North West	76.6	78.1	77.3	78.0	78.5	78.8	78.5	78.3	76.8	76.4	76.1	76.1	76.4
England	78.0	78.6	78.7	79.3	79.9	80.7	80.9	80.4	79.3	79.1	78.8	78.8	79.1
										70.0	70.4	70.0	70.5
Wales	72.9	72.0	73.2	72.1	72.9	75.7	76.3	75.5	74.0	72.8	73.1	73.0	73.3
Scotland	76.0	76.1	75.1	76.3	76.7	77.8	77.6	77.5	78.7	76.9	78.0	78.0	78.2
Great Britain	77.6	78.0	78.1	78.6	79.3	80.1	80.3	79.9	79.0	78.6	78.4	78.4	78.7
Northern Ireland	70.7	70.1	717	70.4	71.5	72.0	72.4	72.9	72.3	71.4	69.6	69.6	69.8
United Kingdom	77.4	77.8	77.9	78.4	79.1	79.9	80.1	797	78.8	78.4	78.2	78.2	78.5
United Minddoni	11.4	11.0	11.5	10.4	10.1	10.0	00.1						

\*For details of definitions see technical note.

\*\* Men aged 16 to 64 years, women aged 16 to 59 years.

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		Description									itions*	O defini
	e change	Percentag									ns	rojectio
	94-2006	1984-94	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997
Men												
North	-2.9	-3.2	78.5	78.8	79.1	79.4	79.7	80.0	80.4	80.6	80.8	80.9
Yorkshire and												
Humberside	-2.4	-2.9	81.5	81.7	82.0	82.3	82.6	82.9	83.2	83.4	83.5	33.6
East Midlands	-2.2	-2.8	83.9	84.1	84.4	84.7	85.1	85.4	85.6	85.8	85.9	5.9
East Anglia	-2.3	-1.6	87.3	87.6	87.8	88.1	88.4	88.7	89.0	89.2	89.3	39.3
South East	-2.1	-3.2	84.9	85.1	85.4	85.7	86.0	86.3	86.5	86.7	86.8	36.8
Greater Lond	-1.8	-4.4	82.6	82.8	83.0	83.2	83.5	83.8	84.0	84.2	84.3	34.3
Rest of South	-2.3	-2.4	86.4	86.7	86.9	87.3	87.6	87.9	88.1	88.3	88.4	88.5
South West	-2.3	-0.5	85.7	85.9	86.2	86.5	86.9	87.2	87.5	87.7	87.8	7.8
West Midlands	-2.4	-0.2	84.0	84.2	84.5	84.8	85.1	85.5	85.8	86.0	86.1	36.2
North West	-2.5	-3.7	79.8	80.1	80.3	80.6	81.0	81.3	81.6	81.8	82.0	32.0
England	-2.3	-2.5	83.5	83.8	84.0	84.3	84.6	84.9	85.2	8 <del>5</del> .4	85.5	85.6
Wales	-2.7	-3.7	77.0	77.2	77 4	77 7	78.1	78.4	78.7	79.0	79.1	79.2
Scotland	-2.6	-3.3	82.0	82.2	82.5	82.8	83.1	83.5	83.8	84.0	84.2	84.2
								0010	00.0	0110	U ILL	
Great Britain	-2.3	-2.6	83.1	83.3	83.5	83.9	84.2	84.5	84.7	85.0	85.1	85.1
Northern IRelan	-2.1	-4.5	77.4	77.5	77.7	78.0	78.3	78.6	78.9	79.1	79.1	79.1
United Kingdom	-2.3	-2.7	82.9	83.2	83.4	83.7	84.0	84.3	84.6	84.8	84.9	85.0
Women												
North	37	39	71.5	71.2	70.9	70.6	70.4	70.2	70.0	69.7	69.4	50.0
Vorkshire and	0.7	0.0	11.0	11.2	10.5	10.0	70.4	10.2	10.0	03.1	03.4	09.0
Lumboroido	10	51	74.0	74 5	74.0	72.0	70.6	70 4	70.0	70.0	70.4	70.0
Fast Midlanda	4.5	0.1	74.9	74.0	75 4	75.0	73.0	73.4	73.2	72.0	72.4	72.0
East Milularius	4.0	4.0	/0.2	70.0	70.4	75.0	74.7	74.5	14.2	/3.8	73.4	/3.0
East Anglia	4.9	10.6	80.0	/9.6	/9.1	/8./	/8.4	/8.1	//.8	//.4	77.0	(6.5
South East	4.5	2.4	75.6	75.2	74.8	74.4	74.1	73.9	73.6	73.2	72.8	72.4
Greater Lond	4.3	-1.1	71.4	71.0	70.7	70.3	70.0	69.8	69.5	69.2	68.8	68.5
Rest of South	4.7	4.8	78.4	78.0	77.6	77.2	76.9	76.6	76.3	75.9	75.5	75.1
South West	4.6	8.1	78.9	78.4	78.0	77.6	77.3	77.1	76.7	76.4	75.9	75.5
West Midlands	4.7	6.0	75.6	75.2	74.8	74.4	74.1	73.9	73.6	73.2	72.8	72.4
North West	4.0	3.2	73.3	73.0	72.6	72.3	72.0	71.9	71.6	71.3	71.0	70.6
England	4.5	4.4	75.5	75.1	74.8	74.4	74.1	73.9	73.6	73.2	72.8	72.4
Wales	37	4.6	69.6	69.2	68.9	68.6	68.3	68.2	68.0	67.7	67.4	67 1
Scotland	4.3	7.7	75.1	74.7	74.4	74.0	73.7	73.5	73.3	72.9	72.5	72.1
Great Britain	4.4	4.7	75.2	74.8	74.4	74.1	73.8	73.6	73.3	72.9	72.5	72.1
Northern Irelan	3.5	2.7	62.6	62.3	62.0	61.7	61.4	61.3	61.1	60.9	60.6	60.3
United Kingdor	4.4	4.6	74.9	74.5	74.1	73.7	73.4	73.2	73.0	72.6	72.2	71.8
All												
North	0.3	0.1	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.2	75.3	75.4	75.4	75.4	75.4	75.3
Yorkshire and	0.0	0.1	10.2	10.2	1 U.L	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0
Humberside	0.8	0.0	78.4	78.4	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.4	78.4	78.4	78.3	78.1
Fact Midlanda	1.1	0.9	00.9	00.0	00.1	00.1	00.1	00.0	00.0	00.1	10.0	70.1
East Milliarios	1.1	0.8	00.3	00.2	00.1	00.1	00.1	00.2	00.2	00.1	00.0	9.0
East Anglia	1.2	4.1	83.9	83.8	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.7	83.6	83.5	53.3
South East	1.1	-0.5	80.5	80.4	80.3	80.3	80.3	80.3	80.3	80.2	80.1	/9.9
Greater Lond	1.1	-2.9	77.2	77.1	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	76.9	76.8	76.6
Rest of South	1.1	1.0	82.7	82.6	82.5	82.5	82.5	82.6	82.5	82.4	82.3	82.1
South West	1.1	3.6	82.5	82.4	82.4	82.3	82.4	82.4	82.4	82.3	82.2	32.0
West Midlands	0.9	2.7	80.1	80.0	79.9	79.9	79.9	80.0	80.0	79.9	79.8	79.6
North west	0.6	-0.5	76.7	76.7	76.7	76.7	76.7	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.7	76.6
England	1.0	0.7	79.8	79.7	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.7	79.7	79.6	79.5	79.3
Walos	0.4		70 5	72 4	72 4	72 4	72.4	72 6	72.6	72.6	70 F	73 4
Scotland	0.4	2.0	73.5	73.4	78.6	73.4	73.4	73.0	73.0	73.0	73.5	78.4
ocotianu	0.1	2.0	10.1	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	70.0	0.4
Great Britain	0.9	0.8	79.4	79.3	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.3	79.3	79.2	79.1	78.9
	07	-11	70.3	70.2	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.2	70.3	70.3	70.1	70.0
Northern Irelan	0.1											

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per cent

Table 4 Components of change in the regional labour force as percentage of the labour force

	1984-94 chang of 1984 labour	ge as per cent force		1994-2006 char of 1994 labour 1	94-2006 change as per cent 1994 labour force	
	Population effect	Activity rate	Total change	Population effect	Activity rate	Total change
Men						
North	0.1	-5.0	-4.9	1.0	-2.5	-1.5
Yorkshire and						
Humberside	4.3	-5.1	-0.8	4.1	-2.5	1.7
East Midlands	7.2	-5.0	2.2	7.4	-2.5	5.0
East Anglia	10.4	-2.8	7.6	12.0	-2.7	9.2
South East	6.0	-5.3	0.7	5.9	-2.5	3.5
Greater London	5.3	-6.7	-1.4	5.8	-2.3	3.6
Dest of South Fast	5.5	-0.7	-1.4	5.0	-2.0	0.0
nesi ol Soulli Easi	0.4	-4.3	2.1	5.9	-2.5	3.4
South West	9.4	-2.3	7.1	9.5	-2.6	6.9
West Midlands	2.4	-1.1	1.3	2.1	-2.5	-0.3
North West	1.5	-5.7	-4.1	2.8	-2.4	0.4
England	5.0	-4.4	0.6	5.3	-2.4	2.9
Males	3.0	-5.6	-17	3.1	-2.6	0.0
Vales	0.9	-0.0	-1.7	3.4	-2.0	0.0
scotland	2.0	-4.8	-2.8	-1.3	-2.4	-3.7
Great Britain	4.7	-4.5	0.2	4.7	-2.5	2.2
Northern Ireland	8.3	-7.0	1.3	7.1	-2.6	4.5
Jnited Kingdom	4.8	-4.6	0.2	4.8	-2.5	2.3
A STATE OF THE STATE OF T						
Women						
North	10	7.2	6.0	0.0	6.2	6 /
North	-1.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4
forkshire and						
Humberside	1.4	9.1	10.4	2.3	6.4	8.8
East Midlands	5.3	8.0	13.2	7.1	7.0	14.
East Anglia	8.4	18.4	26.9	10.4	6.9	17.3
South East	39	4.5	84	52	6.8	12 (
Groater London	2.5	1.0	2.4	5.9	6.0	10
Greater London	3.0	-1.1	2.4	0.0	0.9	12.
Rest of South East	4.2	8.2	12.5	4.6	7.0	11.6
South West	6.2	13.7	19.9	6.9	6.8	13.7
Nest Midlands	0.9	10.4	11.3	2.8	6.6	9.4
North West	-0.3	5.4	5.1	2.1	6.5	8.6
England	3.0	7.6	10.5	4.5	6.7	11.2
Valoe	21	01	11 /	2.8	6.6	0.5
Vales	2.4	5.1	10.0	2.0	0.0	5.0
cotiand	-0.2	13.1	12.9	-2.0	6.2	4.2
Great Britain	2.7	8.1	10.8	3.8	6.7	10.5
lorthern Ireland	7.9	4.5	12.3	5.2	6.8	12.0
nited Kingdom	2.8	8.0	10.8	3.8	6.7	10.5
I						
orth	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.4	10
orur	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	1.4	1.5
orksnire and	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
Humberside	3.1	0.7	3.8	3.3	1.4	4.8
ast Midlands	6.4	0.3	6.7	7.3	1.6	8.9
ast Anglia	9.6	5.6	15.2	11.3	1.4	12.7
outh Fast	51	-12	39	5.6	16	7.5
Greater London	4.5	_1.2	0.0	5.9	17	7.6
	4.0	-4.5	0.2	5.0	1.7	1.0
Rest of South East	5.5	0.9	6.4	5.4	1.7	7.0
outh West	8.1	4.3	12.4	8.3	1.6	9.9
est Midlands	1.8	3.6	5.4	2.4	1.4	3.9
orth West	0.8	-1.0	-0.3	2.5	1.5	4.0
ndland	1.0	0.6	17	5.0	16	6.6
giana	4.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	1.0	0.0
ales	3.3	0.4	3.6	3.2	1.4	4.6
cotland	1.1	2.5	3.6	-1.6	.1.4	-0.2
eat Britain	39	0.7	4.6	43	15	5.8
orthern Ireland	Q 1	-2.5	5.6	62	13	7.6
	0.1	-2.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
nited Kingdom	4.0	0.6	4.6	4.3	1.5	5.9

# Comparison with previous projections

Two sorts of comparisons with the previous projections<sup>3</sup> are of interest. First, the new estimates for 1994 can be compared with the projections for that year. The change in the definition of the labour force between the two projection rounds makes a straightforward comparison misleading. Instead figure 2 compares the change projected last time between 1991 and 1994 with the change now estimated to have occurred.

Overall, the UK's labour force fell by an estimated 400,000 rather than rising by 80,000 as projected. Substantial falls in the South East and North West caused the largest discrepancies. The main reason for the differences was that the recession meant the stylised assumption of a constant level of unemployment was not borne out in practice

The second comparison which can be made is of the longer-term paths shown by the two sets of projections. The same definitional problems apply, and the previous projections only extended to 2001. Figure 3 compares the overall changes shown by the two sets of projections between 1994 and 2001, which are based on two different stylised unemployment level assumptions, the latest being slightly lower - 2.32 million rather than 2.4 million. The new projections are somewhat higher than the previous projections over the period. This holds for every country and region in the UK, except Wales, and increases are now projected everywhere. The UK labour force is projected to increase by just over one million between 1994 and 2001 instead of 0.7 million as in the previous projections.

# Assumptions

All projections must rest on assumptions, and the assumptions made for the latest projections for Great Britain are also embodied in the regional figures. These involve factors affecting both the future size of the population and the future level of activity rates. Among the former, assumptions about patterns of migration, using methodology developed by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys<sup>2</sup> and the Government Actuary's Department<sup>1</sup> – both internationally and within the UK - are especially important. Additionally, in projecting the non-institutional population, the proportion of each age/sex group in each region is assumed to remain as it was in the 1991 Census.

Factors known to influence activity rates, about which assumptions have to be made, include the pressure of demand for labour, and the overall structure of the labour market. The pressure of demand is stylistically assumed to remain broadly stable. This is represented by assuming the number of claimant unemployed will remain at the December 1994 level of 2.32





# Figure 3 Changes in the labour force 1994-2001: old and new projections



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million. Economic and social factors affecting the structure of the labour market are assumed to continue to develop in much the same way as they have in the past.

All these assumptions, and the possible implications for the future size of the labour force of departing from them, were described in more detail in the April 1995 feature.

Assumptions have had to be made to produce the regional projections, in addition to the assumptions made about fertility, mortality and migration in the population projections summarised in table 2. The main one is that the relationships between a region's activity rates and the corresponding rates for Great Britain as a whole will continue at the level they were at in 1994. In other words the projected national trend is applied to all regions alike

Figures for the previous ten years indicate this has not always taken place, so this may be misleading. For example, changes in economic activity rates in Greater London have fallen below the national trend while those in Scotland have exceeded it.

Given the additional assumptions made, and that the Labour Force Survey estimates for some regions and age groups are based on quite small sample sizes, it should be noted that the regional figures are subject to greater uncertainty than those for Great Britain or the United Kingdom as a whole.

## Footnotes

- National population projections, 1992-based, OPCS Series PP2 94/1
- 2 Sub-national population projections, 1993based, England, OPCS Series PP3/1, 1994.
- 'Projection trends in the regional labour force: 3 1992-2001', Employment Gazette, June 1992, pp 293-303

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# **Technical note**

# Definitions

Labour force includes people aged 16 or over who are either in employment (whether employed, self-employed, on work-related Government employment and training programme, or an unpaid family worker) or unemployed.

The estimates follow the guidelines of the International Labour Office (ILO) and is known as the ILO definition. This counts as unemployed people without a job who were available to start work within two weeks and had either looked for work in the past four weeks or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

The economic activity rate in a given age/sex category is the labour force expressed as a percentage of the population in that category.

Unpaid family workers are people doing unpaid work for a business they or a relative owns. In the Labour Force Surveys before 1992, such people would have been included as doing paid work in the reference week if respondents:

a) had gueried whether such work should be included; and

b) if the work was done for themselves or for another related member of the same household. (Respondents may also have simply stated that they were doing paid work)

The numbers are estimated at 144,000 in GB in spring 1994. As a result of this group, plus some other people not previously included as in employment, there is a relatively small inconsistency between current and previous Labour Force Survey data estimated at around 180,000 for GB.

The non-institutional population includes everyone living in private household, student halls of residence and NHS accommodation. This constitutes the survey population of the Labour Force Survey.

## Measurement

Regional estimates of the labour force were produced by combining the activity rate estimates from the Labour Force Surveys with mid-year estimates of the non-institutional population produced by SSD (Statistical Services Division, ED). The mid-year population estimates for these years have been revised to reflect information from the 1991 Census, affecting the labour force but not the activity rates.

In April 1995, the Employment Department's (ED) SSD, released reweighted LFS data-sets for 1992, 1993 and 1994 which took account of the population estimate revisions and made some changes to the weighting method. These were not available in time to incorporate into the national labour force projections, and so are not reflected here either. The adjustment described in the previous paragraph reduces the need to use re-weighted figures. CSO, which has recently taken over responsibility from ED for this work, intends to re-weight LFS data for 1984 to 1991, and all reweighted figures should be reflected in future national and regional labour force projections.

The population projections are based on Sub-national population projections 1993-based, England: the latest available from the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS). They are consistent with the OPCS's National population projections. 1992-based - that underlay the 1994-based national labour force projections - prepared by the Government Actuary's Department (GAD) in consultation with the General Register Offices for Scotland and Northern Ireland. They allow for different fertility and mortality patterns in the different regions, and for migration between them.

## Projection method

In essence the projections apply the national (i.e. GB) trends in activity rates to each region and country. The technical note in the 'British labour force projections 1995-2006' feature describes the use of econometric modelling in the method and says how further details may be obtained.

The first step in breaking down the GB projections is to calculate the ratio between each region's activity rate for each age/sex group in the base year (1994) and the corresponding GB rate. Second, this ratio is multiplied by the GB rate for each year in the projection period. This calculation, however, does not generally lead to the sum of the labour forces in regions and countries within GB adding to the existing GB projections. Thus there is a third stage in which the regional activity rates are scaled up or down so that they do. (This last stage leads to only minor adjustments.)

The resulting projected regional activity rates are then multiplied by the projected regional non-institutional population for each age/sex group to give the regional labour force projections.

**Further information:** The estimates and projections presented in this feature have generally been limited to figures for all people aged 16 and over (tables 1 and 2) or those of working age (table 3). This is for reasons of space.

A set of tables showing the male, female and total labour force and activity rates separately for six age groups (the 16 to 24-year-olds group, 25 to 34, 35 to 44, 45 to 59, 60 to 64 and those aged 65 and over) in each of the regions of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for 1984 to 2006 is available on request. It can be obtained for a fee of  $\pounds 30$  by writing to the Central Statistical Office, LMSG C1 (Regional labour force projections), Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. The figures can also be supplied on disk to most standard formats for the same price. Alternatively, the same set of data is accessible on the National On-Line Manpower Information Service (Nomis). Nomis can be contacted on 0191 374 2490 or 0191 374 2468.

Estimates of the labour force and activity rates in the counties of England and Wales and the regions of Scotland were released when the previous feature was published This has not been done this time because LFS estimates have begun to be released at county level, and the regional projections are now unadjusted LFS figures. Key county-level data are to be found in the LFS Ouarterly Bulletin - call the LFS Helpline on 0171- 273 5585 - and further data are available on Nomis and from Quantime (0171 625 7111 or 0171 625 7222).

# statistical **NOTE**

# The cost to business of statistical surveys from the former **Employment Department Group**

This note is the latest in an annual series summarising the cost to business of completing regular and one-off statistical surveys at the former Employment Department Group. It lists all such surveys carried out in the year to the end of December 1994.

# By Barry Picton and Chris Woolford, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office (formerly Statistical Services Division, Employment Department).

surveys impose costs on business. Respondents have to collect the information needed to complete a form, or answer questions during a research interview. On the other hand, official statistics are produced not just for the government, but for the benefit of private and other public users, as well as to inform the general public.

The Citizen's Charter requires public services to offer value for money. When statistics are collected account is made of the costs and benefits. Statistics must be produced to the right quality, which means that they are fit for the purposes for which they are required, without imposing unnecessary burdens on business.

This article updates an earlier statistical note which appeared in the July 1994 Employment Gazette, pp265-266.

There is a standard procedure to follow in any government department or agency before a statistical survey of businesses or local authorities (addressed to 25 or more respondents) can be run. No surveys are conducted without the specific approval of Ministers. From 1989 Ministers at the former Employment Department were also given an annual review of the cost to business of all ED Group surveys. A copy of the full review detailing survey activity in 1994 is available on request - details below.

A summary of all 1994 surveys is given in table 2. The estimated cost to business for a survey (the compliance cost) is based on the average time' to complete that survey form. Unless more precise costings are available, this is costed at a rate which for 1994 was £23.70 an hour (this is based on

GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL | a 1989 figure of £18 an hour, given by the Armstrong Rees report on DTI statistical surveys, which has been increased in line with average earnings).

Surveys which although regular are conducted biennially or less frequently (the biennial Census of Employment and four yearly Labour Costs Survey) are included by taking an annual equivalent number of forms. For example, a full Census of Employment survey, agreed by Ministers in 1991, was carried out in September 1993. However, in order to allow fair comparisons over time, half of its total compliance cost was included in the 1993 report and the other half is now included in this report.

Table 1 compares 1994 with earlier years. It shows that, while there has been an increase in the number of surveys carried out by the Department over the past couple of years, the number of surveys carried out in 1994 was well below the 1989 level. Although, the compliance cost total increased slightly between 1993 and 1994, this was the result of the inclusion of a special and particularly complex one-off

Table 1 ED Group statistical surveys, 1989-1994

Total number of surveys Total number of forms or other contacts (excluding **Employment Census**)

Estimated total compliance cost (all surveys)

Compliance cost excluding **Employment Census** 



survey of the hydrocarbon industry which was a recommendation from Lord Cullen's report into the Piper Alpha disaster. If this exceptional survey is excluded, it is clear that compliance costs have decreased over the past year because, where possible, survey requirements are being simplified resulting in employers spending less time on completing them.

The total number of forms returned is dominated by the regular statistical surveys. To look at underlying trends the biennial Census of Employment is excluded. On this basis, table 1 shows that there has been a small reduction of 13,000 forms between 1993 and 1994. Between the peak of 1990 and 1994 there has been a reduction of over 50,000 in the number of forms sent out

Footnote

For a copy of the full review please contact Kevin Argue, Central Statistical Office, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, SW1H 9NF. Tel: 0171 273 6099

1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
48	36	29	51	45	62
479K	492K	444K	517K	531K	491K
£7.5m	£7.4m	£5.5m	£5.7m	£7.2m	£7.2m
£4.4m	£4.3m	£3.9m	£4.1m	£5.4m	£5.2m

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# Table 2 ED Group statistical surveys conducted in 1994

	Number of forms or contacts	Estimated compliance cost (£)
Census of Employment <sup>a</sup>	505.005	3,062,700
New Earnings Survey	202 036	1 915 300
Monthly support of wages and calarias	02,400	1 277 400
Monthly survey of wages and salaries	92,400	524 000
Hydrocarbon releases database population data gathering	208	524,000
Short term employment surveys	155,431	412,700
Evaluation of the costs and benefits of the implementation		
of the Noise At Work regulations 1989	5,000	47,000
Skill needs in Britain 1994	4,104	32,400
Recruitment and retention of people with disabilities -		
employers survey	1.500	22,500
Evaluation of Investors in People	1 726	20,400
Employer responses to TEC provision	2 024	16,000
Employer responses to TEC provision	2,024	10,000
Employers response to 'The Competitive Edge'	412	13,000
The net costs of training to employers	48	9,100
Evaluation of the Careers Library Initiative	987	8,300
Evaluation of modern apprenticeship prototypes in their		
first year	1 320	7.800
Evoluation of national training awards	080	7 700
Evaluation of national training awards	500	7,705
Continuing Vocational Training Survey (pilot)	90	6,900
TECs and their boards	229	5.400
Compact evaluation - survey of compact schools 1994	427	5,100
Labour Market Quarterly Report prining review	715	4 200
Labour Market Quarterly Report pricing review	170	4,200
industrial disputes – notification of stoppages	178	4,200
Obtaining qualifications by learning at work	1.062	4.200
Evaluation of LIB85 process	1 400	3,900
Labour Force Survey: Local Area Data Services -	.,	
customer review	640	3 800
Employers' policies and attitudes towards check off	78	3 700
Employers policies and attitudes towards check on	500	3 700
Health and safety regulations in small firms	523	3,700
I for the second offerstive langering	455	2 600
Impact of managed effective learning	455	3,000
Survey of Human Resource community initiatives in GB	100	3,000
Evaluation of 'You can do it'	200	3,500
Workstart pilots	400	3,200
Labour Force Survey Users	462	2,800
	200	2,400
Variety and effectiveness of employment help for disabled people	306	2,400
Evaluation of career development loans	300	2,400
Evaluation of the business process prototype – employers survey	401	2,400
Implementation of NVQs with employers: scrutiny of		
obstacles and costs	60	2,100
The early operation of the individual tax relief for vocational		
training	112	2,000
	100	1 900
Baseline follow up survey	102	1,800
Evaluation of TEC use of employers investment in people funding	200	1,600
Citizen's Charter: customer satisfaction survey	1,000	1,500
TEC partnerships for local economic development	40	1,400
Survey to assess the value of preventative inspections	500	1,400
	00	1 200
Disability campaign: creative development research	36	1,300
Implementing NVQs – employers needs for information,		
guidance and training	131	1,100
Survey of notification of cooling towers and evaporative		
condensers regulations 1992	150	1,100
Good practice guide for local employer networks on disability	72	1,000
Survey to evaluate the adequacy of current biosafety training	146	900
		and the second second second
Compact evaluation - survey of non-compact schools 1994	123	700
Involving employees in total quality management	60	700
Skills monitoring survey VI (nilot)	101	700
Totals	984.040	7,464.600

a The Census of Employment is currently carried out every two years. Half the number of respondents and estimated compliance costs of the full Census carried out in September 1993 have been included in this table, the other half was included in the 1993 report.

# special **FEATURE**

# How employers used the 'Equal Opportunities Ten Point Plan'



## What is the 'Ten Point Plan'?

AT A CONFERENCE jointly organised by the Commission for Racial Equality and the Equal Opportunities Commission in March 1991, the then Secretary of State for Employment Michael Howard, urged employers to adopt a Ten Point Plan: this, he argued, would help to make equal opportunities a natural and integral part of management practice. Following this speech, a pack was produced to provide basic material to help employers.

The pack was issued in March 1992 by the Employment Department (now the Department for Education and Employment). It consisted of a wallet of loose-leaf sheets, each one giving practical advice on each of the ten steps to take to put an equal opportunity plan into action. The pack also contained an introduction, which included the reasons for an equal opportunity plan; advice on how to use the pack in the workplace, and a list of useful contacts and publications.

The introduction to the Ten Point

## **Key findings**

- The Ten Point Plan pack was generally well received. Employers who used it found it practical, accessible and professional.
- About 30 per cent of respondents remembered seeing the pack and companies with over 500 employees were more likely to recall it.
- The great majority of those contacted had a good general understanding of the term 'equal opportunities', whether or not they remembered receiving the pack.
- Of those who recalled the pack, 34 per cent said they had used it in their organisation.
- Companies were more likely to use it if they were developing an equality policy and/or if they had an existing policy that was actively being implemented.
- Companies who valued their employees, encouraged innovation or were concerned about their company's public profile were more likely to recall the pack.

Plan pack explained to employers that implementing an equal opportunity plan would help them make the most of the talents of 'all our people.' It continued: 'The UK in the 1990s is a multi-racial society. It is also a society in which women account for nearly half of the working population. And increasingly it is being recognised that those with disabilities can make a full contribution to working life."

Yet women, people from ethnic minorities and those with disabilities frequently suffered from unfair discrimination in employment. Because of this, employers needed to make sure that people from these groups were given a fair chance to make a full contribution to working life, by developing good equal opportunities practice. The Ten Point Plan was issued to help them to do this: it was a basic 'tool-kit' with practical advice on what to do to put their policies into effect.

Each step in the plan was numbered, and had its own separate section which dealt with each activity. The ten steps were highlighted in colour in a fold-over margin on the wallet for ease of reference.

The aim in producing and disseminating the pack was to increase employers'

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# The Ten Point Plan

- Develop an equal opportunities policy.
- Set an action plan including targets. 2
- Provide training for all. Δ
- Monitor the present position and monitor progress in achieving objectives. 5
- Review recruitment, selection, promotion, and training procedures regularly.

awareness of the need for equal opportunity policies, and to encourage more of them to put their policies into practice by giving clear, practical, easy-to-use and down-toearth advice. The pack was sent, with a letter from the then Secretary of State for Employment to employers with 50 or more employees, in 36,000 establishments across Britain, A further 83,000 copies were also sent out in response to direct requests. It was the most comprehensive mailing to employers of any document on equal opportunities at work.

# The research

# Methodology and scale

In autumn 1992, the Employment Department decided to carry out research to look at the impact of the Ten Point Plan pack. As it was the first time there had been such extensive contact with employers on equal opportunities, it was important to have feedback on whether disseminating the pack had been effective.

There were two phases in the research. First there was a quantitative survey of a sample of 2,924 employers of the original 36,500 who were sent the pack<sup>2</sup>. The second phase was a qualitative study of 20 employers identified in the first phase as having done 'most' after receiving it: the study of active employers<sup>3</sup>.

# First phase: the quantitative sample

The sample for the first phase was chosen from a list stratified by size of establishment<sup>4</sup>. A pilot sample was also taken and the wording and coverage of the questionnaire was tested, following which it was decided to split the questionnaire into two and have a shorter, less specific version for those respondents who could not recall seeing the pack: the 'unaware sample'. The shorter version asked more about measures already in place, and general attitudes to equal opportunities. A total of 1,392 interviews (69 per cent of the original sample) were completed. There were 929 shorter interviews, and 463 longer interviews with those who remembered seeing the Ten Point Plan pack: the 'aware sample'

The main objectives of this phase of the research were to find out what proportion of respondents could remember receiving and reading the Ten Point Plan pack, and to find out how useful the pack was in stimulating action to implement an equal opportunities policy in the workplace. In

6 Draw up clear and justifiable job criteria. Offer pre-employment training and positive 7 action training Consider your organisation's image. Consider flexible working. 9 10 Develop links with local community groups, organisations and schools.

particular, the research was to find out what was done by those who said that they had taken action, and for those who had not, to find out why they had not taken any of the steps recommended in the Plan. There was also to be an exploration of general attitudes towards equal opportunities. Finally, the Department wished to establish what the reactions had been to the pack itself: its design, contents and presentation.

Interviews were conducted by telephone between December 7, 1992 and January 13, 1993. The respondent selected for interview was the person most likely to be responsible for equal opportunities, usually personnel officers.

# Second phase: the qualitative study of active employers

The sample for the second phase of the research included respondents who had used the pack for action and reference: some from each size of establishment: a range of industrial sectors, although mainly from manufacturing and services, with a minimum from the public sector, and a geographical spread: two locations from each of the North, Midlands and the South, relating to known ethnic minority representation. Most interviews were done at the employers' premises, and were with the senior director or manager responsible for policy development and implementation. The numbers in each segment of the study are presented in table 1.

# Table 1 Study of active employers

Action taken	Numbe
(more than one response possible)	
Looked at existing policies	8
Took action	8
Used for reference only	6
Size	
50-499	7
500-4,999	10
5,000+	3
Industry	
Manufacturing	8
Service	10
Public sector	2
Location	
North	2
South	10
Midlands	8

The objectives for the second phase of the research were to find out in more depth what action had been taken by a cross-section of employers who said that they had taken some action as a result of receiving the Ten Point Plan pack: and secondly, to look at their reasons for taking action. The study was to explore factors such as the importance of the timing of its arrival, the main motivation for action, what specific action was taken or what was planned, and finally, what the respondents' views were on the pack, and in particular, what in it was the stimulus for action.

## Findings

In this feature, the findings of both the survey and the qualitative follow-up study are analysed according to the characteristics of the respondents, what they thought about the Plan; how they used it; what factors influenced its use, and what outcomes were achieved from its use. There is also an analysis of the extent to which all employers in the samples knew about equal opportunities and understood the concept, and what they had done in their organisations before the Ten Point Plan pack arrived. Finally, there is an analysis of what was done on each item in the Plan

# Characteristics of the samples

Results in the quantitative survey were analysed according to the characteristics of the establishment, to see whether there were any significant patterns. About three in ten of the total sample remembered seeing the pack. Respondents from companies with over 500 employees were more likely to remember it, but there was little difference between the proportions in any industrial sector.

There did not appear to be any significant differences in the proportions of people from the ethnic minorities employed by either the aware or unaware samples. For example, 18 per cent of the aware and 15 per cent of the unaware samples said that between five per cent and nine per cent of their workforce were from the ethnic minorities. The unaware sample did seem to employ higher numbers of women: 30 per cent said that more than 20 per cent of their staff were women. compared with 11 per cent of the aware sample for whom women accounted for more than 20 per cent of their staff. It is not clear whether there is any significance in this difference.

The great majority of those contacted had a good general understanding of the term 'equal opportunities', whether or not they remembered receiving the pack. Over 87 per cent of both samples defined it as 'equality of opportunity in employment regardless of sex, ethnicity, age, disabilities etc.' However, although roughly similar proportions of the aware sample (35 per cent), and the unaware sample (30 per

cent) claimed to have developed an equal opportunities policy, the aware sample said that they had done more when asked about specific activities. For example, 18 per cent of the latter said that they were reviewing procedures regularly, and 13 per cent were monitoring decisions for race and sex bias, compared with eight per cent of the unaware sample who were reviewing procedures and four per cent who were monitoring decisions (table 2). The aware sample were also more likely to see the benefits to their company from an equal opportunities policy: whereas few in the unaware sample mentioned this.

The analysis suggests that respondents were more likely to recall the plan if they were already actively implementing equal opportunities measures. The proportion of women and people from the ethnic minorities employed did not seem to affect awareness.

# The appearance and contents of the pack

The aware sample were asked a series of questions about the presentation and contents of the pack. This indicated that the pack was well received. Most of the aware group (73 per cent) said that the wallet design was good or fairly good, and most (66 per cent) said it was easy to use and contained the right amount of information (71 per cent). The most positive reactions came from the active employers, who found it professional, inviting and accessible. The checklist and bullet point format was very popular, making the pack quick and easy to use, copy and disseminate. For example, a typical comment was:

"It's user friendly, designed with the person who's going to read it in mind . . . the number tags and the key, it's easy to access. It's straightforward, no flicking to the back"

The active employers particularly liked the contents, which were described as practical and relevant for a working document. They saw it as most useful for human resource professionals, but in need of adaptation for line managers and for senior managers in companies with no existing commitment to equal opportunities. For example, one respondent in the active employers sample said:

> "The information that is there is all relevant . . . and it's all linked in from one-ten, you go from training, recruitment, pre-training and obviously review what you've already done . . . They've got it right in that respect."

# Table 2 Steps taken to implement an equal opportunities policy

Set an action plan including targets Provide equal opportunities training for Review personnel procedures regularly Monitor position and progress Action for disabled access to premises Nothing

# Number of respondents

Base: all employers (1,392)

# Who used the pack

The survey also sought to find out whether those who used the pack had any particular characteristics. About a third (34 per cent) of those who remembered seeing the pack said that they had used it in their organisation. More was done by larger employers: 46 per cent of those with over 500 employees said that they had used the pack, and they were also more likely to have obtained extra copies of it. Respondents in the manufacturing and financial sectors were more likely to use the pack, (44 per cent and 37 per cent respectively) and metal engineering and distribution least likely (23 per cent and 27 per cent respectively). Public sector employers were also more likely to use it (49 per cent) than private sector employers (31 per cent). There were no differences in the use made by employers with a multi-racial workforce.

## Context

The study of the active employers was able to explore in much more depth the context in which any action was taken by employers after they had received the pack. The results indicated that timing was a crucial factor in influencing the use made of the pack. If the Ten Point Plan's arrival coincided with another development in the company's equal opportunity policy, it was more likely to be used positively. For example, if there was a review of the policy being done; if there were negotiations on some aspect of equal opportunities; if the company was introducing monitoring procedures; if new management training was being set up, or if there was a review of recruitment and assessment, receipt of the pack was an added stimulus to the action being taken. It was also an added stimulus if there had been external pressure from a recent experience at an industrial tribunal, or if there was an internal pressure group, or from a new member of personnel trying to make a mark.

Another significant factor was whether the company already had an active equal opportunity policy. These organisations tended to use elements in the pack to help bring their policy up to date or for training material, whereas those who had less well developed policies were more likely to use the pack as reference material rather than to stimulate action.

	Pe	er cent
	Aware	Unaware
I Starting	6	1
all	12	7
	18	8
	13	4
	1	3
	13	23
	463	929

The study of the active employers also showed that the intangibles of company culture had a significant effect on what was done after the Ten Point Plan pack was received. If the company had a culture which encouraged managers to value their employees, and if senior managers thought that personnel development was important, the organisation was more likely to give attention to equal opportunities, and to take note of the arrival of the pack. Similarly, organisations with an open receptive culture which encouraged change, were more likely to be concerned about equal opportunities and to give attention to the pack on its arrival. Speaking about the company's culture and contrasting it with the past, one respondent said:

"It is OK to talk about family life and having time off with the children and that sort of thing . . . it was a very intense, hopeless organisation five years ago. Very unsympathetic indeed."

A concern with the organisational image in the local community also encouraged the adoption of good equal opportunities practice.

Whether or not the company had facts on the proportions of women and ethnic minorities in the workforce and in management positions was also significant. Those who had data on these matters tended to be more aware of what needed to be done and where action was needed, and thus were more focused in their use of the Ten Point Plan pack.

There were other variables which affected how respondents reacted to the pack. There were wide differences in the resources available to put a policy into practice, especially for setting up monitoring and more generally in small companies. Additionally, the current economic climate affected the priority given to equal opportunities and the resources available to it. Those who were restructuring and cutting staff numbers tended not to be considering equal opportunities, and were not receptive to the arrival of the Plan.

Economic circumstances were also given as a reason for not taking action in the quantitative survey: five per cent of

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# Table 3 Action taken as a result of receiving the Ten Point Plan

	Total Per cent	
Used pack for reference/for information	36	
Checked policies already in action	24	
Revised policies in action	20	
Developed own policies for equal opportunities	17	

Base: all employers who had taken action after receiving the Plan (157)

those who had not taken any action said that it was because of the uncertain future of the company. Another variable found in the active employers study was the industry type and its image. Respondents in industries seen as traditionally segregated into male and female jobs, or as white male-dominated said that they had difficulties in attracting applicants on a wider basis, and therefore felt that much in the Ten Point Plan was not relevant to them.

## What action was taken?

The aware sample were asked whether they made use of the pack, and also, what action they took (table 3). Those who replied that they did not use it were asked why they did not take any action. Overall the pack was more likely to be used to review or check on policies already in place: 24 per cent said that they checked existing policies, and 36 per cent said that they used it as a reference for information. Fewer said that they had initiated some new activity as result of using the Plan. Action to develop a policy was taken by 15 per cent and 20 per cent made revisions to existing policies. Larger companies were more likely to use the pack for reference and less likely to use it for developing a policy, or initiating a new activity, probably reflecting the fact that these companies were also more likely to have already implemented a policy.

Few respondents took action beyond developing or reviewing a policy. For example, only three per cent said that they trained managers or recruitment personnel. Even fewer (one per cent) reported that they employed more people from the ethnic minorities, women or people with disabilities as a result of implementing their policies. One per cent also said that they employed women where they had usually employed men.

The tendency in the aware sample to use the pack for information and reference rather than to initiate action, was also apparent in the study of the active employers. If the company had a well-developed policy, the arrival of the pack was treated as a timely reminder, or used as a checklist to make sure that everything needed was in place. In particular, the Plan was thought to be potentially useful as material for training or for an input into seminars. Nor did its arrival result in action being taken in those companies which were less advanced. Here the pack also tended to be used as a reminder and for reference, and again was used as a resource and to stimulate ideas for broadening policy initiatives. for example in areas such as performance reviews and psychometric testing. The study of the active employers also showed that some less well advanced and smaller organisations used the pack as an action plan, especially if it arrived when they were ready to take action and then became comfort at not taking action on receipt of the trigger.

There was evidence from the study of the active employers that at the very least, the arrival of the Plan generated a high level of interest and respondents considered what practical steps needed to be taken. Its value lay in its adaptability: it could be used to meet specific needs. One respondent made this observation:

"... there are certainly action points which we can do as a group. They are all achievable, but maybe not all of these are relevant to all particular businesses and operations and I think this is a pick 'n' mix menu almost ... what we've done is pick out the bits that are essential, with the option of maybe having a positive action plan."

Reasons for not using the Plan

The respondents who said that they took no action as a result of receiving the Plan were asked for their reasons. Most respondents (53 per cent) said that they took no action (which, it will be recalled, includes reviewing the policy or using the plan as a checklist) on receiving the pack, either because they were already doing what it recommends, or because they were already 'using' the points. This applied particularly to large companies, 71 per cent of whom gave this reason, and to the public sector, 79 per cent of whom said that they were already taking action. Another 17 per cent said that they did not have a need to take action, and nine per cent were too busy. Other reasons given for a lack of action included the uncertain future of the company, no point in the area (presumably this refers to areas without a significant ethnic minority population), and lack of recruitment

Some of these explanations must be treated with caution, as they appear to overstate what respondents are doing. When asked whether they were implementing any parts of the Plan before they received the pack. 35 per cent of respondents said that they had developed an equal opportunity policy, six per cent said that they had an action plan; 13 per cent said that they were monitoring progress, and 18 per cent said that they were regularly reviewing recruitment, selection, promotion and training procedures. The survey found that the respondents most likely to recall receiving the pack were those who are most actively implementing a policy. Yet the unaware group claim to have done more overall, which seems unlikely. Perhaps this apparent overstating of what was being done reflects a degree of disthe Plan.

# Action taken

Looking in more detail at what was done by those who said that they used the Plan is a useful indication of the effectiveness of the pack in stimulating new initiatives. The survey asked the aware group about specified activities before and after the mail-out, and the active employers also provided further detailed information on how the Plan was used (table 4).

Leaving aside those who used it mainly for review and discussion purposes, the most likely action was to develop an equal opportunity policy, followed by the introduction of reviews of personnel practices. The introduction of monitoring and training was also significant.

All those who said that they were taking action, whether or not this was after receiving the Plan, were also asked a more detailed set of questions on what was done, what were the results, and who was the target of the activity. A summary of their replies follows:

# Develop an Equal Opportunity Policy (base: 166 employers)

One quarter of the sample who had taken action did this by documenting and circulating a policy, and a fifth did so by gathering information on recruitment and the workforce. One in seven replied that they 'do not discriminate', which tends to suggest that their activity was more of a review or discussion of current practice.

# Setting an action plan including targets (base: 39 employers)

Only three per cent of the aware group set an action plan, and most of the activity was on monitoring procedures. The specific targets mentioned were either for the employment of people with disabilities, or for the numbers of women into management. Some commented that it was too early to set targets. The study of the active employers showed that an action plan was

useful for larger organisations with developed policies. One respondent commented:

"I've developed a six point plan . . . and I used these ten points a lot but I've distilled them into six ... audit analysis, developing communications and awareness programmes, training, flexibility policies and procedures, and childcare strategy. I felt that a six point plan was far punchier ... much more acceptable to a culture of action ...."

# Providing Equal Opportunities training for all (base: 67 employers)

Most of the action taken to provide training seemed to consist of a check on whether managers and personnel doing selection were receiving training: again more of a review than a new activity. Training was however, an important activity mentioned in the study of the active employers. For example, one respondent was targeting training on equal opportunity awareness, and others said that they were training managers in interviewing and managing staff, and dealing with promotion. One respondent commented:

> "We are looking to do more training because that benefits the employee as well as the company because productivity is increased and the knowledge and skills of the person doing the particular job is going to increase and motivation . . . and so on, so it's beneficial all round."

# Monitoring the present position and progress (base: 78 employers)

As the study of the active group showed, obtaining facts on the distribution of women, people from the ethnic minorities and people with disabilities was a key step in raising respondents' awareness of what needed to be done. That being so, it is disappointing that few respondents had a comprehensive monitoring programme. Action taken by respondents was mainly concerned with monitoring recruitment, but some had data on the composition of the workforce, and were reviewing their statistics. This was also the case in the study of the active employers, in which respondents mainly saw monitoring as a recruitment activity, carried out by eight of the 20, with a ninth planning to begin. One respondent was also setting recruitment targets for people from particular ethnic

minority groups. One of the active employers was firmly opposed to monitoring.

# Reviewing personnel procedures (base: 89 employers)

The quantitative sample survey suggested that the main ways of carrying out reviews of practices were through monitoring: those who said that they did reviews also said that it was done regularly. In the study of the active employers, the Plan gave the impetus for several respondents to check on their procedures in areas which had not previously been the focus of the Equal Opportunity policy. For example, one respondent commented:

> "Out of the Ten Point Plan we identified that we needed . . . awareness . . . on things . . . for developing people – performance reviews, assessments, psychometric testing."

Others in the study of active employers introduced new policies, for example, for dealing with sexual harassment.

# Devising iob criteria (base: 46 employers)

Those respondents who took action said they had revised job criteria mainly by making job descriptions more precise, and by checking to make sure that the criteria were reasonable. Recruitment was the main focus of the policy for several of the active employers, and there was one instance given of job descriptions being redrafted if criteria were gender or race-specific.

# Offering pre-employment and positive action training (base: 25 employers)

Only a few respondents said that they had done any positive action training, and they were not specific as to the type of training. They mentioned training for women and ethnic minority people, and work experience for people with disabili-

Develop an Equa	I Opportunities policy
Set action plan	
Equality training f	or all
Monitor present p	position and progress
Review personne	l procedures regularly
Devise job-relate	d criteria
Offer pre-employ	ment training/positive
Consider organis	ation's image
Consider flexible	working
Develop links wit	h local communities
None	
Don't know	

the active employers were taking positive action to improve the numbers of women managers, but only one of these was considering specific training. None of this group had done any training aimed at increasing the numbers of people from the ethnic minorities or people with disabilities, although several were actively recruiting from these groups.

# Improving the organisation's image (base: 40 employers)

The steps most likely to be taken were either to improve advertisements and recruitment literature, or to circulate the company's Equal Opportunity policy to employees. There were some specific initiatives taken by respondents in the active study, for example one personnel manager described how they went into the local community to try to promote the company's image:

> "I decided I would actually go out into the community and ask them why, which was the first time anyone had done that. Whether it was through that contact I don't know. but after that the application rate seemed to rise."

# Offering flexible working (base: 55 employers)

Only 55 respondents in the quantitative survey had taken any action to consider flexible working, and this was mainly to offer flexitime. One or two mentioned job sharing, and others considered that the availability of part-time working was all that was needed.

The study of the active employers produced several examples of policies aimed at staff retention which included flexible working arrangements and various leave policies. There were enhanced maternity arrangements, flexible working hours introduced (as a result of seeing the Ten ties. Two of the respondents in the study of Point Plan), childcare facilities, availability

# Table 4 Action taken before and after the mail-out of the Plan

	Per cent		
	Before	After	
	35	6 .	
	6	3	
	12	4	
	13	4	
1	18	5	
	9	2	
action	4	2	
	8	1	
	11	1	
	8	2	
	13	57	
	25	24	

of unpaid leave, compassionate and study leave and the possibility of job-sharing. There was also an instance of a job which had been adapted to suit the changed needs of an employee.

"We wanted to give the opportunity for working women, who perhaps couldn't afford the normal childcare. private nursery . . . If we consider flexible working we've got to try to give every possible advantage to working men and women."

# Links with local community groups (base: 48 employers)

Making contact with local community groups was most likely to be done by linking with schools, either by inviting careers officers to visit, or through participation in work experience programmes. A few were involved in large community investment programmes and secondments with chari-

## Contacts

Only a few (six per cent) had had any contacts with the organisations listed in the pack: the same proportion had obtained one or more of the publications listed in it. In relation to people with disabilities, companies in the active survey mentioned the disability advisers at the local Jobcentres, and the Disablement Resettlement Officer5.

# Future needs

All respondents were asked whether they would like to see more examples of the type of information contained in the Ten Point Plan. In general, respondents in both the aware and unaware samples felt that they did not need more on equal opportunities: (58 per cent of the aware sample and 64 per cent of the unaware sample said that there was enough information available). A small proportion (eight per cent) of the aware sample wanted updates on EC and UK legislation, and a similar proportion (seven per cent) wanted examples of best practice from other employers.

However, there was a different response from those in the aware sample who had taken action to implement an equal opportunities policy, two-thirds of whom (64 per cent) said that they would like to have more examples of the kind of information contained in the pack. This rose to 80 per cent for those who had used the pack. Most wanted it in the same loose-leaf format. This suggests that there would be a demand for practical information from employers who are actively implementing an equal opportunity plan.

# Benefits from having a Ten Point Plan

The respondents in the study of the active employers thought that there were many advantages resulting from implementing an equal opportunities plan. Some had seen a reduction in staff turnover, particularly of women. This was in part because of a reduction in maternity leavers, described in one company as 'dramatic', from 60 per cent to two per cent, compared with an overall reduction in turnover because of the effects of the recession. from 12 per cent to 3.5 per cent. Another company reported that female staff were staying longer.

> "... I will say that we have very few female leavers, even the ones that go on maternity come back, which is, in my experience, very unusual."

Another benefit reported was an improvement in the quality of staff recruited, as a result of better selection and training of recruitment managers. There was a feeling that before the equal opportunities plan, the people who had been selected were adequate, but not the best. There was also thought to be increased stability in the workforce from the employment of a broader age mix, and from more complementary team work than was the case previously.

# People who would benefit from implementing the Ten Point Plan

Respondents in both samples were also asked which sorts of people would benefit most in their companies from implementing the Ten Point Plan. In the aware sample, many (35 per cent) thought that women would benefit most. Twenty-five per cent thought that people from the ethnic minorities would benefit most, and 17 per cent thought that people with disabilities would benefit. The responses to questions on specific steps taken show that few respondents (only one per cent) had taken action on the employment of people with disabilities, and few had introduced facilities and special consideration for people with disabilities. These responses give the impression that equal opportunities for people with disabilities have not received

the same consideration as has the employment of women and people from the ethnic minorities

The study of the active employers shows that some respondents saw equal opportunities for people with disabilities as less well developed than in other areas, for example:

# "Those who shout loudest, get the most and disability is always the poor relation."

However, another respondent commented that it was easier to capture people's imagination on disability, but the survey results overall do not bear this out.

Some respondents (one per cent) in the aware sample thought that older people would benefit from the implementation of the Ten Point Plan in their organisation, and some mentioned school leavers (one per cent). A significant number (eight per cent), however especially in small companies of under 100 employees, thought that it would make no difference, as they already offered equal opportunity.

Few of the active employers seemed to have considered implementing policies against age discrimination, even though there was a feeling that older staff lend stability to the organisation, and had expertise and technical experience. These requirements were being met through temporary contracts post-retirement. Others commented that there was prejudice against people because of their socio-economic background, or on grounds of their medical condition, especially HIV-positive/AIDS.

# **Difficulties and barriers**

The survey gives an indication of some of the barriers to equal opportunity, both in the perceptions of personnel managers in the active employers, and in the reasons given for not taking action on the Ten Point Plan in the unaware sample. For example the large proportion of the latter (more than one quarter) who claimed that they did not need to do anything about equal opportunities is evidence of some degree of complacency

Although policies on equal opportunities between men and women tended to be the main issue, there was evidence from the active employers that the action taken was mainly to help support women with domestic responsibilities, rather than action aimed at improving opportunities for women to progress, for example, to management. Thus flexi-time and part-time working were introduced to accommodate childcare arrangements, and were seen as a policy 'for women', not applicable to men, and not an equal opportunity measure.

On the contrary, respondents cited examples of persistently discriminatory attitudes preventing women from entering senior management positions. Respondents also claimed that women were unable or unwilling to accept the increased workload or responsibility associated with management, because of family responsibilities, and there were few examples in the quantitative survey of employers offering enlightened crèche and childcare facilities. One said:

"I can ask guys to work

overtime almost at the drop of a hat. The same with women who want the money . . . but the rest, the message comes back very clearly that 'I'll work overtime for a week . . . but not regularly, because I have to get the old man's lunch.' The fact that he's unemployed has nothing to do with it. So there's the reality

coming through."

Others talked of the difficulties in employing women in a traditional male industry, and the difficulties of interesting the shop-floor staff in equal opportunities training. There was a feeling in these organisations that women's role in the family will always come first, no matter what work-related benefits were offered. Several said it was harder to attract women applicants to a traditional industry, and to promote women to management. For example:

> "... there are areas where vou do discriminate in minute

ways, like . . . all the promotions were in the main

all male . . . we tried to

introduce females to higher levels but it's a slow process."

There was also an example of a complacent company which felt that it was unnecessary to have any plan to implement their equal opportunities policy statement, because they were so well known in the community, and believed that they were seen as a fair employer.

There was some evidence of negative perceptions of the employment of people with disabilities in the study of the active employers. For example, one of the reservations expressed by respondents were attitudes of other colleagues towards people with disabilities. The study also found apprehension on the part of some employers. One comment made was:

"I know that taking on a disabled person may give me problems, but I am prepared to go so far to try and enquire into it, but how far do you go before it becomes positively discriminating?"



The apparent assumption from this comment is that employing someone with a disability may present problems. Another comment suggests that there was a stereotype that all people with a disability have a physical impairment:

> "Within our company, the manufacturing environment, in some areas it is very difficult for a disabled person to go into."

There were also several references to the difficulties of attracting applications from people with disabilities, particularly for highly specialised posts. Positive action was needed, but there were thought to be no active groups to support this. Finally, respondents suffered from a lack of information on the numbers of people with disabilities whom they employed, as many such people did not wish to register, and this was the only way they had for identifying staff with disabilities.

Stereotypes were also evident from the comments made in the active study on the employment of ethnic minority people. For example, one respondent said that local ethnic minority people preferred to work in shops owned by people from their community. Distancing or exclusionary language was used: 'those people', (i.e. not one of us). There were perceptions that positive policies on the recruitment of ethnic minority people were hard to 'sell' to board members, unless it was necessary to promote a multi-racial image to attract extra business. One respondent said:

"This may sound very cynical but it's easier to capture people's imagination on disability . . . far more difficult to get people to think that maybe we're not doing so well as we might on ethnic minority and race issues. People say to me: 'I don't have a problem, I don't discriminate. I just pick the best person for the job."

There were many claims that there were few applications from ethnic minority people, attributed to the alleged unpopularity of the work or of the industry concerned. Respondents said that it was difficult to justify having an action plan if there was a non-discriminatory policy, which had had no effect on the numbers of ethnic minority people applying to the company. This seems to be a circular argument, for unless the policy is put into effect through a plan, it could scarcely have any impact on recruitment.

Other comments indicated that there was a fear of resistance from the workforce to

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sions?

the recruitment of ethnic minority people. Respondents expressed anxiety about the reaction of their employees to positive efforts to attract applications from people from particular ethnic minority groups, and about the impact on working practices and on the personnel workload of cultural differences. This again seems to be based on an underlying assumption that all ethnic minority people, regardless of background, will make demands for different arrangements such as religious holidays.

# Conclusions

It is clear from the 463 respondents who remembered receiving the Plan, and from the 20 case study organisations, that the pack was well received. Respondents had nothing but praise for its contents, the format and presentation. Those who used it found that it was practical, accessible and professional. It was a set of documents which met the needs of a range of different organisations. It stimulated thought, discussion, and interest in organisations, particularly those who were smaller, with less well-developed policies. It stimulated those with policies to review and modify these, and in some cases, to extend them. Finally, the Plan promoted the idea that there were advantages to employers in having an action plan for equal opportunities. It spoke in business language of the benefits leading to improved stability and financial gains. It made a direct appeal to commercial self-interest. In terms of the product, it was a success. It is therefore important to see how far such a widely-based and employer-focused initiative achieved an impact. Looking at the impact, what does it say about the critical influences which stimulate employers into taking action on equal opportunities? What do the findings tell us about the spread of effective equal opportunities plans, in the light of publicity for them by government, and other organi-

In the first place, the survey allows a useful stock-take to be done, as the findings provide a benchmark of the extent to which employers are taking the steps need-

sations such as the two equality commis-

ed to ensure that all their employees and all applicants are being given equal treatment. Secondly, the findings give us some valuable clues about what influences employers in this area of policy. Thirdly, the findings contain an indication of the conditions necessary for voluntary action to implement policies. This in turn suggests some of the ways forward. If equal opportunity is essential to the effective management of human resources, which in turn is essential for business competitiveness, more employers need to be persuaded to implement the training, development and evaluation proposed in the Ten Point Plan. It would make sense to use the experience of what is persuasive and in which circumstances to inform future initiatives.

Looking at the survey findings as a benchmark, it is clear that a minority of organisations have effective equal opportunity policies. Even on their own account, only one third of respondents were doing anything to develop an equal opportunity policy, and this becomes a diminishing proportion as one looks more specifically at what these respondents are doing. Moreover, the results from the study of the active employers suggest that, when asked what they are doing on each item of the Plan, some were taking only one of the possible courses of action. For example, contacts with the local communities consisted of school links for most employers. Only one or two had made contacts with community organisations. The survey results tell us too that those who are doing least are the hardest to influence, and least aware of what needs to be done in their organisations.

The survey and qualitative follow-up indicate that the business and organisational context was a critical influence on the different levels of activity on equal opportunities. Factors such as an open and employee-centred organisational culture; the presence of a senior manager who would push for action; sensitivity to the diversity of the company's customers; and the company's flexibility in the face of change were significant. These elements also tend to be associated with organisational success in business.

There was also chance, such as the coincidence of the pack's arrival with related developments. Another determinant was the presence of external pressures, from litigation or pressure groups. Looking at the study of the active employers, the critical external influences mentioned were industrial tribunals, and the need to have effective policies to compete for local government contracts.

To conclude, the production of the Ten Point Plan did help raise awareness of and interest in workplace equal opportunities policies, and a further 83,000 copies were distributed in response to requests after the initial launch of 36,000 copies. But the other critical conditions mentioned in the studies have to be present in order to convert interest and awareness into action. In particular, the studies showed that economic conditions were not favourable, because recession and restructuring reduced the likelihood of action, and outweighed broader or longer-term benefits such as better recruitment and staff development, and an improved company image.

## Footnotes

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- 1 Mary Coussey is an independent consultant, with wide practical experience of implementing equal opportunities policies at work, including monitoring, audit, analysis, and training. She has written 'Making Equal Opportunities Work' (with Hilary Jackson) a practical handbook for managers, published by Pitmans (1990).
- Elaine Winter and Richard Glendinning (1993), 'An evaluation of the impact of the Equal Opportunities Ten Point Plan for employers,' NOP social and political (NOP J41465).
- 3 Alison Palmer and Laura Helm (1994), 'Equal opportunities Ten Point Plan for employers: qualitative research study,' MAI Research for Marketing (now NOP Consumer Market Research) MAI J42358.
- In five bands, by number of employees: 50-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500-4,999 and 5,000+.
- 5 These are now Disability Employment Advisors who are part of Placing Assessment and Counselling Teams (PACTs)

# special **FEATURE**

This article shows the latest figures for a wide cross-section of public sector employers whose individual quota positions have been disclosed with their agreement. It contains the latest in a series of tables produced annually since 1976. The figures quoted relate only to registered disabled people, and are not a complete guide to the employment of all disabled people.

# FACTORS TO BE KEPT IN MIND WHEN **CONSIDERING THE FIGURES:**

- The figures reflect only the employment of those disabled people who are registered under the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958. Many disabled people who would be eligible to register are not registered. The figures shown do not therefore give a complete picture of the extent to which disabled people are employed in the organisations listed.
- There are not enough registered disabled people to enable all employers with 20 or more workers to achieve the 3 per cent quota. Less than one quarter of these employers now do so.
- The column headed 'Registered disabled staff' in the tables includes some figures which end in '0.5'. This is because those registered disabled people employed for between 10-30 hours per week count as half a 'staff unit' for the purpose of Quota Scheme. The total number of staff employed is calculated similarly.

# The future

The Government recognises that the Quota Scheme is not the most effective instrument for improving the work position of disabled people. In January it introduced into Parliament the Disability Discrimination Bill which will protect disabled people from discrimination in a wide range of fields.

In employment, disabled people will have the right not to be discriminated against by employers with 20 or more employees. Employers will also have to make a reasonable adjustment to working conditions or the workplace where that would help overcome the practical effects of an individual's disability.

# **Registered disabled people** in the public sector



THE DISABLED Persons (Employment) Act 1944 places a duty on employers with 20 or more workers to employ a quota - currently set at 3 per cent - of registered disabled people.

Although this duty is not binding on the Crown, Government departments have agreed to accept the same responsibilities as other employers. The National Health Service and Community Care Act 1990 removed Crown immunity within the National Health Service (NHS). As a result,

all NHS employers with 20 or more workers are now legally bound by the Quota provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944. A full set of figures for Government departments were prepared by the Cabinet Office's Office of Public Services and Science and relate to 1 July 1994. The figures for other public sector employers were obtained during the annual enquiry into the Quota position of all employers subject to Quota, which was carried out by the Employment Service in May 1994.

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County Councils	1		Cont'd			Contra		1
	Registered disabled staff	Per cent		Registered disabled staff	Per cent		Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Avon	207	1.0	Basingstoke and Deane	2	0.3	Dudley	64	0.7
Bedfordshire	30	0.2	Bassetlaw	1	0.1	Durham City	9	0.9
Berkshire	90	0.5	Bath City	4	0.4	Dwyfor BC	2	0.8
Buckinghamshire Cambridgeshire	51 24	0.4 0.2	Berwick-upon-Tweed Beverley	5	3.3 0.5	Easington East Devon	1	0.2
Cheshire	95	0.5	Birmingham City	543	1.8	East Dorset	0	0.0
Cleveland	117	0.9	Blaby	1	0.3	East Cambridge	0	0.0
Clwyd	181	1.3	Blackburn	20	1.3	East Staffordshire	25	3.3
Cornwall Cumbria	190 52.5	1.6 0.4	Blaenau Gwent BC	33 17	2.9 1.6	East Lindsey East Hampshire	0	0.0
Derbyshire	115	0.5	Blyth Valley	8	1.2	East Hertfordshire	3	0.5
Devon	291	1.4	Bolsover	6	1.4	East Yorkshire	7	1.1
Dorset	229.5	1.8	Bolton	122	1.4	Eastbourne	7	1.2
Durham Dyfed	62 146	0.4 1.3	Boothferry Boston BC	6 6	1.4 1.4	Eden	2.5	0.5
Fact Succey	144	10	Bournemouth	14	0.8	Ellesmere Port and Neston	16.5	2.5
Essex	64	0.3	Bracknell	5	0.6	Elmbridge	4	0.8
Gloucestershire	216	1.7	Bradford	238	1.3	Epping Forest	5	1.0
Gwent Gwynedd	123 71	0.6	Braintree Breckland	8	1.1 0.6	Epsom and Ewell Erewash Borough	0 3	0.0
Hampshire	02 5	0.3	Brecon BC	-	0.4	Exeter City	11	1 2
Hereford and Worcester	92.5	0.9	Brentwood	18	4.2	Fareham	4.5	0.8
Hertfordshire	34	0.1	Bridgnorth	2	0.8	Forest Heath	6	1.8
Humberside Isle of Wight	206 15.5	0.8	Brighton Bristol City	14 34	0.9	Forest of Dean Fylde	3	1.3
Kent	31	0.1	Broadland	2	1.2	Gateshead	72	0.7
Lancashire	362	0.9	Bromsgrove	1	0.2	Gedling Borough	5	0.9
Leicestershire	57	0.2	Broxtowe BC	6	0.9	Gillingham	4.5	0.8
Lincolnshire Mid Glamorgan	34 102	0.3 0.6	Burnley Bury	11 25	0.9 0.5	Glanford Gloucester City	6 8	1.7 0.9
Norfolk	40	0.3	Calderdale	44 5	0.7	Glyndwr	11	32
North Yorkshire	65.5	0.4	Cambridge City	24	2.1	Gosport	4	0.8
Northamptonshire	176	1.4	Cannock Chase	8.5	1.1	Gravesham	2	0.5
Northumberland Nottinghamshire	39 491	0.4 1.3	Canterbury City Caradon	10.5 7.5	1.2 1.8	Great Yarmouth BC Grimsby	14 12	2.3 1.0
Oxfordshire	23	1.8	Cardiff City	24	0.7	Guildford	9	1.0
Powys	81	1.5	Carlisle	8	0.8	Halton	24	2.4
Shropshire	15	0.2	Carmarthen	7	1.9	Hambleton	0	0.0
Somerset South Glamorgan	107 48	1.2 0.3	Carrick Castle Morpeth	16.5 4	3.1 1.3	Harborough Harlow	4 16	1.0 1.1
Staffordshire	167	0.7	Castle Point	2	0.5	Harrogate	19.5	1.9
Suffolk	83	0.6	Ceredigian	12	2.2	Hart	4	1.3
Surrey	37	0.2	Charnwood	4.5	0.7	Hartlepool	9	0.8
Warwickshire West Glamorgan	99.5 33	0.9 0.3	Chelmsford Cheltenham	4	0.5 0.9	Hastings Havant	7 7	0.9
Nest Sussex	5	0.1	Cherwell	1	0.2	Hertsmere	1	0.2
Wiltshire	129	1.0	Chester City	24	2.8	High Peak	7	1.2
	5 470	0.7	Chester-le-Street	8	1.3	Hinckley and Bosworth	2	0.6
	5,170	0.7	Chichester	33	2.8 0.0	Holderness Horsham	0	0.0
			Chiltern	1	0.2	Hove	0	0.0
Porough and Dis	triat Course	ile	Chorley	6	1.1	Hull	50	1.4
borough and DIS	unci Counci	15	Cleethorpes	10	2.1	Hyndburn	5	0.8
	Registered		Colchester	18.0	1.8	Ipswich BC	36	2.6
	disabled	Per	Colwyn BC	2	0.4	Islwyn BC	10	1.6
	staff	cent	Congleton	2	0.4	Kennet	4	1.0
Aberconwy	13	2.9	Copeland	95	1.3	Kerrier	6	1.2
dur	2	0.5	Cotswold	1	0.2	Kingswood	1	0.2
llerdale	14	2.1						
lyn and Deeside	0.5	0.5	Coventry City	81	0.5	Kirklees BC	164	1.4
			Crawley	4	0.6	Lanbourgh	20.5	1.5
mber Valley	6	1.0	Crewe and Nantwich	13	1.7	Lancaster City	15	1.5
aron BC	14	0.6	Cynon Valley BC	11	1.5	Leeds City	406	1.6
shfield	12	1.5	Dacorum	11	1.1	Leicester	87	2.0
shford	9	0.5	Darlington	1	1.1	Leominster	0	0.0
vlesbury Vale	1.5	0.3	Daventry Delvn BC	2	0.5	Lewes	5	1.3
Babergh	2	0.7	Derby City	39.5	2.6	Lincoln City	7	0.9
Barnsley	98.5	1.3					n children	0.0
Basildon	15	4.3	Derbyshire Dales	2	0.5	Liverpool City	271	1.3
	10	1.4	Derwentside Dipefwr BC	6	2.5	Lianelli BC	29	4.5
			DITEIWI DO	3	1.2	Liw valley DC	1	1.5
			Doncaster	56	0.5	Luton	19	13

Cont'd			Cont'd	
Contractionerse South Contractionerse Statistics	Registered disabled staff	Per cent	Constanting	Registered disabled staff
Maidstone	4	0.6	Rugby	0
Maldon	2	0.8	Runneymeade	5
Malvern Hills	3	0.6	Rushcliffe BC	3
Manchester City	224	1.0	Rushmor	1
Mansfield	11	1.1	Rutland	0
Medina	3	1.5	Ryedale	4
Melton BC	2	0.8	South Herefordshire	2
Mendip	0	0.0	South Shropshire	0
Merionnydd	5	1.6	South Staffordshire	3
Methyr Tydfil BC	14	1.8	Salford City	93
Mid Suffolk	0	0.0	Salisbury	5
Mid Devon	2	0.5	Sandwell BC	144
Mid Sussex	2	0.6	Scarborough	15
Mid Bedfordshire	2	0.5	Scunthorpe	13
Middlesbrough	42	2.2	Sedgefield	6
Milton Keynes	21	2.3	Sedgemoor	6
Mole Valley	1.5	0.4	Sefton	63
Monmouth BC	1	0.2	Selby	3
Montgomery	4.5	1.0	Sevenoaks	8
Neath BC	7	1.1	Sheffield	317
New Forest	4	0.4	Shepway	6
Newark and Sherwood	5	0.7	Shrewbury and Atcham	4
Newbury	1	0.2	Slough	15
Newcastle-under-Lyme	4	0.5	South Bedfordshire	1
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	131	1.0	South Buckinghamshire	3.5
Newport BC	24	2.0	South Cambridgeshire	4.5
North Avon	2	0.3	South Derbyshire	5
North Bedfordshire	13	1.7	South Hams	7
North Cornwall	11	2.2	South Holland	3
North Devon	9	1.8	South Kesteven	15
North Dorset	2	0.8	South Lakeland	3
North East Derbyshire	15	1.7	South Norfolk	4
North Hertfordshire	5	0.6	South Northamptonshire	3
North Kesteven	4	1.0	South Oxfordshire	4
North Norfolk	2	0.4	South Pembrokeshire	1
North Shropshire	2	0.8	South Ribble	5
North Tyneside	47	0.6	South Somerset	6
North Warwickshire	1	0.2	South Tyneside	71
North West Leicester	4.5	1.0	South Wight	8
North Wiltshire	4	0.7	Southampton City	31
Northampton BC	20	1.2	Southend-on-Sea	16
Norwich City	41	2.2	Spelthorne	6
Nottingham City	89	2.2	St Edmondsbury	4
Nuneaton/Bedworth	10	1.2	St Helens	29
Oadby and Wigston BC	1	0.4	St Albans City	1
Ogwr BC	42	3.4	Stafford	3
Oldham	43	0.5	Staffordshire Moorlands	1
Oswestry	0	0.0	Stevenage	3
Oxford City	23	1.8	Stockport	32
Pendle	13	1.8	Stockton on Tees	16
Penwith	4	1.3	Stoke-on-Trent City	74
Peterborough City	11	0.8	Stratford-on-Avon	5
Plymouth City	19	0.9	Stroud	1
Poole	12	1.4	Suffolk and Coastal	1
Port Talbot BC	12	2.2	Sunderland City	110
Portsmouth City	5	0.2	Surrey Heath	2
Preseli	9.5	1.8	Swale	2
Preston	29	2.2	Swansea City	8.5
Purbeck	2	1.1	Taff-Ely BC	14
Radnor	0	0.0	Tameside	6
Reading	18	1.4	Tamworth	6
Redditch	19	2.6	Tandridge	2
Reigate and Banstead	0	0.0	Taunton Deane	9
Restormel	13	2.1	Teesdale	2
Rhondda BC	3	0.4	Teignbridge	6
Rhuddlan BC	5	1.3	Tendring	12
Rhymney Valley	15	1.5	Test Valley	4
Ribble Valley	3	1.1	Tewkesbury	5
Richmondshire	3	1.3	Thamesdown	21
Rochdale	46	0.5	Thanet	46.5
Rochester-upon-Medway	9	1.3	Three Rivers	3
Rochford	1	0.5	Thurrock	14
Rossendale	13	2.1	Tonbridge and Malling	1.5
Rother	3	0.8	Torbay	20
Rotherham	32	0.4	Torfaen BC	7

AUGUST 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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# Cont'd

Per cent	bolusicitori tota bisanto tota tota	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
0.0	Torridge	7	2.0
1.3	Trafford	38	0.6
0.6	Tunbridge Wells	4	1.0
0.3	Tynedale	6	1.8
0.0	Uttlesford	4	1.1
1.0	Vale of Glamorgan BC	11	1.3
0.7	Vale Royal	7.5	0.9
0.0	Vale of Whitehorse	4.5	1.1
0.6	Wakefield City	81.5	0.7
1.2	Walsall	137.5	1.4
1.0	Wansbeck	5	1.2
1.1	Wansdyke	1	0.2
1.4	Warrington	25	1.8
1.5	Warwick	0	0.0
0.7	Watford	11	1.4
0.9	Waveny	2	0.2
0.7	Wealdon	10	1.8
0.6	Wear Valley	8	1.3
1.4	Wellingborough	5	1.1
1.4	Welwyn and Hatfield	4	0.5
1.3	West Devon	3	1.8
0.6	West Dorset	2	0.5
1.6	West Lancashire	14	1.7
0.2	West Lindsey	1	0.2
2.0	West Norfolk	4	0.7
1.3	West Oxfordshire	0	0.0
1.2	West Somerset	1	0.4
1.3	West Wiltshire	5	0.9
0.7	Weymouth and Portland	5	1.1
2.2	Wigan	118	2.0
0.4	Winchester City	4	0.8
0.9	Windsor and Maidenhead	1	0.1
0.8	Wirral	152	1.5
0.9	Woking BC	5	1.1
0.3	Wokingham	1	0.2
1.1	Wolverhampton	190	1.3
0.7	Woodspring	3	0.4
1.0	Worcester City	3	0.4
2.2	Worthing	7	1.3
1.3	Wreken, The	20	1.2
1.4	Wrexham Maelor BC	19	1.7
1.3	Wychavon	5	0.9
0.4	Wycombe	6	0.9
0.5	Wyre Forest	20	2.2
0.2	Wyre	10.5	1.7
0.4 0.2 0.4	Ynys Mon BC York	6 25	1.2 2.1
0.4 1.0 2.8 1.0	<u>All</u>	7,373	1.1
0.2 0.2 0.8 0.7	London Borough	Councils Registered disabled staff	Per
0.5 0.4 2.0 1.5	Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley	9 3 9	0.5 0.5 0.2
1.2	Brent	4	1.3
0.7	Bromley	9.5	0.2
1.2	Camden	0	1.3
1.6	Corp of London	3	0.9
0.8	Croydon	117	1.4
2.0 0.7 1.3 1.1 5.0	Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney	57 37.5 50 30	0.6 0.6 0.5 0.5

# London Borough Councils

Hat the second se	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Barking and Dagenham	9	0.5
Barnet	3	0.5
Bexley	. 9	0.2
Brent	4	1.3
Bromley	9.5	0.2
Camden	0	1.3
Corp of London	3	0.9
Croydon	117	1.4
Ealing	57	0.6
Enfield	37.5	0.6
Greenwich	50	0.5
Hackney	30	0.5
Hammersmith	31	0.6
Haringey	85	1.2
Harrow	45	0.8

0.9 1.4 0.4 2.3 0.7

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

# Cont'd

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Havering	52	0.6
Hillingdon	32	0.5
Hounslow	47	0.6
Islington	300	3.9
Kensington and Chelsea	22	0.7
Kingston-upon-Thames	13	0.3
Lambeth	195	2.5
Lewisham	110	1.0
Merton	41	0.8
Newham	68	0.6
Redbridge	44	0.5
Richmond-upon-Thames	18	0.3
Southwark	86	1.1
Sutton	14	0.3
Tower Hamlets	58	1.0
Waltham Forest	132	1.8
Wandsworth	36	0.6
Waverley	4	1.0
Westminster	31	0.5
All	2,073	0.9

Cont'd

Trent

All

Wessex

Yorkshire

Barking, Havering

and Brentwood Barnet

Basingstoke and

Bury

North Hampshire

# **Scottish Regional Councils**

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Borders	10	0.3
Central	96	0.8
Dumfries and Galloway	58	1.1
Fife	283	2.1
Grampian	125	0.7
Highlands	59	0.7
Lothian	145.5	0.6
Strathclyde	464	0.6
Tayside	85	0.5
All	1,325.5	0.7

# **Scottish Island Councils**

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Orkney	9.5	0.7
Shetland	17	0.8
Western Isles	15	0.8
All	41.5	0.8

# **Scottish District Councils**

AUGUST 1995

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Registered disabled staff	Per cent
22	2.6
2	0.7
6	0.9
1	1.6
1	0.1
3	1.0
1	0.8
2	1.0
61	2.3
37.5	1.3
72.5	1.5
178	1.4
10	1.2
16	3.0
2	0.4
	Registered disabled staff 22 2 6 1 1 1 3 1 2 61 37.5 72.5 178 10 16 2

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

	Registered disabled staff	Per	internet and free and free
Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	5	0.8	Chichester
Cumnock and Doon Valley	6	1.1	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
Cunninghame	.24	1.6	Coventry
Dumbarton	24	2.4	Crewe
Dunfermline	24	1.5	Dartford and Gravesham
East Lothian	12	1.2	Dorset Health Commission
East Kilbride	11.5	1.7	Dudley
Eastwood	3	1.1	Dyfed
Ettrick and Lauderdale	1	0.3	Ealing, Hammersmith
Falkirk	13	0.9	and Hounslow
			Fast Berkshire
Gordon	14	3.0	
Hamilton	10	0.9	East Dyfed
Inverclyde	12	0.9	· East Kent Health Authority
Inverness	25	0.4	East Sussey Health Author
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	. 13	1.4	East Uatfordshire
Rimariock and Eoudouri	15	1.4	Fast Riding
Kincardine and Deeside	2	0.6	Lastriang
Kirkcaldv	24	1.5	Essex and Herts Health Ser
Kirkcudbright	2	1.1	Exeter and North Devon
Kyle and Carrick	11	0.9	Health Authority
Lochaber	4	1.9	Grimsby and Scunthorpe Harrow
Midlothian	10	1.3	Leeds
Monklands	20	1.4	
Moray	7	0.8	Leicestershire
Motherwell	8	0.4	Mid Surrey
Nairn	0	0.0	Mid Essex
Nithodolo	4	0.0	Mid Clamanan
North Fast Fife	4	0.8	wid Giamorgan
North and Kinzaga	3	0.5	Mid Chaffe
Permand Kinross	1.5	0.7	Mid Staffs
Renfrew	19	0.8	Milton Keynes
Ross and Cromarty	5	1.2	Morecambe Bay
Roxburgh	4	14	Newham
Skve and Lochalsh	0.5	0.6	
Stirling	14	11	North Bedfordshire
Strathkelvin	3	0.4	North Birmingham
Sutherland	1	0.4	North Derbyshire
outronaliu		0.9	North Hertfordshire
Alegent	0	0.0	North Lincolnshire
West Lothian	12.5	1.0	NOTHELINCOLISTILE
Wigtown	12.0	0.3	North Thames
Migrowit		0.5	North West Surrey
All	752.5	1.3	North Worcestershire
11			North Yorkshire
			Northern

Cont'd

Registered

30

0

10 10

2

0

0 0

disabled staff

Per

cent

0.9 0.0 2.1 1.4 0.2

0.0 0.0 0.0

0.0 0.0

0.2 0.0

0.5

0

0

6

0

409

Regional Health Authorities				
	Registered disabled staff	Per		
East Sussex	1	0.		
Northern	1	0.		
North Thames	7	0.		
Oxford	8	0.		
South and East Thames	4	0.		
South West Thames	6	1.		
South Western	. 4	0.		

**District Health Authorities** 

0.2 1.2

0.3 0.8

Wilts and Bath

Wolverhampton

Wirral

All

Worthing

17

2 51

Registered disabled

12 1

2 16

staff

0.9	and Hounslow	2	0.1
0.5	Fast Berkshire	2.5	0.2
3.0	Last Bornormo		
0.9	East Dyfed	0	0.0
0.9	East Kent Health Authority	0	0.0
0.4	East Sussex Health Authority	1	0.4
1.4	East Hertfordshire	12	0.5
	East Riding	1	1.1
0.6			
1.5	Essex and Herts Health Service	7	0.2
1.1	Exeter and North Devon		
0.9	Health Authority	1	1.0
1.9	Grimsby and Scunthorpe	0	0.0
10	Harrow	11	0.3
1.3	Leeas		0.5
0.9	Laicastarshira	20	10
0.0	Mid Surrey	0.0	0.3
0.4	Mid Essey	11	0.0
0.0	Mid Downs	0	0.0
0.8	Mid Glamorgan	14	0.2
0.5			
0.7	Mid Staffs	1	0.8
0.8	Milton Keynes	2	0.1
1.2	Morecambe Bay	0	0.0
	New River Health Authorities	2	0.8
1.4	Newham	6	0.3
0.6			
1.1	North Bedfordshire	2	0.7
0.4	North Birmingham	2	0.2
0.9	North Derbyshire	1	0.9
0.0	North Hertfordshire	8	0.5
1.0	North Lincoinsnire	0	0.0
0.3	North Thames	7	0.0
0.0	North West Surrey	0	0.0
1.3	North Worcestershire	0	0.0
	North Yorkshire	2	0.9
1000	Northern	1	0.6
	Oxford	8	0.7
	Oxfordshire	0	0.0
	Plymouth Health	41	1.1
	Preston	22.5	0.4
Per	Redbridge and Waltham	0	0.0
cent	Forest	0	0.0
	Riverside (incl Hammersmith		
0.4	Mental Health)	15	11
0.6	Roval Bethlehem and Maudsley	1	0.1
0.9	Salisbury	3	0.1
0.7	Sandwell	9	0.3
0.8	Sheffield	5	0.1
10			
1.3	Shropshire	0	0.0
0.4	Somerset	2	0.8
0.0	South Bedfordshire	0	0.0
0.2	South Bucks	2	1.4
0.2	South Glamorgan	24	0.4
0.6	South and East Thomas	4	0.0
	South West Thomas	4	0.8
	Southampton and	0	1.3
1 - 1 - 1 - 1	South West Hants	5	3.0
1	Southend	3	0.1
	Walsall	0	0.0
			0.0
	Warrington	24	1.6
Per	Warwickshire Health Authority	.1	1.5
cent	Wessex	1	0.2
	West Berkshire	29	0.9
	West Glamorgan	6	0.3

Scottish Health Boa	ards		Cont'd	
R d si	egistered isabled taff	Per cent	Regi disal staff	sterec
Arayll and Clyde	6	0.2	Carmarthen and District	5
Ayrshire and Arran	1	0.4	Cambridgeshire and	
Borders	14	0.5	Huntingdon Health	2
Dumfries and Galloway	6	0.3	Commission Camden and Islington	2
File	0	0.0	Health Services Trust	30
Grampian	4	0.4	Canterbury and Thanet	110
Greater Glasgow	1.5	0.1	Community Healthcare	14.0
Highland Lanarkshire	6	0.0	Liverpool (The)	0
Lothian	3	0.7		
	0	0.0	Carlisle Hospitals	0
Orkney	0	0.0	Health Care Trust	10
Tavside	1	0.3	Central Middlesex Hospital	3
Western Isles	3	0.5	Central Nottinghamshire	
			Healthcare Unit	5
All	47.5	0.3	Hospital	6
			Corodiaion and Mid Wales	6
			Chase Farm Hospitals	1
NHS Trusts			Cheshire Priority Care Unit	4
			Chester Acute Hospitals	4
F	Registered		Chester and Halton	0
c	lisabled	Per	Chesterfield and North	
S	taff	cent	Derbyshire Royal Hospital	11
Addenbrooko	27	0.7	Cheviot and Wansbeck NHS	4
Addenbrooks Aintree Hospitals	10	0.4	Chichester Priority Care Service	4.5
Airedale	17	0.3	Hospital and Community	
Allington Trust	3	0.5	Services	6
Andover War Memorial Hosp	ital 1	0.3	Christie Hospital	7
Anglian Harbours	8	0.4	Churchill John Badcliffe	14
Avalon Somerset	3.5	0.3	City and East London Family	14
Avon Ambulance Service	1	0.3	Health Service	3
Aylesbury Community		0.1	City Hospital NHS Trust	9
Healthcare Barking Havering and	1	0.1	City Hospitals	1
Brentwood Community U	nit 8	0.3	Oncology	0.5
			checking)	
Barnet Community Healthca	ire 8	0.4	Cleveland Ambulance	0
Barnet Families Health	0	0.0	Cleveland Family Health Service	9 1
Barnsley Community	0	0.0	Healthcare Trust	8.5
Priority Services	2	0.2	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	
Barnsley District General	4.5	0.2	Learning Disabilities	
Hospital Resilden and Thurrock	4.5	0.5	NHS Trust	3
General Hospitals	3	0.1	Cov Healtricare	0
			Crawley and Horsham	
Basingstoke Priority		0.4	Health Service	2
Services Unit	4	0.4	Crawley and Horsham NHS Trus	st 5
Community Health Service	e 10	0.6	Cumbria Ambulance Service	0 2.5
Bath and West Community	0	0.0	Dacorum and St Albans	Ű
Bath Mental Health Care	0	0.0	Community	5
Bath Royal National Hospita	0	0.0	Dediastes Merrorial Lass that	0
for Aneumatic Diseases	0	0.0	Darlington Memorial Hospital	9
Bedford Hospitals	3	0.2	Derbyshire Ambulance Service	0
Bedfordshire and Hertfordsh	nire		Derbyshire Royal Infirmary	3
Ambulance Service	0	0.0	Dewsbury Health Care	15
Bexiey Community Health Birmingham Heartlands	U	0.0	Dopostor Healtheare	6
Hospital	5.5	0.2	Doncaster Roval Infirmary	0
Birmingham Womens Healt	hcare 0	0	and Montagu Hospital	11.5
Dishop Austriand Hassidal	G	0.4	Dorset Ambulance Service	1
Blackburn Communicare	3	0.4	Dorset Health Caro	0
Blackpool Victoria Hospital	Trust 12	0.5	Dorser leann Gale	-
Blackpool, Wyre and Flyde			Dorset Trust	0
Community Health Service	ces 5	0.3	Dudley Group of Hospitals	2
Healthcare Trust	0	. 0.0	Ealing Hospital	0
nouniouro nuor			Ealing Priority Services Unit	3
Bolton Hospitals Trust	7	0.2		
Bradford Community Health	h 3.5	0.2	East Anglian Ambulance	0
Bridgend and District	9	0.2	NHS Trust	0
Brighton Healthcare	4.5	0.2	Health Unit	2.5
			East Berkshire Trust for People	
Broadgreen Hospitals	4	0.3	with Learning Difficulties	1
Bromley Acute	33	0.1	East Cheshire	4.5
Burton Hospitals	4	0.3	East Gloucesterstille	1
_ u. co oop. u.o	20	10		

Per cent		Registered disabled staff	Per cent
0.4	East Somerset	6	0.3
0.4	East Wilts Health Care	0	0.0
11	East Hertfordshire Health East Suffolk Local Health	1	1.9
	Service Unit	5	0.5
0.9	East Surrey Hospital and Community Healthcare	4	0.3
0.2			
0.0	Services Unit	4.	0.4
0.0	East Yorkshire Hospital	6.5	0.5
0.0	NHS Trust (Castle		
0.2	Hill Hospital)	5.5	0.5
0.2	Healthcare	2.5	0.3
0.2	Eastbourne Hospitals	2.5	0.1
0.1	Enfield Community Care		
0.7	NHS Trust Epsom Health Care	4.5	0.4
0.1	Essex Ambulance Service	3	0.5
0.6	Essex and Herts Health	7	0.2
0.2	Essex Rivers Health Care	8	0.3
	Exotor Community Services	9	0.3
0.6	Exeter Specialist Services	40	1.5
0.2	Fareham College	1	0.3
0.4	(Stafford)	2	0.1
	Forest Healthcare	20	0.5
0.4	Fosse Health Trust	7	0.3
	Frenchay Health Care	10	0.3
0.4	Gateshead Community Hea	4.5 alth 0	0.0
1.5	Gateshead Hospitals	4	0.2
0.2	George Elliot Hospital	3.5	0.3
0.2	Glan Clywd District	0	0.4
0.2	General Hospital Glan Hafren	8	0.4
0.0	Glenfield Unit NHS Trust	2	0.1
0.6	Glenfrith Unit	2	0.2
0.3	Gloucester Ambulance	0	0.0
	Gloucester Royal NHS Trus Gofal Cymuned Clwydian	st 9	; 0.4
0.4	Community Care	8	0.3
0.3	Good Hope Hospital Great Ormond Street	4	0.3
	Hospital for Children	0	0.0
1.4	Greenwich Healthcare	14	· 0.4
0.2	Grimsby Health	4	0.2
0.0	Guild Community Health C	are 19 oitals 34	0.8
0.5	Gwent Community Health	3	0.1
0.7	Halton General Hospital	0	0.0
0.1	Hampshire Ambulance Se	rvice 0	0.0
0.0	Harefield Hospital (Londor	n) 0 13.5	0.0
0.1	Harrogate Health Care	5.5	0.3
0.4	Harrow Community		
0.4	Health Services	1	0.2
0.4	Hartlepool and Peterlee He	ospitals 0	0.0
0.3	Hastings and Rother	4.5	0.2
0.1	Heathland Mental Health	4	0.5
0.0	Heatherwood and Wexhar	n	
0.1	Park Hospitals	4	0.1
0.0	Hereford/Worcs Ambuland		0.0
0.2	Herefordshire Community		0.6
	Health Highbury College	4.5	0.0
0.0		0	0.1
02	Hillingdon Hospital Hillington Community Hea	alth 1	0.1
U.L	Hinchingbrooke Health Ca	are 1	0.1
0.3	Homewood	9.5	1.2
0.2	TIONLON		

Cantin

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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Cont'd			Cont'd	
Reg disa sta	gistered abled ff	Per cent	Reg disa staf	jiste able f
Horton General Hospital (The)	2	0.3	Moorfield Eye Hospital	2
Hounslow and Spellthorne	4	0.1	Morriston Hospital	7
Huddersfield NHS Trust	9.5	0.1	Mount Vernon Hospital	2
Hull and Holderness	0.0	0.4	Nevill Hall District Trust	3
Community Health	3.5	0.3		
Humberside Ambulance Service	2	0.4	New Possibilities	C
Huntingdon Health Authority	2	18	Newcastle City Health	5.5
Ipswich Hospital	4.5	0.1	Newham Healthcare	5.5
Isle of Wight Acute	9	0.7	Norfolk and Norwich	
Isle of Wight Community			Health Care	10
James Paget Hospital	0	0.0	North Bedfordshire Community	
ourneer ager respital	2	0.1	Health Services Unit	0
Kent and Canterbury Hospitals	2.5	0.1	North Birmingham Community	
Kettering General Hospital	7	0.5	Health	0.5
Health Service Unit for			North Birmingham Mental Health	0
People with Learning			North Downs Community Health	1
Difficulties	3	0.6	North Durham Community	0
Kidderminster General			Health Care	4
Health Services Unit	3	0.2	North Durkey, And M. H.	
King Edward VII Hospital	0	1.7	North Durham Acute Hospital	9
Kings Healthcare	1	0.0	North East Worcester Care	0
Kings Lynn and Wisbech			Community Trust	2
Hospitals	8	0.3	North Hertfordshire	2
Care Service	11	0.4	North Manchester Healthcare	05
Kingston and Esher	11	0.4	NHS Irust	25
Community Health	3	0.3	North Middlesex Hospital	7
Kingston Hospital	1	0.1	North Staffordshire Hospital	
			Centres	13
Service Trust	3.5	0.6	North Staffs Combined	7 5
Lancashire College of Nursing	0.0	0.0	North Tees Health	1.5
and Health Studies	1	0.6	North Tyneside Health Care	4
Lancaster Acute Hospitals	10	0.7		
Lancaster Priority Services	15	1.0	North Warwickshire	
Landouginnospital	0	0.4	North and West Hampshire	32
Leeds Community and Mental			North West Anglia	02
Health Services	8	0.2	Healthcare Trust	5.5
Leicestershire Ambulance	4	0.0	North West Hertfordshire	-
Leicester General Hospital	2	0.2	Acute Hospitals Unit	5
Leicester Royal Infirmary	19	0.5	Mental Health Unit	0
Lewisham Hospital	-7	0.4		-
Lifectore (Catarbam)			North Yorkshire Ambulance	
Lifespan HealthCare	15	1.5	Service Northallerton Health Services	25
Lincoln County Hospitals	2	0.1	Northampton General Hospital	5.5
Lincoln District Health Care	5	0.6	Northern Devon Healthcare	5
Lincoln Hospital	2	0.1	Northern General Hospital	16
Lincolnshire Ambulance	1	20	Northaata	0
Llanelli Dinefwr	8	0.7	Northgate and Prudhoe	3
Luton and Dunstable Hospital	0	0.0	Northumberland Community	
Manchester Family Health			Health	0
Service Authority	0	0.0	Northumberland Mental Health	-
Manchester Health Authority	1	1.2	Irust Northumbria Ambulance Service	2
Mancunian Community Health	1	0.1	Northembria Ambulance Service	3
Mapperly Hospital	10	0.5	Norwich Community Health	
Mental Health and Learning			Partnership	7
Mental Health Foundation of	8	0.8	Nottingham Community Trust	3
Mid Staffordshire	0	0	Service	3
Mental Health Services of			Nuffield Orthopaedic (Oxford)	2.5
Salford NHS Trust	17	1.2	Optimum Health Services	6
Marsay Bagional Ambulance			Orthomostic Harris	~
Service	8	0.9	Orthopaedic Hospital	21
Merton and Sutton Community	0	0.0	Oxford Community Health	2
Health Services	4	0.4	Oxfordshire Mental Healthcare	1
Mid Cheshire Hospitals	2	0.1	Papworth Hospital	0.5
Health Service	4	0.4	Parklanda Montal Lealth Le'	-
Mid Essex Hospital Service	11	0.4	Parkianos Mental Health Unit Parkside Health	5
		5.1	Parkside Mental Health	9
Mid Glamorgan Ambulance			Services	3
Irust Mid Staffordshire Acut-	0	0.0	Pembrokeshire	3
Services Unit	3	0.6	Peterborough Hospitals Unit	10
Mid Sussex NHS Trust	3	0.0	and the second se	
Milton Keynes General Hospital	3	0.4	A CONTRACTOR OF	
Milton Keynes Community		0.0		
ricalui	1	0.3		

		Cont'd		
Registe disable staff	ered d Per cent		Registered disabled staff	Per cent
2	2 0.2	Phoenix NHS Trust	3	0.2
7	7 0.4	Pilgrim Health Trust	7	0.5
2	2 0.2	Pinderfields Hospital Trust		
	1 0.2	Wakefield	5	0.2
3	3 0.3	Plymouth Community		
(	0.0	Pontefract Hospitals	20 4	0.3
5.5	5 0.2	Poole General Hospital	3	0.1
3	3 0.2	Portsmouth Health Care	5.5	0.2
		Portsmouth Hospital Trust	11	0.3
10	0.3	Powys Health Care	8	0.6
unity	0.0	Premier Health	5	0.2
	0.0	Preston Acute Hospital	31.5	1.3
nity		Princess Royal Hospital,		
0.5	5 0.0	Telford (The)	2	0.2
Health C	0.0	Queen Mary's, Sidcup -		
ority 1	2.0	Bexley Health	4	0.2
icanii c	0.0	East Grinstead	3	0.6
4	0.2	Radcliffe Infirmary (The)	5	0.5
tal 9	0.3	Ravensbourne Priority Heal	th 3	0.2
ealth 0	0.0	Redbridge Health Care Trus Redbridge and Waltham	t 7	0.3
2	0.3	Forest Family Practitione	rs 0	0.0
2	0.1	Rhondda NHS Trust	0	0.0
are 25	0.5	Richmond, Twickenham and Roehampton	6	0.3
7	0.5	Bochdale Health Care	13	0.6
	0.0	Rotherham General Hospita	ls 5	0.2
13	0.3	Rotherham Priority Health Services	5	0.4
7.5	0.2	Royal Berks and Battle		
3	0.2	Hospital	67	2.0
4	0.2	Royal Berkshire Ambulance	0.5	0.2
1	0.1	and Christchurch	75	0.3
32	0.3	Royal Cornwall Hospitals	1.0	0.0
		and West Cornwall Hospi	tal 10	0.4
5.5	0.4	Royal Free Hampstead	10	0.3
5	0.4	Royal Hull Hospital	3.5	0.1
5	0.4	Robert Jones and Agnes Hu	nt U	0.0
0	0.0	Royal Liverpool Children's		
		Hospital and Community		
0	0.0	Services	10	0.7
	0.0	Hospital (Tho)	e	0.0
ital 5	0.2	Roval London Hospital and	0	0.2
5	0.3	Associated Community		
16	0.5	Services	36	0.3
0	0.5	Royal National Throat, Nose		
3	0.5	and Ear Hospital Boyal Oldham Hospital	10	0.9
y .	0.2	noyarolanamnospitar	12	0.4
0	0.0	Royal Shrewsbury Hospital	11	0.5
alth		Royal Surrey County and		
2	0.3	St Lukes Hospital (The)	0	0.0
IVICE 3	0.4	Health	e e	0.0
		Roval Victoria Infirmary and	0.5	0.3
7	0.2	Associated Hospitals	7	0.2
st 3	0.2	Royal West Sussex Trust	5.5	0.4
•	0.0			
1) 25	0.6	Rugby (The)	2	0.3
6	0.5	Care NHS Trust	1	0.2
		Salford/Trafford Health	1.7.1	0.2
21	3.0	Authority	0	0.0
1	0.4	Salisbury Health Care	3	0.1
2	0.2	Scarborough and North East	-	
0.5	0.1	Torkshire Health Care	3	0.1
		Scunthorpe and Goole		
t 5	0.3	Hospitals	8	0.4
9	0.5	Scunthorpe Community		
0	0.2	Health Unit	1	0.2
3	0.3	Sheffield Childrens Hospital	16	0.5
10	0.6	Shropshire Community Healt	h 7	0.7
		, internet in the second se		0.1

Cont'd			Cont'd	
Regis disab staff	tered led	Per cent	Re dis sta	gistered abled aff
Shropshire Mental Health Service	4	0.6	Walsall Community Health Trus	st 2
South Bedfordshire Community Healthcare	4	0.3	Walsall Hospital Walsgrave Hospital	4 11
South Birmingham Community	12	0.6	Walton Centre for Neurology	0
South Bucks	1	0.0	Wandsworth Mental Health Un	it 6
South Cumbria Community	1	0.1	Warrington Acute Unit	5
and Wentar Houth Onit		0.1	Warrington Priority Care Unit	6
South Devon Healthcare South Downs NHS Trust	8 0	0.2	Wearside Priority Health Care Wellhouse	4
South Durham Health Care	0	0.0	West Berkshire Priority Care	3
South Kent (Community Health Care Trust)	5	0.4	West Country Ambulance Serv	ice 0
South Lincolnshire Community	4	0.1	West Cumbria Health Authority	8
and Mental Health Unit	1	0.1	West Lambeth Community Car	re 3
South Manchester University	6	0.3	West Lancashire District	
South Tees Community and	4	0.1	(Ormskirk Hospital)	6
Mental Health	1	0.1	West Lindsay NHS Trust	1
South Warks Mental Health	1	0.2	West Middlesex University	
South Wanwickshire Health			Hospitals West Suffolk Community	8
Care	3.5	0.5	Health Unit	1
South Warwickshire Acute	2	0.1	West Suffolk Hospitals West Yorkshire Metropolitan	5
South West Durham Mental	2	0.1	Ambulance Service	3
Health South West Surrey District	2	0.2	Weston Area Health	2
Mental Health Unit	0	0.0	Weston Park Hospital	ō
South Yorkshire Metropolitan			Westmoreland Hospitals Weybourne Community	1 6
Service	0	0.0	Whittington And Royal	3.5
Southampton Community			Wigan and Leigh Health	
Services Unit	21	1.0	Service Trust	10
Southampton University Hospital	12	0.3	Wilts Ambulance Wiltshire Health Service	2
Southend Community Care	3	0.3	Winchester and Eastleigh	0
Southern Derbyshire	4	0.3	Healthcare Winchester Healthcare Unit	3
Community Unit	3.5	0.2	Minuel Lie en itele (The)	7
Southern Derbyshire			Wolversley	3
Mental Health Unit	1	0.1	Worcester Community Unit (T	he) 1
Southport and Formby	6	0.4	Worthing and Southlands Hos	spital 14
Southport Priority and	12	1.5	Worthing Priority Care Unit	6
St Georges (Group)	8	0.2	Wrexham Maelor Hospital	3
	0	0.2	Wrightington Hospital	1
St James' University Hospital St Helens and Knowsley	0	0.2	TOR Health Services	0.0
Community Trust	4	0.1	All	2,269
St Helier's (The Carshalton)	5	0.1		
St Mary's	6	0.2		
Service	8.5	1.9	Scottish NHS Trust	S
Stockport Acute Services	7	0.4	P	eaistered
Stockport Healthcare	4	0.2	d	isabled
Stoke Mandeville Hospital Sunderland City Hospitals	3 10	0.2	S	taff
Surrey Ambulance Service	0	0.0	Angue NHS Truet	3
Surrey Hospital and			Ayrshire and Arran	U
Community Healthcare	4	0.3	Community Healthcare	9
Swansea Swindon and Marlborough NHT	5	0.3	Dumfries and Galloway	0
Tameside and Glossop			Acute and Mat NHS Trust	5 st 6
Acute Services Taunton and Somerset Hospital	3 19	0.2		-
		0.0	Dundee Teaching Hospital East and Midlothian NHS True	5 st 3
Teddington Memorial Hospital Thameslink Healthcare Services	0	0.0	Edinburgh Healthcare Trust	4
Thanet Healthcare Trust	3	0.3	Edinburgh Sick Childrens NHS Trust	0.5
The Bury Healthcare NHS Trust The Freeman Group of Hospitals	16 7	0.7	Falkirk and District Royal	-
T (	0.5	0.5	Infirmary NHS Trust	2
Irattord Healthcare NHS Trust UCL Hospitals	8.5	0.5		
Unit of Learning Disability, Oxford	d 4	0.8		
United Leeds Teaching	9	0.2		
Hospitals (The)	21	0.4	253 4413 137	

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0.4 0.3

0.1 0.2 0.1

0.1

0.1

t	di st	egistered sabled aff	Per cent
	Glasgow Royal Infirmary		
3	NHS Trust Grampian Healthcare	0	0.0
	NHS Trust Greater Glasgow Community	13	0.3
5	and Mental Health Services	3	0.1
3	Hairmyres and Stonehouse	0	0.1
0	Hosps NHS Irust Highland Communities	3	0.2
1	NHS Trust	3.5	0.2
	Kirkcaldy Acute Hospital		
)	NHS Trust	2	0.2
4	Law Hospital NHS Trust	1	0.1
1	Monklands and Bellshills	4	0.1
2	Hospitals Moray Health Services	1	0.1
	NHS Trust	0	0.0
4	North Ayrshire and Arran	7	0.2
4	Perth and Kinross Healthcare		
	NHS Trust	2	0.1
4	Queen Margaret Hosp	0	0.0
1	Raigmore Hospital	5.5	0.4
2	Renfrewshire Healthcare		
	NHS Trust	2	0.1
3	Royal Aberdeen Hospital Trus	st 6	0.2
2	Royal Alexandra Hospital	3	0.2
2	NHS Trust	16	0.3
4	Royal Scottish National		
2	and Community	4.5	0.5
	South Ayrshire Hospitals		0.5
~	NHS Trust	6.5	0.5
2	Southern General Hospital	4.5	0.2
2	Stirling Royal Infirmary	3	0.2
-	Stobhill NHS Trust	0	0.0
.2	Victoria Infirmary NHS Trust	1.5	0.1
.1	West Glasgow Hospitals		0.0
0	Uni.NHS Irust	1	0.0
.2	vvest Lotnian	4.5	0.2
.0	Western General Hospitals		
.1	NHS Trust	6	0.3
.7	Yorkhill NHS Trust	2.5	0.2
.6	All	142.5	0.2

Other bodies within the NHS

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Dental Practice Board	29	3.0
London Ambulance Service	5.5	0.2
Prescription Pricing Authorit Scottish Health Common	ty 15	0.8
Services Agency Welsh Health Common	15.5	0.3
Services Organisation	4	0.2
All	69	0.5

# **Nationalised Industries** and Public Authorities

	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
British Broadcasting	73	0.3
Civil Aviation Authority	21	0.3
All	94	0.3

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

# **Government Departments**

and a second sec	Registered disabled staff	Per cent
Agriculture, Fisheries		
and Food	143.5	14
Central Statistical Office	22	1.8
Crown Office, Scotland	6	0.5
Crown Prosecution Service	e 31	0.5
Customs and Excise	375.5	1.5
Education	60	2.9
Employment	2,197	4.0
Environment	68	1.0
Forestry Commission	35.5	0.9
Foreign and Commonweal	th	
Office	24	0.4
Health	67	1.5
HM Stationery Office	47.5	1.6
HM Treasury	12	0.9
Home Office	91.5	0.8
Inland Revenue	1,066	1.7
Land Registry	246.5	2.8
Department	178.5	1.6
Ministry of Defence	1.317.5	1.1
National Savings	181.5	3.2
Office for Population Censu	IS	
and Surveys (OPCS)	37	2.0
Ordnance Survey	17.5	0.9
Overseas Development		
Admin	26.5	2.3
Prison Service	9.5	0.0
Registers of Scotland	36	3.2
Scottish Office	79	1.3
Scottish Prison Service	2	0.0
Social Security	1,574	1.8
Irade and Industry	101	0.9
Iransport	181	1.4
weish Office	37	0.6
Other Govt Depts	171.5	1.6
All	8,442.5	1.6

# **STATISTICAL** update

# Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey - April 1995

Occupation

All occupations

This article presents the results of projecting the April 1994 New Earnings Survey to April 1995.

# Estimated average earnings in April 1995

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in April 1995 was £337.7. Tables 1, 2 and 3 show the detailed figures for nine occupation groups (and manual/non-manual), selected industry groups, and standard regions of Great Britain.

Managers and administrators Professional occupations Associate professional and technical occupations Clerical and secretarial occupations Craft and related occupations Personal and protective service occupations Sales occupations Plant and machine operatives Other occupations All non-manual occupations All manual occupations

Continues overleaf ≻

# Table 2 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, April 1995

Industry	SIC code	Males		W) GAGE	Females		Neidel	Males a	nd Female	S
		Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	225.8	343 5	249.3	176.3	231.6	204.2	222.2	316.5	244 9
Energy and water supply industries Extraction of minerals & ores other than fuels: manufacture of metals.	1	392.2	556.2	473.8	*	319.8	317.7	399.9	477.4	442.6
mineral products and chemicals	2	322.0	466.6	380.1	214.1	283.4	259.6	308.0	413.7	356.5
Mechanical engineering	32	307.5	427.4	354.0	197.6	240.8	230.1	301.2	385.6	338.5
Electrical and electronic eng.	34	292.3	443.9	367.8	197.6	264.6	227.9	265.4	402.3	331.9
Metal goods, engineering & vehicles										
industries	3	308.9	444.4	364.9	202.1	268.8	240.7	294.7	406.1	344.3
Food, drink and tobacco	41-42	300.8	474.0	354.4	209.3	272.9	238.3	277.6	395.6	321.6
Paper products, printing and publ.	47	349.7	480.6	410.7	225.2	321.2	298.1	330.1	416.7	378.3
Other manufacturing industries	4	294.7	445.0	349.3	185.6	278.1	229.1	263.9	383.2	311.5
Construction	50	285.8	427.6	338.7	*	240.8	239.2	285.5	389.0	330.3
Distribution and repairs	61,62,64									
	65,67	249.0	349.6	313.3	175.7	222.4	217.8	240.1	295.0	280.4
Hotels and catering	66	193.2	307.7	233.0	152.2	229.4	182.6	174.4	269.2	209.5
Distribution, hotels and catering;										
repairs	6	237.2	346.8	303.2	161.4	223.3	211.3	220.6	293.3	269.8
Transport	71-77	303.6	439.7	351.3	292.6	269.9	275.2	303.0	378.7	336.7
Postal services & telecommunications	79	311.9	514.7	384.9	260.2	353.8	334.4	308.3	460.4	376.3
Transport and communication	7	306.5	466.7	363.1	282.2	298.5	295.1	304.8	386.1	350.6
Banking and finance	81	373.3	548.6	542.6	*	301.1	300.4	354.9	414.7	413.2
Business services	83	264.7	522.1	473.6	198.8	300.8	297.7	258.6	420.1	400.3
Banking, finance, insurance,										
business services and leasing	8	272.1	516.0	475.9	202.7	296.6	294.5	266.6	410.2	395.5
Public administration	91	263.3	403.7	386.4	206.6	280.9	278.3	254.2	349.4	341.0
Education and health services	93,95	242.9	458.7	415.7	169.9	333.9	322.2	214.5	373.3	354.6
Other services	9	249.3	424.1	384.4	177.2	314.1	298.1	222.1	360.3	337.2
All industries and services	0-9	289.2	441.7	373.5	188.8	291.6	273.5	271.0	373.2	337.7

\*Not available

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PREPARED BY THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees, April 1995

Major Group	Male	Female	All
1	526.0	365.0	485.1
2	503.2	419.1	472.0
3	444.0	340.0	399.3
4	276.2	234.5	246.4
5	313.8	186.0	304.2
6	308.0	204.3	263.8
7	314.6	208.7	268.6
8	294.5	200.9	278.1
9	247.3	174.2	233.9
	441.7	291.6	373.2
	289.2	188.0	271.0
1-9	373.5	273.3	337.7

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 3 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, April 1995

Region	Males			Females	Females			d females	
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
South East	308.3	498.5	432.6	212.2	330.4	315.0	290.5	423.5	388.3
East Anglia	281.8	410.2	345.4	179.1	269.1	252.7	265.6	344.7	313.9
South West	279.3	412.6	354.8	180.1	271.6	256.7	262.4	349.2	320.1
West Midlands	282.5	412.5	346.8	182.1	265.8	247.4	263.6	345.6	312.5
East Midlands	281.6	391.5	335.3	176.2	264.2	241.2	260.2	337.1	304.3
Yorkshire & Humberside	285.4	397.0	339.9	179.3	265.9	249.4	268.4	337.0	309.6
North West	287.9	414.8	354.8	182.4	270.5	254.8	269.5	347.2	318.8
North	286.9	397.4	338.2	179.5	263.8	247.9	270.7	334.3	307.9
England	291.2	446.8	378.6	190.1	294.6	276.8	273.2	378.0	342.3
Scotland	277.7	413.3	346.2	183.7	274.2	255.3	258.5	345.3	311.9
Wales	280.5	387.5	331.0	182.4	269.6	250.0	261.7	330.8	302.1
Great Britain	289.2	441.7	373.5	188.8	291.6	273.5	271.0	373.2	337.7

# Table 4 Multipliers used for ratio projection

1 A MARTIN	Males	Females	All
Manual	1.0303	1.0382	1.0316
Non-manual	1.0316	1.0474	1.0382
All	1.0316	1.0461	1.0369

For categories not shown in tables 1-3, users can construct their own April 1995 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from table 4 to the NES estimates for April 1994. The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of

annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1993 and 1994 New Earnings Surveys so that the overall increase (which was 2.8 per cent) equals the 3.69 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1994 and

April 1995. The AEI used is an unpublished series which excludes arrears of pay.

• Articles in this series appear quarterly in the November, February, May and August Employment Gazette

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# LFS QUARTERLY BULLETIN LFS RAPID RELEASE

The best way to keep up-to-date with trends in the labour market

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# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY OIT1 273 5585 HELP-LINE

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides a wide range of information about the labour force using internationally standard definitions. This feature presents some analyses carried out in response to enquiries on the LFS Help-Line. The LFS is a sample survey of around 60,000 households each quarter which is conducted by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

# CONTENTS FOR AUGUST 1995 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM WINTER (DECEMBER TO FEBRUARY) 1994/5 LFS

- Average gross hourly earnings by social class and ethnic origin In Great Britain as a whole the average hourly rates of pay for white and non-white full-time employees were similar each of the Registrar General's Social Class categories
- 2 Economic Activity by type of accommodation

• Of the households in Great Britain with a head who was in employment 79 per cent were owned or being bought with a mortgage or loan

# AVERAGE GROSS HOURLY EARNINGS BY SOCIAL CLASS AND ETHNIC ORIGIN

Earnings data became available from the LFS towards the end of 1994 and the Help-line has received many requests for information. Figure 1 shows the average hourly rate received by full-time employees in their main job, by social class, and whether they are white or of some other ethnic group. In Great Britain in winter 1994/5 the average hourly rate was £7.70 for white employees and £7.20 for their non-white counterparts.

Figure 1 shows that non-white professional employees earned more per hour than white professional employees in Great Britain in winter 1994/5 and that the hourly earnings for white and non-white employees in most social classes were similar. Both white and nonwhite employees in each social class in London earned more on average than outside London.

According to the winter 1994/5 LFS, full-time employees in Greater London earned on average £2 per hour more than in the rest of Great Britain. In Greater London the average hourly rate for all full-time employees was £9.40, and the average hourly earnings for non-white employees was £7.80.

# Social class in the LFS The social classes used are those defined by the Registrar General which have been in use in one form or Great Britain another for over 70 years. They are defined as groups of occupations (with reference also to employment status) selected in such a way as to bring together, as far as possible, people with similar levels of occupational skill. Earnings data in the LFS Earnings data are available for employees, but not for the selfemployed. The data differ from those **Greater Londo** provided by the New Earnings Survey for which the source of information is employers rather than employees. LFS earnings data relate to actual gross earnings in the most recent period from the main job, converted to a weekly basis and are based on information from about one fifth of all LFS respondents. For information about the sampling variability of these estimates see Employment Gazette, December 1994: White ncome and Earnings data from the LFS.





# **3** Size of workplace

• 18 per cent of employees worked in a workplace with 10 or fewer employees

**4** Managerial responsibility of equal opportunity target groups • 23 per cent of male employees and 14 per cent of female employees were managers

## 5 On/off-the-job training by industry

• Training off the job accounted for around two thirds of all training received by employees

Figure 1 The average gross hourly earnings<sup>a</sup> of full-time employees of different social classes in Great Britain and Greater London, by ethnic origin (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)



a Average gross hourly earnings (£) from main job based on usual weekly hours of paid work. Based on an estimate of less than 50,000 people: estimate not shown



# 2 ECONOMIC ACTIVITY BY TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION

those who are retired. Those

households where the head was in

portion of accommodation owned

proportion was highest for full-

employees and the self-employed.

ILO unemployed tended to be in

accommodation where the

landlord was the council or a

The LFS looks at many household characteristics of those interviewed. Figure 2 looks at the economic employment had the highest proactivity of the head of the household and whether their outright or being bought with a accommodation is owned, being mortgage or loan (79 per cent); the bought, or rented from the council or a housing association, or from time employees, permanent another organisation/individual. The figure shows that in Great The heads of households who were Britain 67 per cent of households were owned or being bought.

The proportion of households owned outright was highest for housing association (43 per cent), households where the head was particularly if they had been ILO economically inactive (44 per unemployed for one year or more. cent), a group which includes

Head of Household (HOH) in the LFS

The head of household is defined as the member of the household who was, in order of precedence, the husband of the person or the person who either owned the households accommodation or was legally responsible for the rent or had the joint responsibility for the rent or had the responsibility for the occupation of the accommodation. If the accommodation was jointly owned or rented by a man and a woman, the man was taken as the HOH; if it was jointly owned or rented by people of the same sex, the HOH was defined to be the elder.

# Tenure in the LFS

All persons are asked whether their accommodation is owned or rented. Those who said that their accommodation was owned or being bought were asked whether it was owned outright or being bought with a mortgage or loan. Those who said that their accommodation was rented/rent free were asked who it was rented from or provided by:

· 'council or housing association' includes those who replied that their accommodation was rented from a local authority or council / Scottish Homes / New Town Corporation or housing association, or co-operative or housing charitable trust; · 'other' includes those who said that they rented their accommodation from a property company, employing organisation, other organisation, relative of household member, individual employer or other individual private landlord.

Figure 2 Economic Activity of head of household by type of accommodation (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)

All age	ed 16+ (	23,597)				11	
	24%		43%			23%	9%
Men (17	,499)						
	23%		51%			17%	9%
Women	(6,098)						
	29%		20%		39%		11%
IN EM	PLOYME	NT (13,301)					
13%			66%			12%	9%
of which							
Full-time	e employee	es (9,865)					
10%			71%			10%	9%
Part-tim	e employe	es (968)					
	27%		30%		31%		12%
Permane	ent employ	ees (10,131)					
11%			68%			12%	9%
Tempora	ary employ	ees (566)					
14%		48	1%		17%	21	%
Self-emp	oloyed (2,3	49)					-
2	0%			64%		8%	8%
ILO UI	NEMPLOY	YED (1,355)					
9%	2	17%		43%	5	20	1%
of which	1						
Less that	in I year (6	544)	-				
10%		35%			35%	20	1%
I year o	or more (7)	10)					
9%	20%	• 60 R		51%		20	%
ECON	OMICALL	Y INACTIVE (	(8,941)		and the first		
		44%	1	1%	37%		8%
0 Per cen	20 t	D	40	6	0	80	100
Owned	/being b	ought		Re	nted or rent	free	
Ow	ned outri	ght			council or h	ousing asso	ciation
Bei	ng bough	t with mortga	ge or loar		other		
() The nu	mbers in brac	kets refer to the nu	mber (in thou	isands) of he	ads of households in	n this category	

# SIZE OF WORKPLACE

Every quarter all employees interviewed in the LFS are asked about the number of employees at their centage of employees in each occuworkplace. These data are useful in order to provide information employed in a workplace with 10 about employment at workplaces of different sizes. Over a period of tural industry has by far the hightime the LFS will show whether est percentage of employees workemployment trends differ according to the size of workplace, for employees. Those in selling occuexample, whether employment is pations had over one-third of increasing more rapidly in smaller employees working in workplaces

10 or fewer employees. Figures 3 and 4 show the per-

pation and industry that were or fewer employees. The agriculing in workplaces with 10 or fewer workplaces. Most workplaces have with 10 or fewer employees.

The energy and water industry plant and machine operatives had had the smallest proportion, and the smallest proportion of number of employees in small employees working in workplaces workplaces and of the occupations, with less than 10 employees.

# Size of workplace in the LFS

In the LFS, the number of employees at workplace refers to the total number of employees at the respondent's workplace, not in the particular section/department nor in the company or enterprise as a whole which may comprise many individual workplaces. People employed by employment agencies who may work during the course of a week at a number of locations are required to refer to the place where they worked the longest number of hours during the reference week.

# 3 SIZE OF WORKPLACE

Figure 3 Percentage of employees with 10 or fewer employees at their workplace by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1994/5, not seasonally adjusted)

Figure 4 Perc employees at (Great Britain, w

HELP-LINE



# MANAGERIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY TARGET GROUPS

health problems which limit

As part of their commitment to equal opportunities, many social and commercial organisations often request tables of national averages against which to compare and 14 per cent of women w their organisation's employment of target groups such as women, people with disabilities and ethnic minorities. As well as wanting to 15 per cent of those who said the know the numbers of these target group members who are in employment, many people request data on the positions held by target group members within organisational hierarchies.

the sort requested, by sex, whether supervisors as for all employees. they answered yes or no to having

kind of paid work that they can and by ethnic origin. The ta shows that 23 per cent of m managers, and the proportion men and women who w foremen/supervisors was simil were limited in the kind of we they can do by a long-term hea problem or disability we managers. Of the ethnic grou black employees and those mixed origins had a simil Table 1 gives comparisons of proportion of managers a

## Managerial responsibility in the LFS

Organisational hierarchies tend to vary a great deal and to all maximum comparability, LFS respondents are asked to allocate themselves to one of c three broad groups. The groups are composed of 'managers' (who manage emplo directly or through supervisors and who have a general responsibility for policy or lo term planning); 'foremen and supervisors' (who have day-to-day control over a group workers who they supervise); and people who are not manager foremen or supervisors.

Managerial responsibili	tes (per cent)			Base
	Managers	Foremen or supervisor	Not foremen or supervisor	of working age (thousands)
Male	23	13	64	11,103
Female	14	12	74	9,911
Limited by a long- health problem or	term disability*			
No	13	13	73	100
Yes	15	12	73	977
Ethnic origin			-	子上的来
White	19	12	68	20,083
-Black	14	17	69	274
-Indian	13	Ш	76	337
-Pakistani-Banglades	11	14	75	107
-Mixed-Other origins	17	13	70	209
All employees <sup>b</sup>	19	12	69	21.014

Managerial responsibilit	es (per cent)			Base: All employees	
	Managers	Foremen or supervisor	Not foremen or supervisor	of working age (thousands	
Male	23	13	64	11,103	
Female	14	12	74	9,911	
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-Pakistani-Banglades	П	14	75	107	
-Mixed-Other origins	17	13	70	209	
All employees <sup>b</sup>	19	12	69	21,014	

not usual definitions

& fishing (119) 20 40	60 84
Distribution, hotels & r	estaurants (1,426)
Construction (213)	
Banking, finance & insurance (631)	
port & communication (180)	
lmin, education & health (573)	
ing (353)	winter 1994/5 18% winter 1993/4 19%
r supply (18)	GB average

Industries are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification () The figure in brackets after each industry is the number (in thousands) of employees whose workplace size was 10 or fewer

b Includes those who did not state whether they had a health problem, or their ethnic origin

AUGUST 1995

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE LFS43



# 5 ON AND OFF-THE-JOB TRAINING BY INDUSTRY

is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the Workforce training enquiry point (0114 259 3489). In winter 1994/95, 2.8 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 13.2 per cent of all such employees.

Overall, 7.7 per cent of employees in winter 1994/95 received only off-the-job training and 3.5 per cent received only onthe-job training. 1.9 per cent employees had received both on and off-the-job training in the four week period.

Both the percentage of employees receiving training and the method of training varies across industries. Figure 5 shows that the incidence of off-the job training is higher than the incidence of on-the job training in all industry sectors. Employees in public administration, education and health industries were the most likely to receive on-the-job training and were also the most likely to have received both types of training. Employees in energy and water supply industries were the most likely to have received off-the-job training. Employees in construction industries were the

Learning throughout working life least likely to have received on-the -job training, those in manufacturing industries were the least likely to have received off-the-job and those in transport industries were least likely to have received both types of training.

> The LFS Help-line feature in July 1995 about job-related training showed the percentage of employees in each industry sector who received training in the previous four weeks in winter 1994/5.

# On/off-the-job training in the LFS

Labour Force Survey respondents are asked if their training was on or off-the-job or both. On-the-job training means learning by example and practice at the workbench or desk. Any training away from the workbench or desk is classified as off-the-job training.

Figure 5 On and off-the-job training of employees of working age by industry



estimate not shown.

Analysis services

# GETTING ACCESS TO THE LFS

A variety of ways to access LFS data have 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. Thus the LFSRR published in October featured key

results from the summer survey, while the full results were available in the LFSQB in December.

A full-page advertisement elsewhere in this issue describes the **LESOB** and LESRR. For subscription details telephone 0171 273 6110.

at the same time as the LFSQB. 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 QUANTIME BUREAU SERVICE, telephone 0171 625 7111.

The full quarter's LFS dataset is released

NOMIS now offers a range of LFS data at national and local area level. For more information contact: 0191 374 2468/2490. For research users, the ESRC Data Archive holds all LFS datasets. For more information telephone 01206 872570 **LFS Helpline** For further information about the LFS, telephone the LFS HELPLINE on 0171 273 5585.

# LABOUR MARKET data

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August September October	16 Wednesday 13 Wednesday 18 Wednesday	August September October

LFS44 AUGUST 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE





# s August – October 1995 index

# LABOUR MARKET update

Figure 1:

# Economic background

## Table 0 1

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the first quarter of 1995 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.8 per cent higher than a year earlier
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the first quarter of 1995 was 0.6 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes in the second quarter wore 0.4 per cent higher than in the previous quarter and 1.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to May was up 0.3 per cent on the previous three months and 2.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output in the first quarter of 1995 was 1 per cent lower than the previous guarter but 1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Investment in the first quarter of 1995 was 0.2 per cent. lower than the previous quarter and 1.7 per cent lower than a vear earlier.
- Government consumption in the first quarter of 1995 was inchanged on the previous quarter but 0.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of visible trade in the three months to April was in deficit by £2.6 billion. This compares to a deficit of £3.0 billion in the previous three months and £2.8 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics export volumes in the three months to April were 0.2 per cent higher than the previous three months and 9.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in the three months to April were 1.5 per cent lower than the previous three months and 2.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

## Employment

Figure 1. Tables 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 1.12

- Jobs in the manufacturing industries rose by 9,000 in May to stand at 4.280,000, reversing the fall seen in April. Jobs in manufacturing are now up 1.0 per cent (43,000) on the same month a year ago, having risen in each of the last 7 months with the exception of April. Most of this annual rise was in male jobs - up 1 4 per cent (40,000) with female jobs up just 0.2 per cent (2,000), (Table 1.2)
- Jobs in energy and water supply industries remained broadly level between April and May at 280,000, with a small rise in nale jobs offset by a fall in female jobs. Over the year jobs in this industry are down 10 per cent (31,000). (Table 1.2)
- Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell to 9.3 million hours per week in May - the lowest level since August 1994. This follows four months where overtime worked remained broadly level at 9.6 million hours per week. Hours lost through short-time working fell slightly to 0.24 million hours per week in May. (Table 1.11)
- These contrasting movements in over-time and short-time have led to monthly falls in both the average and total hours indices for manufacturing operatives. (*Table 1.12*)
- The workforce in employment fell by 12,000 in the first quarter of 1995 to 25,576,000. This fall follows two large quarterly rises and over the year to March the workforce in employment rose by 167,000 - 33,000 more than for the year to December. (Table 1.1)
- The March quarterly fall in the workforce in employment was made up of falls in employees (down 10,000), participants on work-related government training schemes (down 8,000) and HM Forces (down 3,000) offset by a continued rise in the self-employed (up 9,000). (Table 1.1)

## Claimant unemployment

Figure 2. Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 4,200 in June 1995 to stand at 2,312,200. This is the twenty second consecutive monthly fall (though the smallest since January 1994). (Table 2.1)



## Figure 2: **UK** claim mployment 1977-1995



## Please note: seasonally adjusted figures exclude claimants under 18 years of age

- Unemployment level 719,400 (45 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 665,300 (22 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 8.3 per cent of the workforce, was the same as in the previous two months. (Table 2.1)
- The seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment rate is the lowest since June 1991.
- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 1.1 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- Between May and June the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in six regions, remained the same in the North West, but rose in the South Fast, Fast Anglia, Yorkshire and Humberside and Wales. The largest entage falls occurred in Scotland and the North. (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment was unchanged in every region except three. where it fell (the North, Scotland and Northern Ireland). (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 47,799 in June to stand at 2 254 482 or 8.1 per cent of the workforce. down 1.1 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- On the ILO basis seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (Spring 1995) stood at 2.43 million, which is 191,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period. (See Labour Force Survey section)

# **Jobcentre Vacancies**

Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 400 to 180,000. (Table 3.1)
- □ The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 200, to 218,100. (*Table 3.1*)
- The seasonally adjusted number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased by 3,700 to 218,100. (Table 3.1)

## Labour disputes

## Figure 3. Tables 4.1, 4.2

- The number of working days lost in the twelve months to May 1995 is provisionally estimated to be 371,000, equivalent to 17 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is higher than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (334,000). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period to May 1994 of 4.2 million days lost
- The transport services and communication group lost 125,000 (34 per cent) and the education, research and development lost 112,000 (30 per cent) of the 371,000 days lost in the latest twelve month period.
- A provisional total of 19 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in May 1995. The twelve months to May total (203) is higher than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 190. Data on stoppages in progress were first recorded in 1920.

## Average earnings Figure 4 Tables 5 1 5 3

- Underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to May 1995 was provisionally estimated to be 3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent. This is the same as the April figure, which has been revised up 1/4 point. (Table 5.1)
- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings 2.9 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was  $4^{3}/_{4}$  per cent. This is the same as the April figure, which has been revised down 1/4 point. The final underlying rate for March has been revised up 1/4 point to 51/4 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- □ The production industries increase was 4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> per cent. This is the same as the April figure, which has been revised down 1/4 point. (Table 5.1)
- □ In the service industries the increase was 3 per cent. This is the same as the April figure, which has been revised up  $\frac{1}{4}$  point. The final underlying rate for March has been revised up 1/4 point to 23/4 per cent. (Table 5.1)

.





# Underlying average earning index: GB



- 2.7 per cent in the three months ending May 1995, compared with a year earlier. (*Table 1.8*)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 2.0 per cent in the three months ending May 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- U Whole economy output per head was 3.0 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- □ Whole economy unit wage costs were 0.5 per cent lower in the first quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier (Table 5.8)

- Motoring costs and alcohol prices rose over the month. There was a particularly sharp fall in seasonal food prices which was partly offset by further rises for non-seasonal foods.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases was 2.8 per cent for June, up from 2.7 per cent in May.
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.3 per cent, up from 2.2 per cent in May



The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.2 per cent for June, compared with a similar provisiona increase for May. The index of prices of materials and fuels ed by manufacturing industry provisionally increase by 10.2 per cent over the year to June, compared with a isional increase of 10.8 for May

## Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 7. Tables 7 1-7 5

- Key LFS rapid release results, published on 19 July showed hat the number of people in employment in spring 1995 rose by 25,000 to 25.4 million (seasonally adjusted) compared vith winter 1994/5. This measure differs from the figu given in the employment section which are numbers of jobs. (Table 7 1)
- □ The number of employees rose by 59,000 to 21,7 million seasonally adjusted) and self-employment fell by 21,000 to 3.3 million. In addition there were 0.26 million people or overnment employment and training schemes and 0.13 million unpaid family workers. (Table 7.1)
- The number in full-time employment increased by 41,000 to 19.3 million (seasonally adjusted) and the number in part-time employment fell by 14,000 to 6.1 million
- 2.4 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, an increase of 28,000 since winter 1994/5
- ILO unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 10,000 for males and rose by 39,000 for females since winter 1994/5. (Table 1)
- The total number economically active rose by 53,000 on the quarter to stand at 27.8 million in spring 1995. This rise consisted of a 36.000 increase in the number of economically active men and an increase of 17,000 increase on the number of economically active women

# Training

Tables 8.1-8.10

- 13.2 per cent of employees (2.8 million) of working age had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during Winter 1994/95. Figures for summer, autumn and winter 1994 are not comparable to earlier figures due to a change in the questionnaire.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell between March and April 1995. The number of participants is down 21 per cent from the number participating in April 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job six months after leaving was slightly higher than the equivalent figure for leavers a year earlier, continuing the upward trend. The proportion who gained a qualification in the first seven months of 1994/95 was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)

- □ The number of Youth Training (YT) participants decreased slightly between March and April 1995. The number of participants was 1 per cent lower than in April 1994 (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the first seven months of 1994/95 who were in a job six months after leaving was generally higher than at the same time a year earlier. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4) The proportion of YT leavers in the first seven months of
- 1994/95 who gained a qualification while on the programme was the same as the corresponding figure from a year earlier rent trend in this proportion is more or less flat. (Table 8 4)

## International comparisons

- Over the year to March 1995 civilian employment rose in all of the G7 countries for which information was available (latest information for Italy still relates to Q3 1994 and for western Germany to Q4 1994). In particular, there has been an easing in the growth in the USA (up 3 million for the year to March 1995 compared with 4 million over the year to December 1994). Also, Japan is now showing a small annual increase in employment. (Table 1.9)
- D The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Canada and the same as in Australia. Among our EU partners the UK rate is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, France, Italy, Belgium and Sweden. (Table 2.18)

Among our EU partners the UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Unified Germany, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria are not available) (Table 2 18)

1995

= = All iter

1994

- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.6 per cent for the UK in May 1995 compared to 10.9 per cent for the EU as a whole)
- The UK unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.5 per cent for the UK in May 1995 compared to 11.0 per cent in April 1995 for the EU average – excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria). (*Table 2.18*)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 12 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.3 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to May, compared with an increase of 3.4 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.6 per cent and in western Germany by 2.2 per cent, while outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 3.2 per cent in the United States and by 2.9 per cent in Canada. However over the same period consumer prices remained unchanged in Japan
- It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular the treatment of housing costs differs between countries



The Central Statistical Office publishes two regular and complementary measures of both employment and unemployment. One series is based on results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) which is a sample survey of households in the United Kingdom; the other uses employment information collected from employers and information on unemployment from the count of people claiming unemployment related benefits. The quarterly series of LFS data has been available for Great Britain since spring 1992; prior to this an annual LFS was conducted in the spring of each year. Quarterly information for the United Kingdom is only available from winter 1994/5 when the first quarterly LFS was conducted in Northern Ireland; prior to this the LFS in Northern Ireland (and therefore the United Kingdom) was conducted

In the following summary tables' the LFS and Workforce series have been used to give, as far as possible, separate overall pictures of the labour force; the construction of the 'economically active' in the LFS table and the total 'workforce' in the Workforce table represent different approaches to estimating the total number either in employment or seeking employment.

# EMPLOYMENT

annually

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

# **GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES**

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

# UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

# STRENGTHS

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

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

# **NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES**

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

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

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

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

## SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom 1 ()

		In employmen	t							
		Employees	Self- employed	Government employment & training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All 1992 1993 1994	Spr Spr Spr	22,082 21,875 21,970	3,216 3,174 3,290	376 354 333	181 151 146	25,855 25,554 25,740	2,832 2,999 2,799	28,687 28,552 28,539	16,622 16,847 16,926	45,310 45,400 45,465
1994/95	Win	22,191	3,370	300	133	25,994	2,481	28,475	17,067	45,543
Males 1992 1993 1994	Spr Spr Spr	11,637 11,430 11,477	2,436 2,382 2,478	245 232 219	55 43 49	14,374 14,087 14,224	1,891 2,012 1,851	16,265 16,099 16,075	5,659 5,886 5,975	21,924 21,985 22,050
1994/95	Win	11,586	2,551	201	43	14,381	1,640	16,022	6,088	22,110
Females 1992 1993 1994	Spr Spr Spr Spr	10,445 10,445 10,493	780 792 811	130 123 115	126 108 97	11,481 11,467 11,516	941 986 948	12,422 12,453 12,464	10,963 10,961 10,951	23,386 23,415 23,416
1994/95	Win	10,604	819	99	90	11,612	841	12,453	10,980	23,433

THOUSAND

THOUSAND

Note: LFS seasonal guarters are defined as follows: spring (March-May); summer (June-August); autumn (September-November); winter (December-February). Spring 1995 LFS data for the United Kingdom will be released in September.

		In employmen	t		10					
		Employees	Self- employed	Government employment & training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
<b>All</b> 1994	Spr Sum Aut	21,477 21,554 21,585	3,206 3,219 3,276	313 297 289	140 138 142	25,136 25,208 25,292	2,717 2,679 2,530	27,853 27,887 27,823	16,424 16,406 16,500	44,277 44,293 44,322
1994/95 1995	Win Spr	21,687 21,746	3,285 3,264	280 262	128 133	25,381 25,406	2,404 2,432	27,785 27,838	16,567 16,543	44,352 44,381
Change Win 94/5	<b>s</b> 5 - Spr 95	59	-21	-17	5	25	28	53	-24	29
Spr 94 -	Spr 95	270	58	-51	-7	270	-285	-15	118	103
Males 1994 1994/95	Spr Sum Aut Win	11,227 11,253 11,306 11,328	2,405 2,423 2,470 2,478	206 193 192 189	47 49 44 41	13,884 13,917 14,011 14,036	1,790 1,783 1,667 1,584	15,674 15,700 15,679 15,620	5,805 5,795 5,837 5,917 5,917	21,479 21,495 21,516 21,537 21,559
Change Win 94/5	spr s 5 - Spr 95	72	-8	-18	40 -1	46	-10	36	-15	21,335
Spr 94 -	Spr 95	174	66	-34	-7	198	-216	-18	97	79
Females 1994	s Spr Sum Aut	10,250 10,302 10,280	801 796 806	108 104 97	93 89 98	11,251 11,291 11,281	928 896 863	12,179 12,187 12,144	10,619 10,611 10,663	22,798 22,798 22,806
1994/95 1995	Win Spr	10,359 10,346	807 793	91 91	88 93	11,344 11,323	820 858	12,164 12,182	10,650 10,641	22,814 22,822
Change Win 94/5	s 5 - Spr 95	-13	-14	1	5	-21	39	17	-9	8
Spr 94 -	Spr 95	96	-8	-16	0	72	-69	3	21	24

## SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in the United Kingdom .2 0

A State of the second second	Workforce in emp	oloyment					
	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related government training programmes	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All 1992 Mar 1993 Mar 1994 Mar	22,008 21,551 21,560	3,259 3,167 3,272	363 354 323	293 275 254	25,923 25,346 25,409	2,655 2,939 2,722	28,578 28,285 28,131
1994 Dec 1995 Mar	21,699 21,689	3,358 3,367	294 286	237 233	25,588 25,576	2,419 2,347	28,007 27,923
Changes Dec 94 - Mar 95	-10	9	-8	-4	-12	-72	-84
Mar 94 - Mar 95	129	95	-37	-21	167	-375	-208
Males 1992 Mar 1993 Mar 1994 Mar	11,296 10,977 10,917	2,476 2,402 2,454	228 227 203	274 256 237	14,274 13,862 13,811	2,031 2,255 2,090	16,305 16,117 15,901
1994 Dec 1995 Mar	10,979 10,981	2,542 2,550	185 179	220 217	13,925 13,927	1,848 1,794	15,773 15,721
Changes Dec 94 - Mar 95	2	8	-6	-3	2	-54	-52
Mar 94 - Mar 95	64	96	-24	-20	116	-296	-180
Females 1992 Mar 1993 Mar 1994 Mar	10,712 10,574 10,643	783 765 818	135 127 120	20 19 18	11,649 11,485 11,598	624 683 632	12,273 12,168 12,230
1994 Dec 1995 Mar	10,721 10,708	816 817	109 107	17 17	11,663 11,649	571 553	12,234 12,202
Changes Dec 94 - Mar 95	-13	1	-2	0	-14	-18	-32
Mar Q4 - Mar Q5	65	-1	-13	-1	51	-79	-28

	Workforce in emp	loyment					
	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related government training programmes	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All 1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec	21,005 20,989 21,107 21,133	3,191 3,206 3,219 3,276	305 285 271 276	254 250 246 237	24,756 24,730 24,843 24,921	2,623 2,547 2,467 2,326	27,379 27,277 27,309 27,247
1995 Mar	21,122	3,285	268	233	24,909	2,257	27,166
Changes Dec 94 - Mar 95	-11	9	-8	-4	-12	-69	-81
Mar 94 - Mar 95	117	94	-37	-21	153	-366	-213
Males 1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,639 10,635 10,703 10,695	2,384 2,405 2,423 2,470 2,470	192 180 173 174	237 232 229 220 217	13,452 13,453 13,528 13,559 13,561	2,013 1,949 1,883 1,776 1,724	15,465 15,402 15,411 15,335 15,286
Changes Dec 94 - Mar 95	4	8	-6	-3	2	-52	-49
Mar 94 - Mar 95	60	94	-24	-20	109	-289	-179
Females 1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,366 10,354 10,404 10,437	807 801 796 806	) 113 105 98 102	18 18 17 17	11,304 11,277 11,315 11,362	610 598 583 550	11,914 11,875 11,898 11,912
1995 Mar	10,424	807	100	17	11,347	533	11,880
Changes Dec 94 - Mar 95	-13	1	-2	0	-15	-17	-32
Mar 94 - Mar 95	58	0	-13	-1	43	-77	-34

# SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain



0.4

THOUSAND

# SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in Great Britain

# **BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS \***

# TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

SSENTIAL INFORMATION on basic E 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 0171-273 5571).

SUBSCRIPTION FORM To: Central Statistical Office, LMSG A1, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

ENCLOSED PLEASE find a cheque for £60, being one year's subscription (including UK postage) from January 1995, for monthly updates of the loose-leaf publication TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK. New subscribers receive an updated copy of the publication, complete with binder, and updates for the remainder of the calendar year. The copies should be sent to:

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		Output						
		GDP	5	GDP 1990 prices	1. 1. 2. 1	Index of ou	tput UK	
				1990 prices		Production	1,2	Manufacturing industries <sup>1,3</sup>
		1990=100	1.1.2	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 <b>1994</b>		99.6 r 100.0 98.0 97.5 99.7 <b>103.6</b>		476.2 478.9 468.9 466.5 r 476.9 <b>495.7</b>	2.3 0.6 -2.1 -0.5 2.2 <b>3.9</b>	100.3 100.0 96.3 96.2 98.1 <b>103.1</b>	2.1 -0.3 -3.7 -0.1 2.0 R 5.1	100.2 100.0 94.6 94.0 95.1 <b>99.1</b>
1994	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	101.9 r 103.3 104.2 104.9		121.8 123.6 124.7 125.6	3.3 4.3 4.2 4.3	100.7 103.0 104.3 104.3	4.1 5.9 5.9 4.5	97.1 98.7 100.0 100.6
1995	Q1	105.6 R		126.4 R	3.8	105.0	4.3	100.5
1994	Nov Dec	··· ··		 		104.0 104.6	5.4 5.0	100.8 100.8
1995	Jan Feb Mar	//#  		  	 	104.5 104.8 105.8	4.3 4.2 4.2	99.9 100.6 101.0
	Apr May					105.0 104.9	3.6 3.0	100.6 100.5
		Expenditure						
		Consumer		Retail sales		Fixed inves	tments 5	
		1990 prices		Torumoo		All industries 1990 prices	6	Manufacturing industries 1990 prices 3.6
		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 <b>1994</b>		345.4 347.5 339.9 339.5 348.4 <b>358.8</b>	3.2 0.6 -2.2 2.5 <b>3.0</b>	99.3 100.0 98.9 99.5 103.0 <b>106.7</b>	2.1 0.7 -1.1 0.6 3.5 <b>3.6</b>	82.0 81.9 75.4 74.4 73.6 <b>75.5</b>	11.7 -0.1 -7.9 -1.3 -1.1 <b>2.6</b>	15.0 14.2 12.8 11.6 11.0 <b>11.2</b>
1994	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	88.8 89.3 90.0 90.8	3.1 3.0 2.4 2.5	105.7 106.3 107.1 107.3	3.8 3.8 3.5 2.9	18.8 18.7 18.9 19.1	-0.2 4.3 3.4 3.1	2.5 2.6 2.9 3.4
1995	Q1	90.6	2.0	107.1	1.3			2.6 P
1994	Dec			107.6	2.9			
1995	Jan Feb Mar	··· ·· ··	 	106.2 107.6 107.4	1.9 1.9 1.3		··· ··· ··	 
	Apr May Jun	::		107.3 107.6 r <b>107.6</b>	1.7 1.3 1.1			
		Visible trade				Balance of	payments	
		Export volume	e 1	Import volume	<b>1</b>	Visible balance	Current balance	•
		1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 <b>1994</b>		94.2 100.0 101.2 103.7 107.4 r <b>118.1</b>	5.8 6.2 1.2 2.5 3.6 <b>10.0</b>	99.9 100.0 94.7 100.9 104.8 r <b>110.3</b>	8.1 0.1 -5.3 6.5 3.9 <b>5.2</b>	-24.7 -18.8 -10.3 -13.1 -13.4 -10.6	-22.5 -19.0 -8.2 -9.8 -11.8 <b>-0.2</b>	
1994	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	112.8 r 117.1 119.6 122.8	6.1 11.8 11.6 12.4	109.8 r 108.0 108.9 114.3	5.2 5.6 4.3 6.3	-3.1 -2.3 -2.2 -3.0	-1.2 -0.6 0.4 -0.5	
1995	Q1	124.6	10.5	110.2	0.4	-2.0	-0.4	
1994	Dec	120.7	14.0	116.7	6.7	-1.5		
1995	Jan Feb Mar	121.4 125.1 127.2	12.5 9.6 10.3	109.2 110.4 111.0	5.0 2.7 0.7	-0.8 -0.7 -0.5		

Apr May Jun

1994

199 1994 199

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

114.2 2.4 -1.4

119.6 7.4

5

10

# \*\*\* NOTE - FORMER TABLE 0.1 \*\*\*

This table has been renamed 0.5 due to the introduction of the Summary tables which now appear on the preceding pages. All references, therefore, to table 0.1 in *Employment Gazette* prior to this issue (August 1995) will point to *Background Economic* Indicators and not the Labour Force Survey in the UK.

	Contraction of the local division of the loc				offite R	inter boin
			Income			
	Index of - production OECD countries <sup>1</sup>		Real persona disposable income	1	Gross trading profits of companies <sup>4</sup>	
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
5 2 4 6 2 <b>2</b>	98.4 100.0 99.8 99.4 r 99.1 <b>103.7</b>	3.3 1.6 -0.2 -0.4 -0.3 <b>4.6</b>	98.2 100.0 99.9 r 102.2 103.9 <b>104.7</b>	4.9 1.8 -0.1 2.3 1.7 <b>0.8</b>	67.5 68.0 67.9 68.3 77.0 <b>88.8</b>	8.6 0.7 -0.1 0.6 12.7 <b>15.3</b>
2 9 9 2	101.1 r 103.1 104.8 106.1	1.9 4.2 5.3 6.3	104.5 104.2 105.0 105.2	0.4 -0.1 1.1 0.4	21.3 21.9 22.5 23.0	18.6 19.3 16.6 13.6
5	106.5	5.3	107.1	2.5	21.8	2.3
1	105.9 r 107.2	5.7 6.3	::	· · · · ·	··· ··	
6 7 3	106.2 106.5 106.9	6.3 6.1 5.3	  		··· ·· ··	··· ···
1						

0.5

	General government consumption at 1990 price	25	Stock changes 1990 prices <sup>7</sup>	Base lending rates + <sup>8</sup>	Effective exchange rate + <sup>1,9</sup>	
	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
.2	110.1	1.4	2.70	15.00		
.1	112.9	2.5	-1.80	14.00		
.0	115.8	2.6	-4.63	10.50		
.5	115.7	-0.1	-1.70	7.00		
.2	116.0	0.3	0.19	5.50	88.9	
.3	118.4	2.1	2.62	6.25	89.2	0.3
3	29.5	21	0.31	5 25	00.7	

-	110.4	2.1	2.02	0.25	09.2	0.3
3	29.5 29.6 29.6 29.6	2.1 1.2 0.9 0.7	0.31 0.66 0.32 1.33	5.25 5.25 5.75 6.25	90.7 89.1 87.9 89.1	  -1.2
9	29.6	0.2		6.75	87.2	-3.9
				6.25	89.1	
	··· ·· ··	 	  	6.25 6.75 6.75	88.5 87.4 85.6	 
				6.75 6.75 <b>6.75</b>	84.5 84.3 <b>84.1</b>	

Prices

Tax and price		Producer price index + 1,3,10									
index + 1.10		Materials and	d fuels	Home sales							
Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%						
110.6 119.7 126.2 129.8 131.4 <b>135.2</b>	7.1 8.2 5.4 2.8 1.3 <b>2.9</b>	100.0 97.8 97.4 101.8 <b>104.4</b>	-2.2 -0.4 4.5 <b>2.6</b>	100.0 105.4 108.7 113.0 <b>115.8</b>	5.4 3.1 4.0 <b>2.5</b>						
132.8 135.6 135.7 136.7	2.5 3.1 2.7 3.1	100.1 101.0 103.3 104.7	-0.6 -3.0 0.6 4.5	113.9 114.9 115.6 116.0	3.9 3.3 2.2 2.1						
		108.6	8.4	116.8	2.5						
137.2	3.1	111.0	8.5	117.5	2.5						
137.2 146.9 138.8	3.5 5.9 6.2	112.7 112.7 112.9 r	10.1 10.9 11.7	118.7 119.0 119.5	3.0 3.3 3.7						
140.3 141.0 <b>141.2</b>	6.0 3.9 <b>3.8</b>	114.2 114.8 P <b>115.1 P</b>	11.6 11.4 <b>11.0</b>	120.2 120.5 P <b>120.6 P</b>	3.9 4.1 <b>4.2</b>						

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 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.

## EMPLOYMENT .1 Workforce \*

		Employees	in employment				Self-employed HM persons Forces #		Work-related government	Workforce in employment	Workforce *
		Male		Female		All	(with or with employees)	out	training programmes -	++	
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +						-
UNITED Unadjust 1991 Ju So Do	KINGDOM ted for seasonal un ep ec	variation 11,530 11,447 11,362	1,015	10,731 10,664 10,710	4,739	22,262 22,112 22,072	3,408 3,362 3,316	297 297 295	353 338 355	26,320 26,109 26,037	28,561 28,560 28,588
1992 M Ju Si Di	lar un ep ec	11,258 11,240 11,077 11,015	1,145	10,678 10,698 10,512 10,587	4,844	21,936 21,938 21,589 21,601	3,270 3,230 3,234 3,192	293 290 284 280	363 325 317 356	25,862 25,783 25,425 25,428	28,570 28,461 28,272 28,412
1993 M Ju S D	lar un ep ec	10,940 10,980 11,025 10,969	1,113 1,128 1,144 1,163	10,542 10,648 10,649 10,717	4,812 4,881 4,870 4,980	21,482 21,629 21,674 21,686	3,141 3,189 3,196 3,245	275 271 267 258	354 311 306 329	25,252 25,400 25,442 25,517	28,249 28,265 28,354 28,300
1994 M Ju S D	lar un R ep R lec R	10,876 10,913 11,011 10,990	1,149 1,169 1,170 1,217	10,616 10,651 10,656 10,772	4,917 4,957 4,936 5,070	21,492 21,564 21,667 21,762	3,246 3,298 3,306 3,371	254 250 246 237	323 301 290 294	25,315 25,413 25,509 25,664	28,093 27,998 28,090 28,081
1995 M	lar R	10,929	1,213	10,670	4,995	21,599	3,341	233	286	25,460	27,858
UNITED Adjusted 1991 Ji S	KINGDOM d for seasonal vi un sep bec	ariation 11,514 11,419 11,350	1,049	10,706 10,693 10,665	4,799	22,220 22,112 22,014	3,398 3,352 3,305	297 297 295	353 338 355	26,269 26,100 25,969	28,571 28,547 28,520
1992 M J S	Mar un Sep Dec	11,296 11,230 11,050 11,005	1,122	10,712 10,674 10,541 10,544	4,802	22,008 21,904 21,591 21,549	3,259 3,219 3,229 3,178	293 290 284 280	363 325 317 356	25,923 25,739 25,421 25,363	28,578 28,474 28,255 28,341
1993 M J S D	Mar un Sep Dec	10,977 10,978 11,001 10,961	1,115 1,122 1,168 1,140	10,574 10,628 10,678 10,675	4,823 4,864 4,921 4,936	21,551 21,606 21,679 21,636	3,167 3,178 3,190 3,231	275 271 267 258	354 311 306 329	25,346 25,367 25,442 25,454	28,285 28,287 28,335 28,234
1994 M J S	Mar Iun R Sep R Dec R	10,917 10,915 10,983 10,979	1,151 1,174 1,191 1,194	10,643 10,633 10,684 10,721	4,926 4,943 4,984 5,019	21,560 21,547 21,667 21,699	3,272 3,288 3,301 3,358	254 250 246 237	323 301 290 294	25,409 25,385 25,504 25,588	28,131 28,031 28,066 28,007
1995 N	Mar R	10,981	1,218	10,708	5,013	21,689	3,367	233	286	25,576	27,923
GREAT	BRITAIN sted for seasona	I variation					0.010	207	222	25.666	27 808
1991 J S D	lun Sep Dec	11,253 11,170 11,085	1,049 981 1,044	10,467 10,399 10,440	4,703 4,632 4,734	21,719 21,569 21,524	3,310 3,270 3,224	297 297 295	318 336	25,454 25,379	27,801 27,829 27,812
1992 N J S E	Mar Iun Sep Dec	10,983 10,965 10,801 10,740	1,035 1,072 1,038 1,108	10,409 10,430 10,244 10,315	4,705 4,734 4,614 4,730	21,393 21,395 21,044 21,055	3,178 3,147 3,151 3,108	293 290 284 280	307 297 337	25,137 24,776 24,780	27,711 27,513 27,658
1993 N J S C	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,666 10,704 10,747 10,691	1,076 1,089 1,105 1,123	10,270 10,378 10,377 10,440	4,699 4,767 4,754 4,861	20,936 21,082 21,124 21,130	3,058 3,108 3,115 3,164	275 271 267 258	336 295 288 311	24,604 24,756 24,793 24,863	27,495 27,519 27,597 27,546
1994 N J S C	Mar Iun R Sep R Dec R	10,598 10,634 10,730 10,706	1,109 1,128 1,130 1,174	10,340 10,374 10,377 10,486	4,799 4,837 4,815 4,943	20,938 21,008 21,108 21,192	3,165 3,216 3,224 3,289	254 250 246 237	305 285 271 276	24,663 24,759 24,849 24,994	27,342 27,248 27,330 27,321
1995 N	Mar R	10,648	1,171	10,386	4,870	21,034	3,259	233	268	24,794	27,104
GREAT Adjuste 1991 J	BRITAIN ed for seasonal v lun Sep	ariation 11,236 11,142 11,074	1,032 1,016 1,023	10,441 10,427 10,397	4,674 4,693 4,690	21,677 21,569 21,470	3,306 3,260 3,213	297 297 295	333 318 336	25,613 25,445 25,314	27,816 27,792 27,765
1992 M	Mar Jun Sep	11,020 10,954 10,774	1,036 1,061 1,067 1,085	10,443 10,405 10,271 10,275	4,717 4,710 4,671 4,688	21,463 21,359 21,046 21,006	3,166 3,136 3,145 3,095	293 290 284 280	345 307 297 337	25,268 25,092 24,772 24,717	27,820 27,722 27,500 27,590
1993 M	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,702 10,702 10,724 10,683	1,078 1,083 1,129 1,100	10,302 10,356 10,405 10,400	4,710 4,750 4,805 4,817	21,004 21,058 21,128 21,084	3,083 3,098 3,109 3,150	275 271 267 258	336 295 288 311	24,698 24,721 24,792 24,803	27,531 27,538 27,581 27,483
1994 N	Var Jun R Sep R Dec R	10,639 10,635 10,703 10,695	1,111 1,134 1,150 1,152	10,366 10,354 10,404 10,437	4,809 4,823 4,864 4,892	21,005 20,989 21,107 21,133	3,191 3,206 3,219 3,276	254 250 246 237	305 285 271 276	24,756 24,730 24,843 24,921	27,379 27,277 27,309 27,247
1005	Mar B	10 699	1,176	10,424	4,888	21,122	3,285	233	268	24,909	27,166

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 seasonally adjusted.
 Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employments). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
 ## Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See *Employment Cazette*, 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.

GREA	TBRITAIN	All industries an	d services	Monufacturing	dustrias	Droduction indu	atria		THOUSAND
GITE	. Shirkin	(0-9)	u services	(2-4)	laustries	(1-4)	stries	industries (1-5)*	construction
SIC 1 Divisi	980 ons of classes	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	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 22,143 22,353 21,677	$\begin{array}{c} 6.099\\ 5.751\\ 5.418\\ 5.302\\ 5.254\\ 5.122\\ 5.049\\ 5.089\\ 5.080\\ 4.994\\ 4.599\end{array}$	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 5,806 5,658 5,658 5,548 5,548 5,566 5,537 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 6,919 6,830 6,622 6,531 6,587 6,594 6,494 5,994	7,907 7,470 7,087 6,936 6,639 6,639 6,659 6,659 6,650 6,613 6,516 6,613 6,516 6,011
1992	Jun	21,395	21,359	4,412	4,419	4,806	4,815	5,723	5,737
1992	Dec	21,055	21,006	4,274	4,267	4,653	4,645	5,552	5,538
1993	Jan Feb Mar	20,936	21,004	4,245 4,238 4,243	4,269 4,265 4,270	4,622 4,611 4,611	4,644 4,636 4,637	5,480	5,512
	Apr May Jun	21,082	21,058	4,235 4,234 4,269	4,265 4,263 4,277	4,596 4,587 4,615	4,627 4,618 4,624	5,476	5,492
	Jul Aug Sep	21,124	21,128	4,294 4,302 4,293	4,279 4,274 4,266	4,639 4,644 4,630	4,625 4,615 4,602	5,502	5,468
	Oct Nov Dec	21,130	21,084	4,300 4,300 4,256	4,278 4,276 4,252	4,636 4,633 4,583	4,613 4,608 4,578	5,453	5,443
1994	Jan Feb Mar	20,938	21,005	4,229 4,231 4,216	4,250 4,249 4,242	4,555 4,554 4,533	4,574 4,571 4,559	5,392	5,424
	Apr May Jun	21,008 R	20,989 R	4,215 4,217 4,227	4,241 4,238 4,233	4,530 4,527 4,534	4,555 4,549 4,542	5,398	5,413
	Jul Aug Sep	21,108 R	21,107 R	4,246 4,267 4,263	4,232 4,239 4,238	4,551 4,572 4,562	4,538 4,543 4,536	5,455	5,421
	Oct Nov Dec	21,192 R	21,133 R	4,255 4,273 4,271	4,235 4,252 4,267	4,552 4,567 4,562	4,530 4,545 4,557	5,432	5,420
1995	Jan Feb Mar	21,034 R	21,122 R	4,253 4,259 4,256	4,274 4,278 4,282	4,542 4,546 4,540	4,562 4,564 4,566	5,383	5,416
	Apr P May P			4,250 <b>4,263</b>	4,272 <b>4,280</b>	4,530 <b>4,541</b>	4,552 <b>4,561</b>		

GREA	TBRITAIN			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
SIC 1 Divisi	980 ons or classes	Service Industri (6-9)* All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Agriculture forestry and fishing (01-03)	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and processing (11-14)	Electricity, gas, other energy and water supply (15-17)	Metal manufact- uring, ore and other mineral extraction (21-24)	Chemicals and man-made fibres (25-26)	Mechanical engineering	Office machin- ery, electrical engineering and instruments (33-34-37)			
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	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	356 343 319 310 302 297 296 291 285 281	544 507 462 445 431 393 367 357 357 373 386 337	383 367 345 343 339 328 320 320 325 331 327 309	901 844 768 750 758 743 740 760 760 767 744 682	862 815 788 786 784 759 744 741 737 737 722 667			
1992	Jun	15,412	15,361	261	132	265	317	310	643	624			
1992	Dec	15,259	15,216	252	121	257	300	302	612	599			
1993	Jan Feb Mar	15,211	15,236	255	119 117 116	256 255 251	300 298 296	302 302 303	610 607 606	598 599 598			
	Apr May Jun	15,349	15,308	258	110 105 100	251 250 248	295 295 293	303 303 304	606 605 606	597 596 600			
	Jul Aug Sep	15,349	15,409	252	99 96 95	247 245 243	292 293 295	303 303 302	606 609 602	601 597 598			
	Oct Nov Dec	15,438	15,393	248	93 93 86	242 239 241	290 288 287	301 299 299	600 599 593	606 602 597			
1994	Jan Feb Mar	15,309	15,334	247	85 83 81	240 238 237	287 288 287	297 296 296	593 592 591	598 600 599			
	Apr May Jun	15,363 R	15,329 R	247	79 78 78	236 233 232	286 286 285	292 288 283	587 589 589	601 602 603			
	Jul Aug Sep	15,387 R	15,440 R	245	77 76 74	230 228 226	284 283 281	284 282 278	591 593 595	602 606 607			
	Oct Nov Dec	15,526 R	15,469 R	243	72 72 72	223 221 219	283 284 286	279 279 278	597 597 601	607 608 610			
1995	Jan Feb Mar	15,418 R	15,463 R	244 P	72 72 73	216 214 212	285 284 284	279 278 277	600 600 601	610 609 623			
	Apr P May P				72 73	208 <b>207</b>	281 <b>279</b>	276 <b>278</b>	605 <b>608</b>	614 <b>618</b>			

.

# EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain \*



# EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain .2

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN		SEASONALLY A	EASONALLY ADJUSTED													
SIC 19	80	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s. (31)	Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction (50)*	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63,67)						
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun			410 385 344 322 328 319 322 334 334 334 315 283		614 577 548 547 550 555 555 544 547 515 515 478 415	500 473 469 472 476 488 499 519 533 541 484	510 495 481 477 480 469 476 479 488 483 463	1,100 1,038 1,017 1,013 995 964 982 1,019 1,055 1,060 965	1,112 1,115 1,125 1,157 1,150 1,135 1,139 1,169 1,207 1,199 1,132						
1992	Jun	226	195	270	502	414	465	453	923	1,095						
1992	Dec	209	184	258	497	406	455	446	893	1,068						
1993	Jan Feb Mar	203 205 208	184 183 182	257 257 258	498 494 494	409 409 416	457 458 459	447 450 451	875	1,069						
	Apr May Jun	206 203 202	181 180 180	259 260 261	490 484 490	416 419 426	461 464 465	450 449 448	868	1,082						
	Jul Aug Sep	199 196 197	179 178 176	260 260 261	491 486 485	428 430 433	476 475 465	447 448 453	866	1,090						
	Oct Nov Dec	199 199 200	180 180 175	262 262 262	492 491 488	435 437 435	463 463 467	453 455 451	864	1,081						
1994	Jan Feb Mar	199 201 200	173 172 172	262 260 263	487 485 473	433 432 436	467 468 471	455 455 451	866	1,079						
	Apr May Jun	199 198 196	169 168 169	265 266 265	481 480 480	430 429 427	471 470 472	460 460 459	872	1,083						
	Jul Aug Sep	195 195 196	168 167 165	267 268 267	482 484 480	431 430 431	471 474 479	460 461 459	885	1,092						
	Oct Nov Dec	196 197 199	164 163 162	270 272 274	478 479 478	431 431 431	481 485 486	454 456 462	864	1,094						
1995	Jan Feb Mar	199 200 200	163 163 162	277 279 279	478 482 477	431 429 428	487 490 489	461 460 462	850	1,087						
	Apr P May P	200 <b>202</b>	161 <b>160</b>	279 <b>278</b>	485 <b>479</b>	424 <b>427</b>	486 <b>490</b>	461 <b>459</b>		1						
GREA	TBRITAIN	SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED		and the second second											
		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 19 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	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	2,069 2,001 1,982 2,032 2,062 2,079 2,083 2,159 2,260	891 920 911 960 994 995 1,000 1,078 1,169	973 930 900 895 887 865 851 870 902	429 427 424 424 419 412 413 430 438	1,706 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,140 2,253 2,431 2,595	1,842 1,824 1,861 1,880 1,864 1,871 1,911 1,922 1,863	1,552 1,534 1,526 1,535 1,547 1,581 1,631 1,680 1,711	1,251 1,262 1,251 1,254 1,303 1,313 1,337 1,389 1,418	1,274 1,295 1,302 1,384 1,465 1,526 1,594 1,698 1,656						

1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	2:001 1,982 2:032 2:062 2:079 2:083 2:159 2:260 2:325 2:315	920 911 960 994 995 1,000 1,169 1,1225 1,198	930 900 895 885 865 861 870 902 925 901	427 424 419 412 413 430 438 436 428	1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,253 2,431 2,595 2,699 2,628	1,824 1,861 1,864 1,871 1,911 1,922 1,863 1,932 1,948	1,534 1,526 1,535 1,547 1,581 1,631 1,680 1,711 1,726 1,702	1.251 1.254 1.313 1.313 1.337 1.389 1.418 1.450 1.493	1,302 1,384 1,465 1,526 1,594 1,6598 1,656 1,640 1,654
1992	Jun	2,309	1,180	884	409	2,607	1,796	1,832	1,552	1,696
1992	Dec	2,248	1,176	871	380	2,600	1,813	1,804	1,555	1,696
1993	Jan Feb Mar	2,249	1,178	868	377	2,635	1,790	1,822	1,555	1,697
	Apr May Jun	2,255	1,167	866	372	2,662	1,796	1,830	1,563	1,715
	Jul Aug Sep	2,273	1,189	866	367	2,690	1,802	1,831	1,570	1,731
	Oct Nov Dec	2,284	1,183	857	364	2,694	1,786	1,827	1,577	1,737
1994	Jan Feb Mar	2,282	1,168	849	358	2,672	1,768	1,828	1,583	1,751
	Apr May Jun	2,292	1,180	849	356	2,668	1,757	1,837	1,567 R	1,737
	Jul Aug Sep	2,300	1,200	848	354	2,722	1,764	1,833	1,561 R	1,765
	Oct Nov Dec	2,307	1,206	848	345	2,750	1,749 R	1,834	1,559 R	1,778
1995	Jan Feb <b>Mar</b>	2,299	1,236	849	337	2,756	1,738 R	1,830 R	1,555 R	1,778
	Apr									

2: Estimates 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, please sea Tables 1.3 and 1.4. These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are excluded. A discontinuitly 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 interpretation 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. Please see the acticle in *Employment Gazette*, pp 117-126, April 1993 for further details.

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# EMPLOYMENT 1.3

GREAT BRITAIN	Division,	May 1994			Mar 1995			Apr 1995	P		May 1995	P	THOUSANL
SIC 1980	group or AH	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Femaloc	A11
Production industries	1-4	3,196.0	1,331.0	4,526.9	3,211.2	1,329.0	4,540.2	3.206.9	1.323.0	4.529.9	3.217.5	1 323 4	4 540 9
Manufacturing industries	2-4	2,958.0	1,259.4	4,217.4	2,990.4	1,265.7	4,256.1	2,988.2	1.261.3	4.249.5	2,999.9	1 262 7	4 262 6
Energy and water supply Coalextraction and solid fuels	<b>1</b> 111	<b>238.0</b> 15.8	<b>71.5</b> 1.7	<b>309.5</b> 17.5	<b>220.8</b> 13.2	<b>63.2</b> 1.3	<b>284.1</b> 14.5	<b>218.7</b> 13.0	<b>61.7</b> 1.2	<b>280.4</b> 14.2	<b>217.6</b> 13.0	<b>60.7</b> 1.2	<b>278.4</b> 14.2
gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	47.7	9.9	57.6	47.8	9.1	57.0	46.9	9.5	56.4	47.0	94	56.4
Gas	161 162	79.7 47.6	25.6	105.3	75.2	24.2	99.4	74.3	23.0	97.3	74.0	22.8	96.8
Watersupplyindustry	17	35.4	11.5	46.9	33.0	11.6	44.6	32.9	14.3	54.9 44.1	40.1 33.0	13.9 11.0	53.9 44.0
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	428.1	144.2	572.3	419.2	141.1	560.3	416.6	139.2	555.8	416.9	130.6	556 E
Extraction of metal ores and minerals Metal manufacture	21/23	20.9	4.4	25.3	21.3	4.8	26.1	21.0	4.7	25.6	20.4	4.6	25.0
Non-metallic minoral products		00.0	14.7	113.2	97.5	15.1	112.5	96.9	14.7	111.6	97.1	14.8	111.9
Chambed industry (see a 1 //	24	112.7	35.1	147.8	110.7	34.3	145.0	109.7	33.1	142.7	109.9	33.6	143.5
chemical moustry/man-made fibres	25/26	196.0	90.0	286.0	189.7	86.9	276.6	189.1	86.8	275.8	189.5	86.6	276.1
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,436.5	381.4	1,817.9	1,472.5	387.9	1,860.4	1,467.2	386.9	1,854.0	1,475.3	387.9	1,863.2
Metal goods nes	31	210.0	55.8	265.8	221.8	56.0	277.8	223.1	56.1	279.2	223.1	55.7	278.8
Mechanical engineering	32	492.9	94.0	586.9	500.9	96.3	597.2	504.7	96.7	601.4	509.5	96.5	605.9
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	45.3	17.5	62.8	44.8	19.6	64.5	44.6	18.8	63.4	43.2	18.5	61.8
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	308.1	144.2	452.3	323.6	145.5	469.0	319.2	144.7	463.0	301 7	147.1	469.9
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	82.9	32.9	115.8	90.9	33.7	124.7	80.2	22.6	100.0	00.5	147.1	400.0
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	36.2	17.0	52.0	05.0	10.0	124.7	09.5	32.0	122.0	90.5	33.8	124.3
Telecommunications equipment	344	86.9	35.7	122.6	90.2	36.6	52.4 126.8	33.8 90.1	17.2	51.0 126.7	34.2 90.3	17.5	51.7
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	345 346-348	59.4 42.7	38.9	98.3	62.2	38.7	100.9	62.0	38.7	100.6	62.7	39.2	101.9
Motor vehicles and parts	35	175.2	22.0	107.2	170.7	19.5	04.2	43.9	19.6	63.5	44.1	19.4	63.5
Other transport oguipmont	20	110.2	22.0	197.5	1/9./	21.5	201.2	178.6	21.8	200.5	180.3	22.1	202.4
	30	149.1	19.5	168.5	144.7	19.2	163.9	141.7	19.2	160.9	141.4	18.9	160.3
instrument engineering	37	55.8	28.5	84.3	57.0	29.8	86.9	55.2	29.5	84.7	56.1	29.1	85.2
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,093.4	733.8	1,827.2	1,098.7	736.7	1,835.4	1,104.4	735.3	1,839.7	1,107.7	735.2	1,842.8
Food, drink and tobacco Food Alcoholic, softdrink and tobacco	<b>41/42</b> 411-423	<b>288.2</b> 235.9	<b>185.9</b> 164.8	<b>474.1</b> 400.6	<b>281.5</b> 234.2	<b>182.6</b> 163.5	<b>464.2</b> 397.6	<b>289.9</b> 240.7	<b>186.0</b> 165.1	<b>475.9</b> 405.8	<b>288.3</b> 240.8	<b>184.3</b> 164.0	<b>472.6</b> 404.8
manufacture	424-429	52.3	21.1	73.4	47.4	19.2	66.6	49.2	20.9	70.1	47.5	20.3	67.8
Textiles	43	92.4	72.6	165.0	94.3	72.1	166.4	90.4	72.6	163.0	90.4	73.2	163.5
Leather and leather goods	44	9.6	6.7	16.3	9.7	6.5	16.1	9.5	6.1	15.6	9.5	6.2	15.7
Footwear and clothing	45	71.7	171.6	243.4	71.1	174.7	245.8	70.1	172.7	242.8	69.7	173.2	242.9
Clothing, hats, gloves and fur goods	451 453/456	16.6 38.7	16.6 135.8	33.1	16.3	15.9	32.1	16.3	15.8	32.1	16.5	16.0	32.4
Householdtextiles	455	16.5	19.2	35.7	15.6	19.0	34.6	38.3 15.4	137.8	176.1 34.5	37.8 15.4	138.3 18.9	176.1 34.3
Timber and wooden furniture	46	162.3	42.1	204.4	164.8	42.7	207.4	164.8	42.7	207.4	168.0	43.6	2117
Woodenfurniture	461-466 467	68.9 93.4	14.5 27.5	83.4 121.0	63.6 101.1	14.4	78.1	64.0	14.2	78.2	64.5	14.6	79.2
Paper, printing and publishing	47	284.1	175.5	450.6	201 4	177.0	450.0	005.0	20.4	129.2	103.5	29.0	132.5
Pulp, paper, board and derived	471 470	04.7	05.5	409.0	201.4	177.8	459.2	285.0	1/5.3	460.3	284.6	175.2	459.7
Printingandpublishing	471-472 475	84.7 199.3	35.5 140.1	120.2 339.4	86.8 194.7	37.0 140.7	123.8 335.4	87.0 198.0	37.1 138.1	124.1	86.7 197.9	37.1	123.8
Rubber and plastics	48	150.6	49.3	199.9	162.4	51.1	213.4	160.8	50.7	211 5	162.4	50.5	212.0
Other manufacturing industries	49	34.6	30.1	64.6	33.6	29.2	62.9	24.0	20.1	60.4	24.0	50.5	212.9
			00.1	04.0	00.0	23.2	02.0	34.0	29.1	63.1	34.8	29.0	63.9

P Provisional R Revised



# **1.4** EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: March 1995

THOUSAND

Em	ploy	lees	iı

	Division	Mar 1004					Dec 1994		Second Second	Mar 1995				
GREAT BRITAIN	Class or	Male		Fomale		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female	and the	All
	Group	Male	Daut times	All	Port time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
SIC 1980		AII	1 100 0	10 340 5	4 799 2	20 938.3	10.706.4R	10,485.6R	21,192.0R	10,648.0R	1,171.0R	10,385.8R	4,870.1R	21,033.9R
All industries and services #	0-9	10,597.0	1,109.0	53.9	21.8	236.8	175.1	58.4	233.5	179.7	30.7	53.7	21.2	233.4
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0	162.9	29.0	55.5	21.0									
Production and construction industries	1-5	3,914.1	72.9	1,478.2	331.0	5,392.4	3,952.1	1,479.8	5,432.0	3,916.2	71.1	1,466.4	329.8	5,382.6
Production industries of which, manufacturing industries	<b>1-4</b> 2-4	<b>3,191.7</b> 2,947.1	<b>58.7</b> 56.9	<b>1,340.8</b> 1,268.9	<b>273.9</b> 259.6	<b>4,532.5</b> 4,216.1	<b>3,219.3</b> 2,994.3	<b>1,342.5</b> 1,276.7	<b>4,561.8</b> 4,271.0	<b>3,211.2</b> 2,990.4	<b>56.9</b> 55.3	<b>1,329.0</b> 1,265.7	272.7 260.4	4,540.2 4,256.1
Service industries #	6-9	6,500.8	1,006.5	8,808.3	4,446.4	15,309.1	6,579.1R	8,947.3R	15,526.4R	6,552.1R	1,069.3R	8,865.8R	4,519.18	15,417.9H
Agriculture and horticulture	01	171.1	29.2	51.3	20.8	222.5	163.4	55.8	219.2	167.9	30.2	51.1	20.2	219.0
Energy and water supply Coal extraction and solid fuels	<b>1</b> 111	<b>244.6</b> 19.5	<b>1.8</b> 0.2	<b>71.9</b> 1.9	<b>14.3</b> 0.4	<b>316.5</b> 21.4	<b>225.0</b> 13.5	<b>65.8</b> 1.3	<b>290.8</b> 14.8	<b>220.8</b> 13.2	<b>1.6</b> 0.2	<b>63.2</b> 1.3	12.3 0.3	14.5
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas/mineral oil processing Electricity Gas Water supply industry	13/14 161 162 17	47.9 82.4 46.9 35.9	0.5 0.6 0.4 0.2	9.7 25.7 20.5 11.3	0.9 5.6 5.2 1.8	57.7 108.1 67.4 47.3	47.7 76.8 41.0 34.7	9.5 24.8 15.9 11.7	57.3 101.5 56.8 46.4	47.8 75.2 40.4 33.0	0.5 0.5 0.3 0.1	9.1 24.2 14.5 11.6	0.8 5.2 3.7 1.9	99.4 54.9 44.6
Other mineral and ore extraction, etc	2	433.0	3.0	148.8	21.5	581.8	421.1	140.8	561.9	419.2	2.8	141.1	18.8	560.3
Extraction of metal ores and minerals Metal manufacture	<b>21/23</b> 22	<b>21.0</b> 100.8	<b>0.2</b> 0.7	<b>4.5</b> 14.2	<b>1.1</b> 1.9	<b>25.5</b> 115.0	<b>20.9</b> 97.5	<b>4.1</b> 15.0	<b>25.0</b> 112.5	<b>21.3</b> 97.5	<b>0.2</b> 0.5	<b>4.8</b> 15.1	<b>1.3</b> 2.2	<b>26.1</b> 112.5
Non-metallic mineral products	24	110.5	0.7	36.2	5.8	146.7	111.8	34.4	146.2	110.7	0.9	34.3	5.2	145.0
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	200.6	1.4	93.9	12.6	294.5	191.0	87.2	278.2	189.7	1.1	86.9	10.1	276.6
Metal goods engineering, vehicles	3	1,436.7	20.9	380.5	68.1	1,817.1	1,461.7	384.9	1,846.6	1,472.5	18.3	387.9	68.8	1,860.4
Metal goods nes	31	207.0	3.4	54.5	13.3	261.5	218.7	55.9	274.6	221.8	4.1	56.0	13.4	277.8
Mechanical engineering	32	490.7	5.9	95.1	21.0	585.8	504.2	95.9	600.1	500.9	6.4	96.3	21.4	597.2
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	44.5	0.5	18.1	2.1	62.6	44.6	19.2	63.8	44.8	0.4	19.6	2.1	64.5
Electrical and electronic engineering	34	306.2	4.5	143.6	21.3	449.7	319.3	143.8	463.2	323.6	4.6	145.5	21.0	469.0
Wires, cables, batteries and other electrical equipment Industrial electrical equipment Telecommunications equipment Other electronic equipment Lichtica (Aprilance/Installation	341/342 343 344 345 346-348	81.9 36.1 86.1 60.1 42.0	1.1 0.6 0.9 1.3 0.5	32.5 16.7 36.0 38.9 19.4	4.4 2.3 4.4 6.9 3.3	114.4 52.8 122.0 99.0 61.5	90.7 36.3 89.2 59.2 43.9	33.2 16.6 36.3 37.3 20.4	123.9 52.9 125.5 96.6 64.3	90.9 35.6 90.2 62.2 44.6	0.9 0.4 0.8 1.9 0.6	33.7 16.8 36.6 38.7 19.5	4.7 2.8 4.1 6.2 3.3	124.7 52.4 126.8 100.9 64.2
Motor vehicles and parts	35	178.3	1.5	22.2	2.3	200.5	176.7	21.5	198.2	179.7	0.9	21.5	2.5	201.2
Other transport equipment	36	154.2	3.5	19.6	1.9	173.8	142.7	18.9	161.6	144.7	0.7	19.2	1.8	163.9
	37	55.7	1.5	27.4	6.2	83.2	55.4	29.6	85.0	57.0	1.2	29.8	6.5	86.9
Other menufacturing industries	4	1 077.5	33.0	739.7	170.1	1,817.2	1,111.6	751.0	1,862.5	1,098.7	34.2	736.7	172.9	1,835.4
Coner manufacturing industries	41/42	281.0	10.1	184.2	61.1	465.2	289.8	191.9	481.7	281.5	11.1	182.6	61.3	464.2
Food Alcoholic soft drink and tobacco	411-423	232.1	9.4	164.3	58.1	396.5	241.2	172.9	414.1	234.2	10.5	103.5	1 9	66.6
manufacture	424-429	48.9	0.7	19.9	3.0	68.7	48.6	19.0	67.6	47.4	0.6	79.2	12.2	166.4
Textiles	43	93.0	2.7	76.3	14.5	169.3	94.4	75.0	169.3	94.3	2.0	12.1	17	16.1
Leather and leather goods	44	9.9	0.3	6.7	1.8	16.6	9.6	6.7	16.3	9.7	0.5	174.7	24.3	245.8
Footwear and clothing Footwear Clothing,hats,gloves and fur goods	<b>45</b> 451 453/456 455	72.9 16.3 40.6 16.0	4.0 0.5 3.0 0.5	177.4 16.5 141.6 19.2	20.8 1.1 17.2 2.5	250.3 32.9 182.2 35.2	71.9 16.2 39.5 16.3	176.7 16.2 141.2 19.3	248.7 32.4 180.6 35.6	16.3 39.2 15.6	0.4 2.2 0.5	15.9 139.8 19.0	1.1 20.7 2.4	32.1 179.0 34.6
Timber and wooden furniture Timber industries Wooden furniture	<b>46</b> 461-466 467	<b>163.0</b> 68.2 94.7	<b>2.5</b> 0.8 1.7	<b>41.6</b> 14.5 27.2	<b>10.9</b> 3.8 7.1	<b>204.6</b> 82.7 121.9	<b>166.1</b> 65.1 101.0	<b>41.9</b> 14.6 27.4	<b>208.0</b> 79.7 128.4	<b>164.8</b> 63.6 101.1	<b>2.9</b> 1.2 1.7	<b>42.7</b> 14.4 28.2	<b>10.1</b> 3.9 6.2	<b>207.4</b> 78.1 129.4
Paper, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived produc Printing and publishing	<b>47</b> cts471-472 475	<b>276.3</b> 81.2 195.1	8.9 1.2 7.7	<b>173.1</b> 33.8 139.3	<b>38.8</b> 5.7 33.1	<b>449.4</b> 115.1 334.4	<b>284.0</b> 88.5 195.5	<b>177.0</b> 37.3 139.3	<b>461.0</b> 3 125.8 7 335.2	<b>281.4</b> 8 86.8 2 194.7	10.0 1.4 8.7	<b>177.8</b> 37.0 140.7	<b>39.5</b> 6.7 32.8	<b>459.2</b> 123.8 335.4
Rubber and plastics	48	147.6	3.0	50.6	13.8	198.2	2 161.3	51.3	3 212.7	7 162.4	2.6	51.1	14.1	213.4
Other manufacturing industries	49	33.9	1.5	29.7	8.5	63.5	34.4	30.3	64.7	33.6	5 1.4	29.2	9.8	62.8
Construction	5	722.4	14.2	137.4	57.	859.8	3 732.8	3 137.4	4 870.2	2 705.0	) 14.2	137.4	57.1	842.4
Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs	6	2,033.6	441.6	2,438.2	1,519.6	6 4,471.7	2,103.3	2,544.9	4,648.2	2 2,086.6	475.9	2,470.3	1,559.5	4,556.9
Wholesale distribution	61	574.6	32.5	270.2	2 78.0	844.9	582.1	1 271.	2 853.3	3 575.4	4 33.1	265.0	79.4	840.4
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc Timber and building materials Motor vehicles, parts and accessories	611/612 613 6148	76.1 89.7 29.7	2.7 2.9 1.1	30.4 23.9 12.9	7. 7. 3.	7 106.9 5 113.0 5 42.7	5 76.1 6 85.8 7 31.5	28.5 23.4 5 13.0	5 104.6 4 109.2 0 44.5	6 75.1 2 86.6 5 30.9	3.0 5 2.7 9 0.9	28.5 22.9 13.3	9.2 9.6.7 3.9	103.6 109.5 44.2
Other machinery, industrial and transport equipment Household goods/clothing Food, drink and tobacco Pharmaceutical and other goods	6149 615/616 617 618/619	98.8 58.8 146.3 75.2	3 3.2 3 3.3 3 10.9 2 8.4	42.7 36.8 69.7 54.3	8 10. 10. 25. 15.	0 141.5 95.6 215.5 2 129.5	5 100.0 5 58.7 5 152.5 5 77.5	0         42.0           7         38.1           5         69.0           5         55.5	6 142.0 2 96.9 6 222. 9 133.3	6 100.8 9 60.4 1 147.8 3 73.8	B 3.7 4 3.4 B 12.2 B 7.9	42.8 4 36.4 2 66.1 9 55.0	8 8.5 4 10.5 1 25.9 0 14.8	143.5 96.8 213.9 128.9

GREATBRITAIN	Division Class or	Mar 1994		2210	100000		Dec 199	4		Mar 199	5	1.0.5		
	Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Section 1	Female		All
SIC 1980		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time	-
Dealing in scrap and waste materials	62	13.9	0.9	2.4	1.0	16.3	14.4	2.4	16.8	14.8	0.9	2.6	1.1	17.4
Commission agents	63	22.4	1.0	15.3	3.8	37.8	24.8	17.3	42.1	25.8	1.0	18.1	4.4	43.9
Retail distribution Food	64/65 641	863.7	224.2	1,399.8	913.5	2,263.5	896.2	1,467.7	2,363.9	875.8	236.9	1,402.6	930.4	2.278.4
Confectionery, tobacco, etc Dispensing and other chemists	642	31.3	17.3	457.7	351.8 65.3	694.3 116.5	243.4 34.3	469.4 90.0	712.9 124.4	242.1 36.2	103.6 20.5	462.7 87.8	362.8 66.2	704.8
Clothing, footwear and leather goods Retail household textiles/goods	645/646	45.0	15.7	105.2	64.5 116.9	125.8 222.4	21.6 45.4	115.4 183.2	136.9 228.6	19.7 41.6	6.4 12.2	107.2 171.6	67.3 113.4	126.9
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations	651/650	107.0	22.9	126.3	71.0	261.4	130.6	119.5	250.1	130.1	25.9	120.7	67.9	250.9
Other retail distribution	653-656	197.0	20.4 46.9	77.4 370.6	29.7 214.3	274.4 568.6	199.4 221.5	76.9 413.3	276.3 634.7	198.7 207.3	19.4 48.9	76.1	30.1	274.8
Hotels and catering Restaurants snack hars cafes etc.	66	416.4	175.2	713.6	507.7	1,130.0	439.4	749.2	1,188.6	449.7	196.2	745.7	528.8	1,195.4
Public houses and bars	662	100.3	43.0 60.3	216.1	119.4 181.8	287.0 316.3	125.0 103.3	182.4 225.7	307.4 329.0	125.3 109.2	48.9 64.5	178.8	124.8	304.2 335 g
Canteens and messes	664	37.2	33.4 7.2	81.3 75.3	69.0 43.3	132.9 112.4	54.2 39.8	81.3 78.8	135.5 118.6	54.0 40.4	35.7 10.7	81.7 77.4	69.9 45.1	135.8
short stay accommodation	665/667	111.4	31.3	169.9	94.2	281.4	117.1	181.0	298.1	120.7	36.4	181.1	100.6	301.7
Repair of consumer goods and Vehicles	67	142.4	7.0	26.0	15.0	170.0								
Transport and communication	7	912.4	42.6	201 6	15.0	179.3	146.5	37.0	183.5	145.1	7.8	36.2	15.4	181.4
Railways	71	105.6	42.0	12.6	//.0	1,204.0	905.2	287.4	1,192.6	892.2	49.5	287.9	80.9	1,180.1
Other inland transport	72	322.4	21.0	57.4	1.4	119.2	101.0	13.6	114.6	100.0	1.2	14.1	1.6	114.1
Sea transport /		022.4	21.0	57.4	21.5	379.8	326.8	57.0	383.8	325.7	24.6	56.8	22.6	382.5
Supporting services to transport	74/76	73.5	3.4	20.6	3.4	94.1	70.9	20.8	91.7	68.8	3.3	20.3	3.4	89.1
Airtransport	75	42.2	0.6	24.7	3.3	67.0	42.4	25.7	68.1	42.5	1.1	26.9	3.9	69.4
Miscellaneous transport and storage	77	100.2	4.3	85.7	21.2	185.9	104.4	85.5	189.9	102.5	5.5	86.9	22.6	189.4
Postal services and Telecommunications	79	268.4	12.0	89.5	26.0	259.0	250.0	04.7						
Postal services Telecommunications	7901 7902	147.9	11.3	43.5	20.1	191.4	146.4	<b>84.</b> 7 43.6	344.5 189.9	<b>252.7</b> 146.5	<b>13.8</b> 12.9	<b>82.9</b> 44.0	<b>26.9</b> 20.9	335.6 190.5
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	8	1.323.4	95.8	1.344.5	369.6	2 667 9	1 376.0	41.1	154.5	106.2	0.9	38.9	5.9	145.1
Banking and finance	81	218.4	4.7	336.3	83.4	554 7	212.7	1,380.4	2,756.4	1,367.6	108.1	1,379.4	373.4	2,746.9
Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	814 815	158.8 59.6	2.0	228.1	52.9	387.0	153.2	224.6	377.8	152.5	5.5 2.2	<b>334.4</b> 224.1	<b>84.9</b> 55.3	<b>549.0</b> 376.6
Insurance, except social security	82	140.4	9.2	129.0	21.2	269.4	139.2	131.2	270.5	126.6	3.3	110.2	29.5	172.4
Business services	83	812.9	65.2	758.1	222.2	1.571.0	862.9	790.5	1 653 4	858.4	9.7	702.0	22.2	265.2
Activities auxiliary to banking and finance	831	30.9	0.4	19.5	2.4	50.4	32.4	20.8	53.2	34.2	0.0	01.1	222.1	1,651.2
House and estate agents	832 834	46.1 41.0	1.6 6.2	57.1 57.1	14.5 23.2	103.2 98.1	45.0 40.1	54.9 58.5	99.8	43.1	1.5	51.8	12.0	55.3 94.9
Accountants, auditors, tax experts	835 836	50.5 73.0	3.9 2.8	157.0 96.1	32.0 24.5	207.5	52.8	159.3	212.2	54.6	4.1	161.6	23.4 33.4	97.1 216.2
Professional and technical services nes	837	139.0	4.9	69.3	23.7	208.3	138.2	67.1	205.3	141 4	5.7	94.5	25.7	163.4
Computer services	838 8394	25.3 101.4	1.6 2.1	21.1 55.3	4.5 15.2	46.4	24.0	22.2	46.2	25.1	0.9	23.3	3.7	208.3
Business services nes Central offices not allocable elsewhere	8395 8396	288.4 17.2	40.8 0.9	213.1 12.4	79.1 3.2	501.5 29.6	336.8	244.8	581.6	322.8	50.4	247.3	78.7	170.0 570.1
Renting of movables	84	76.1	7.3	34.6	11.7	110.7	81.0	34.6	115.6	80.2	6.9	24.2	12.2	27.5
Construction machinery and equipment	841/843-849 842	41.1 35.0	6.8 0.5	28.4 6.1	10.2 1.5	69.5 41.2	45.6 35.3	28.5	74.1	44.8	6.1	28.4	10.6	73.3
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	75.7	9.5	86.4	31.0	162.1	79.2	89.0	168.3	77 7	10.1	80.3	2.0	41.2
Other services	9 2	2,231.4	426.5	4,734.0	2,479.6	6,965.4	2,194.6R	4,734.7R	6.929.3R	2.205.7R	435.8B	4 728 2B	2 505 3R	6 033 00
Public administration and defence +	91	700.5	41.2	627.4	189.2	1,327.9	671.4R	606.8R	1,278.2R	669.7R	40.9R	605.3B	191 9B	1 274 95
security	9111/9190	206.6	7.8	307.1	85.3	513.7	182.0	289.2	471.2	182.0	7.3	289.1	85.2	471.0
Justice police fire services	9112	180.5	15.7	202.4	78.7	382.9	175.2R	196.3R	371.5R	174.6R	16.1R	195.6R	80.7R	370.2R
National defence	912-914 915	78.6	0.5	81.4 36.6	20.4 4.8	316.2 115.2	237.2 77.0	85.6 35.6	322.9 112.6	236.9R 76.2	16.8R 0.6	85.4 35.2	21.2R 4.9	322.3R
Sanitary services Refuse disposal sanitation and	92	168.0	56.8	278.8	234.2	446.8	174.1	287.8	461.9	177.3	64.0	286.7	236.5	463.9
similarservices	9211/9212	72.7	2.7	18.0 .	7.3	90.7	74.3	17.4	91.7	73.6	4.0	17.2	8.3	90.8
Education	9230	95.3	54.2	260.8	227.0	356.1	99.8	270.4	370.2	103.7	59.9	269.4	228.2	373.1
Research and development	93	541.3	140.4	1,318.9	722.8	1,860.2	533.5	1,332.8	1,866.2	535.4R	136.5R	1,327.5R	731.4R	1,863.0R
Nedical and other health services	94	200.0	0.8	30.9	4.9	83.9	52.8	30.7	83.5	50.0	0.7	28.8	5.6	78.8
other services	96	190.5	40.2	769.1	688.7	1,585.7	282.8R	1,277.6R	1,560.4R	283.9R	63.8R	1,276.1R	676.9R	1,559.9R
Social welfare, etc Trade unions, business, professional and	9611	122.9	29.8	685.8	404.8	<b>948.6</b> 808.8	126.6	<b>784.8</b> 699.9	970.9 826.5	<b>191.4</b> 131.2	<b>54.2</b> 33.5	<b>790.0</b> 703.1	<b>462.5</b> 417.0	<b>981.4</b> 834.3
religious organisations Other community services	963-966	28.4	6.0	35.1	13.1	63.4	28.4	34.5	62.9	29.4	6.4	34.6	13.3	64.0
ecreational and cultural services	97	253 5	62.0	97.2 262 E	125.9	70.4	31.0	50.5	81.4	30.7	14.3	52.4	32.2	83.1
Libraries, museums, art galleries etc Sport and other recreational services	977 979	19.7	3.1	46.4	22.6	66.1	19.9	47.6	67.5	19.9	<b>64.9</b> 3.3	<b>261.9</b> 48.2	<b>139.0</b> 24.2	<b>509.0</b> 68.1
ersonal services #	98	46.4	8.9	150.0	57.4	196.4	40.1	154.0	337.7	1/6.7	57.3	165.9	101.8	342.6
Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners Hairdressing and beauty parlours	981 9820	15.8	2.0	32.5	15.8	48.3	17.2	32.6	49.8	51.1 18.7	3.1	152.0 34.1	61.5 18.4	<b>203.0</b> 52.8
Personal services nes	989	20.5	5.1	19.4	7.7	39.9	20.8	20.3	41.1	21.0	6.0	20.2	35.0 8.2	109.0 41.2

Note: Figures for certain industries are not sh
 + Members of HM Forces are excluded.
 # Domestic servants are excluded.

# EMPLOYMENT in employment: March 1995

1.4 OUSAND

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$15

# 1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region\*

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Lm	014	0	20
	JV	-	-
	<b>•</b> • •	-	

Standard	Male		Female		Total	Produc- tion and	Produc- tion in-	Manu- facturing	Service industries	Agricul- ture,	Energy and water	Metal manufac-	Metal goods,
region	All	Part- time	All	Part- time		construct- ion indust- ries	dustries	industrie	5	forestry and fishing	supply	turing	ing & vehicles industries
and the second	<u></u>			<u>6 84</u>		1-5	1-4	2-4	_ 6-9	0	_ 1	2	3
South East 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	3,530 3,527 R	407 408	3,419 R 3,382 R	1,474 R 1,450 R	6,949 R 6,909 R	1,323 1,326	1,079 1,086	999 1,008	5,580 R 5,539 R	45 45	80 78	112 112	458 466
Included in South Ea 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	<b>1</b> ,648 1,644	173 173	1,495 R 1,478 R	524 R 515 R	3,143 R 3,121 R	467 466	365 366	332 333	2,675 R 2,655 R	1	33 32	26 26	109 110
ast Anglia 994 Dec 995 Mar	407 405	51 48	397 396 R	205 204	804 800	200 199	173 171	161 159	582 R 579 R	23 23	12 12	14 15	65 65
South West 994 Dec 995 Mar	842 838	108 108	860 R 856 R	433 R 432 R	1,702 R 1,694 R	382 380	328 324	308 305	1,285 R 1,279 R	35 35	20 19	32 30	148 151
Vest Midlands 994 Dec 995 Mar	1,051 1,043	102 97	969 R 963 R	456 453 R	2,020 R 2,006	679 675	592 590	572 570	1,319 R 1,310 R	21 21	20 20	80 80	314 316
<b>ast Midlands</b> 994 Dec 995 Mar	772 769 R	83 86	770 R 761 R	377 R 375 R	1,542 R 1,530 R	534 527	472 469	454 451	986 R 981 R	22 22	18 17	47 48	161 160
<b>Orkshire and Humb</b> 994 Dec 995 Mar	erside 917 910	97 97	922 R 913 R	480 R 467 R	1,839 R 1,822 R	538 529	457 453	430 427	1,281 R 1,273 R	20 20	26 26	76 76	147 147
<b>Jorth West</b> 994 Dec 995 Mar	1,149 1,128	117 114	1,159 R 1,144 R	563 R 549 R	2,308 R 2,272 R	639 631	546 542	517 514	1,655 R 1,627 R	14 14	29 28	75 76	210 209
lorth 994 Dec 995 Mar	561 560	58 62	532 R 527 R	268 R 263 R	1,093 1,086	334 328	272 270	250 249	749 R 747	11 11	22 21	45 46	104 104
Vales 994 Dec 995 Mar	490 489	52 53	478 477	239 236	968 R 966	282 279	242 242	226 226	669 669	18 18	16 16	46 45	88 90
994 Dec 995 Mar	987 R 978	99 99	980 969 R	449 R 442 R	1,967 R 1,947 R	521 508	401 395	354 348	1,421 R 1,414 R	25 25	48 48	35 32	151 153
<b>Great Britain</b> 994 Dec 995 Mar	10,706 R 10,648 R	1,174 R 1,171	10,486 R 10,386 R	4,943 R 4,870 R	21,192 R 21,034 R	5,432 5,383	4,562 4,540	4,271 4,256	15,526 R 15,418 R	234 233	291 284	562 560	1,847 1,860
<b>lorthern Ireland</b> 994 Dec 995 Mar	284 281	43 42	286 284 R	126 124	570 565 R	131 131 R	110 109	104 103	420 416 R	19 19	6 6	11 11	31 31
<b>United Kingdom</b> 1994 Dec 1995 Mar	10,990 R 10,929 R	1,217 R 1,213	10,772 R 10,670 R	5,070 R 4,995 R	21,762 R 21,599 R	5,563 5,513	4,671 4,649	4,375 4,359	15,946 R 15,834 R	252 252	297 290	573 571	1,877 1,891
Standard egion	Hotels & catering	Transport & comm- unication	Railways	Air transpo	Other transp suppo servic to tran	Post ort, serv rting & te ces unic isport	al B vices fi lecomm- in ations & s	anking, B nance, a nsurance fi business ervices	anking E nd s inance	ervices	Professional & technical services, advertising & business services	other services	admin, national defence & social security
South East	66	_ 7	71	75	72/74/	76/77 79	8	8	1 8	3	837/838/839	9	91
994 Dec 995 Mar	352 356	492 481	52 52	56 56	23 23	7 1 D 1	47 42	1,283 1,279	262 262	800 799	510 508	2,292 R 2,294 R	415 414
Included in South E 994 Dec 995 Mar	ast) 166 167	271 265	34 35	37 37	11	7 4	83 79	736 739	166 167	458 463	275 277	1,019 R 1,018 R	216 215
a <b>st Anglia</b> 994 Dec 995 Mar	44 43	46 46	3 3	1	2	7 8	15 15	95 96	10 10	59 62	39 39	259 260 R	44 44
outh West 994 Dec 995 Mar	119 122	74 73	6 6	1	4 3	D 9	28 27	222 217	48 48	129 127	73 70	569 R 573 R	117 117
Vest Midlands 994 Dec 995 Mar	103 100	92 94	7 7	1	5 5	6 9	28 27	217 223	35 36	139 145	94 101	590 R 588	95 R 95
a <b>st Midlands</b> 994 Dec 995 Mar	80 82	67 67	5 5		4 4	5 6	16 16	130 127	27 27	81 78	52 51	458 R 455 R	76 77
orkshire and Humb 994 Dec 995 Mar	erside 118 116	95 95	10 10		6 6	1 2	23 23	177 178	42 43	96 97	54 54	590 R 589 R	96 95
lorth West 994 Dec 995 Mar	128 130	128 126	14 13	2 3	777	6 5	36 35	250 243	46 47	147 140	87 81	754 R 749 R	145 144
lorth 994 Dec 995 Mar	64 65	51 51	4 4	22	3	4 4	11 11	92 93	20 19	46 47	29 30	375 R 377	81 81
Vales 994 Dec 995 Mar	60 62	44 44	4 4	1	22	7 7	12 12	84 85	16 16	47 47	28 29	343 346	74 74
<b>cotland</b> 994 Dec 995 Mar	119 118	104 103	11 10	4 4	6	1 1	28 27	206 207	42 42	108 110	60 62	699 R 702 R	135 R 135
<b>Great Britain</b> 994 Dec 995 Mar	1,189 1,195	1,193 1,180	115 114	68 69	66 66	5 3	344 336	2,756 2,747	549 549	1,653 1,651	1,026 1,024	6,929 R 6,934 R	1,278 F 1,275
<b>Jorthern Ireland</b> 994 Dec 995 Mar	28R 27	21 21	1	1	1	2	7 7	40 40	9 9	21 21		242 242	56 F 56

Manufacture of metal goods & office machinery	Electrical & electronic engineering	Other Manufactur- ing industries	Food drink & tobacco manufacture	Timber & wooden furniture, paper, pri publishin	Construction inting g	Distribu- tion, hotels, catering	Wholesale distribution (except scra	Retail distributi ip)	Food ion retailing	Other retail distribu- tion	Standard region
31-33	34	4	41/42	46/47	5	6	_ 61	64/65	641	642-656	
191 189	156 162	429 430	81 82	233 234	245 240	1,513 1,486	274 271	795 765	232 229	563 536	South East 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
43 43	43 45	197 197	33 32	111 113	101 100	650 634	105 102	336 322	93 91	243 231	(Included in South East 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
37 37	18 18	81 79	34 33	33 31	26 28	182 177	37 36	91 88	27 26	64 61	East Anglia 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
63 63	37 38	9128 123	37 35	47 44	54 56	420 416	71 69	208 205	70 69	139 136	South West 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
181 181	53 53	178 175	39 36	52 52	88 85	420 404	92 89	206 196	61 60	145 136	West Midlands 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
90 90	36 36	247 243	53 50	53 54	62 59	331 331	73 73	161 159	47 47	114 113	East Midlands 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
103 103	17 17	208 204	64 61	63 64	81 76	419 411	80 79	202 197	63 63	140 134	Yorkshire & Humbersid 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
95 95	44 43	232 229	64 61	70 70	93 89	523 509	96 95	273 259	75 74	199 185	North West 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
64 64	27 26	101 99	26 25	37 37	62 59	231 226	30 29	127 123	37 35	90 87	North 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
35 36	33 34	91 91	26 26	32 32	40 37	197 194	26 25	100 96	34 34	66 62	Wales 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
80 82	42 43	168 162	58 55	48 48	119 113	412 402	74 74	200 191	69 68	131 123	<b>Scotland</b> 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
939 939	463 469	1,863 1,835	482 464	669 667	870 842	4,648 4,557	853 840	2,364 2,278	713 705	1,651 1,574	Great Britain 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
10 10	9 R 9	62 62	20 R 19	12 12	22 22 R	116 113 R	21 21	63 60		 	Northern Ireland 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
948 R 949	472 478	1,925 R 1,897	501 483	681 678	892 864	4,764 R 4,670 R	875 862	2,427 2,339	 		United Kingdom 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
Sanitary services	Education	Medical & other health service veterina service 95	Othe serv prov s, to g ary publ s 96	er vices vided eneral lic	Recreational services & other cultural services	Personal services	Self employe	W ed go tra pr	ork-related overnment aining rogrammes	Civilian workforce in employment	Standard region
180 180	584 R 582	477 R 477	330	)		- <del>70</del> 71	1,197 1,170		63 R 60	 8,208 R 8,140	South East 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
96 94	196 R 196	198 R 198	150 151	)	119 120	28 30	460 458		30 29	3,633 R 3.608	Greater London (Included in South East) 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
13 13	80 80	53 53	34 35	4	19 19	8 9	149 153		9 8	962 R 961	East Anglia 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
32 32	152 154	134 R 135	78 81	3	32 31	19 18	372 375		21 19	2,095 R 2,088	South West 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
45 44	166 R 168	141 R 141	88 89	3	36 35	15 14	285 286		26 R 24	2,330 R 2,316	West Midlands 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
27 26	148 147	96 R 95	66 66		25 24	16 16	214 221		18 R 17	1,774 R 1,769	East Midlands 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
42 45	170 R 166	145 R 144	81 81		36 39	18 18	247 246		30 R 31	2,116 R	Yorkshire & Humberside
49 50	185 185	186 R 185	107 108		60 56	19 18	289 290		37 R 38	2,634 R 2,600	North West 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
18 17	105 105	75 R 75	52 52		29 32	13 14	135 134		26 R 25	1,255 1,245	North 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
19 18	87 87	87 88	42 44		26 26	7 7	171 157		16 14	1,156 1,137	Wales 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
37 39	188 R 189	168 R 167	93 93		52 53	18 18	230 227		29 31	2,226 2,205	Scotland 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
462 464	1,866 R 1,863	1,560 R 1,560	971 981		505 509	203 203	3,289 3,259	2	76 R 68	24,757 R 24,561	Great Britain 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
8 R	63 63	56 56	43 43	R	11 R 11	4 R 4	82 R 82		18 18	670 R	Northern Ireland 1994 Dec 1995 Mar
0									and the second		1000 11101

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EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

S16 AUGUST 1995

# EMPLOYMENT 1.5



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

1990=100

	Whole	Total	Manufacturi	ng Industries						Second Second	Construc- tion
	economy	industries	Total manu- facturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Solid fuels and nuclear fuels; oil refining	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Basic metals and metal products	Engineering and related industries	Other manu- facturing	
Section		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DF	DG	DJ	DK,DL,DM	DD,DE DH,DI,DM	F
Output * 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	92.7 97.3 99.4 100.0 97.9 97.4 99.6 103.5	93.7 98.2 100.3 100.0 96.3 96.2 98.1 103.1	89.6 95.9 100.2 100.0 94.6 94.0 95.1 99.1	96.1 98.2 98.6 100.0 98.7 99.9 99.9 101.8	109.0 106.8 103.6 100.0 89.4 89.4 89.4 90.4	96.1 99.2 102.9 100.0 109.7 114.9 114.9 115.6	90.6 95.5 100.2 100.0 102.4 105.0 107.6 112.3	91.4 100.7 102.7 100.0 90.4 86.0 84.8 86.7	84.1 91.7 99.9 100.0 93.1 91.1 91.9 98.0	86.4 94.9 99.1 100.0 92.6 92.4 95.7 99.9	84.9 92.3 97.7 100.0 92.0 88.3 87.3 90.2
1991 Q1	98.4	97.6	96.6	98.7	92.8	112.5	100.5	92.4	97.2	93.9	94.2
Q2	98.0	96.1	94.3	99.8	89.7	106.1	101.0	89.7	92.9	92.4	92.1
Q3	97.7	95.4	93.6	98.6	88.1	106.9	102.8	89.5	91.3	92.1	91.3
Q4	97.6	96.2	93.9	97.6	86.8	113.4	105.4	90.1	91.2	92.1	90.2
1992 Q1	96.9	95.9	93.7	99.0	88.3	117.0	103.5	87.4	90.7	92.5	89.2
Q2	97.1	95.6	94.0	101.2	88.1	119.1	104.6	87.2	89.7	93.3	88.3
Q3	97.6	96.4	94.0	101.2	90.7	114.8	103.8	86.3	90.6	92.7	88.2
Q4	98.0	97.1	94.1	98.2	90.5	108.7	108.2	83.1	93.5	91.2	87.4
1993 Q1	98.5	96.8	94.9	100.5	89.2	112.4	107.3	85.1	92.1	94.4	86.8
Q2	99.0	97.3	94.9	99.7	88.3	112.4	105.8	84.7	92.5	95.4	86.8
Q3	100.1	98.6	95.1	99.7	90.8	113.7	108.0	84.6	91.4	96.1	87.2
Q4	100.8	99.8	95.6	99.5	89.3	121.2	109.3	84.6	91.5	96.9	88.3
1994 Q1	101.8	100.7	97.1	100.4	90.2	108.3	110.1	84.6	95.2	98.8	89.4
Q2	103.2	103.0	98.7	101.6	90.8	125.7	113.1	86.0	96.5	99.2	90.2
Q3	104.2	104.3	100.0	103.5	89.3	117.5	111.8	86.7	99.8	100.7	90.4
Q4	104.9	104.3	100.6	101.5	91.5	110.8	114.3	89.4	100.6	101.0	90.8
1995 Q1	105.6	105.0	100.5	103.2	90.3	123.4	116.4	87.3	99.4	100.2	90.9
Employed labour fo 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	rce + 93.8 96.9 99.3 100.0 97.3 95.0 94.0 94.4	101.2 102.0 102.0 93.7 88.9 86.1 84.8	100.5 101.8 102.1 100.0 93.5 88.9 86.8 86.1	103.0 102.6 101.0 100.0 100.5 96.5 94.4 92.2	112.9 113.7 108.5 100.0 90.4 88.6 91.3 92.9	113.6 114.3 108.5 100.0 97.0 95.2 90.0 85.8	97.6 99.2 101.0 100.0 95.7 95.2 93.5 88.1	99.1 99.8 101.6 100.0 90.2 84.3 81.9 81.2	100.8 101.9 101.9 100.0 92.5 86.4 81.8 80.5	95.3 97.7 100.8 100.0 94.0 90.0 89.0 90.6	86.7 92.1 99.9 100.0 91.6 84.2 81.1 82.9
1991 Q1	98.6	96.5	96.4	102.0	93.3	98.3	96.5	94.3	95.9	96.5	95.6
Q2	97.5	94.4	94.2	102.0	90.3	97.2	95.3	91.0	93.1	94.4	92.6
Q3	96.8	92.5	92.2	100.2	89.0	96.4	95.2	88.5	91.1	92.9	90.0
Q4	96.3	91.5	91.3	98.0	89.0	95.9	95.8	87.1	90.1	92.0	88.3
1992 Q1	96.0	90.5	90.5	97.1	89.5	96.1	96.2	86.1	88.7	91.4	86.7
Q2	95.5	89.6	89.7	96.7	89.4	95.9	95.8	85.8	87.4	90.6	84.7
Q3	94.6	88.2	88.3	96.5	88.3	95.1	94.9	83.4	85.7	89.4	83.4
Q4	93.9	87.0	87.2	95.9	87.3	93.6	94.0	81.9	83.8	88.5	82.1
1993 Q1	93.8	86.4	86.7	95.3	88.4	91.0	93.7	81.9	82.7	88.6	80.7
Q2	93.9	86.1	86.7	94.4	90.8	90.5	93.9	82.3	82.3	88.8	80.3
Q3	94.2	86.0	86.9	93.7	92.5	89.8	93.7	82.3	81.6	89.3	81.3
Q4	94.3	85.7	86.8	94.2	93.4	88.7	92.6	81.3	80.7	89.2	82.1
1994 Q1	94.2	85.2	86.3	92.5	93.7	87.8	91.8	81.0	80.6	90.0	82.1
Q2	94.1	84.8	86.1	91.9	92.8	86.4	89.0	81.1	80.6	90.6	82.6
Q3	94.5	84.6	86.0	92.2	92.5	85.2	86.2	80.9	80.3	90.7	83.5
Q4	94.8	84.6	86.2	92.2	92.4	84.1	85.4	81.9	80.6	91.2	83.4
1995 Q1	94.9	84.7	86.3	90.5	91.2	82.5	85.9	83.5	81.6	91.3	82.3
0 upput per person e 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	98.8 98.8 100.4 100.2 100.0 100.6 102.5 105.9 109.7	92.6 96.2 98.3 100.0 102.8 108.3 114.0 121.6	89.2 94.2 98.1 100.0 101.2 105.7 109.6 115.0	93.3 95.7 97.7 100.0 98.2 103.5 105.8 110.4	96.5 93.9 95.5 100.0 98.9 100.9 98.0 97.4	84.6 86.7 95.0 100.0 113.1 120.6 127.7 134.6	92.8 96.3 99.2 100.0 107.0 110.3 115.1 127.6	92.2 100.9 101.1 100.0 100.3 102.0 103.5 106.7	83.4 90.0 98.0 100.0 100.6 105.5 112.3 121.7	90.6 97.1 98.3 100.0 98.6 102.7 107.6 110.2	97.9 100.2 97.8 100.0 100.4 104.8 107.6 108.8
1991 Q1	99.8	101.1	100.1	96.8	99.5	114.4	104.1	98.0	101.3	97.4	98.6
Q2	100.5	101.8	100.1	97.9	99.3	109.1	106.0	98.6	99.7	97.9	99.4
Q3	100.9	103.2	101.6	98.4	99.0	110.8	108.0	101.1	100.2	99.1	101.4
Q4	101.4	105.2	102.9	99.6	97.5	118.2	110.1	103.4	101.3	100.0	102.2
1992 Q1	101.0	105.9	103.6	102.0	98.7	121.7	107.6	101.5	102.2	101.2	102.9
Q2	101.6	106.7	104.8	104.7	98.5	124.1	109.2	101.6	102.6	102.9	104.2
Q3	103.2	109.2	106.5	104.9	102.7	120.7	109.3	103.6	105.7	103.7	105.7
Q4	104.3	111.6	108.0	102.5	103.6	116.0	115.1	101.5	111.6	103.0	106.4
1993 Q1	105.0	112.0	109.4	105.4	101.0	123.4	114.5	103.9	111.3	106.6	107.5
Q2	105.4	113.0	109.4	105.7	97.2	124.3	112.6	103.0	112.3	107.4	108.1
Q3	106.3	114.6	109.4	106.5	98.2	126.7	115.2	102.8	112.0	107.6	107.3
Q4	107.0	116.4	110.1	105.6	95.7	136.6	118.1	104.2	113.4	108.6	107.5
1994 Q1	108.1	118.2	112.5	108.6	96.2	123.3	119.9	104.4	118.1	109.8	108.9
Q2	109.7	121.4	114.6	110.6	97.8	145.5	127.1	106.0	119.8	109.4	109.2
Q3	110.3	123.4	116.3	112.3	96.6	138.0	129.6	107.2	124.2	110.9	108.3
Q4	110.6	123.3	116.8	110.2	99.0	131.8	133.7	109.3	124.8	110.7	108.8
1995 Q1	111.3	124.0	116.4	114.0	99.1	149.6	135.5	104.6	121.8	109.8	110.5

Note: The indexes have been rebased from 1985=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, August 1993. # Industries are grouped according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992.





UNITED KINGDOM SIC 1992	Whole econe	omy		Production i Sections C,I	industries D,E		Manufacturin Section D	ng industries	
	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1987	92.7	93.8	98.8	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	100.2	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	97.9	97.3	100.6	96.3	93.7	102.8	94.6	93.5	101.2
1992	97.4	95.0	102.5	96.2	88.9	108.3	94.0	88.9	105.7
1993	99.6	94.0	105.9	98.1	86.1	114.0	95.1	86.8	109.6
1994	103.5	94.4	109.7	103.1	84.8	121.6	99.1	86.1	115.1
1987 Q3	93.6	94.1	99.4	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	96.2
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	100.2	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	100.0	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	98.4	98.6	99.8	97.6	96.5	101.1	96.6	96.4	100.1
Q2	98.0	97.5	100.5	96.1	94.4	101.8	94.3	94.2	100.1
Q3	97.7	96.8	100.9	95.4	92.5	103.2	93.6	92.2	101.6
Q4	97.6	96.3	101.4	96.2	91.5	105.2	93.9	91.3	102.9
1992 Q1	96.9	96.0	101.0	95.9	90.5	105.9	93.7	90.5	103.6
Q2	97.1	95.5	101.6	95.6	89.6	106.7	94.0	89.7	104.8
Q3	97.6	94.6	103.2	96.4	88.2	109.2	94.0	88.3	106.5
Q4	98.0	93.9	104.3	97.1	87.0	111.6	94.1	87.2	108.0
1993 Q1	98.5	93.8	105.0	96.8	86.4	112.0	94.9	86.7	109.4
Q2	99.0	93.9	105.4	97.3	86.1	113.0	94.9	86.7	109.4
Q3	100.1	94.2	106.3	98.6	86.0	114.6	95.1	86.9	109.4
Q4	100.8	94.3	107.0	99.8	85.7	116.4	95.6	86.8	110.1
1994 Q1	101.8	94.2	108.1	100.7	85.2	118.2	97.1	86.3	112.5
Q2	103.2	94.1	109.7	103.0	84.8	121.4	98.7	86.1	114.6
Q3	104.2	94.4	110.3	104.3	84.6	123.4	100.0	86.0	116.3
Q4	104.9	94.8	110.6	104.3	84.6	123.3	100.6	86.2	116.8
1995 Q1	105.6	94.9	111.3	105.0	84.7	124.0	100.5	86.3	116.4

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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 reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.

1.8

# EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

## 1.9 EMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

			United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Irish Republic
			R (1,2,3)	(4)	(2,5)	(3)	(12)			(7,11)	a de la	(13)	(8)
QUARTE	RLY FIGURES	S: seasonall	y adjusted un	less stated									Thousand
Civilian 1991	labour force		28,226	8,466	3,625		14,411		2,515		30,360R		
1000			00.005	0.500	2.645		14 422		2 501		30 437		
1992	02		28,285	8,532	3,675		14,434		2,492		30,483		
	Q3		27,970	8,576	3,692		14,493		2,487		30,538		
	Q4		28,061	8,510	3,688		14,575		2,484		30,550R		
1993	01		28.010	8.523	3,680		14,576		2,477		30,521		
	Q2		28,016	8,547	3,732		14,665		2,469		30,506		
	Q3		28,068	8,597	3,737		14,702		2,477	• •	30,545	••	
	Q4		27,976	8,689	3,746		14,721		2,475		30,502H		
1994	Q1		27,876	8,698			14,753		2,476		30,535		
	Q2		27,781	8,712			14,808		2,467		30,527H		
	Q3		27,820	8,745			14,8/1		2,4/1	• •	30,493 30,466R		
	Q4		27,770	8,807			14,095		2,471		30,40011		
1995	Q1		27,689	8,914			14,928		2,468	••	38,025	•••	
Civilian 1991	employment Q4		25,674	7,600	3,491		12,906		2,262	22,026	28,649		
1992	01		25 630	7.632	3.528		12,841	and the second	2,219	22,008	28,752		
TOOL	Q2		25,449	7,603	3,540		12,808		2,180	22,091	28,720	11	
	Q3		25,136	7,649	3,557		12,830		2,145	22,082	28,709R		
	Q4		25,083	7,568	3,547	• •	12,891		2,108	21,817	28,595		
1993	01		25.071	7,569	3,534		12,963		2,065	21,746	28,440		
	Q2		25,096	7,620	3,567		12,996		2,029	21,808	28,322R		
	Q3		25,175	7,652	3,576		13,031		2,019	21,776	28,200		
	Q4		25,196	7,738	3,585	•••	13,080		2,010	21,594	28,094		
1994	Q1		25,155	7,783			13,130		1,999	21,644	27,990		
	Q2		25,136	7,848			13,233		2,001	21,883	27,939R		
	Q3		25,258	7,918			13,357		2,019	21,968	27,915		
	Q4		25,351	7,993			13,448		2,040	21,0000	21,922		
1995	Q1		25,342	8,122	••		13,485		2,043	21,934	34,433		Theread
LATEST	ANNUAL FIG	URES: 1992	unless stated										Inousand
Civilian I	abour force:	Male	15,908	5,006	2,147	2,370	7,581	1,527	1,306	13,543	17,622		893
		Female	12,195	3,606	1,532	1,790	6,215	1,352	1,185	11,041	12,895		429
		All	28,103	8,612	3,679	4,160	13,797	2,879	2,491	24,584	30,516		1,321
Civilian	employment:	Male	13 814	4 433	2.072	2,189	6.672	1.396	1,103	12,397	16,639		736
Civilian	employment.	Female	11.557	3,246	1,474	1,535	5,568	1,217	1,060	9,635	12,069		377
		All	25,372	7,679	3,546	3,724	12,240	2,613	2,163	22,032	28,708		1,113
Civilian	employment:	proportions	by sector										Per cent
Male:	Agriculture		3.3	6.3		3.1	5.7		11.2		3.1		
indian	Industry		37.6	32.5		38.3	31.8		39.7		49.2		
	Services		59.1	61.2		58.6	58.7		49.1		47.7		
Female	Agriculture		10	3.6		17	27		6.0		3.2		
i omale.	Industry		14.5	12.0		12.7	11.7		15.6		23.3		
	Services		84.5	84.3		85.6	85.6		78.5		73.4		
A11-	Agriculture		2.2	5.2	7 1	2.6	4.4	52	8.6	52	31		13.8
AII:	Industry		27.1	23.8	35.6	27.7	22.7	27.4	27.9	28.8	38.3		28.9
	Services		70.7	71.0	57.4	69.7	73.1	67.6	63.5	65.8	58.5		57.3

Sources: OECD Labour Force Statistics 1972-1992 and Quarterly Labour Force Statistics. For details of definitions and national sources the reader is referred to the above publications. Differences may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.

Notes:1 Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces. Civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportions by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to *table 1.1*.
Quarterly figures relate to March, June, September and December.
Annual figures relate to February, May, August and November.
Civilian abour force and employment figures include armed forces.
Annual figures relate to second quarter.
Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
Annual figures relate to Jane.
Quarterly figures relate to Jane.
Quarterly figures relate to accord quarter.
Civilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
Annual figures relate to Jane.
Quarterly figures relate to Jane.
Quarterly figures relate to Jane.
Tivilian employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
Annual figures relate to January.
Quarterly figures relate to January.
Quarterly figures relate to January.
Manual figures relate to January.
Quarterly figures relate to January.
Manual figures relate to January.
Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services.
Repair services are included in industry and excluded from services.

## \*\*\* PLEASE NOTE \*\*\*

Beginning with the first quarter 1995, data refer to Germany (Federal Republic of Germany after unification). Prior to 1995 data refer to West Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification).

Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Nether- lands	Norway R	Portugal R	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States			
(9)	(5)		(10)				(5)	R (2)(5)				
Thousand		an deside	1111				See Stelle		QUARTERLY FIG	GURES: sea	sonally adjust	ted unless state
24,056	65,381			2,095	4,823	15,126	4,511	3,601	125,579	1991	Q4 Civ	ilian labour force
24,084 24,282 23,903 24,036	65,722 65,553 65,708 66,089	  	  	2,092 2,091 2,100 2,095	4,511 4,490 4,502 4,481	15,112 15,155 15,133 15,183	4,492 4,497 4,456 4,415	3,599 3,591 3,564 3,561	126,301 127,074 127,334 127,230	1992	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
22,785 22,675 22,486 22,472	65,989 66,035 66,198 66,410	  	· · · · · · ·	2,090 2,094 2,099 2,103	4,491 4,481 4,451 4,462	15,217 15,269 15,350 15,396	4,296 4,338 4,398 4,248	3,540 3,569 3,556 3,556	127,355 127,890 128,181 128,713	1993	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
22,373 22,446 22,153	66,528 66,534 66,465 66,293	··· ·· ··	  	2,101 2,120 2,123 2,132	4,516 4,526 4,545 4,538	15,441 15,543 15,452 15,493	4,187 4,266 4,371 4,242	3,520 3,479 3,496 3,500	130,711 130,675 131,050 131,696	1994	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
	66,688			2,154	4,550	15,571	4,231		132,318	1995	Q1	
21,421	63,995			1,970	4,612	12,557	4,364	3,545	116,827	1991	Q4 Civ	ilian employmer
21,349 21,604 21,215 20,917	64,371 64,179 64,260 64,597	  	  	1,969 1,966 1,973 1,968	4,349 4,301 4,313 4,279	12,523 12,452 12,317 12,134	4,316 4,287 4,221 4,179	3,526 3,503 3,456 3,433	117,101 117,567 117,761 117,951	1992	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
20,629 20,256 20,121 19,975	64,456 64,390 64,550 64,591	  	· · · · · · ·	1,963 1,967 1,971 1,981	4,284 4,231 4,193 4,183	11,953 11,844 11,782 11,713	3,983 3,987 3,991 3,894	3,391 3,407 3,382 3,373	118,394 118,984 119,543 120,311	1993	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
19,666 19,683 19,546	64,647 64,618 64,494 64,386		  	1,985 1,998 2,010 2,016	4,229 4,209 4,222 4,211	11,681 11,749 11,731 11,791	3,840 3,939 3,996 3,931	3,340 3,309 3,330 3,337	122,090 122,580 123,207 124,371	1994	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
	64,738			2,035	4,232	11,958	3,901		125,013	1995	Q1	
Thousand									LATE	ST ANNUA	FIGURES: 1	992 unless state
14,909 9,160 24,069	38,990 26,790 65,780	105.3 59.0 164.3	4,206 2,848 7,054	1,132 963 2,096	2,599 2,090 4,690	9,599 5,551 15,150	2,306 2,123 4,429	2,206 1,367 3,573	69,184 57,798 126,982	Civilian I	abour force	Male Female All
13,683 7,587 21,270	38,170 26,190 64,360	104.1 57.8 161.9	3,979 2,598 6,576	1,056 913 1,970	2,510 1,988 4,498	8,213 4,146 12,359	2,161 2,035 4,195	2,151 1,329 3,480	63,805 53,793 117,598	Civilian	employment:	Male Female All
Per cent									(	civilian emp	loyment: prop	ortions by sect
8.1 38.1 53.8	5.8 39.6 54.6	··· ···	 	7.7 34.9 57.3	 	11.0 40.8 48.2	4.7 40.0 55.3	6.4 43.0 50.8	4 4.2 33.5 62.3	Male:	Agriculture Industry Services	
8.5 21.6 69.9	7.3 27.3 65.4		· · · · ·	3.2 10.3 86.5		8.3 15.8 75.9	1.9 12.2 86.0	4.3 19.2 76.5	1.3 14.1 84.6	Female:	Agriculture Industry Services	
8.2 32.2 59.6	6.4 34.6 59.0	  	4.0 24.6 71.4	5.6 23.5 70.9	11.6 33.2 55.3	10.1 32.4 57.5	3.3 26.5 70.1	5.6 33.9 60.6	2.9 24.6 72.5	All:	Agriculture Industry Services	

# EMPLOYMENT 1.9 Selected countries: national definitions

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## 1.1 1 EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREA	T BRITAIN	OVERTIN	1E			1	SHORT-	ГІМЕ								
		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	
		working overtime	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	st	Opera-	Percent-	Hours lo	st	
		(000)		per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (000)	lost (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
1990 1991 1992 1993 1994		1,322 1,055 998 938 977	37.7 34.6 34.6 32.7 34.2	9.4 9.1 9.5 9.7 9.6	12.44 9.63 9.46 9.09 9.39		7 8 6 4 3	263 323 215 138 100	15 52 41 27 14	132 478 382 242 128	9.0 9.3 9.4 8.6 9.5	22 60 46 31 16	0.6 2.0 1.5 1.1 0.6	395 800 597 381 229		19.6 13.6 12.8 12.2 14.4
Week 1993	ended Jun 11	918	32.0	9.6	8.84	8.98	3	127	25	278	11.2	28	1.0	405	459	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	10.06 9.32 8.99	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	299 203 260	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	9.08 8.70 9.08	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	295 409 196	16.3 14.3 11.9
1994	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	920 939 993	32.1 32.7 34.7	9.2 9.2 9.5	8.46 8.65 9.40	9.17 9.03 9.91	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	262 259 245	13.5 15.1 12.1
	Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10	942 932 971	33.0 32.6 33.9	9.5 9.6 9.6	8.93 8.91 9.29	9.16 8.92 9.38	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	226 257 233	14.7 13.1 15.1
	Jul 15 Aug 12 Sep 9	943 887 1,026	33.2 31.0 35.9	9.8 9.7 9.8	9.22 8.58 10.04	9.06 9.04 9.68	2 2 2	70 76 57	5 9 6	52 120 46	9.9 12.9 8.1	7 11 7	0.3 0.4 0.3	121 196 103	224 238 159	17.2 17.4 14.4
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	1,043 1,084 1,051	36.6 37.9 36.8	9.8 9.9 9.8	10.19 10.69 10.29	9.59 10.00 9.72	2 2 4	77 69 132	13 13 14	134 91 133	10.7 6.9 9.7	15 15 17	0.5 0.5 0.6	211 159 265	203 184 198	14.5 10.6 15.4
1995	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	915 958 980	32.1 33.6 34.4	9.8 9.5 9.7	8.92 9.09 9.48	9.62 9.59 9.64	233	76 115 125	12 17 19	106 165 165	8.7 9.7 8.7	14 20 22	0.5 0.7 0.8	183 280 290	176 183 234	12.8 14.0 13.0
	Apr 7 P May 12 P	978 <b>988</b>	34.4 <b>34.6</b>	9.6 9.3	9.37 9.17	9.65 <b>9.25</b>	3 1	129 <b>39</b>	23 19	186 155	8.1 <b>8.1</b>	26 20	0.9 <b>0.7</b>	315 <b>194</b>	255 238	12.0 9.6

## EMPLOYMENT 2 Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries 1.1

INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE GREAT BRITAIN Food, drink, tobacco All manu-facturing industries Motor vehicles and other transport Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing All manu-facturing industries Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing Food, drink, tobacco Metal Metal Motor Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 goods, engineering and shipbuilding 31-34, 37 vehicles and other transport equipmen 35, 36 SIC 1980 classes equipment 35, 36 43-45 41, 42 21-49 41, 42 21-49 43-45 100.6 99.3 99.5 98.3 98.9 100.4 98.2 98.3 97.9 99.5 100.8 99.9 99.9 99.4 100.0 105.0 102.0 100.2 99.5 100.3 98.3 97.4 98.0 98.4 99.0 79.4 68.5 67.3 71.3 73.5 91.3 88.3 84.2 83.3 83.7 90.3 78.4 73.9 72.8 72.5 88.6 75.2 69.8 67.9 69.9 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 90.0 76.9 69.5 63.1 60.3 Week ended 1993 Jun 11 83.0 98.2 97.8 99.8 98.1 99.2 70.6 72.8 67.9 63.5 Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10 73.7 73.3 73.3 98.8 98.3 98.2 98.0 99.0 98.9 100.1 83.4 68.0 62.2 72.6 98.3 97.9 98.5 Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10 73.3 73.0 72.9 98.3 99.8 98.9 99.8 83.9 62.0 73.6 68.0 98.5 98.5 99.1 1994 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11 72.8 72.6 72.8 99.0 100.3 99.4 100.4 82.8 68.7 61.6 73.9 98.9 98.3 98.9 Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10 72.6 72.2 72.6 100.0 99.6 98.9 83.4 98.8 68.8 59.9 72.7 Jul 15 Aug 12 Sep 09 72.0 72.1 72.7 98.3 98.5 99.3 99.4 100.0 100.6 98.7 70.3 60.1 73.4 84.0 99.2 99.5 99.3 Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 09 72.4 72.9 72.8 100.5 99.1 100.1 71.6 59.6 73.9 84.6 100.0 99.2 99.1 99.2 1995 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 72.8 72.7 72.6 98.3 100.0 72.4 59.7 73.0 84.6 99.7 100.7 99.3 **98.9** 72.5 72.3 Apr 7 P May 5 P

# Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

Self-em				licensed clubs	tourist accommodation	galleries, sports and other recreational	
Self-em	and the second second second	661	662	663	665, 667	977, 979	
1991	ployed *						Charles States
mploy	vees in employmen	68.2	54.2	1.8	44.1	28.6	196.9
988 1	Mar	245.3	274.3	139.3	240.9	352.7	1252.5
	Jun	265.1	289.3	140.5	281.2	373.5	1349.6
	Sep	265.9	304.5	139.5	287.3	374.3	1371.5
	Dec	269.9	313.1	144.9	251.7	346.3	1325.9
989 1	Mar	268.4	316.4	139.9	259.1	343.2	1327.0
	Jun	290.1	326.2	140.4	301.0	373.3	1431.0
	Sep	295.3	329.1	143.3	310.6	378.0	1456.3
	Dec	297.0	338.2	143.9	280.4	342.6	1402.1
990 1	Mar	295.7	329.4	139.8	278.2	345.5	1388.6
	Jun	308.5	343.1	140.8	318.1	393.1	1503.6
	Sep	313.5	343.7	142.9	322.4	390.7	1513.2
	Dec	306.3	338.4	147.7	293.8	363.4	1449.6
991 1	Mar	291.2	322.6	142.7	286.0	358.9	1401.4
	Jun	300.8	331.0	141.8	313.8	398.4	1485.8
	Sep	287.7	338.6	141.0	313.1	402.4	1482.8
	Dec	286.6	321.5	140.7	274.1	382.8	1405.7
992 1	Mar	280.8	316.4	139.3	276.8	386.7	1400.0
	Jun	301.9	336.3	140.4	318.7	414.1	1511.4
	Sep	293.1	331.3	139.1	316.8	408.3	1488.6
	Dec	288.5	332.0	138.9	286.1	390.3	1435.8
993 1	Mar	290.0	318.7	139.1	284.8	393.1	1425.7
	Jun	291.6	326.6	139.6	327.0	422.5	1507.3
	Sep	297.6	340.1	137.5	328.5	426.4	1530.1
	Dec	296.5	326.7	137.2	284.7	398.3	1443.4
994 1	Mar	287.0	316.3	132.9	281.4	404.0	1421.6
	Jun	306.7	322.6	133.3	329.6	422.9	1515.1
	Sep	314.1	329.7	132.7	341.3	428.2	1546.0
	Dec	307.4	329.0	135.5	298.1	405.2	1475.2
995 I	Mar	304.2	335.9	135.8	301.8	410.7	1488.3
HANG	ES: 95-1994						
I	no. (thousands)	17.2	19.6	2.9	20.4	6.7	66.7
I	Percentage	6.0	6.2	2.2	7.2	1.7	4.7
lote:	The Labour Force 5 1981 163 1982 N/A 1983 159 1984 187	Survey showed the f 1986 1987 1988 1989	ollowing estimates         (thousar           211         1991           200         1992           204         1993           191         1994	ds) of self-employed in all 183 199 178 199 196 199 187 # 199	tourism industries: (1982 not av 6 7 8 9	vailable)	

Based on the Census of Population. These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in *table 1.4*.

Seasonally adjusted 1985 AVERAGE = 100

# EMPLOYMENT

1.14

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

		MALE AND	FEMALE							
		UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONALI	LY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION	
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1991 1992 1993 1994	) Annual ) averages )	2,291.9 2,778.6 2,919.2 2,636.5	8.0 9.8 10.4 9.4	2,286.1 2,765.0 2,900.6 2,619.4	8.0 9.7 10.3 9.4					
1993	Jun 10	2,865.0	10.1	2,920.2	10.3	-6.7	-6.2	248	2,572	45
	Jul 8	2,929.3	10.4	2,913.4	10.3	-6.8	-11.9	360	2,526	44
	Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,913.5	10.3	0.1	-4.5	309	2,609	42
	Sep 9	2,912.1	10.3	2,893.0	10.2	-20.5	-9.1	290	2,581	41
	Oct 14	2,793.6	9.9	2,849.1	10.1	-43.9	-21.4	305	2,450	39
	Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,813.7	10.0	-35.4	-33.3	284	2,447	38
	Dec 9	2,782.7	9.8	2,780.1	9.8	-33.6	-37.6	272	2,473	38
1994	Jan 13	2,887.1	10.3	2,778.2	9.9	-1.9	-23.6	283	2,565	39
	Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,748.4	9.8	-29.8	-21.8	272	2,532	37
	Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,721.9	9.7	-26.5	-19.4	246	2,496	35
	Apr 14	2,734.4	9.8	2,684.8	9.6	-37.1	-31.1	266	2,435	33
	May 12	2,652.6	9.5	2,665.4	9.5	-19.4	-27.7	233	2,387	33
	Jun 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,645.3	9.4	-20.1	-25.5	224	2,331	31
	Jul 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.4	-15.2	-18.2	349	2,265	29
	Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,592.7	9.3	-37.4	-24.2	276	2,335	27
	Sep 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,562.1	9.1	-30.6	-27.7	261	2,294	25-
	Oct 13	2,455.0	8.8	2,514.5	9.0	-47.6	-38.5	264	2,167	24
	Nov 10	2,423.0	8.7	2,470.3	8.8	-44.2	-40.8	258	2,142	23
	Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,418.5	8.6	-51.8	-47.9	243	2,150	23
1995	Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,392.1	8.5	-26.4	-40.8	261	2,219	23
	Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,366.7	8.5	-25.4	-34.5	243	2,193	23
	Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,346.8	8.4	-19.9	-23.9	222	2,154	23
	Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,327.8	8.3	-19.0	-21.4	259	2,095	23
	May 11 R	2,302.3	8.2	2,317.4	8.3	-10.4	-16.4	199	2,081	23
	Jun 8 P	<b>2,254.5</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2,313.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>-4.2</b>	<b>-11.2</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>21</b>

# 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

					and the second second and a second			and the second second		NAMES OF TAXABLE PARTY.
1991 1992 1993 1994	) ) Annual ) averages )	2,191.5 2,672.4 2,814.1 2,539.2	7.9 9.6 10.3 9.3	2,187.0 2,660.3 2,796.9 2,522.3	7.9 9.6 10.2 9.3					
1993	Jun 10	2,762.2	10.0	2,816.7	10.2	-6.4	-5.6	241	2,477	44
	Jul 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,809.7	10.2	-7.0	-11.7	349	2,430	42
	Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,809.6	10.2	-0.1	-4.5	302	2,508	41
	Sep 9	2,804.1	10.2	2,789.5	10.1	-20.1	-9.1	282	2,482	40
	Oct 14	2,690.8	9.8	2,746.9	10.0	-42.6	-20.9	297	2,356	38
	Nov 11	2,668.7	9.7	2,712.2	9.9	-34.7	-32.5	277	2,354	37
	Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,679.6	9.7	-32.6	-36.6	266	2,380	37
1994	Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,678.3	9.8	-1.3	-22.9	276	2,473	38
	Feb 10	2,741.8	10.1	2,648.8	9.7	-29.5	-21.1	266	2,440	36
	Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,622.8	9.6	-26.0	-18.9	240	2,404	34
	Apr 14	2,636.1	9.7	2,585.7	9.5	-37.1	-30.9	260	2,344	32
	May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,567.2	9.4	-18.5	-27.2	228	2,298	32
	Jun 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,547.1	9.3	-20.1	-25.2	266	2,244	30
	July 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,532.1	9.3	-15.0	-17.9	340	2,175	28
	Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,496.1	9.2	-36.0	-23.7	270	2,241	26
	Sep 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,466.5	9.1	-29.6	-26.9	253	2,203	25
	Oct 13	2,361.6	8.7	2,420.1	8.9	-46.4	-37.3	257	2,081	24
	Nov 10	2,331.6	8.6	2,376.6	8.7	-43.5	-39.8	252	2,057	23
	Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,326.3	8.5	-50.3	-46.7	266	2,066	23
1995	Jan 12	2,411.5	8.8	2,300.9	8.4	-25.4	-39.7	266	2,134	24
	Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,276.1	8.4	-24.8	-33.5	237	2,109	23
	Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,257.2	8.3	-18.9	-23.0	216	2,071	22
	Apr 13 May 11 R	2,287.2 2,216.6 2,169.0	8.4 8.1 8.0	2,239.1 2,229.3 2,225.7	8.2 8.2 8.2	-18.1 -9.8 - <b>3.6</b>	-20.6 -15.6 <b>-10.5</b>	252 194 <b>201</b>	2,014 2,001 <b>1,947</b>	21 21 <b>20</b>

R

The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month. Revised. National and regional unemployment rates are calculated by expressing the number of unemployed claimants as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of unemployed claimants, employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) at mid-1994 for 1994 and 1995 figures and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.

MALE				FEMALE	
UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #	UNEMPLOY	ED
Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workford
1,737.1	10.7	1,734.1	10.6	554.9	4.5
2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1	652.6	5.3
2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9	683.1	5.6
2,014.4	12.6	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1
2,209.2	13.8	2,242.9	14.0	655.8	5.4
2,231.1	13.9	2,237.5	14.0	698.2	5.7
2,234.4	13.9	2,232.6	13.9	725.6	5.9
2,207.2	13.8	2,216.4	13.8	704.9	5.8
2,135.5	13.3	2,185.7	13.6	658.1	5.4
2,124.1	13.3	2,158.5	13.5	645.3	5.3
2,146.0	13.4	2,136.9	13.3	636.7	5.2
2,223.0	14.1	2,134.4	13.5	664.0	5.5
2,184.3	13.8	2,110.4	13.4	657.1	5.4
2,136.5	13.5	2,090.0	13.2	641.1	5.3
2,101.3	13.3	2,059.5	13.0	633.1	5.2
2,042.1	12.9	2,042.2	12.9	610.5	5.0
1,988.8	12.6	2,025.1	12.8	596.8	4.9
1,998.0	12.6	2,006.5	12.7	645.1	5.3
1,979.1	12.5	1,978.4	12.5	659.1	5.4
1,947.3	12.3	1,957.2	12.4	633.1	5.2
1,868.2	11.8	1,921.0	12.2	586.9	4.8
1,848.9	11.7	1,884.9	11.9	574.1	4.7
1,854.3	11.7	1,847.7	11.7	562.7	4.6
1,918.2	12.1	1,827.7	11.6	585.1	4.8
1,882.3	11.9	1,808.9	11.4	576.5	4.7
1,838.8	11.6	1,794.0	11.3	559.5	4.6
1,815.5	11.5	1,775.6	11.2	559.8	4.6
1,766.1	11.2	1,767.4	11.2	536.2	4.4
<b>1,728.9</b>	10.9	<b>1,763.6</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>525.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>
1,660.4	10.5	1,658.0	10.5	531.1	4.5
2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	12.9	627.8	5.3
2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5
1,939.1	12.5	1,929.6	12.6	600.1	5.0
2,129.8	13.7	2,162.9	13.9	632.3	5.3
2,149.6	13.8	2,157.4	13.8	671.4	5.6
2,152.5	13.8	2,152.4	13.8	698.1	5.8
2,125.6	13.6	2,136.5	13.7	678.5	5.7
2,056.5	13.2	2,106.5	13.5	634.2	5.3
2,046.1	13.1	2,079.8	13.3	622.5	5.2
2,068.2	13.3	2,058.9	13.2	614.6	5.2
2,144.4	14.0	2,056.7	13.4	642.4	5.4
2,106.1	13.7	2,032.9	13.2	635.7	5.3
2,059.1	13.4	2,013.1	13.1	619.8	5.2
2,024.3	13.2	1,982.7	12.9	611.7	5.1
1,967.0	12.8	1,966.1	12.8	589.8	5.0
1,914.1	12.5	1,949.2	12.7	575.3	4.8
1,921.8	12.5	1,931.1	12.6	620.0	5.2
1,903.3	12.4	1,903.8	12.4	633.9	5.3
1,872.0	12.2	1,883.1	12.3	609.4	5.1
1,795.8	11.7	1,847.7	12.0	565.8	4.8
1,777.5	11.6	1,812.2	11.8	554.0	4.7
1,783.4	11.6	1,776.0	11.6	543.5	4.6
1,845.9	12.0	1,756.6	11.4	565.6	4.8
1,810.8	11.8	1,738.2	11.3	557.4	4.7
1,768.5	11.5	1,724.1	11.2	540.8	4.6

1,706.6 1,698.7 **1,695.3** 

11.4 11.1 **10.8** 

1,746.5 1,698.4 **1,661.8** 

11.1 11.1 **11.0** 

540.8 518.2 **507.2** 

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

4.6 4.4 **4.3** 

529.0 622.5 651.2 592.8 653.8 652.3 657.2 653.0

640.4 632.4 620.7

621.6 615.9 609.7

603.0 601.1 597.9

601.0 592.3 583.4

572.4 564.4 550.3

544.3 537.9 533.1

532.5 530.6 **530.4** 

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1



SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED #	MARRIED			
Number	Per cent workforce *	Number			
552.1 646.4 674.9 614.6	4.5 5.3 5.5 5.0		1991 1992 1993 1994	) ) Annual ) averages )	
677.3	5.5	213.7	1993	Jun 10	
675.9 680.9 676.6	5.5 5.6 5.5	218.4 225.4 214.1		Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9	
663.4 655.2 643.2	5.4 5.4 5.3	201.5 196.7 194.0		Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	
643.8 638.0 631.9	5.3 5.2 5.2	200.5 195.9 190.1	1994	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	
625.3 623.2 620.2	5.1 5.1 5.1	188.9 179.9 173.6		Apr 14 May 12 Jun 9	
623.6 614.3 604.9	5.1 5.0 5.0	177.0 182.7 169.6		Jul 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	
593.5 585.4 570.8	4.9 4.8 4.7	158.2 154.6 151.6		Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	
564.4 557.8 552.8	4.6 4.6 4.5	157.4 153.6 147.8	1995	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	
552.2 550.0 <b>549.6</b>	4.5 4.5 <b>4.5</b>	150.9 141.1 <b>136.7</b>		Apr 13 May 11 R <b>Jun 8 P</b>	

4.4 5.2 5.5 5.0		1991 1992 1993 1994	) ) Annual ) averages )
5.5	205.8	1993	Jun 10
5.5 5.5 5.5	209.5 216.2 205.9		Jul 8 Aug 12 Sep 9
5.4 5.3 5.2	193.7 189.2 186.7		Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9
5.2 5.2 5.1	193.7 189.1 183.3	1994	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10
5.1 5.1 5.0	182.0 173.3 167.0		Apr 14 May 12 Jun 9
5.1 5.0 4.9	169.2 174.8 162.9		Jul 14 Aug 11 Sep 8
4.8 4.7 4.6	152.0 148.7 145.9		Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8
4.6 4.5 4.5	151.6 147.9 142.2	1995	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9
4.5 4.5 <b>4.5</b>	145.0 135.8 <b>131.4</b>		Apr 13 May 11 R <b>Jun 8 P</b>

# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

TUQUCAND	

	NUMBER	JNEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTE	D #			
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST 1991 ) 1992 ) Annual 1993 ) averages 1994 )	638.8 854.1 929.9 828.3	477.9 645.4 700.3 622.2	160.9 208.7 229.6 206.1	6.9 9.3 10.2 9.1	9.0 12.3 13.6 12.1	4.0 5.2 5.9 5.3	637.7 851.0 925.6 824.2	6.9 9.2 10.2 9.1			477.3 643.8 698.0 620.0	160.4 207.3 227.6 204.2
1994 June 9	818.0	618.1	199.9	9.1	12.1	5.1	832.3	9.2	-7.5	-9.6	626.2	206.1
July 14	824.1	615.0	209.1	9.1	12.0	5.3	825.2	9.1	-7.1	-7.2	618.8	206.4
Aug 11	823.7	609.8	213.8	9.1	11.9	5.4	812.0	9.0	-13.2	-9.3	609.1	202.9
Sept 8	809.6	600.6	209.1	9.0	11.8	5.3	803.4	8.9	-8.6	-9.6	603.1	200.3
Oct 13	774.3	577.9	196.4	8.6	11.3	5.0	788.5	8.7	-14.9	-12.2	592.0	196.5
Nov 10	759.5	568.2	191.3	8.4	11.1	4.9	772.6	8.6	-15.9	-13.1	579.2	193.4
Dec 8	755.1	568.1	187.0	8.4	11.1	4.8	755.2	8.4	-17.4	-16.1	566.9	188.3
995 Jan 12	768.5	578.2	190.2	8.5	11.3	4.8	744.7	8.2	-10.5	-14.6	558.4	186.3
Feb 9	759.4	571.4	188.0	8.4	11.2	4.8	736.5	8.2	-8.2	-12.0	552.6	183.9
Mar 9	743.8	560.0	183.8	8.2	11.0	4.7	730.8	8.1	-5.7	-8.1	548.3	182.5
Apr 13	740.5	555.7	184.8	8.2	10.9	4.7	726.2	8.0	-4.6	-6.2	543.8	182.4
May 11 R	722.1	543.1	179.0	8.0	10.6	4.6	724.2	8.0	-2.0	-4.1	542.1	182.1
<b>June 8 P</b>	<b>709.9</b>	<b>534.4</b>	<b>175.5</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>724.5</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>-2.1</b>	<b>542.4</b>	<b>182.1</b>
REATER LOND	ON (includ	led in South Ea	ast)									
991) 992) Annual 993) averages 994)	332.1 430.3 469.6 434.6	244.3 320.1 348.6 322.7	87.8 110.2 121.0 111.9	8.1 10.5 11.6 10.8	10.3 13.5 14.9 13.8	5.0 6.4 7.1 6.6	331.7 429.2 467.9 432.8	8.0 10.5 11.6 10.7			244.1 319.6 347.8 321.8	87.6 109.6 120.2 111.0
1994 June 9	431.5	322.1	109.4	10.7	13.9	6.4	435.0	10.8	-3.2	-4.0	323.4	111.6
July 14	435.1	321.6	113.5	10.8	13.9	6.6	432.6	10.7	-2.4	-2.9	320.8	111.8
Aug 11	436.0	320.0	116.1	10.8	13.8	6.8	427.4	10.6	-5.2	-3.6	317.1	110.3
Sept 8	431.8	317.4	114.4	10.7	13.7	6.7	425.0	10.5	-2.4	-3.3	315.5	109.5
Oct 13	417.2	308.4	108.8	10.3	13.3	6.3	420.2	10.4	-4.8	-4.1	312.2	108.0
Nov 10	409.0	303.0	106.0	10.1	13.1	6.2	414.3	10.3	-5.9	-4.4	307.6	106.7
Dec 8	406.8	302.7	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.6	10.1	-6.7	-5.8	303.0	104.6
1995 Jan 12	407.5	303.4	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	403.8	10.0	-3.8	-5.5	300.1	103.7
Feb 9	404.1	301.0	103.1	10.0	13.0	6.0	399.6	9.9	-4.2	-4.9	297.1	102.5
Mar 9	398.7	297.2	101.5	9.9	12.8	5.9	396.2	9.8	-3.4	-3.8	294.5	101.7
Apr 13	400.8	297.7	103.1	9.9	12.8	6.0	395.8	9.8	-0.4	-2.7	293.3	102.5
May 11 R	394.2	293.4	100.8	9.8	12.6	5.9	394.4	9.8	-1.4	-1.7	292.4	102.0
June 8 P	<b>390.5</b>	<b>290.8</b>	<b>99.7</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>394.1</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	-0.7	<b>292.2</b>	<b>101.9</b>
EAST ANGLIA												
1991) 1992) Annual 1993) averages 1994)	59.1 77.7 84.0 74.2	44.2 58.3 63.1 55.3	15.0 19.4 20.9 18.9	5.9 7.6 8.2 7.2	7.6 9.9 10.7 9.4	3.5 4.5 4.7 4.3	58.9 77.3 83.4 73.7	5.8 7.6 8.1 7.2			44.1 58.1 62.8 55.0	14.9 19.2 20.7 18.6
1994 June 9	72.3	54.1	18.2	7.1	9.4	4.0	74.4	7.3	-0.4	-0.8	55.5	18.9
July 14	72.7	53.8	18.9	7.1	9.4	4.2	73.7	7.2	-0.7	-0.7	55.0	18.7
Aug 11	72.5	53.1	19.4	7.1	9.3	4.3	73.0	7.1	-0.7	-0.6	54.3	18.7
Sept 8	70.7	52.1	18.6	6.9	9.1	4.1	72.0	7.0	-1.0	-0.8	53.7	18.3
Oct 13	66.9	49.4	17.5	6.5	8.6	3.9	70.1	6.8	-1.9	-1.2	52.2	17.9
Nov 10	66.8	49.5	17.3	6.5	8.6	3.8	68.8	6.7	-1.3	-1.4	51.1	17.7
Dec 8	67.3	50.2	17.1	6.6	8.8	3.8	67.4	6.6	-1.4	-1.5	50.2	17.2
1995 Jan 12	71.9	53.5	18.3	7.0	9.3	4.1	67.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.0	49.8	17.3
Feb 9	71.1	52.8	18.3	6.9	9.2	4.1	66.3	6.5	-0.9	-0.8	49.1	17.2
Mar 9	69.5	51.8	17.7	6.8	9.0	3.9	65.8	6.4	-0.5	-0.5	48.8	17.0
Apr 13	68.3	50.6	17.7	6.7	8.8	3.9	65.2	6.4	-0.6	-0.6	48.2	17.0
May 11 R	65.6	48.7	16.9	6.4	8.5	3.8	65.3	6.4	0.1	-0.3	48.3	17.0
June 8 P	<b>63.4</b>	<b>47.0</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>17.1</b>
SOUTH WEST											100.0	
1991 ) 1992 ) Annual 1993 ) averages 1994 )	161.2 208.9 217.8 191.7	121.1 158.7 164.6 143.9	40.1 50.2 53.2 47.8	6.9 9.2 9.5 8.4	9.1 12.4 12.7 11.1	4.1 5.2 5.5 4.8	160.7 207.8 216.4 190.4	6.9 9.2 9.5 8.3			120.9 158.1 163.8 143.2	39.9 49.7 52.6 47.2
994 June 9	184.9	140.3	44.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	193.1	8.5	-1.5	-1.9	145.4	47.7
July 14	187.2	140.1	47.2	8.2	11.0	4.7	190.8	8.4	-2.3	-1.4	143.2	47.6
Aug 11	187.3	138.7	48.6	8.2	10.9	4.8	187.9	8.2	-2.9	-2.2	140.7	47.2
Sept 8	184.2	136.5	47.7	8.1	10.7	4.7	185.4	8.1	-2.5	-2.6	138.8	46.6
Oct 13	176.1	131.3	44.8	7.7	10.3	4.4	181.5	8.0	-3.9	-3.1	136.0	45.5
Nov 10	176.5	131.7	44.9	7.7	10.3	4.5	178.4	7.8	-3.1	-3.2	133.7	44.7
Dec 8	176.9	132.5	44.4	7.8	10.4	4.4	173.1	7.6	-5.3	-4.1	129.7	43.4
995 Jan 12	184.2	137.6	46.6	8.1	10.8	4.6	171.0	7.5	-2.1	-3.5	127.9	43.1
Feb 9	180.8	135.0	45.8	7.9	10.6	4.5	169.7	7.4	-1.3	-2.9	127.2	42.5
Mar 9	175.7	131.7	44.0	7.7	10.3	4.4	168.9	7.4	-0.8	-1.4	126.7	42.2
Apr 13	170.6	128.0	42.6	7.5	10.0	4.2	166.5	7.3	-2.4	-1.5	124.6	41.9
May 11 R	163.5	123.0	40.5	7.2	9.6	4.0	166.3	7.3	-0.2	-1.1	124.2	42.1
June 8 P	<b>158.1</b>	<b>119.0</b>	<b>39.1</b>	6.9	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>166.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	-0.1	-0.9	<b>124.0</b>	<b>42.2</b>

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

	N	UMBER U	INEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED	#			
	Ā		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST	MIDLANDS												
1991 1992 1993 1994	) ) Annual ) averages	218.7 270.5 281.9 246.2	165.1 206.3 215.6 186.8	53.6 64.1 66.3 59.4	8.4 10.4 10.9 9.6	10.9 13.6 14.6 12.6	4.9 5.9 6.1 5.4	218.3 269.6 280.6 244.8	8.4 10.3 10.8 9.7			164.9 205.9 214.9 186.0	53.5 63.7 65.8 58.8
1994	June 9	242.0	184.5	57.4	9.6	12.8	5.3	246.7	9.8	-2.4	-3.2	187.3	59.4
	July 14	247.7	186.0	61.7	9.8	12.9	5.7	245.4	9.7	-1.3	-2.3	185.9	59.5
	Aug 11	248.0	184.7	63.3	9.9	12.8	5.9	242.2	9.6	-3.2	-2.3	183.4	58.8
	Sept 8	242.5	181.2	61.3	9.6	12.6	5.7	238.7	9.5	-3.5	-2.7	180.8	57.9
	Oct 13	228.2	172.1	56.1	9.1	11.9	5.2	233.5	9.3	-5.2	-4.0	177.0	56.5
	Nov 10	222.4	168.4	54.0	8.8	11.7	5.0	228.2	9.1	-5.3	-4.7	172.7	55.5
	Dec 8	220.5	167.8	52.6	8.8	11.7	4.9	222.3	8.8	-5.9	-5.5	168.4	53.9
1995	Jan 12	227.1	172.8	54.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	218.9	8.7	-3.4	-4.9	165.7	53.2
	Feb 9	222.5	169.1	53.4	8.8	11.7	5.0	215.5	8.6	-3.4	-4.2	163.3	52.2
	Mar 9	216.6	164.9	51.8	8.6	11.4	4.8	213.0	8.5	-2.5	-3.1	161.4	51.6
	Apr 13	214.8	162.8	52.0	8.5	11.3	4.8	211.6	8.4	-1.4	-2.4	160.0	51.6
	May 11 R	208.9	158.7	50.2	8.3	11.0	4.7	210.9	8.4	-0.7	-1.5	159.3	51.6
	June 8 P	<b>205.5</b>	<b>156.0</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>51.5</b>
EAST	MIDLANDS											100.5	05.0
1991 1992 1993 1994	) ) Annual ) averages )	142.1 174.9 183.8 168.8	106.7 133.2 140.8 128.7	35.4 41.6 43.0 40.1	7.2 9.0 9.6 8.8	9.6 12.0 13.0 11.9	4.2 5.0 5.1 4.8	141.7 174.0 182.5 167.6	7.2 9.0 9.5 8.7			106.5 132.7 140.1 128.0	35.2 41.2 42.4 39.6
1994	June 9	165.8	127.2	38.6	8.6	11.7	4.6	169.5	8.8	-0.7	-1.4	129.5	40.0
	July 14	169.1	127.3	41.8	8.7	11.7	4.9	168.4	8.7	-1.1	-0.9	128.2	40.2
	Aug 11	169.0	126.4	42.7	8.7	11.6	5.0	166.8	8.6	-1.6	-1.1	127.0	39.8
	Sept 8	165.9	124.6	41.3	8.6	11.4	4.9	165.5	8.5	-1.3	-1.3	126.2	39.3
	Oct 13	156.3	118.6	37.7	8.1	10.9	4.5	162.0	8.4	-3.5	-2.1	123.7	38.3
	Nov 10	153.8	117.1	36.7	7.9	10.7	4.3	158.7	8.2	-3.3	-2.7	120.9	37.8
	Dec 8	154.4	118.2	36.2	8.0	10.8	4.3	155.0	8.0	-3.7	-3.5	118.1	36.9
1995	Jan 12	162.1	124.0	38.1	8.4	11.4	4.5	153.8	7.9	-1.2	-2.7	117.2	36.6
	Feb 9	159.7	122.1	37.6	8.2	11.2	4.4	152.1	7.9	-1.7	-2.2	115.9	36.2
	Mar 9	155.1	118.9	36.2	8.0	10.9	4.3	150.3	7.8	-1.8	-1.6	114.6	35.7
	Apr 13	152.6	116.6	36.0	7.9	10.7	4.3	148.6	7.7	-1.7	-1.7	113.2	35.4
	May 11 R	147.6	113.0	34.5	7.6	10.4	4.1	147.6	7.6	-1.0	-1.5	112.4	35.2
	June 8 P	<b>143.3</b>	<b>109.6</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>147.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>35.3</b>
YOR	SHIRE AND	HUMBER	RSIDE										17.0
1991 1992 1993 1994	) ) Annual ) averages	207.4 236.6 245.6 226.4	159.4 183.1 190.8 175.2	48.0 53.5 54.8 51.2	8.7 9.9 10.4 9.6	11.7 13.6 14.3 13.1	4.7 5.2 5.3 5.0	206.9 235.6 244.0 224.8	8.7 9.9 10.2 9.6			159.1 182.5 189.9 174.3	47.8 53.0 54.1 50.5
1994	June 9	221.1	172.3	48.9	9.4	13.1	4.7	226.7	9.6	-1.4	-1.5	176.0	50.7
	July 14	226.4	173.1	53.3	9.6	13.1	5.2	225.7	9.6	-1.0	-1.0	174.4	51.3
	Aug 11	226.6	171.4	55.2	9.6	13.0	5.4	223.0	9.5	-2.7	-1.7	172.1	50.9
	Sept 8	223.1	170.1	53.0	9.5	12.9	5.1	221.1	9.4	-1.9	-1.9	170.9	50.2
	Oct 13	212.5	163.9	48.6	9.0	12.4	4.7	217.7	9.3	-3.4	-2.7	168.6	49.1
	Nov 10	211.1	163.6	47.5	9.0	12.4	4.6	215.5	9.2	-2.2	-2.5	166.7	48.8
	Dec 8	212.4	165.5	46.9	9.0	12.5	4.6	212.2	9.0	-3.3	-3.0	164.6	47.6
1995	Jan 12	222.5	173.2	49.2	9.5	13.1	4.8	212.1	9.0	-0.1	-1.9	164.6	47.5
	Feb 9	218.6	170.1	48.6	9.3	12.9	4.7	210.0	8.9	-2.1	-1.8	163.0	47.0
	Mar 9	213.7	166.4	47.3	9.1	12.6	4.6	208.5	8.9	-1.5	-1.2	161.8	46.7
	Apr 13	213.1	165.2	47.9	9.1	12.5	4.6	208.1	8.9	-0.4	-1.3	161.0	47.1
	May 11 R	205.5	160.1	45.4	8.7	12.1	4.4	206.9	8.8	-1.2	-1.0	160.3	46.6
	June 8 P	<b>201.6</b>	<b>156.7</b>	44.9	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>207.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>160.1</b>	<b>46.9</b>
NOR	TH WEST											000 5	00.0
1991 1992 1993 1994	) ) Annual ) averages	287.1 323.7 324.3 290.9	220.9 251.6 252.7 226.2	66.3 72.1 71.5 64.7	9.4 10.7 10.8 9.7	12.7 14.7 15.0 13.4	5.0 5.5 5.4 4.9	286.5 322.0 321.8 288.6	9.3 10.6 10.7 9.9			220.5 250.6 251.3 224.9	71.4 70.5 63.8
1994	June 9	285.9	223.8	62.1	9.8	13.7	4.8	291.9	10.0	-2.6	-3.1	227.4	64.5
	July 14	292.8	225.3	67.5	10.1	13.8	5.3	289.6	9.9	-2.3	-2.6	225.0	64.6
	Aug 11	291.5	222.5	69.0	10.0	13.7	5.4	284.6	9.8	-5.0	-3.3	221.3	63.3
	Sept 8	285.5	219.2	66.3	9.8	13.5	5.2	280.9	9.6	-3.7	-3.7	218.7	62.2
	Oct 13	268.7	208.3	60.4	9.2	12.8	4.7	275.8	9.5	-5.1	-4.6	214.5	61.3
	Nov 10	264.5	205.6	58.9	9.1	12.6	4.6	270.8	9.3	-5.0	-4.6	210.2	60.6
	Dec 8	263.6	206.0	57.7	9.1	12.6	4.5	265.4	9.1	-5.4	-5.2	206.4	59.0
1995	Jan 12	276.0	215.0	61.0	9.5	13.2	4.8	262.7	9.0	-2.7	-4.4	204.4	58.3
	Feb 9	269.9	210.2	59.8	9.3	12.9	4.7	260.9	9.0	-1.9	-3.3	202.8	58.1
	Mar 9	263.0	205.2	57.8	9.0	12.6	4.5	258.0	8.9	-2.9	-2.5	200.7	57.3
	Apr 13 May 11 R	261.0	203.0 197.5	57.9 55.1 54.2	9.0 8.7 8.5	12.5 12.1 11.9	4.5 4.3 <b>4.2</b>	254.8 253.5 <b>253.5</b>	8.8 8.7 <b>8.7</b>	-3.2 -1.3 0.0	-2.6 -2.5 -1.5	197.9 196.9 <b>196.9</b>	56.9 56.6 <b>56.6</b>

Apr 13 261.0 May 11 R 252.7 June 8 P 247.9 See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

1991) 218.7 1992) Annual 270.5 1993) averages 281.9 1994) 246.2 1994 June 9 242.0 July 14 Aug 11 Sept 8

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions



EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S27

# 2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	١	UMBER	UNEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTE	D #			
	4	AII	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH 1991 ) 1992 ) 1993 ) 1994 )	Annual averages	143.7 157.8 169.3 160.4	111.1 123.9 134.9 128.0	32.6 34.0 34.4 32.4	10.3 11.1 12.0 11.4	13.9 15.2 16.7 15.8	5.4 5.6 5.7 5.4	143.3 157.1 168.3 159.3	10.3 11.1 11.9 11.3			110.9 123.4 134.4 127.4	32.4 33.6 34.0 31.9
1994 Ju	une 9	156.4	125.5	30.9	11.1	15.6	5.1	159.4	11.3	-1.1	-1.2	127.4	32.0
Ju	uly 14	159.7	126.2	33.5	11.3	15.7	5.5	159.4	11.3	0.0	-0.6	127.1	32.3
Au	ug 11	158.9	124.7	34.2	11.3	15.5	5.7	158.2	11.2	-1.2	-0.8	126.2	32.0
Se	ept 8	157.7	124.5	33.2	11.2	15.5	5.5	157.0	11.2	-1.2	-0.8	125.5	31.5
Oc	ct 13	152.2	121.3	30.9	10.8	15.1	5.1	155.5	11.0	-1.5	-1.3	124.4	31.1
No	ov 10	153.4	122.7	30.7	10.9	15.3	5.1	154.8	11.0	-0.7	-1.1	123.7	31.1
De	ec 8	153.3	123.4	29.9	10.9	15.4	4.9	152.6	10.8	-2.2	-1.5	122.2	30.4
1995 Ja	an 12	159.7	128.1	31.6	11.3	15.9	5.2	152.0	10.8	-0.6	-1.2	121.8	30.2
Fe	eb 9	155.2	124.1	31.1	11.0	15.4	5.1	149.7	10.6	-2.3	-1.7	119.9	29.8
Ma	ar 9	151.8	121.6	30.1	10.8	15.1	5.0	149.2	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	119.5	29.7
Ap	or 13	151.7	121.1	30.5	10.8	15.1	5.1	148.7	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	118.6	30.1
Ma	ay 11 R	147.1	118.0	29.1	10.4	14.7	4.8	147.8	10.5	-0.9	-0.6	117.9	29.9
Ju	<b>une 8 P</b>	<b>143.6</b>	<b>115.2</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>146.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	-1.1	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>117.1</b>	<b>29.6</b>
991) 992) 993) 994)	Annual averages	113.2 127.2 131.1 120.7	88.6 100.2 103.2 94.1	24.6 27.0 28.0 26.6	9.0 10.0 10.4 9.6	12.2 13.8 14.4 13.1	4.6 5.0 5.1 4.9	112.9 126.6 130.4 119.9	9.0 10.0 10.3 9.3			88.5 99.9 102.7 93.6	24.4 26.8 27.6 26.3
994 Ju	ine 9	116.8	92.0	24.8	9.0	12.4	4.5	121.5	9.4	-1.1	-1.2	95.1	26.4
Ju	lly 14	120.9	93.1	27.8	9.4	12.5	5.1	121.0	9.4	-0.5	-0.9	94.2	26.8
Au	ug 11	120.8	92.2	28.7	9.4	12.4	5.2	119.3	9.2	-1.7	-1.1	92.7	26.6
Se	ept 8	118.4	90.7	27.8	9.2	12.2	5.1	117.4	9.1	-1.9	-1.4	91.0	26.4
Oc	ct 13	111.1	85.9	25.2	8.6	11.5	4.6	114.0	8.8	-3.4	-2.3	88.3	25.7
No	ov 10	110.3	85.5	24.8	8.5	11.5	4.5	111.7	8.7	-2.3	-2.5	86.4	25.3
De	ec 8	110.9	86.4	24.4	8.6	11.6	4.5	109.5	8.5	-2.2	-2.6	84.9	24.6
995 Ja	in 12	115.8	90.1	25.8	9.0	12.1	4.7	108.1	8.4	-1.4	-2.0	84.0	24.1
Fe	ab 9	112.9	87.8	25.1	8.7	11.8	4.6	107.7	8.3	-0.5	-1.3	83.7	24.0
Ma	ar 9	109.7	85.4	24.3	8.5	11.5	4.4	107.3	8.3	-0.4	-0.7	83.3	24.0
Ap	or 13	108.1	83.7	24.4	8.4	11.3	4.5	106.9	8.3	-0.4	-0.4	82.6	24.3
Ma	ay 11 R	104.6	81.5	23.1	8.1	11.0	4.2	106.8	8.3	-0.1	-0.3	82.5	24.3
Ju	ine 8 P	<b>102.5</b>	<b>80.0</b>	<b>22.4</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>10.8</b>	4.1	<b>107.2</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	0.0	<b>82.9</b>	<b>24.3</b>
991 ) 992 ) A 993 ) a 994 )	Annual averages	220.2 241.0 246.4 231.5	165.5 183.8 189.5 178.6	54.7 57.3 56.9 52.8	8.8 9.5 9.9 9.3	11.7 12.8 13.7 12.9	5.0 5.2 5.1 4.7	219.3 238.8 243.3 228.4	8.8 9.4 9.7 9.2			165.0 182.5 187.7 176.9	54.3 56.3 55.7 51.5
994 Ju	ne 9	226.3	176.4	49.9	9.1	12.8	4.5	230.6	9.2	-2.0	-1.4	179.4	51.4
Jul	ly 14	241.2	181.9	59.3	9.7	13.1	5.3	231.7	9.3	1.1	-0.6	179.0	52.7
Au	ig 11	238.8	179.8	59.0	9.6	13.0	5.3	229.0	9.2	-2.7	-1.2	176.9	52.1
Se	ept 8	223.7	172.6	51.2	9.0	12.5	4.6	224.8	9.0	-4.2	-1.9	174.2	50.6
Oc	et 13	215.3	167.2	48.1	8.6	12.1	4.3	220.4	8.8	-4.4	-3.8	170.7	49.7
No	ov 10	213.3	165.4	47.9	8.6	12.0	4.3	216.8	8.7	-3.6	-4.1	167.4	49.4
De	ec 8	212.6	165.3	47.4	8.5	11.9	4.3	212.3	8.5	-4.5	-4.2	164.1	48.2
995 Jar	n 12	223.7	173.3	50.4	9.0	12.5	4.5	210.1	8.4	-2.2	-3.4	162.4	47.7
Fel	b 9	218.2	168.3	49.9	8.7	12.2	4.5	208.0	8.3	-2.1	-2.9	160.9	47.1
Ma	ar 9	210.4	162.6	47.8	8.4	11.8	4.3	205.5	8.2	-2.5	-2.3	159.1	46.4
Api	r 13	206.7	159.7	47.0	8.3	11.5	4.2	202.5	8.1	-3.0	-2.5	156.8	45.7
Ma	ay 11 R	199.0	154.7	44.3	8.0	11.2	4.0	200.3	8.0	-2.2	-2.6	154.9	45.4
Jui	ne 8 P	<b>193.3</b>	<b>150.1</b>	<b>43.2</b>	7.7	<b>10.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>197.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>-2.7</b>	<b>-2.6</b>	<b>152.7</b>	<b>44.9</b>
991 )	RNIKELA	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.4	17.4	7.7	99.1	13.2			76.1	23.0
992 ) A 993 ) a 994 )	nnual verages	106.1 105.1 97.3	81.4 80.7 75.3	24.8 24.5 21.9	14.0 14.1 13.0	18.2 18.6 17.3	7.9 7.8 7.0	104.7 103.7 97.1	13.8 13.8 12.9			80.7 80.0 75.2	24.0 23.6 21.8
994 Jur	ne 9	96.2	74.6	21.6	12.7	16.9	6.9	98.2	13.0	0.0	-0.3	75.9	22.3
Aug	g 11 pt 8	101.1 98.9	76.2 75.8 75.3	25.2 25.3 23.7	13.4 13.4 13.1	17.3 17.2 17.0	8.0 8.1 7.6	98.0 96.6 95.6	13.0 12.8 12.7	-0.2 -1.4 -1.0	-0.4 -0.5 -0.9	75.4 74.6 74.1	22.6 22.0 21.5
Oct Nov Dec	v 10 c 8	93.5 91.5 90.1	72.4 71.4 70.9	21.1 20.1 19.2	12.4 12.1 11.9	16.4 16.2 16.1	6.7 6.4 6.1	94.4 93.7 92.2	12.5 12.4 12.2	-1.2 -0.7 -1.5	-1.2 -1.0 -1.1	73.3 72.7 71.7	21.1 21.0 20.5
995 Jan	n 12	91.9	72.3	19.6	12.2	16.4	6.2	91.2	12.1	-1.0	-1.1	71.1	20.1
Feb	b 9	90.6	71.5	19.1	12.0	16.2	6.1	90.6	12.0	-0.6	-1.0	70.7	19.9
Ma	r 9	89.0	70.4	18.7	11.8	15.9	6.0	89.6	11.9	-1.0	-0.9	69.9	19.7
Apr	r 13	88.0	69.1	19.0	11.7	15.6	6.1	88.7	11.8	-0.9	-0.8	69.0	19.7
May	y 11 R	85.7	67.7	18.0	11.3	15.3	5.7	88.1	11.7	-0.6	-0.8	68.7	19.4
Jur	ne 8 P	<b>85.5</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	-0.7	<b>68.3</b>	<b>19.2</b>

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

	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 s workforce
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS						Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston	5,315 724 35,746 673 2,704	1,508 268 12,288 258 1,017	6,823 992 48,034 931 3 721	13.6 8.2 7.4 14.7 8 1	10.6 6.8 6.3 10.1 6.5
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	2,177 4,403 1,053 945 2,215	611 1,140 290 355 578	2,788 5,543 1,343 1,300 2,793	6.1 9.1 11.0 4.1 8.3	5.1 8.1 8.7 3.6 6.8	Hereford and Leonninster Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Homcastle and Market Rasen	11,552 763 3,233 937 708	4,056 291 1,185 315 341	15,608 1,054 4,418 1,252 1,049	7.2 7.1 7.7 7.0 8.7	6.2 5.2 6.5 5.0 6.5
Aylesbury and Wycombe	7,096	2,254	9,350	5.6	4.6	Huddersfield	5,747	1,989	7,736	8.9	7.7
Banbury	1,576	596	2,172	7.8	6.5	Hull	16,599	4,761	21,360	11.1	10.0
Barnsley	7,149	1,714	8,863	12.9	11.2	Huntingdon and St Neots	2,170	866	3,036	6.0	5.1
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,974	583	2,557	8.9	7.0	Ipswich	5,382	1,692	7,074	6.7	5.9
Barrow-in-Furness	3,191	810	4,001	10.3	8.9	Isle of Wight	3,838	1,143	4,981	11.0	8.8
Basingstoke and Alton	2,891	1,028	3,919	4.8	4.2	Keighley	1,876	691	2,567	9.0	7.7
Bath	3,864	1,488	5,352	7.8	6.6	Kendal	749	247	996	4.3	3.4
Beccles and Halesworth	998	430	1,428	8.8	6.8	Keswick	118	37	155	4.6	3.0
Bedford	4,213	1,436	5,649	8.0	6.9	Kettering & Market Harboroug	h 1,927	714	2,641	6.6	5.7
Berwick-on-Tweed	548	147	695	6.9	5.7	Kidderminster	2,397	799	3,196	8.3	7.0
Bicester	768	321	1,089	6.4	5.1	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	2,639	860	3,499	8.4	7.0
Bideford	1,003	326	1,329	12.9	10.0	Lancaster & Morecambe	3,594	1,135	4,729	10.0	8.5
Birmingham	58,165	17,875	76,040	10.6	9.5	Launceston	528	206	734	10.1	6.6
Bishop Auckland	3,420	794	4,214	10.5	9.0	Leeds	21,303	5,983	27,286	8.0	7.2
Blackburn	3,933	885	4,818	7.6	6.6	Leek	430	151	581	5.1	4.1
Blackpool	7,180	1,879	9,059	7.7	6.3	Leicester	15,180	4,826	20,006	7.9	6.9
Blandford	321	138	459	5.0	3.8	Lincoln	4,840	1,515	6,355	9.3	8.1
Bodmin and Liskeard	1,933	647	2,580	11.0	8.0	Liverpool	45,795	12,535	58,330	14.1	12.6
Bolton and Bury	11,251	2,951	14,202	8.4	7.2	London	268,898	91,962	360,860	11.4	9.9
Boston	1,367	437	1,804	7.9	6.4	Loudbarough & Coalville	3.031	1,098	4,129	6.3	5.6
Bournemouth	7,604	2,272	9,876	9.6	7.7	Louth & Mablethorpe	1,089	309	1,398	10.4	7.9
Bradford	16,097	4,405	20,502	9.6	8.6	Lowestoft	2,717	949	3,666	11.5	9.8
Bridgwater	2,304	681	2,985	10.0	8.0	Ludlow	728	288	1,016	9.0	6.2
Bridlington and Driffield	1,938	662	2,600	12.8	10.4	Macclesfield	1,843	612	2,455	4.2	3.5
Bridport	606	208	814	9.1	6.5	Malton	253	95	348	4.1	3.5
Brighton	14,635	4,761	19,396	12.3	10.1	Malvern & Ledbury	1,192	398	1,590	7.2	5.6
Bristol	20,947	6,652	27,599	8.1	7.2	Manchester	50,855	14,029	64,884	9.2	8.3
Bude	653	237	890	13.3	9.0	Mansfield	5,950	1,418	7,368	13.6	11.9
Burnley	2,030	454	2,484	6.5	5.8	Matlock	622	224	846	5.0	4.0
Burnton-on-Trent	3,607	1,074	4,681	7.9	6.9	Medway & Maidstone	16,348	5,079	21,427	10.2	8.6
Bury St Edmunds	1,223	511	1,734	5.1	4.3	Melton Mowbray	801	300	1,101	4.9	4.0
Buxton	890	315	1,205	5.6	4.4	Middlesbrough	14,711	3,305	18,016	14.5	13.1
Calderdale	5,032	1,661	6,693	8.2	7.2	Milton Keynes	5,204	1,678	6,882	7.0	6.2
Cambridge	4,916	1,775	6,691	4.7	4.0	Minehead	742	236	978	11.5	8.3
Canterbury	3,550	940	4,490	9.3	7.7	Morneth & Ashington	5,130	1,272	6,402	14.0	12.1
Carlisle	2,803	882	3,685	7.0	5.9	Newark	1,688	539	2,227	9.3	7.8
Castleford and Pontefract	3,768	996	4,764	9.3	8.4	Newbury	1,361	458	1,819	4.4	3.7
Chard	508	195	703	7.6	6.0	Newcastle upon Tyne	32,434	8,245	40,679	11.3	10.1
Chelmsford and Braintree	5,505	2,018	7,523	7.3	6.1	Newmarket	1,253	486	1,739	6.4	5.2
Cheltenham	3,658	1,162	4,820	6.5	5.6	Newouay	985	331	1,316	11.7	9.0
Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester	6,223 2,843 1,596 1,623 481	1,631 827 642 617 184	7,854 3,670 2,238 2,240 665	11.1 6.3 7.1 9.0 5.0	9.7 5.0 5.7 7.1 4.1	Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich	1,677 555 5,469 2,509 8,291	564 230 1,905 843 2,839	2,241 785 7,374 3,352 11,130	8.5 4.2 6.6 6.6 7.4	6.8 3.6 5.8 5.8 5.8 6.4
Clacton	2,490	628	3,118	15.7	11.9	Nottingham	25,656	7,299	32,955	10.1	9.0
Clitheroe	219	67	286	2.8	2.3	Okehampton	345	126	471	9.4	6.4
Colchester	4,679	1,600	6,279	8.0	6.7	Oldham	5,831	1,675	7,506	10.3	8.9
Corby	1,833	566	2,399	7.8	7.1	Oswestry	794	341	1,135	8.6	6.7
Coventry and Hinckley	14,917	4,788	19,705	8.8	7.8	Oxford	6,953	2,350	9,303	5.2	4.5
Crawley	6,267	1,988	8,255	4.3	3.7	Pendle	1,644	488	2,132	6.9	5.8
Crewe	2,717	1,001	3,718	7.9	7.0	Penrith	448	187	635	4.2	3.1
Cromer and North Walsham	1,423	455	1,878	9.4	7.3	Penzance & St.Ives	1,809	628	2,437	13.6	9.9
Darlington	3,588	922	4,510	8.8	7.6	Peterborough	6,116	2,034	8,150	8.0	7.1
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	578	198	776	10.0	6.4	Pickerino & Helmslev	268	101	369	4.8	3.6
Derby	10,334	2,933	13,267	8.6	7.6	Plymouth	11,718	3,751	15,469	11.5	9.9
Devizes	583	256	839	6.5	5.3	Poole	3,646	1,069	4,715	7.2	5.9
Diss	639	287	926	6.4	4.8	Portsmouth	11,200	3,212	14,412	9.5	8.2
Doncaster	10,444	2,644	13,088	13.5	11.9	Preston	7,660	2,285	9,945	6.7	5.8
Dorchester and Weymouth	2,400	721	3,121	7.8	6.5	Reading	6,763	1,921	8,684	5.8	5.0
Dover and Deal	3,360	880	4,240	9.5	8.2	Redruth & Camborne	2,545	751	3,296	16.0	12.7
Dudley and Sandwell	20,684	6,554	27,238	10.7	9.5	Retford	1,490	496	1,986	10.4	8.7
Durham	3,966	1,059	5,025	8.2	7.3	Richmondshire	520	325	845	6.1	4.8
Eastbourne	3,220	1,024	4,244	7.6	6.0	Ripon	436	183	619	6.5	4.9
Evesham	1,201	433	1,634	5.7	4.3	Rochdale	4,869	1,261	6,130	10.9	9.3
Exeter	4,894	1,618	6,512	6.9	5.8	Rotherham & Mexborough	11,326	2,679	14,005	14.6	13.0
Fakenham	732	274	1,006	9.1	6.7	Rugby & Daventry	2,308	938	3,246	6.0	5.2
Falmouth	1,433	404	1,837	16.5	12.7	Salisbury	1,873	671	2,544	5.7	4.7
Folkestone	3,513	826	4,339	13.2	10.9	Scarborough & Filey	2,218	752	2,970	8.8	7.4
Gainsborough	1,169	413	1,582	12.3	10.2	Scunthorpe	4,305	1,211	5,516	9.3	8.2
Gloucester	3,920	1,139	5,059	7.4	6.6	Settle	204	97	301	4.7	3.4
Goole and Selby	2,183	767	2,950	9.5	8.3	Shaftesbury	650	239	889	6.0	4.2
Gosport and Fareham	3,081	1,092	4,173	7.6	6.6	Sheffield	22,448	6,448	28,896	11.0	9.9
Grantham	1,105	462	1,567	6.7	5.6	Shrewsbury	2,138	698	2,836	6.1	5.1
Great Yarmouth	3,780	1,110	4,890	11.3	9.4	Sittingbourne & Sheerness	3,753	1,195	4,948	13.1	11.0
Grimsby	6,792	1,855	8,647	11.4	10.2	Skegness	877	224	1,101	9.1	7.1
Guildford and Aldershot	6,440	2,073	8,513	4.7	3.9	Skipton	382	138	520	4.6	3.7
Harrogate	1,571	619	2,190	5.2	4.4	Sleaford	639	274	913	7.5	6.0
Hartlepool	4,600	1,003	5,603	14.9	13.3	Slough	7,648	2,345	9,993	5.8	5.0
Harwich	820	243	1,063	17.2	14.1	South Molton	265	120	385	8.2	5.3

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S29

## **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** 2.4 Area statistics ent by Travel-to-Work Areast as at June 8 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employee and unem ployed	per cent s workforce -					per cent employee and unem ployed	per cent s workforc
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding & Holbeach St.Austell	7,598 11,398 21,649 949 1,921	1,763 3,085 6,806 372 598	9,361 14,483 28,455 1,321 2,519	18.5 8.1 11.9 5.8 10.9	16.2 7.1 9.8 4.4 8.4	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,349 7,402 322 3,128	408 1,794 135 1,026	1,757 9,196 457 4,154	12.9 9.2 5.6 8.2	9.6 7.9 3.9 6.9
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	2,940 657 7,655 10,430 1,860	1,025 310 1,866 3,122 731	3,965 967 9,521 13,552 2,591	6.5 5.7 12.1 7.5 6.9	5.5 4.6 11.0 6.6 5.5	Scotland					
Sudbury	1,082	400	1,482	9.1	7.0	Aberdeen	5,823	2,014	7,837	4.0	3.7
Sunderland	16,920	3,823	20,743	13.2	11.7	Alloa	1,659	507	2,166	13.2	11.6
Swindon	4,720	1,606	6,326	5.7	5.1	Annan	482	173	655	7.5	6.2
Taunton	2,415	704	3,119	6.7	5.5	Arbroath	953	361	1,314	13.7	11.4
Telford & Bridgnorth	4,225	1,415	5,640	7.3	6.4	Ayr	2,797	945	3,742	7.7	6.8
Thanet	5,204	1,358	6,562	17.1	13.5	Badenoch	280	102	382	9.6	7.5
Thetford	1,300	536	1,836	8.2	6.9	Banff	414	168	582	6.1	4.7
Thirsk	211	107	318	4.8	3.9	Bathgate	3,466	951	4,417	8.7	8.0
Tiverton	620	212	832	7.4	5.7	Berwickshire	361	124	485	8.6	6.5
Torbay	4,606	1,371	5,977	12.8	9.8	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	573	181	754	6.8	5.3
Torrington	384	139	523	10.8	7.1	Brechin and Montrose	891	368	1,259	8.5	7.0
Totnes	549	193	742	9.3	6.6	Buckie	292	132	424	10.2	8.6
Trowbridge & Frome	2,487	947	3,434	7.0	5.9	Campbeltown	358	113	471	12.9	9.4
Truro	1,414	442	1,856	7.1	5.7	Crieff	277	83	360	8.8	7.0
Tunbridge Wells	3,993	1,188	5,181	5.6	4.5	Cumnock and Sanquhar	1,827	409	2,236	18.3	15.2
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	437	180	617	4.8	4.0	Dumbarton	2,643	841	3,484	10.9	9.8
Wakefield & Dewsbury	8,608	2,426	11,034	10.0	9.0	Dumfries	1,526	477	2,003	7.8	6.9
Walsall	11,860	3,604	15,464	11.2	9.8	Dundee	6,737	1,991	8,728	10.2	9.2
Wareham & Swanage	552	185	737	6.8	5.4	Dunfermline	4,146	1,249	5,395	10.7	9.6
Warminster	400	159	559	8.8	6.8	Dunoon and Bute	841	239	1,080	12.6	9.3
Warrington	3,960	1,294	5,254	6.5	5.9	Edinburgh	15,919	4,553	20,472	6.7	6.1
Warwick	3,085	1,120	4,205	5.2	4.4	Elgin	917	433	1,350	7.9	6.9
Watford & Luton	17,341	5,217	22,558	7.2	6.2	Falkirk	4,201	1,264	5,465	9.0	8.2
Wellingborough & Rushden	2,558	882	3,440	7.2	6.2	Forfar	520	226	746	8.4	6.9
Wells	1,493	603	2,096	8.5	6.7	Forres	393	136	529	17.1	13.8
Weston-super-Mare	3,049	1,072	4,121	10.2	8.1	Fraserburgh	310	110	420	6.3	5.0
Whitby	694	195	889	12.2	8.9	Galashiels	542	198	740	4.6	4.0
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	718	311	1,029	7.1	5.2	Girvan	396	144	540	14.8	11.7
Whitehaven	2,775	716	3,491	11.4	10.0	Glasgow	44,850	11,718	56,568	9.7	8.8
Widnes & Runcorn	4,945	1,341	6,286	10.9	10.0	Greenock	2,606	605	3,211	8.5	7.6
Wigan & St.Helens	13,294	3,817	17,111	10.9	9.5	Haddington	635	214	849	6.9	5.8
Winchester & Eastleigh	2,237	695	2,932	3.7	3.2	Hawick	417	115	532	6.6	5.8
Windermere	233	60	293	3.5	2.6	Huntly	171	87	258	7.5	5.8
Wirral & Chester	17,772	5,097	22,869	11.6	10.3	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,389	370	1,759	11.3	10.1
Wisbech	1,346	540	1,886	11.3	8.8	Inverness	2,740	756	3,496	8.3	7.2
Wolverhampton	11,358	3,477	14,835	11.6	10.3	Irvine	4,773	1,419	6,192	12.1	10.8
Woodbridge & Leiston	1,138	376	1,514	6.0	5.0	Islay/Mid Argyll	296	93	389	8.6	7.0
Worcester	3,000	1,060	4,060	6.5	5.7	Keith	301	121	422	7.6	6.3
Workington	2,749	815	3,564	13.2	10.8	Kelso and Jedburgh	231	76	307	5.5	4.5
Worksop	2,210	562	2,772	11.5	10.4	Kilmarnock	2,682	816	3,498	11.3	9.9
Worthing Yeovil York	4,033 1,925 4,903	1,131 695 1,597	5,164 2,620 6,500	7.0 6.2 6.6	5.7 5.0 5.8	Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Newton Stewart	5,433 12,379 462 234 346	1,669 2,871 138 101 122	7,102 15,250 600 335 468	12.2 10.9 7.4 9.4 17.5	10.8 9.6 6.2 6.9 11.7
Wales						North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	920 391 330 240 1,612	362 145 134 88 560	1,282 536 464 328 2,172	7.2 6.4 6.3 7.3 6.9	6.0 5.0 4.2 6.0 6.1
Aberdare	1,939	463	2,402	15.0	12.5	Peterhead	759	268	1,027	7.7	6.5
Aberystwyth	592	245	837	7.5	5.8	Shetland Islands	289	94	383	3.6	3.0
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,610	675	3,285	11.2	9.3	Skye and Wester Ross	446	168	614	9.0	7.1
Blaenau,Gwent & Abergaven	2,841	737	3,578	10.6	8.9	Stewartry	513	163	676	9.7	7.1
Brecon	402	162	564	7.0	4.9	Stirling	1,900	605	2,505	7.1	6.2
Bridgend	3,844	1,124	4,968	9.1	7.8	Stranraer	673	178	851	11.6	9.5
Cardiff	15,238	4,034	19,272	9.2	8.2	Sutherland	410	149	559	13.1	10.1
Cardigan	667	230	897	12.2	7.4	Thurso	547	139	686	10.0	8.5
Carmarthen	840	248	1,088	5.8	4.4	Western Isles	1,080	247	1,327	11.7	9.6
Conwy & Colwyn	2,496	728	3,224	9.7	7.6	Wick	504	116	620	14.0	11.0
Denbigh Dolgellau & Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	584 341 326 1,648 1,866	227 125 90 512 554	811 466 416 2,160 2,420	8.3 9.8 11.0 11.7 14.5	5.6 7.2 7.0 9.2 11.4	Northern Ireland					
Lampeter & Aberaeron	470	183	653	10.5	6.9	Ballymena	1,669	590	2,259	8.9	7.3
Llandeilo	211	89	300	8.2	5.0	Belfast	32,850	9,736	42,586	11.8	10.3
Llandrindod Wells	498	240	738	7.9	5.3	Coleraine	4,000	1,047	5,047	14.9	12.6
Llanelli	2,499	739	3,238	10.8	9.0	Cookstown	1,307	368	1,675	18.3	14.8
Machynlleth	260	99	359	8.7	5.9	Craigavon	5,082	1,521	6,603	10.8	9.2
Merthyr & Rhymney	4,869	1,135	6,004	12.9	11.1	Dungannon	2,046	556	2,602	15.7	12.9
Monmouth	293	89	382	9.0	6.2	Enniskillen	2,561	616	3,177	16.2	12.9
Neath & Port Talbot	2,974	698	3,672	9.1	8.2	Londonderry	7,326	1,482	8,808	17.3	15.0
Newport	5,910	1,884	7,794	9.2	8.2	Magherafelt	1,544	407	1,951	15.1	12.6
Newtown	309	123	432	4.4	3.2	Newry	4,563	1,122	5,685	19.9	16.4
Pontypool & Cwmbran Pontypridd & Rhondda Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog Pwllheii Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	2,625 4,993 508 484 4,710	690 1,175 184 154 1,418	3,315 6,168 692 638 6,128	8.5 9.8 10.3 10.7 7.5	7.4 8.6 7.9 7.5 6.3	Omagh Strabane	2,067 2,032	585 377	2,652 2,409	15.4 21.3	12.5 17.6

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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 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues. Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Central Statistical Office 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-1994 based denominators.

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				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
OUTH EAST		15 10				Three Rivers Watford	1,325	396 609	1,721		22
edfordshire Luton	<b>13,776</b> 6,054	<b>4,377</b> 1,660	<b>18,153</b> 7,714	8.4	7.2	Welwyn Hatfield	1,644	551	2,195		
Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	1,803 3,732 2,187	742 1,237 738	2,545 4,969 2,925			<b>Isle of Wight</b> Medina South Wight	<b>3,838</b> 2,222 1,616	<b>1,143</b> 673 470	<b>4,981</b> 2,895 2,086	11.0	8.8
Bracknell	<b>14,812</b> 1,637	<b>4,386</b> 505	<b>19,198</b> 2,142	5.5	4.9	Kent Ashford	<b>44,185</b> 2,302	<b>12,709</b> 600	<b>56,894</b> 2,902	10.0	8.3
Newbury Reading	1,917 4,121	643 1,090	2,560 5,211			Canterbury Dartford	3,550 2,170	940 649	4,490 2,819		
Slough Windsor and Maidenhead	3,425	964 661	4,389 2,654			Dover Gillingham	3,360 3,029	880 978 952	4,240 4,007 4,238		
uckinghamshire	12.461	3.992	16.453	6.1	5.2	Maidstone Rochester-upon-Med	3,006 way 5,161	958 1,594	3,964 6,755		
Äylesbury Vale Chiltern	2,678 1,225	867 398	3,545 1,623			Sevenoaks Shepway	2,030 3,513	580 826	2,610 4,339		
Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire	4,656	1,491 303	6,147 1,157			Swale Thanet Tapbridge and Malling	3,753 5,204	1,195 1,358	4,948 6,562 2,532		
vvycombe st Sussey	3,048	933	29 667	11.7	9.6	Tunbridge Wells	1,923	565	2,332		
Brighton Eastbourne	7,828	2,521 609	10,349 2,644		0.0	Oxfordshire Cherwell	<b>9,668</b> 2,134	3,382 812	<b>13,050</b> 2,946	5.5	4.5
Hastings Hove	3,564 3,537	968 1,281	4,532 4,818			Oxford South Oxfordshire	3,163 2,058	997 707	4,160 2,765		
Lewes Rother	1,988	568 581	2,556 2,459			Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	1,243 1,070	453 413	1,696 1,483		
vvealden	40 908	13 380	2,309 54 288	10.2	8.5	Surrey Elmbridge	<b>14,407</b> 1,797	<b>4,745</b> 615	<b>19,152</b> 2,412	•	*
Basildon Braintree	5,079 2,751	1,677 1,020	6,756 3,771			Epsom and Ewell Guildford	966 1,620	344 543	1,310 2,163		
Brentwood Castle Point	1,200 2,341	389 721	1,589 3,062			Mole Valley Reigate and Banstea	995 d 1,855	285 553	1,280 2,408		
Chelmsford Colchester	2,823	1,009 1,208	3,832 4,767			Spelthorne	1,016	398 511	1,414 2,061		
Harlow Maldon	2,863	771	3,009 1,537			Tandridge Waverley	1,059	368 475	1,427		
Rochford Southend-on-Sea	1,651 6,424	533 1,955	2,184 8,379			Woking	1,190	339	1,529		
Tendring Thurrock	3,799 4,070	1,042 1,234	4,841 5,304			West Sussex Adur	12,029 1,184	3,570 336	<b>15,599</b> 1,520	5.6	4.7
Uttlesford	952	405	1,357	11.1	0.7	Chichester	2,640 1,475 1,579	439	1,914		
Barking and Dagenham Barnet	5,794	1,547 3,205	7,341	11.1	5.1	Horsham Mid Sussex	1,478 1,673	452 542	1,930 2,215		
Bexley Brent	5,892 14,147	1,933 4,952	7,825 19,099			Worthing	2,000	595	2,595		
Bromley Camden	7,090 9,125	2,323 3,892	9,413 13,017			EASTANGLIA	12 660	4 951	10 511	6.2	5.4
City of London City of Westminster	7,067	2,855	9,922			Cambridge Cambridge East Cambridgeshire	2,410	794	3,204	0.5	5.4
Ealing Enfield	10,510 9,610	3,567 3,188	14,077			Fenland Huntingdon	1,974 2,328	772 938	2,746 3,266		
Greenwich Hackney	9,964 14,782	3,296 4,924	13,260 19,706			Peterborough South Cambridgeshir	4,710 re 1,381	1,468 524	6,178 1,905		
Hammersmith and Fulhan Haringey	n 7,690 14,217	3,032 4,978	10,722			Norfolk	19,329	6,561	25,890	8.4	7.0
Harrow Havering Hillingdon	5,606	1,654	7,260			Broadland Great Yarmouth	1,768	697 1.000	2,465 4,393		
Hounslow Islington	6,501 10,796	2,286 4,162	8,787 14,958			North Norfolk Norwich	1,920 5,192	617 1,533	2,537 6,725		
Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames	5,323 3,059	2,539 1,022	7,862 4,081			South Norfolk West Norfolk	1,805 3,028	805 1,016	2,610 4,044		
Lambern Lewisham Merton	13,593	4,410 1,873	18,003			Suffolk Babergh	<b>14,019</b> 1,494	<b>4,941</b> 531	<b>18,960</b> 2,025	7.1	6.1
Newham Redbridge	14,210 7.345	3,925 2,460	18,135 9,805			Forest Heath Ipswich	819 3,404	332 958	1,151 4,362		
Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark	3,270 14,702	1,245 5,013	4,515 19,715			Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury	1,170 1,753	492 723	1,662 2,476		
Sutton Tower Hamlets	4,119	1,362 3,059	5,481 15,051			Waveney	3,323	1,210	4,533		
Wandsworth	11,173	4,206	15,379			SOUTH WEST					
mpshire Basingstoke and Deane	<b>34,742</b> 2,624	<b>10,371</b> 920	<b>45,113</b> 3,544	7.0	6.0	Avon Bath	27,704 2,756	9,152 1,021	36,856 3,777	8.2	7.2
East Hampshire Eastleigh	1,646	537 555	2,183			Kingswood	1,930	4,707 646 927	2,576		
Gosport Hart	1,704	607 280	2,311			Wansdyke Woodspring	1,401 3,872	563 1,288	1,964 5,160		
Havant New Forest	3,303 2,645	903 841	4,206 3,486			Cornwall	14,700	4,713	19,413	12.2	8.8
Portsmouth Rushmoor	6,845 1,222	1,942 382	8,787 1,604			Caradon Carrick	2,056 2,691	654 767	2,710 3,458		
Test Valley	1,264	426	9,923 1,690			Kerrier North Comwall	3,000	978 664	3,978		
tfordshire	20,228	6.678	26.906	6.6	5.6	Penwith Restormel	2,231 2,802	748 897	2,979 3,699		
Broxbourne Dacorum	2,326 2,648	826 751	3,152 3,399			Devon	28,791	9,305	38,096	9.6	7.7
East Hertfordshire Hertsmere	1,944 1,716	782 585	2,726 2,301			East Devon Exeter	1,871 2,948	651 920	2,522 3,868		
North Hertfordshire St Albans	2,507	834 578	2,325			North Devon	2,284	705	2,989		

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. These local area rates have been revised to take into account results of the 1993 Census of Employment and the Spring 1994 Labour Force Survey. +

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

## 2.9 **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at June 8 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge	1,549 2,401 4,469 1,509	566 801 1,334 523	2,115 3,202 5,803 2,032			North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	e 1,644 753 316	528 297 108	2,172 1,050 424	()	
West Devon Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck	935 <b>15,304</b> 5,813 855 1,021 505 3,162 723	332 4,672 1,673 252 393 216 885 245	1,267 <b>19,976</b> 7,486 1,107 1,414 721 4,047 968	8.2	6.6	Lincoinshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	13,676 1,283 2,666 3,583 1,517 974 1,810 1,843	4,782 412 838 1,016 617 385 792 722	18,458 1,695 3,504 4,599 2,134 1,359 2,602 2,565	8.4	7.0
WestDorset Weymouth and Portland Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud	1,437 1,788 11,433 2,601 945 1,456 3,125 1,888	494 514 <b>3,779</b> 765 367 546 858 736	1,931 2,302 <b>15,212</b> 3,366 1,312 2,002 3,983 2,624	7.0	5.9	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	12,604 1,703 857 1,110 1,658 4,771 917 1,588	<b>4,450</b> 527 353 394 607 1,659 362 548	17,054 2,230 1,210 1,504 2,265 6,430 1,279 2,136	6.8	5.8
South Sectors Tewkesbury Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	1,418 10,285 2,173 2,469 2,473 2,327 843	507 3,477 874 740 902 669 292	1,925 13,762 3,047 3,209 3,375 2,996 1,135	7.9	6.4	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham	<b>35,507</b> 3,852 3,475 2,470 2,603 3,692 3,124 14,163	9,892 970 1,014 856 915 939 861 3,616 3,616	<b>45,399</b> 4,822 4,489 3,326 3,518 4,631 3,985 17,779	10.5	9.2
Wiltshire	10,802	3,959 437	14,761	6.1	5.1		2,120	721	2,049		
North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester	2,043 1,828 3,720 2,139	836 648 1,219 819 5,166	2,879 2,476 4,939 2,958	7.6	6.2	Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby	<b>30,812</b> 1,922 1,669 2,285 2,255 1,577 4,134	8,898 743 588 714 786 534 1,008	<b>39,710</b> 2,665 2,257 2,999 3,041 2,111 5,142	10.8	9.5
Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon	1,910 1,447 761 1,551 1,930 933 2,109 1,561	6/7 565 280 549 684 350 708 617	2,587 2,012 1,041 2,100 2,614 1,283 2,817 2,178			Holdemess Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate	1,219 13,348 2,403 <b>13,644</b> 633 1,206 2,114	407 3,559 559 <b>4,915</b> 244 524 849	1,626 16,907 2,962 <b>18,559</b> 877 1,730 2,963	6.5	5.4
Wyre Forest Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry	2,251 8,472 790 868 688	736 <b>2,968</b> 334 362 290	2,987 11,440 1,124 1,230 978	7.2	6.0	Richmondshire Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	528 1,172 2,896 1,743 3,352	329 453 936 609 971	857 1,625 3,832 2,352 4,323	105	
South Shropshire The Wrekin Staffordshire	713 3,528 23.263	254 1,124 7.614	2,489 967 4,652 <b>30.877</b>	8.0	6.8	Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	8,012 11,738 9,830 20,642	1,872 2,865 2,469 5,901	9,884 14,603 12,299 26,543	12.5	11.0
Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tarnworth	2,374 2,373 1,652 2,372 2,185 2,269 1,277 6,817 1,944	730 753 655 794 843 781 486 1,838 734	3,104 3,126 2,307 3,166 3,028 3,050 1,763 8,655 2,678			West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST	61,990 15,750 5,032 10,201 21,753 9,254	<b>17,997</b> 4,398 1,661 3,164 6,132 2,642	<b>79,987</b> 20,148 6,693 13,365 27,885 11,896	8.8	7.9
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	<b>9,479</b> 1,135 2,851 1,762 1,512 2,219	<b>3,457</b> 408 938 723 611 777	<b>12,936</b> 1,543 3,789 2,485 2,123 2,996	6.6	5.7	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Nesto Halton Macclesfield	<b>21,872</b> 2,865 1,231 2,444 on 2,183 4,660 2,182	6,822 799 530 886 630 1,235 680	28,694 3,664 1,761 3,330 2,813 5,895 2,862	7.2	6.4
Vest Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsail Wolverhampton	<b>100,372</b> 45,366 10,414 8,700 12,047 4,779 9,129 9,937	<b>30,244</b> 13,247 3,159 2,924 3,664 1,600 2,723 2,927	<b>130,616</b> 58,613 13,573 11,624 15,711 6,379 11,852 12,864	10.9	9.8	Vale Royal Warrington Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham	2,347 3,960 <b>78,857</b> 6,883 3,508 22,809 6,388	768 1,294 <b>21,579</b> 1,679 1,154 6,013 1,838	3,115 5,254 <b>100,436</b> 8,562 4,662 28,822 8,226	9.3	8.2
EAST MIDLANDS	2,207	2,027				Rochdale Salford	6,422 7,848	1,700 1,929	8,122 9,777		
Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield	<b>27,009</b> 2,518 2,659 3,685	<b>7,644</b> 814 614 942	<b>34,653</b> 3,332 3,273 4,627	9.1	7.9	Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	5,803 5,991 5,380 7,825	1,682 1,759 1,599 2,226	7,485 7,750 6,979 10,051		
Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	8,523 924 2,877 1,653 2,753 1,417	2,349 359 772 561 821 412	10,872 1,283 3,649 2,214 3,574 1,829			Lancashire Blackbum Blackpool Bumley Chorley Fylde Hyndhum	<b>31,398</b> 3,771 4,831 2,010 1,767 766 1,351	<b>8,709</b> 815 1,169 447 531 262 368	<b>40,107</b> 4,586 6,000 2,457 2,298 1,028 1,719	7.4	6.3
Leicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Melton	<b>20,803</b> 1,207 2,695 785 1,261 11,525 617	6,931 499 1,025 308 577 3,342 247	<b>27,734</b> 1,706 3,720 1,093 1,838 14,867 864	7.0	6.2	Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire	3,619 1,644 4,087 454 1,002 1,630 2,728	1,151 488 1,096 165 289 550 865	4,770 2,132 5,183 619 1,291 2,180 3,593		

## Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at June 8 1995 Male Female All Rate + Per cent Per cent employees workforce and unemployed Wyre 1,738 513 2,251 SCOTLAND Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral 61,601 7,554 25,709 9,794 5,772 12,772 **17,081** 1,866 6,962 2,851 1,702 3,700 Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Roxburgh Tweedale 78,682 14.3 12.9 9,420 32,671 12,645 7,474 16,472 Central Region Clackmann Falkirk Stirling NORTH **26,433** 4,354 6,502 7,922 7,655 **6,013** 943 1,499 1,705 1,866 **32,446** 5,297 8,001 9,627 9,521 13.9 12.7 Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbroud Dumfries and Gall rough on-Tees Annandale Stockton-Stewartry Wigtown **13,171** 2,963 2,779 2,562 2,909 553 1,405 **3,795** 913 672 779 750 231 450 **16,966** 3,876 3,451 3,341 3,659 784 1,855 Cumbria 8.5 7.0 ria Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East F Grampian Region Banff and B City of Aberr Gordon Kincardine a Moray **17,721** 1,585 3,296 2,902 2,112 2,964 2,281 446 2,135 **4,253** 384 829 652 625 599 558 135 471 **21,974** 1,969 4,125 3,554 2,737 3,563 2,839 581 2,606 Durham 10.3 9.0 m Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley Highlands Region Badenoch a Caithness Inverness Lochaber **2,497** 249 158 711 362 381 636 11,507 1,138 744 3,482 1,506 1,397 3,240 Northumberland 9,010 11.2 9.4 Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck 889 586 2,771 1,144 1,016 2,604 Naim Ross and C Skye and L Sutherland Lothian Region City of Edinb East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland **48,842** 7,823 13,232 7,622 7,598 12,567 11,882 1,787 3,327 2,144 1,763 2,861 **60,724** 9,610 16,559 9,766 9,361 15,428 12.4 11.2 West Lothia Strathclyde Regio Argyll and E Bearsden a City of Glass Clydebank Clydebank Clydebank Clydebank Cumbernau Cumnorka Cunningha Dumbarton East Kilbrid East Wood Hamilton Inverclyde Kilfnamock Kyle and CC Monklands Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvir WALES **9,481** 1,590 1,367 1,375 848 1,595 2,706 **2,969** 541 374 452 348 397 857 12,450 2,131 1,741 1,827 1,196 1,992 3,563 8.0 6.6 Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor 8,701 1,143 1,383 887 1,861 2,078 1,349 **2,774** 349 537 281 553 646 408 **11,475** 1,492 1,920 1,168 2,414 2,724 1,757 10.1 7.4 Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire **12,571** 2,310 1,461 1,488 4,772 2,540 **3,623** 557 423 555 1,443 645 **16,194** 2,867 1,884 2,043 6,215 3,185 Tayside Region Angus City of Dun Perth and B 9.4 8.4 Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport Torfaen **Orkney** Islands tedd 7,420 Aberconwy 1,437 Arton 2,207 Dwyfor 677 Meirionnydd 856 Ynys Mon - Isle of Anglesey 2,243 **2,178** 430 550 223 303 672 **9,598** 1,867 2,757 900 1,159 2,915 11.2 8.5 Shetland Islands Western Isles **3,908** 519 483 911 505 820 670 **16,086** 2,178 2,036 3,376 2,401 3,569 2,526 **19,994** 2,697 2,519 4,287 2,906 4,389 3,196 Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda NORTHERN IREL 11.2 9.9 Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymen Ballymone Banbridge Belfast Carrickferg Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely **1,923** 795 717 411 **785** 295 301 189 **2,708** 1,090 1,018 600 6.4 4.2 Powys Brecknock Castleread Montgomery Radnor Coleraine Cookstow Cookstowm Craigavon Derry Down Dungannor Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisburn Magherafel Novith Down Omagh Strabane **13,824** 10,547 3,277 **3,763** 2,788 975 **17,587** 13,335 4,252 8.9 8.0 South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan **10,042** 1,402 1,741 1,233 5,666 **2,417** 378 425 273 1,341 12,459 1,780 2,166 1,506 7,007 9.1 8.2 West Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea

.

N	lale	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
auderdale	<b>1,791</b> 361 542 648 240	<b>601</b> 124 198 191 88	<b>2,392</b> 485 740 839 328	6.0	4.9
มา	<b>7,493</b> 1,498 4,029 1,966	<b>2,296</b> 466 1,192 638	<b>9,789</b> 1,964 5,221 2,604	9.1	8.0
oway Region and Eskdale	<b>4,050</b> 716 1,802 513 1,019	<b>1,286</b> 274 549 163 300	<b>5,336</b> 990 2,351 676 1,319	9.4	7.6
īfe	<b>10,673</b> 4,131 5,370 1,172	<b>3,351</b> 1,229 1,639 483	<b>14,024</b> 5,360 7,009 1,655	11.0	9.9
uchan deen and Deeside	<b>9,524</b> 1,483 4,683 821 634 1,903	<b>3,557</b> 546 1,487 407 295 822	<b>13,081</b> 2,029 6,170 1,228 929 2,725	5.0	4.3
und Strathspey romarty ochalsh	6,778 280 1,016 2,113 462 367 1,767 328	<b>1,938</b> 102 242 545 138 111 531 107	8,716 382 1,258 2,658 600 478 2,298 435 607	9.4	8.1
ourgh n	<b>20,192</b> 12,829 1,869 1,856 3,638	<b>5,790</b> 3,765 498 504 1,023	<b>25,982</b> 16,594 2,367 2,360 4,661	7.0	6.4
n kute nd Milngavie gow uld and Kilsyth nd Doon Valley me e and Loudoun unick	<b>76,497</b> 1,803 597 29,952 2,060 1,457 1,543 <b>781</b> 3,046 2,472 2,682 3,046 2,472 2,682 3,062 3,075 1,912 3,075 1,912 3,075 1,912 3,075 1,912 3,075 1,912 3,075 1,912 3,075 1,912 3,075 1,912	<b>20,253</b> 561 205 7,387 492 467 369 1,415 841 624 331 721 565 816 81,057 717 991 1,672 580	96,750 2,364 802 37,339 2,552 1,899 2,010 2,051 6,176 3,484 2,657 1,112 3,767 3,3498 4,119 3,926 5,658 7,807 2,492	10.0	9.0
dee Iinross	<b>11,406</b> 2,477 6,363 2,566	<b>3,652</b> 975 1,828 849	<b>15,058</b> 3,452 8,191 3,415	9.2	8.1
	330	134	464	6.3	4.2
	289 1,080	94 247	383 1,327	3.6 11.7	3.0 9.6
IND IS 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	67,047 1,364 1,782 1,951 1,669 958 771 1,507 2,264 1,307 2,360 2,360 2,361 1,307 2,361 1,057 2,366 1,577 3,166 1,577 3,166 1,577 3,166 1,577 3,166 1,577 3,166 1,577 3,223 1,577 3,223 1,577 3,223 1,577 3,223 1,577 3,223 1,577 3,225 1,577 3,225 1,577 3,225 1,577 3,225 1,577 3,2577 3,257 3,2577 3,2577 3,257	$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{18,407} \\ \textbf{432} \\ 555 \\ 563 \\ 590 \\ 229 \\ 293 \\ 4.207 \\ 367 \\ 547 \\ 626 \\ 368 \\ 665 \\ 1.127 \\ 7.41 \\ 556 \\ 616 \\ 342 \\ 355 \\ 1.014 \\ 407 \\ 192 \\ 1.122 \\ 757 \\ 774 \\ 585 \end{array}$	85,454 1,796 2,371 2,514 2,259 1,187 1,064 20,930 1,424 2,0930 1,424 2,890 1,675 3,025 6,876 2,875 2,602 3,177 1,392 1,932 4,180 1,951 9,970 5,685 2,992 2,2,066	13.2	11.3

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at June 8 1995

	wate	Female	All	Wit	ale	remaie	~
SOUTH EAST				Kensington	3,185	1,470	4,655
Bedfordshire				Kingston-upon-Thames	1,771 3.554	580 1,139	2,351 4,693
Luton South	3,973	995	4,968	Lewisham West	4,351	1,397	5,748
Mid Bedfordshire	2,080	836	2,916	Lewisham Deptford	5,688	1,874	7,562
North Bedfordshire	2,963	966 848	3,929	Mitcham and Morden	3,479	1,089	4,568
South West Bedfordshire	2,120	732	2,852	Newham North East	4,965	1,331	6,296
Destrohing				Newham North West	4,764	1,349	6,113 5,726
Fast Berkshire	2.016	639	2.655	Norwood	5,742	1,975	7,717
Newbury	1,534	524	2,058	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,262	422	1,684
Reading East	2,578	714	3,292	Orpington Peckham	1,442	1.935	7,707
Slough	3,425	964	4,389	Putney	2,599	1,003	3,602
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,614	527	2,141	Ravensbourne	1,478	482	1,960
Wokingham	1,406	441	1,847	Romford	1,790	514	2,304
uckinghamshire				Ruislip-Northwood	1,206	447	1,653
Aylesbury	2,044	667	2,711	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,356	1,807	7,163
Beaconstield	1,200	359	1,810	Surbiton	1,288	442	1,730
Chesham and Amersham	1,204	382	1,586	Sutton and Cheam	1,707	608	2,315
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,084	668	2,752	Tooting	4,316	1,618	5,934
Wilton Keynes S.W. BC	2,572	683	3.024	Twickenham	1.756	564	2,320
wycombe	2,041	000	0,021	Upminster	1,937	579	2,516
ast Sussex	1 000	500	0.100	Uxbridge	1,827	624	2,451
Bexhill and Battle Brighton, Kemptown	1,633	1 188	2,133	Walthamstow	3.628	1,167	4,795
Brighton Pavilion	3,885	1,333	5,218	Wanstead and Woodford	1,894	718	2,612
Eastbourne	2,199	667	2,866	Westminster North Wimbledon	4,387	1,782	6,169
Hove	3.537	1.281	4,818	Woolwich	4,293	1,422	5,715
Lewes	2,049	595	2,644				
Wealden	1,337	443	1,780	Hampshire			
sex			1 700	Aldershot	1,654	547	2,201
Basildon	3,632	1,160	4,792	East Hampshire	1,671	511	2,182
Braintree	2,351	885	3,236	Eastleigh	2,376	711	3,087
Brentwood and Ongar	1,517	487	2,004	Fareham	1,740	609	2,349
Castle Point Chelmsford	2,341	721 730	3,062	Havant	2.850	757	3.607
Epping Forest	2,204	821	3,025	New Forest	1,535	469	2,004
Harlow	2,580	889	3,469	North West Hampshire	1,081	372	1,453
Harwich North Colchester	3,310	871	4,181	Portsmouth North Portsmouth South	4.520	1.272	5,792
Rochford	2,074	692	2,766	Romsey and Waterside	1,629	540	2,169
Saffron Walden	1,640	660	2,300	Southampton Itchen	3,818	946	4,764
South Colchester and Maldon	2,715	922	4 776	Winchester	1.441	471	1,912
Southend West	2,734	869	3,603				
Thurrock	3,294	957	4,251	Hertfordshire Broxbourne	2,524	894	3.418
reater London				Hertford and Stortford	1,595	652	2,247
Barking	2,899	789	3,688	Hertsmere	1,854	622	2,476
Battersea Beckenham	4,256	856	3,401	South West Hertfordshire	1.607	470	2,077
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,016	1,507	7,523	St Albans	1,371	469	1,840
Bexleyheath	1,669	596	2,265	Stevenage	2,744	874	3,618
Bow and Poplar Brent East	5,976	1,552	7,616	Welwyn Hatfield	1,640	554	2,194
Brent North	3,002	1,180	4,182	West Hertfordshire	2,220	629	2,849
Brent South	5,500	1,801	7,301	Icle of Wight			
Carshalton and Vallington	2,964	754	4,059	Isle of Wight	3.838	1.143	4,981
Chelsea	2,138	1,069	3,207	in a sign			
Chingford	2,217	757	2,974	Kent	2 202	600	2 002
Chisleburst	1,764	533	2,421	Canterbury	2,550	716	3.266
City of London	1,020	000	-,	Dartford	2,543	774	3,317
and Westminster South	2,799	1,114	3,913	Dover	3,099	814	3,913
Croydon Central Croydon North Fast	2,724	1 217	3,517	Folkestone and Hythe	3,593	826	4,742
Croydon North West	3,472	1,137	4,609	Gillingham	3,093	997	4,090
Croydon South	1,622	545	2,167	Gravesham	3,286	952	4,238
Dagennam	2,895	1 271	3,653	Medway	2,290	931	3,919
Ealing North	3,231	1,052	4,283	Mid Kent	2,889	910	3,799
Ealing Acton	3,394	1,284	4,678	North Thanet	3,815	948	4,763
Edmonton	3,885	1,231	5,116	South Thanet	2,746	727	3,473
Eltham	2,612	773	3,385	Tonbridge and Malling	1,898	634	2,532
Enfield North	3,150	1,013	4,163	Tunbridge Wells	1,923	565	2,488
Entield Southgate	2,500	926	3,420	Oxfordshire			
Feltham and Heston	3,537	1,191	4,728	Banbury	1,982	745	2,727
Finchley	1,957	845	2,802	Henley Oxford Fast	1,121	402	1,523
Greenwich	3,285	1,426	4,/11	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,391	492	1.883
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	n 7,309	2,571	9,880	Wantage	1,221	454	1,675
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,473	2,353	9,826	Witney	1,222	480	1,702
Hammersmith Hampstead and Hichgate	4,405	1,606	5,011	Surrey			
Harrow East	2,793	999	3,792	Chertsey and Walton	1,531	527	2,058
Harrow West	2,014	763	2,777	East Surrey	1,059	368	1,427
Hayes and Harlington	2,333	748	3,081	Epsom and Ewell Esher	1,346	453	1,799
Hendon South	2,203	886	3,051	Guildford	1,348	475	1,823
Holborn and St Pancras	5,481	2,061	7,542	Mole Valley	1,059	304	1,363
Hornchurch	1,879	561	2,440	North West Surrey Reigate	1,396	475	1,871
Ilford North	2 146	2,200	2,858	South West Surrey	1,145	385	1,519
Ilford South	3,305	1,030	4,335	Spelthorne	1,550	511	2,061
Islington North	5,965	2,316	8,281	Woking	1,461	422	1,883

	Male	Female	All	Read States	Male	Female	All
West Sussex	2 246	627	2 873	Leominster Mid Worcestershire	1,596 2,582	612 951	2,208 3,533
Chichester	1,475	439	1,914	South Worcestershire	1,681	588	2,269
Crawley Horsham	1,874 1,478	591 452	2,465 1,930	Worcester Wyre Forest	2,200	736	2,987
Mid Sussex	1,378	437	1,815				
Worthing	2,000	429 595	2,595	Shropshire	1 500	500	0.001
EAST ANGUA				Ludlow North Shropshire	1,503 1,812	588 748	2,091
				Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,885	604	2,489
Cambridgeshire Cambridge	2.210	715	2.925	The Wrekin	3,272	1,028	4,500
Huntingdon	1,857	761	2,618	Staffordshire	2 373	753	3 126
Peterborough	4,274	1,290	5,564	Cannock and Burntwood	2,331	763	3,094
South East Cambridgeshire	1,254	506	1,760	Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,776 1.815	623 584	2,399
South West Cambridgeshire	1,052	031	2,020	South East Staffordshire	2,323	917	3,240
Norfolk Great Yarmouth	3 393	1.000	4 393	South Staffordshire Stafford	2,185	843 665	2,612
Mid Norfolk	1,874	741	2,615	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,277	486	1,763
North Norfolk North West Norfolk	1,920	617 786	2,537 3.212	Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North	2,752 2,371	678	3,049
Norwich North	2,306	747	3,053	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,113	596	2,709
Norwich South South Norfolk	3,517 1,805	1,042	4,559 2,610	Warwickshire			
South West Norfolk-	2,088	823	2,911	North Warwickshire	1,948 2 171	704 701	2,652 2,872
Suffolk				Rugby and Kenilworth	1,871	768	2,639
Bury St Edmunds	1,878	790	2,668	Stratford-on-Avon	1,512	611 673	2,123
Ipswich	2,734	765	2,525 3,499	warwick and Leannington	1,377	0,0	2,000
South Suffolk	2,188	796	2,984	West Midlands	1 856	657	2 513
Suffolk Coastal Waveney	3,323	1,210	4,533	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,163	1,017	4,180
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green	3,618 3,009	1,050 944	4,668 3.953
SOUTHWEST				Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,007	1,052	5,059
Avon	0.756	1.021	3 777	Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield	5,344	1,544	6,888 5,266
Bristol East	3,359	1,035	4,394	Birmingham Perry Barr	4,173	1,213	5,386
Bristol North West	3,032	860	3,892 5,430	Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Sparkbrook	5,394 5.066	1,320	6,714
Bristol West	3,666	1,384	5,050	Birmingham Yardley	2,529	809	3,338
Kingswood	2,579	809 772	3,388	Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East	3,383 3,618	1,173	4,556
Wansdyke	1,827	670	2,497	Coventry North West	2,082	664	2,746
Weston-super-Mare	2,584	879 552	3,463	Coventry South East Coventry South West	1,882	678	2,560
woodspring	1,007	001	-,	Dudley Éast	3,642	1,117	4,759
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne	3 639	1.058	4.697	Halesowen and Stourbridge	2,769	861	3,150
North Cornwall	2,807	969	3,776	Meriden	3,176	986 614	4,162
South East Cornwall .	2,478	804 1.032	3,282	Sutton Coldfield	1,569	644	2,213
Truro	2,786	850	3,636	Walsall North	3,769	999	4,768
Devon				Warley East	3,105	944	4,049
Exeter	2,948	920	3,868	Warley West West Bromwich Fast	2,685	812 887	3,497 3,766
North Devon	2,348	739	3,087	West Bromwich West	3,378	1,021	4,399
Plymouth Devonport	3,388	981	4,369	Wolverhampton North East	3,639	965 854	4,604 4,027
Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton	2,385	837	3,222	Wolverhampton South West	3,125	1,108	4,233
South Hams	2,339	808	3,147	FAST MIDI ANDS			
Tiverton	1,732	595	2,327				
Torbay	3,651	1,087	4,738	Derbyshire Amber Valley	2.132	668	2,800
Torndge and west Devon	2,444	000	0,200	Bolsover	3,057	722	3,779
Dorset	2 502	1.020	4 622	Chesterfield Derby North	3,331 3,128	857 921	4,188
Bournemouth West	2,857	830	3,687	Derby South	4,610	1,193	5,803
Christchurch	1,408	461	1,869	Erewash High Peak	2,777	593	2,311
Poole	2,526	698	3,224	North East Derbyshire	2,709	798	3,507
South Dorset	2,407	718	3,125 1,883	West Derbyshire	1,345	511	1,856
West Dolser	1,400	400	1,000				
Gloucestershire	2 801	830	3.631	Blaby	1,470	612	2,082
Cirencester and Tewkesbury	1,616	604	2,220	Bosworth	1,376	635	2,011
Gloucester	3,189	891 762	4,080 2,691	Leicester East	3,189	1,070	4,259
West Gloucestershire	1,898	692	2,590	Leicester South	3,958	1,118	5,076
Somercet				Loughborough	1,990	733	2,723
Bridgwater	2,524	766	3,290	North West Leicestershire	1,812	602 515	2,414
Somerton and Frome Taunton	1,635	648 708	2,283 3,098		1,000	010	1,070
Wells	2,003	735	2,738	Lincolnshire East Lindson	2 418	743	3 161
Yeovil	1,733	620	2,353	Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,091	817	2,908
Wiltshire		701	0.444	Grantham Holland with Boston	2,120	863 587	2,983 2,357
Devizes North Wiltshire	1,743	701 836	2,444 2,879	Lincoln	3,989	1,189	5,178
Salisbury	1,771	623	2,394	Stamford and Spalding	1,288	583	1,871
Swindon Westbury	3,049 2,196	955 844	4,004 3,040	Northamptonshire			0.007
	2,			Corby	2,271	726 562	2,997
WEST MIDLANDS				Kettering	1,807	665	2,472
Hereford and Worcester	1.010	077	0 507	Northampton North	2,510 2,531	862 892	3,372 3,423
Bromsgrove	1,910	6//	2,567	Wellingborough	2,130	743	2,873

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at June 8 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	
Vottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	3,274 3,130 2,049 2,176 3,186 2,448 5,913 4,307 3,943 2,128 2,953	853 816 708 775 838 800 1,640 931 1,045 721 765	4,127 3,946 2,757 2,951 4,024 3,248 7,553 5,238 4,988 4,988 2,849 3,718	Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stal/bridge and Hyde Stockport	1,786 2,084 5,495 3,432 3,938 3,895 3,408 3,048 2,197 3,049 3,715 2,464 1,869	640 669 1,289 847 1,005 1,253 819 781 608 795 909 775 520	2,426 2,753 6,784 4,279 4,943 5,148 4,227 3,829 2,805 3,844 4,624 3,239 2,389
ORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Stretford Wigan	4,446 2,804	1,287 747	5,733 3,551
Iumberside Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West	1,778 2,219 3,068 3,273 2,992 4,134 4,045 4,825 4,478	678 830 1,016 1,030 777 1,008 1,030 1,233 1,296	2,456 3,049 4,084 4,303 3,769 5,142 5,075 6,058 5,774	Worsley Lancashire Blackbool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndbum Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,327 3,116 2,510 2,321 2,010 1,857 985 1,351 1,705 2,047	613 589 580 447 567 310 368 603 608	2,904 3,729 3,099 2,901 2,457 2,424 1,295 1,719 2,308 2,655
Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby Skipton and Ripon York	1,569 1,595 1,419 2,704 1,827 1,178 3,352	597 774 580 862 635 496 971	2,166 2,369 1,999 3,566 2,462 1,674 4,323	Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	1,644 3,505 817 1,657 1,630 2,638 1,605	488 908 305 491 550 829 453	2,132 4,413 1,122 2,148 2,180 3,467 2,058
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heley Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	2,822 2,690 2,500 4,180 4,181 2,937 5,229 2,984 4,119 2,027 3,611 2,672 3,266	667 545 660 835 1,071 959 838 845 1,361 834 928 847 1,007 924 786	3,489 3,235 3,160 4,206 5,257 5,140 3,775 4,472 6,590 3,818 5,047 2,874 4,618 3,596 4,052	Merseyside Birkenhead Bootie Crosby Knowsley North Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Walton Liverpool Walton Liverpool Walton Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South	5,006 5,007 2,484 3,489 4,065 4,408 3,247 3,673 5,023 5,217 4,141 2,303 2,673 3,099 3,881 1,889 2,016	1,228 1,191 884 861 1,005 1,233 869 1,143 1,352 1,324 1,041 776 782 920 1,087 633 752	6,234 6,198 3,368 4,350 5,070 5,641 4,116 4,816 6,375 6,541 5,182 3,079 3,455 4,019 4,968 2,502 2,768
Vest Yorksnire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Hurdkersfield	2,581 4,098 3,201 4,813 1,908 1,995 2,632 1,791 3,124 2,532 2,993	728 1,039 870 1,237 685 685 682 791 564 976 697 693	3,309 5,137 4,071 6,050 2,593 2,677 3,423 2,355 4,100 3,229 3,956	NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	4,354 4,095 5,339 4,228 4,437 3,980	943 979 1,111 933 1,048 999	5,297 5,074 6,450 5,161 5,485 4,979
Keighley Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton Ponterfact and Castleford	1,956 4,493 3,932 2,517 1,910 3,022 2,290 1,835 2,555	715 1,128 955 787 647 806 616 616 636	2,671 5,621 4,887 3,304 2,557 3,828 2,906 2,452 3,191	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington Durham	3,146 2,098 2,909 1,390 1,091 2,537	782 605 750 558 368 732	3,928 2,703 3,659 1,948 1,459 3,269
Pudsey Pudsey Shipley Wakefield IORTH WEST	1,423 1,682 2,707	516 537 805	1,939 2,219 3,512	Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Seddefield	2,524 2,112 3,092 2,662 2,976 2,483 1,872	586 625 772 538 676 592 464	3,110 2,737 3,864 3,200 3,652 3,075 2,336
City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield	2,424 1,296 2,379 1,823 2,386 3,693 1,394	638 575 841 618 700 1,006 412	3,062 1,871 3,220 2,441 3,086 4,699 1,806	Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck	1,946 2,771 1,210 3,083	532 711 471 783	2,478 3,482 1,681 3,866
Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	1,550 2,513 2,414	509 791 732	2,059 3,304 3,146	Fyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East	2,578 3,171	653 722	3,231 3,893
Altrincham and Sale Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove Hegwood and Middleton	1,486 2,385 2,260 2,739 1,884 1,681 1,827 1,133 2,089 2,527 2,391 1,416 2,730	545 647 549 652 478 473 681 378 567 650 577 471 714	2,031 3,032 2,809 3,391 2,362 2,154 2,508 1,511 2,656 3,177 2,968 1,887 3,444	Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland North Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	3,635 3,560 3,294 4,017 3,109 4,038 4,707 4,225 4,886 3,475 4,147	892 761 993 1,046 754 1,002 970 999 946 1,004 1,140	4,527 4,321 4,287 5,063 3,863 5,040 5,677 5,224 5,832 4,479 5,287

WALES						A State of the second s		
lwyd					Highlands Region	1.461	404	1 865
,-					Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,094	861	3,955
	Alyn and Deeside	1,706	571	2,277	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,223	673	2,896
	Clwyd North West	2,477	644	3,121				
i	Delvn	1,025	534	2,190	Lothian Region			
,	Wrexham	1,937	649	2,586	East Lothian	1,869	498	2,367
					Edinburgh Central	2,447	850 515	3,297
vfed					Edinburgh Leith	3,119	876	3,995
1	Carmarthen	1,842	570	2,412	Edinburgh Pentlands	1,790	480	2,270
-	Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,767	653	2,420	Edinburgh South	1,981	349	2,553
	Pembroke	3.043	938	3.981	Linlithgow	1,994	541	2,535
					Livingston	1,967	605	2,572
iwent	Blaonau Gwont	2.215	527	2 742	Mid Lothian	1,856	504	2,360
	Islwyn	1,461	423	1,884	Strathclyde Region			Ser Brits
1	Monmouth	1,430	507	1,937	Argyll and Bute	1,803	561	2,364
	Newport East	2,397	754	3,151	Ayr Carrick Cumpock and Doon Valley	2,183	692	3,253
	Torfaen	2,090	590	2,968	Clydebank and Milngavie	2,345	584	2,929
					Clydesdale	2,048	569	2,617
awyne	dd	1 000	E00	2 426	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,543	467	2,010
	Conwy	2,199	520 613	2,420	Cunninghame South	2,438	750	3,188
	Meirionnydd Nant Conwy	1,072	373	1,445	Dumbarton	2,643	841	3,484
	Ynys Mon	2,243	672	2,915	East Kilbride	2,033	624	2,657
Aid CI	amorgan				Eastwood Glasgow Cathcart	1,480	442	2,002
nu dia	Bridgend	1.864	562	2,426	Glasgow Central	3,282	826	4,108
	Caerphilly	2,866	703	3,569	Glasgow Garscadden	2,442	512	2,954
	Cynon Valley	2,178	519	2,697	Glasgow Govan	2,407	610 952	3,017
	Ogmore	2,739	450	2,329	Glasgow Maryhill	3,187	912	4,099
	Pontypridd	2,159	569	2,728	Glasgow Pollock	2,812	648	3,460
	Rhondda	2,401	505	2,906	Glasgow Provan	2,918	559	3,477
Owne					Glasgow Shettleston	2,527	552	3,131
owys	Brecon and Radnor	1,206	484	1,690	Glasgow Springburn	3,399	808	4,207
	Montgomery	717	301	1,018	Greenock and Port Glasgow	2,175	447	2,622
Courth	Glamorgan				Hamilton Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,455	594 816	3,049
south	Cardiff Central	3.163	999	4.162	Monklands East	2,083	467	2,550
	Cardiff North	1,580	459	2,039	Monklands West	1,743	433	2,176
	Cardiff South and Penarth	3,174	684	3,858	Motherwell South	2,513	518	3,031
	Vale of Glamorgan	3,240	828 793	4,000	Paisley North	2,382	643	3,025
	vale of Glamorgan	2,007	100	0,100	Paisley South	2,084	562	2,646
Vest C	alamorgan			0.077	Renfrew West and Inverclyde	1,267	394	1,661
	Aberavon	1,6/6	401	2,077	Stratificeivin and bearsoen	1,007	510	2,117
	Neath	1,812	412	2,224	Tayside Region			
	Swansea East	2,334	463	2,797	Angus East	2,176	835	3,011
	Swansea West	2,669	666	3,335	Dundee East	2,938	828	3,766
SCOTI	AND				North Tayside	1,249	478	1,727
00011					Perth and Kinross	1,892	622	2,514
Border	s Region	1 000	315	1 324	Orkney and Shetland Islands	619	228	847
	Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	782	286	1,068	onancy and onestand iolando			
	Desire				Western Isles	1,080	247	1,327
Jentra	Clackmannan	2.024	616	2,640	NORTHERN IRELAND			
	Falkirk East	1,967	581	2,548			070	0.000
	Falkirk West	1,838	541	2,379	Belfast Last Belfast North	2,787	1 009	3,665
	Suning	1,064	856	2,222	Belfast South	3,556	1,383	4,939
Dumfr	es and Galloway Region				Belfast West	6,140	1,035	7,175
	Dumfries	2,046	681	2,727	East Antrim	3,115	957	4,072
	Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,004	605	2,609	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,607	1,172	5,779
Fife R	aion				Foyle	6,772	1,306	8,078
	Čentral Fife	2,533	785	3,318	Lagan Valley	3,226	1,054	4,280
	Dunfermline East	2,393	695	3,088	Mid-Uister Newny and Armagh	4,725	1,239	6,228
	Kirkcaldy	2 620	821	3.441	North Antrim	3,405	1,011	4,416
	North East Fife	1,172	483	1,655	North Down	2,529	950	3,479
					South Antrim	2,591	941	3,532
					South Down	4,001	1,311	0,012
Gramp	han Region	0.455	501	9 //6	Silanoioid	2213	/00	3.061
Gramp	ian Region Aberdeen North Aberdeen South	2,155	591 590	2,746 2.301	Upper Bann	2,273 2,783	788 840	3,061 3,623
Gramp	<b>ian Region</b> Aberdeen North Aberdeen South Banff and Buchan	2,155 1,711 1,483	591 590 546	2,746 2,301 2,029	Upper Bann	2,273 2,783	788 840	3,061 3,623
Gramp	ian Region Aberdeen North Aberdeen South Banff and Buchan Gordon	2,155 1,711 1,483 1,173	591 590 546 560	2,746 2,301 2,029 1,733	Upper Bann	2,273 2,783	788 840	3,061 3,623

# 2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OFCD STANDARDISED	RATE: SEASO	NALLY ADJUS	TED (2)			and the second			75	0.4	12
1991	8.7	6.3	8.8	9.5		7.2	10.2		13.0	10.4	4.6
1992	9.4	6.9 7.0	9.9	10.7		9.6	11.2		17.7	11.7	6.1
1994	11.4	6.9	9.5	9.7		10.3	10.3		18.2	12.6	6.9
1994 May	11.6	6.9	9.6	9.8		9.8	10.7		18.4	12.6	6.9
Jun	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.8		9.8	10.3		18.4	12.5	6.9
Jul	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.5		9.8	10.3		17.4	12.5	6.9
Aug	11.4	6.8	9.0	9.3		9.8	10.0		17.5	12.5	6.9
Oct	11.2	6.7	9.2	9.1		9.8	9.9		17.4	12.4	0.8
Nov	11.2	6.6	9.1	9.1		9.8	9.0		17.3	12.4	6.8
Dec lon	11.1	6.5	8.9	0.0 8.9		9.8	9.7		17.9	12.3	6.8
Feb	11.1	6.5	8.7	8.9		9.8	9.6		16.8	12.3	6.8
Mar	11.0	6.5	8.6	8.7		9.8	9.6		17.6	12.2	6.8
Apr May	11.0	6.6	8.5 8.5	8.5		9.8	9.5				6.8
iviay		DEFINITIONO									
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY	ED, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS	2.286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687
1991			2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822
1993			2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	403	3,330	2,560
1994			2,620	600	210	505	1,040	000	100	0.004	0.504
1994 Jun			2,643	869	218	590	1,525	344	499	3,334	2,568
July			2,630	839	217	592	1,500	341	493	3,338	2,572
Aug			2,562	829	218	592	1,497	328	488	3,346	2,567
Oct			2,514	803	215	591	1,480	320	481	3,336	2,544
Nov			2,468	812	211	590	1,435	307	468	3.324	2,534
Dec lon			2,417	799	214	589	1,449	301	465	3,306	2,533
Feb			2,367	801	210	590	1,436	296	463	3,296	2,527
Mar			2,347	773	207	591	1,444	291	465	3.265	2,547
Apr			2,328	767	215	591	1,424		467	3,250	2,545
Jun			2,313	750		591			468		2,556
% rate:latest month			8.3	8.3	6.5	13.9	9.5	10.4	18.7	12.2	8.2
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 months			-0.2	-0.5	N/C	N/C	-0.1	-0.6	N/C	-0.1	N/C
		DEFINITIONS	(1) NOT SEAS	ONALLY AD IL	STED						
1994 Jun	ED, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS	2,586	839	176	554	1,479	327	500	3,169	2,478
July			2,643	804	174	601	1,547	332	511	3,241	2,570
Aug			2,638	/98	1/0	617	1,361	317	473	3,392	2,453
Sep			2,580	753	201	606	1,348	310	468	3,410	2,446
Nov			2,423	764	219	595	1,367	304	471	3,393	2,450
Dec			2,417	808	252	599	1,376	338	495	3,428	2,745
1995 Jan			2,503	886	261	592	1,514	323	480	3,371	2,720
Mar			2,398	816	228	575	1,588	313	469	3,297	2,610
Apr			2,375	743	212	567	1,463		459	3,202	2,364
May			2,302	/54 725	193	555	1,445		475		2,454
% rate:latest month			8.1	8.1	5.9	13.1	9.6	11.2	18.9	11.9	7.9
Latest month:change			11	15	-0.1	N/C	-1.1	-2.3	N/C	-0.3	-0.1
on a year ago			-1.1	-1.5	-0.1	140					

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 farmers.

S38	AUGUST 1995	EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway +
OECD	STANDARDISE	D RATE: SEA	SONALLY A	DJUSTED (2)				
1991			14.7	9.9	21		7.0	5.5
1992			15.5	10.5	22		5.6	5.9
1993			15.7	10.2	25		6.2	6.0
1994			14.9		2.9		7.2	5.4
1994	May		14.8		28		6.8	5.8
1004	lune		14.7		29		6.9	
	July		14.7	11.8	3.0		7.0	
	Aug		14.6	11.0	3.0		72	52
	Son		14.6		3.0		72	
	Oct		14.0		2.1		73	
	Neu		14.0		2.0		7.1	52
	Dee		14.5		2.9		7.2	0.2
	Dec	••	14.0		2.8		7.5	
1995	Jan		14.4		2.9		7.4	EA
	Feb		14.4		2.9		7.4	5.4
	Mar		14.3		3.0		7.1	
	Apr		14.4		3.1		6.9	
	May	• •	14.4					••
NUME	BERS UNEMPLO	YED, NATION	AL DEFINITI	ONS (1) SEAS	SONALLY AD	JUSTED		
1991		173	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	101
1992		185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114
1993		174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118
1994		180	283	2,567	1,919			110
1994	Jun	185	281		1.920	4.7	484	116
	Jul	194	280	2.536	1.970	4.5	482	114
	Διια	-191	279		1 990	4.7		110
	Sen	181	280		1 990	47		110
	Oct	176	280	2 590	2,000	49		108
	Nov	185	278	2,000	1 910	49		104
	Doo	182	278		1,870	5.0		100
1005	Lon	102	275	2 735	1 950	49		106
1995	Jan	103	275	2,700	1,060	5.2		107
	reb	174	270		1,000	5.2		105
	Mar	174	274	••	2,140	5.1		100
	Apr	171	270	••	2,140	5.1		100
	May		2/5		• •		••	
	Jun	• •	278					
% rate	e:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.1	3.1	N/A	N/A	4.6
Latest	t 3 months:change	e N/A	N/A	+0.6	+0.1	N/A	N/A	N/C
onpic	Wous o month							
NUME	BERS UNEMPLO	YED, NATIO	NAL DEFINIT	IONS (1) NOT	SEASONALL 1.830	ADJUSTED	465	119
1994	July	167	284	2 482	1 880	41	470	124
	July	107	204	2,402	2,000	13	484	118
	Aug	102	203		2,000	1.9	484	102
	Sep	101	277	0 706	1,000	5.0	404	96
	Oct	160	273	2,720	1,990	5.0	490	94
	Nov	196	272	••	1,000	5.1	400	08
	Dec	209	280	0 700	1,770	5.1	492	117
1995	Jan	219	282	2,739	1,960	5.0	404	112
	Feb	212	281		1,990	5.5	497	105
	Mar	198	277		2,190	5.4	4//	105
	Apr	173	276		2,140	5.0	465	100
	May		269					
	Jun		276				•••	
% rate	e:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.2	3.2	N/A	7.2	4.6
Lates on a v	vear ago	N/A	N/A	+0.9	+0.3	N/A	-0.3	-0.5

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.
 N/C No Change.
 N/A Not Available.

THOUSAND

# UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries 2.18

			HE R. P. H. S. W.	Carl Statistics	THOUSAND
+	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
	4.1	16.0	2.7		6.6
	4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	1.3
	5.5 6.8	23.8	8.0	3.8	6.0
	71	24.1	71		61
			8.5	3.8	6.0
	6.9	23.0	8.8		6.0 6.0
	0.0	20.0	8.1		5.8
	6.9	23.5	9.5		5.6
	0.5		9.7		5.4
	7.2	22.8	9.5	••	5.6 5.4
	/ .L 		9.4		5.4
			9.6		5.7
	293	2,289		35.1	8,426
	317	2,260		82.4	9,384
	350	2,539		170.2	7,970
	400	2 703		177.1	7,903
	399	2,662		176.6	7,993
	398	2,649		174.0	7,647
		2,582		167.6	7,505
		2,565	1	160.9	7,155
		2,522		153.1	7,498
	••	2,502		152.8	7,183
		2,461		153.0	7,665
	••	2,477			1,492
	NI/A	16.0		43	5.7
		10.0			.0.0
	N/A	-0.2		-0.1	+0.2
	390	2.645	429	168.2	8,251
	387	2,560	473	165.8	8,281
	384 390	2,531 2,562	436 361	164.2	7,800
	403	2,590	335	159.0	7,155
	412 410	2,600	321 357	161.7	6,690
	424	2,586	350	167.8	8,101
	430 430	2,576	333 321	160.8	7,685
	430	2,499	317	156.7	7,378
		2,460	320 413	••	7,185
	N/A	15.9	9.6	4.3	5.5
		10.0	0.7	0.0	0.4
	N/A	-1.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4

# 2.19

# CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted \*

THOUSAND

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

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +						
Month ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1994 Jun 9	282.5	-30.5	198.9	-22.7	83.6	-7.8	26.1
Jul 14 Aug 11 Sep 8	401.8 348.8 328.0	-36.2 -46.8 -33.4	262.4 229.5 222.0	-26.8 -32.4 -22.4	139.5 119.4 106.0	-9.4 -14.4 -11.0	32.8 35.6 28.8
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	339.8 326.7 300.3	-45.0 -31.5 -31.2	235.7 228.8 219.9	-33.2 -24.5 -23.7	104.1 98.0 80.5	-11.7 -7.0 -7.5	27.7 29.9 23.3
1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	322.2 308.4 283.2	-26.2 -32.3 -28.8	225.0 216.7 200.9	-18.7 -21.7 -20.4	97.3 91.7 82.3	-7.4 -10.6 -8.4	30.2 26.5 25.2
Apr 13 May 11 <b>Jun 8</b>	305.6 252.0 <b>265.3</b>	-15.7 -41.1 <b>-17.2</b>	214.2 178.9 <b>187.2</b>	-10.8 -30.2 <b>-11.7</b>	91.3 73.1 <b>78.1</b>	-4.9 -10.9 <b>-5.5</b>	30.6 22.2 <b>23.0</b>
UNITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +						
Month ending							

month chung	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1994 Jun 9	355.1	-13.7	256.7	-7.4	98.4	-6.3	32.9
Jul 14	352.0	-16.4	254.4	-11.0	97.6	-5.4	29.8
Aug 11	354.1	-15.0	249.9	-9.2	104.2	-5.8	29.4
Sep 8	390.7	-22.5	256.4	-17.3	134.2	-5.2	42.9
Oct 13	448.5	-39.1	304.3	-26.8	144.2	-12.3	37.6
Nov 10	361.4	-23.0	249.6	-15.9	111.8	-7.0	33.8
Dec 8	306.8	-10.4	213.9	-5.9	92.9	-4.5	26.6
1995 Jan 12	247.4	-8.6	169.6	-6.4	77.8	-2.2	25.2
Feb 9	356.6	-35.9	255.6	-26.0	101.0	-9.9	30.6
Mar 9	348.7	-32.5	248.0	-25.2	100.8	-7.3	31.6
Apr 13	325.5	-33.1	234.4	-21.1	91.1	-12.0	27.8
May 11	331.1	-50.6	232.4	-40.8	98.7	-9.8	32.8
<b>Jun 8</b>	<b>317.1</b>	<b>-38.0</b>	<b>227.6</b>	<b>-29.1</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>-8.8</b>	<b>27.8</b>

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

Surger and the second second second	Salar Salar		Contraction of the			All and the second		Claims	Only	THOUSA
INFLOW Month ending	Age group	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	
MALE 1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	3.5 5.2 4.4	18.3 20.0 17.6	47.8 46.3 41.1	36.8 35.3 32.6	28.7 27.2 25.6	38.1 36.4 34.6	31.3 27.9 27.3	11.0 9.5 9.4	4.3 3.8 3.6	219.9 211.6 196.2
Apr 13 May 11 June 8	4.3 4.0 4.2	16.8 14.7 16.0	41.4 36.6 39.5	34.0 29.4 31.0	26.7 22.8 23.6	36.6 30.5 31.6	33.4 24.6 24.6	12.1 8.9 8.5	4.3 3.3 3.3	209.7 174.6 182.2
FEMALE 995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	2.6 3.8 3.2	12.2 12.9 10.7	24.1 21.9 18.5	14.5 13.7 12.0	9.1 8.7 8.0	14.2 13.0 12.5	13.9 12.0 11.9	3.8 3.2 3.3	0.0 0.0 0.0	94.5 89.3 80.1
Apr 13 May 11 June 8	2.9 2.9 3.0	10.3 8.8 9.4	19.0 16.4 18.4	13.0 11.0 11.4	9.0 7.2 7.4	14.9 11.0 11.3	15.2 10.7 11.3	4.2 3.1 3.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	88.6 71.1 75.3
Changes on a year	earlier									
1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	0.7 0.9 0.4	-1.6 -2.0 -1.5	-2.8 -3.3 -2.8	-3.0 -4.0 -3.9	-1.6 -2.5 -2.6	-3.9 -4.0 -4.0	-3.4 -4.0 -3.6	-1.8 -1.8 -1.5	-1.0 -0.9 -0.8	-18.3 -21.5 -20.3
Apr 13 May 11 June 8	0.3 0.0 0.4	-0.4 -2.2 -1.2	-1.5 -4.8 -1.4	-1.7 -5.0 -1.4	-0.8 -4.1 -1.0	-2.6 -6.1 -2.0	-1.2 -5.2 -2.5	-1.4 -1.7 -1.4	-1.2 -0.9 -0.6	-10.4 -29.9 -11.2
FEMALE 1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	0.6 0.5 0.4	-1.6 -2.3 -1.4	-2.4 -3.0 -2.4	-1.4 -2.3 -1.9	-0.6 -0.8 -0.8	-1.1 -1.2 -0.9	-0.6 -0.9 -0.9	-0.1 -0.3 -0.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	-7.3 -10.3 -8.1
Apr 13 May 11 June 8	0.1 0.0 0.3	-0.6 -1.7 -1.0	-1.8 -3.0 -1.2	-1.6 -2.4 -1.2	-0.5 -1.1 -0.5	-0.4 -1.4 -0.8	0.2 -1.0 -0.4	-0.2 -0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	-4.7 -10.8 -4.8

OUTFLOW	Age group									
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE 1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	2.2 3.1 3.0	11.0 16.4 16.7	34.9 52.3 52.4	27.6 42.6 41.3	21.5 33.7 32.5	29.3 45.0 42.8	23.7 34.8 33.6	9.3 13.2 12.4	4.5 6.3 5.5	164.1 247.4 240.2
Apr 13 May 11 June 8	2.9 2.9 3.0	15.7 15.8 15.8	48.1 47.4 47.3	38.1 37.6 37.6	29.8 28.8 29.1	39.7 38.9 39.2	31.7 31.2 31.0	14.8 16.6 12.2	5.7 5.7 5.3	226.5 224.9 220.5
FEMALE 1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	1.8 2.5 2.4	8.0 11.2 11.4	18.8 25.1 24.8	12.1 15.8 15.3	7.8 9.9 9.7	11.3 14.4 14.5	11.1 13.6 14.4	3.4 4.3 4.3	0.2 0.2 0.2	74.4 97.1 97.0
Apr 13 May 11 June 8	2.2 2.3 2.4	10.3 10.1 9.7	22.6 22.9 21.6	13.8 14.4 13.4	8.7 9.5 8.8	12.4 14.9 12.9	12.6 14.6 12.9	4.7 5.6 4.3	0.2 0.3 0.2	87.5 94.7 86.2
Changes on a year	earlier									
MALE 1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	0.3 0.4 0.4	0.7 -0.3 -0.1	0.9 -3.6 -2.8	0.1 -3.1 -3.1	0.7 -0.9 -1.6	0.5 -2.7 -3.4	0.3 -1.8 -2.5	0.3 -0.5 -1.2	-1.0 -2.1 -2.3	2.7 -14.5 -16.5
Apr 13 May 11 June 8	0.4 0.3 0.5	-0.2 -1.6 -0.8	-2.2 -6.4 -3.6	-2.7 -5.3 -3.5	-1.7 -4.0 -2.7	-3.6 -6.2 -3.8	-2.9 -5.2 -3.5	-0.8 -1.4 -3.1	-1.9 -2.4 -2.2	-15.5 -32.1 -22.8
FEMALE 1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	0.3 0.4 0.4	0.2 -0.9 -0.7	-0.2 -2.1 -2.0	-0.3 -1.6 -1.5	0.2 -0.6 -0.6	-0.3 -0.4 -0.5	0.8 -0.1 0.2	0.2 0.1 0.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	1.0 -5.3 -4.6
Apr 13 May 11 June 8	0.3 0.2 0.4	-0.8 -1.5 -0.9	-2.4 -3.0 -1.8	-1.9 -2.0 -1.4	-1.0 -0.9 -0.8	-2.2 -0.4 -1.0	-1.4 -0.1 -0.5	0.1 0.2 -0.6	0.0 0.0 0.0	-9.7 -7.5 -6.6

Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.
 The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

# 2.32 **REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN**

1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1994 Autum 1994 Summer 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 61 53 62 49 Now in employment All (found new job since redundancy) 45 50 63 98 79 59 55 66 184 163 167 156 145 129 290 245 204 All 117 Not in employment 119 80 39 **181** 118 64 **388** 268 121 **324** 218 106 **262** 170 92 **239** 163 76 **207** 140 67 **228** 149 80 **205** 142 63 **194** 132 62 **190** 129 All people All

THOUSANDS

Note 1: Figures are based on estimates from the Labour Force Survey, and show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their Note 2: All estimates from Spring 1992 onwards have been reweighted to take account of OPCS revised population estimates, following the 1991 Census of populatio prior to 1992 are not currently available and hence there is a discontinuity between Spring 1991 and Spring 1992.

# 2.33 **REDUNDANCIES BY REGION**

		Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South Eas excluding Greater London	t Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redu All Win Spr Sum Aut Win	ndancies (thousands) 1993 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994	228 205 194 190 119	15 14 13 13	22 21 20 16 11	18 15 16 20 12	12	62 62 58 52 41	36 39 38 32 29	26 23 19 20 12	20 15 14 14	21 21 16 17	26 21 23 23 13	12 10 •	21 19 19 17
Redu	indancy rates (redundar	icies per 1,	000 employe	es)										
All Win Spr Sum Aut Win	1993 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994	10.6 9.6 9.0 8.8 5.5	13.1 12.7 11.4 11.6	11.2 11.0 10.4 8.5 5.6	11.1 9.7 10.2 12.6 7.4	14.1 * *	9.0 9.1 8.4 7.5 5.9	8.3 9.1 8.9 7.2 6.7	10.2 9.3 7.7 8.0 4.6	11.5 8.8 7.9 7.9	10.6 10.7 7.9 8.3	11.2 8.9 9.6 9.7 5.4	12.1 10.8 *	10.7 9.5 9.5 8.6

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

# 2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)           Win 1993           Sum 1994           Aut 1994           Win 1994	49 38 45 42 24	62 52 51 50 33	41 46 35 39 25	45 44 38 33 25	32 26 25 24 13	228 205 194 190 119
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees Win 1993 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994	s) 13.4 10.7 12.9 11.6 7	10.5 8.9 8.6 8.4	8.1 9.2 6.9 7.8	10.1 9.7 8.3 7.3	13.3 10.8 10.5 10.2	10.6 9.6 9.0 8.8

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

# 2.35 **REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY**

SIC 1992 #		Agriculture & fishing	Energy and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Distribution, hotels &	Transport	Banking, finance &	Public admin, education & health	Other services
		(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(I)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Redundancie	s (thousands)	and the second second			al de trestaria	Contraction of the				ER PE
Win 1993	All			70	31	41	16	35	12	
Spr 1994	All		*	66	21	39	17	28	16	
Sum 1994	All		*	59	17	48	13	20	19	11
Aut 1004	All			54	17	44	17	27	15	
Win 1994	ÂII	•	•	32		28	•	21	•	
Redundancy	rates (redundar	cies per 1.000 emp	olovees)							
Win 1993	All			14.7	32.5	9.9	11.2	13.1	2.2	
Spr 1994	All		•	14.6	20.7	9.4	12.5	10.0	2.8	
Sum 1994	All		*	13.1	17.5	11.4	9.2	7.0	3.3	9.2
Aut 1004	ΔΙΙ			11.8	16.1	10.2	11.8	9.3	2.7	
Win 1994	All			7.0	*	6.5		7.0	•	

Note 1: Hefer to note 2 of Table 2.32. Note 2: Table 2.35 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant. Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. From Whitner 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
Redu	ndancies (thousands)	CONTRACTOR OF	-	-	-			and the second of		
Win	1993	24	13	13	33	56	•	17	34	27
Sor	1994	31	10	11	28	42	14	18	34	17
Sum	1994	25		12	24	40	13	19	28	24
Aut	1004	24	11	12	29	35	13	19	28	17
Win	1994	14	10		17	18	and a start of the	13	20	12
Redu	ndancy rates (redundar	cies per 1,000 em	ployees)							
Win	1993	8.0	6.0	6.7	9.1	24.1		9.2	15.8	13.6
Spr	1994	9.8	4.5	5.7	7.8	18.2	5.8	10.0	16.1	9.2
Sum	1994	8.1		6.2	6.6	17.6	5.5	10.6	13.5	12.5
Aut	1994	7.4	5.0	6.0	7.8	15.2	5.2	10.6	12.9	8.8
Win	1994	4.4	4.8		4.7	8.0		7.5	8.9	6.5

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

S42 AUGUST 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNITE	ED	UNFILLED V	ACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PL	ACINGS
KINGI	DOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1991 1992 1993 1994	) ) Annual ) averages )	117.9 117.1 127.9 158.0			171.3 169.0 185.5 211.4		172.5 168.8 183.7 208.1		126.7 124.2 138.2 160.6	
1993	Jun	123.5	-1.7	0.1	182.4	0.5	183.0	2.3	136.2	1.7
	Jul	127.8	13	14	190.0	11	1947	20	138.8	20
	Aug	120.7	4.0	1.4	103.3	4.1	104.7	2.0	100.0	2.0
	Sop	120.7	0.9	1.2	184.2	2.0	102.3	0.9	130.9	1.1
	Seb	130.4	1./	2.3	191.7	3.1	188.8	1.9	143.6	2.5
	Oct	134.7	43	23	191.0	0.4	187.4	0.9	141.8	10
	Nov	138.5	3.8	33	196.9	4.2	193.8	3.8	148 7	39
	Dec	139.3	0.8	3.0	107.7	2.0	196.1	24	148.4	1.6
	Dee	103.0	0.0	3.0	197.7	2.0	150.1	2.4	140.4	1.0
1994	Jan	140.8	1.5	2.0	198.3	2.4	197.0	3.2	149.1	2.4
	Feb	142.0	1.2	1.2	200.2	1.1	198.2	1.5	150.6	0.6
	Mar	141.7	-0.3	0.8	198.1	0.1	197.1	0.3	150.3	0.6
	Anr	146.8	51	20	201.0	0.0	200 5	10	1547	10
	May	140.0	1.0	2.0	201.0	0.5	200.5	1.2	154.7	1.5
	ividy	140.1	1.3	2.0	202.2	0.7	201.6	1.1	155.6	1.7
	Jun	153.1	5.0	3.8	210.8	4.2	204.6	2.5	161.9	3.9
	Jul	157.0	3.9	3.4	207.6	22	201.3	0.3	157.2	0.8
	Aua	163.7	67	52	225.3	77	218.0	5.5	171 1	51
	Sep	166.6	2.9	4.5	216.8	2.0	212.8	2.7	165.3	1.1
	Oct	177.0	10.7	~ ~	000.0		011.0	0.5	100.0	0.0
	UCI	177.3	10.7	0.8	220.8	4.4	211.8	3.5	163.8	2.2
	NOV	180.0	2.7	5.4	228.1	0.9	226.4	2.8	174.0	1.0
	Dec	178.8	-1.2	4.1	227.4	3.5	228.1	5.1	173.3	2.7
1995	Jan	175.5	-3.3	-0.6	216.0	-1.6	218.2	2.1	165.1	0.4
	Feb	173.4	-21	-22	220.5	-2.5	222.3	-14	168.9	-17
	Mar	174.0	0.6	-1.6	216.1	-3.8	215.8	-4.1	165.6	-2.6
	1.01	101 7	77	0.1	7 210	0.0	015 5	0.0	1010	0.1
	Apr	181./	1.1	2.1	210.7	0.2	215.5	-0.9	104.8	-0.1
	May R	1/9.6	-2.1	2.1	218.3	-0.7	216.9	-1.8	166.5	-0.8
	Jun P	180.0	0.4	2.0	218.1	0.7	218.1	0.8	170.2	1.5

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

# Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

-	had state in a set		and the state	San Halling			A Property and	and a second				and the second second	A STREET, STRE		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
1993	Jun	30.3	9.7	4.0	9.1	8.7	8.6	9.9	15.3	5.8	9.3	17.5	118.4	5.1	123.5
	Jul	30.7	9.9	4.2	9.6	9.2	9.0	10.2	15.7	6.0	9.7	18.2	122.4	5.4	127.8
	Aug	30.8	10.2	4.3	10.0	9.1	8.9	10.2	15.6	6.1	9.9	18.5	123.3	5.4	128.7
	Sep	31.5	10.3	4.4	10.3	9.1	8.8	10.2	15.8	6.4	10.2	18.3	125.0	5.4	130.4
	Oct	32.9	10.5	4.7	10.7	9.2	9.2	10.5	16.2	6.7	10.6	18.1	128.9	5.8	134.7
	Nov	34.0	10.9	4.9	10.9	9.8	9.5	10.9	16.8	6.7	10.5	18.7	132.8	5.7	138.5
	Dec	35.1	11.1	4.8	11.2	10.0	9.4	10.6	17.0	6.4	10.3	18.8	133.6	5.7	139.3
1994	Jan	35.5	11.2	4.8	11.1	10.3	9.5	10.7	17.5	6.4	10.4	18.9	135.2	5.6	140.8
	Feb	35.4	11.4	4.9	11.5	10.6	9.5	10.7	18.2	6.5	10.4	18.4	136.2	5.8	142.0
	Mar	34.9	11.9	5.0	11.3	10.9	9.7	10.9	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.5	136.0	5.7	141.7
	Apr	36.3	11.4	5.2	11.7	11.5	10.3	11.4	18.4	6.6	10.8	18.5	140.7	6.1	146.8
	May	36.8	11.7	5.4	11.7	11.8	10.3	11.2	18.5	6.4	10.6	19.4	142.0	6.1	148.1
	Jun	38.6	12.5	5.5	12.3	11.7	10.6	12.0	19.0	6.4	10.8	20.0	146.8	6.3	153.1
	Jul	41.0	13.2	5.6	12.7	12.0	10.6	11.6	19.1	6.5	11.0	20.2	150.5	6.5	157.0
	Aug	44.1	13.9	5.6	13.1	12.7	10.9	12.3	19.3	6.8	11.4	21.0	157.1	6.6	163.7
	Sep	45.3	13.9	5.6	13.2	13.0	10.6	12.3	19.5	7.2	11.7	21.3	159.7	6.9	166.6
	Oct	49.6	15.4	6.0	13.6	14.2	12.9	12.8	20.3	7.5	12.3	21.0	170.0	7.3	177.3
	Nov	50.8	16.1	5.9	13.9	14.3	13.2	13.0	20.6	7.5	12.6	20.7	172.4	7.6	180.0
	Dec	49.1	16.0	5.8	13.6	14.1	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	171.1	7.7	178.8
1995	Jan	47.2	15.8	5.6	13.4	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.7	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.8	7.7	175.5
	Feb	46.3	15.6	5.7	13.2	13.9	12.0	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.5	165.9	7.4	173.3
	Mar	46.0	15.2	6.0	13.3	14.3	12.0	12.7	19.8	7.6	12.6	22.4	166.6	7.4	174.0
	Apr	48.4	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.4	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.8	174.3	7.4	181.7
	May R	48.3	16.3	6.4	13.3	15.1	12.7	12.8	20.8	7.7	12.9	22.5	172.5	7.1	179.6
	Jun P	<b>47.5</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>6.6</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>172.8</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>180.0</b>

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

# VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

3.1

# VACANCIES





# Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

		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
Vacar 1991 1992 1993 1994	icies at Jobcent ) ) Annual ) averages )	tres: total + 28.8 29.2 31.4 41.1	8.2 8.3 10.0 13.1	3.2 3.5 4.2 5.4	9.9 9.0 9.6 12.4	8.2 7.6 8.9 12.2	7.1 7.3 8.8 10.8	7.9 7.9 9.9 11.8	15.8 14.9 15.7 19.0	6.6 6.0 6.1 6.8	8.2 8.5 9.6 11.2	18.3 18.9 18.5 19.8	113.8 112.8 122.7 150.3	2.8 3.2 4.0 5.0	116.6 116.0 126.6 155.4
1994	Jun	41.5	12.9	6.0	14.3	12.5	11.2	12.3	19.7	6.9	12.0	21.5	157.8	5.0	162.8
	Jul	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
	Aug	44.2	13.4	5.7	13.4	12.6	10.7	12.3	19.0	6.8	11.5	20.9	157.1	5.0	162.1
	Sep	47.8	14.4	6.0	14.3	13.9	11.4	13.2	21.0	7.7	12.3	22.7	170.3	5.5	175.8
	Oct	55.1	17.4	6.7	14.6	16.0	14.4	14.6	23.2	8.3	13.0	22.9	188.8	6.2	195.0
	Nov	52.7	16.9	6.0	13.4	15.1	13.8	13.7	21.9	7.6	12.5	21.7	178.5	6.1	184.6
	Dec	46.0	15.4	5.2	11.5	13.3	12.3	12.1	19.9	6.9	11.3	20.2	158.8	5.8	164.6
1995	Jan	41.5	14.5	4.6	10.7	12.2	10.9	11.2	18.4	6.6	11.1	18.8	145.9	5.7	151.6
	Feb	41.9	14.4	5.0	11.2	12.8	10.8	11.4	18.3	6.8	11.5	19.4	149.2	5.4	154.6
	Mar	42.9	14.6	5.7	12.6	13.5	11.3	11.8	18.5	7.1	12.1	21.4	156.8	5.5	162.4
	Apr	48.7	16.6	6.4	14.6	15.4	12.9	13.5	20.5	8.0	13.6	23.3	176.9	5.7	182.6
	May	49.1	16.4	6.7	14.8	15.4	12.8	13.0	21.2	8.1	13.7	23.5	178.4	5.6	184.0
	Jun	<b>49.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>182.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>188.5</b>
Vacan 1991 1992 1993 1994	cies at careers ) ) Annual ) averages )	offices 3.5 2.7 2.8 2.8	2.0 1.6 1.7 1.4	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.5 0.4 0.5 0.7	1.4 1.2 0.8 0.8	0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.6 0.4 0.4 0.3	0.8 0.5 0.5 0.5	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.7 0.5 0.5 0.6	8.7 6.7 6.6 6.5	0.3 0.3 0.6 0.8	9.0 7.0 7.2 7.2
1994	Jun	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	7.3
	Jul	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
	Aug	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	7.4
	Sep	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.7	0.8	7.5
	Oct	2.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.9	1.6	8.4
	Nov	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.1	1.0	7.1
	Dec	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	6.0	0.9	6.8
1995	Jan	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.6	0.8	5.4
	Feb	7.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.7	0.9	5.5
	Mar	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.8	5.7
	Apr	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.8	4.6
	May	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.6	0.8	7.4
	Jun	<b>3.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	0.7	<b>9.2</b>

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, figures between April 1994 and September 1994 will continue to refer to 31 March (April figures).

# Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom	12 months	s to May 19	994	12 months	s to May 19	95	Stoppages: May	
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers	Working days lost	United Kingdom	
Agriculture, forestry		ALL STOR					Stoppages in pro	
and fishing	-	-	-	1	100	#		
Coal extraction	2	+	#	-	-	-	of which, stoppa	
Coke, mineral oli							Beginning	
and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-	Continuing	
Electricity, gas, other								
energy and water	-	-	-	1	2,000	1,000	* includes 38	
Metal processing							** includes 20	
and manufacture	/	1,000	3,000	4	400	1,000		
wineral processing								
and manufacture	3	200	1,000	3	900	2,000		
Chemicals and man-								
made fibres	-	-	-		-	-	The month	
Metal goods nes	5	700	3,000	5	700	1,000	The monut	
Engineering	19	6,000	22,000	25	8,700	22,000	normally up	
Motor vehicles	11	5,100	4,000	6	4,100	12,000	incritically ap	
Other transport							information	
equipment	7	2,100	10,000	9	5,900	15,000	ana Dafinit	
Food, drink and							see Definiti	
tobacco	3	1,500	7,000	3	900	2,000	section The	
lextiles	3	1,000	2,000	2	300	1.000	Section. The	
Footwear and clothing	3	600	#	2	600	1,000		
limber and wooden								
turniture	2	500	4,000	3	600	2,000		
Paper, printing and								
publishing	2	+	1,000	3	500	2,000		
Other manufacturing								
industries	2	+	#	-	-			
Construction	5	400	1,000	5	1,400	10,000		
Distribution, hotels							Stonnages	
and catering, repairs	5 4	1,100	1,000	7	700	1,000	otoppuges	
Transport services							United Kingdom	
and communication	40	13,400	31,000	48	44,800	125,000	United Kingdom	
Supporting and misc.								
transport services	-	-	-	5	500	1,000		
Banking, finance,								
insurance, business							Pay: wage-rate	
services and lease	sing 3	2,900	6,000	4	23,800	24,000	extra war	
Public administration an	d						Duration and nat	
sanitary services	50	207,900	215,000	33	16,000	20,000	Bedundancy que	
Education, research an	d						Trade union mat	
development	12	5,900	8,000	26	47,500	112,000	Working condition	
Health services	2	400	2,000	4	1,200	1,000	Manning and wo	
Other services	5	11,800	13,000	10	14,100	16,000	Dismissal and ot	
All industries			Sector Contraction				siennesdi and ou	
and services	190*	262,700	334,000	203*	175,700	371,000	All causes	

Some stoppages which affected more than one industry group have been counted under each of the industries but only once in the total for all industries and services. Less than 50 workers involved. Less then 500 working days lost.

nited	dKingdom	Number of st	oppages:	Number of wo	orkers (000)	Working days	lost in all stop	pages in progre	ess in period (0	00)		
IC 1	980	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22,31-37)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and comm- unication (71-79)	All other industries and services
988 989 990 991 992 993 993 994		770 693 620 357 240 203 203	781 701 630 369 253 211 205	759 727 285 175 142 383 87	790 727 298 176 148 385 107	3,702 4,128 1,903 761 528 649 278	222 52 94 29 8 27	1,456 655 953 181 60 96 42	90 16 24 1 1 2 2	17 128 14 14 10 1 5	1,490 625 177 60 12 160 87	428 2,652 641 476 437 364 142
993	May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	20 18 15 15 16 12 14 6	29 32 24 21 22 15 18 8	18 5 42 3 2 170 1	25 9 43 3 4 3 170 1	30 15 50 19 8 4 175 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 6 9 1 5 2 9	1 - - - - -		8 5 1 12 1 1 -	19 3 39 6 2 1 166 1
994	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	10 7 19 25 29 22 12 12 16 17 15	12 9 22 22 33 36 28 18 19 19 21	2 3 5 4 18 29 8 11 5 7 5 8	2 4 8 5 19 42 15 15 10 10 7 10	2 4 8 15 33 70 32 39 20 14 17 23		1 1 3 4 6 7 7 3 1 4 5	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4	2 9 2 17 16 18 13 2 1 6	2 3 6 3 26 43 8 14 11 12 11
995	Jan Feb Mar Apr <b>May</b>	11 13 16 18 <b>15</b>	14 16 17 22 <b>19</b>	14 19 7 13 <b>36</b>	17 20 19 15 <b>39</b>	23 16 28 30 <b>59</b>		4 - 1 5 <b>8</b>		- 5 1	14 1 2 12 <b>24</b>	6 15 20 12 <b>27</b>

\* See Definitions page at the end of the Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. Figures for 1995 are provisional.

# LABOUR DISPUTES 4.1

	Number of stoppages	Working days lost		
ogress	19	39,400	59,000	
ges: in month g from earlier months	15 4	35,800 * 3,600 **	49,000 9,000	

includes 35,300 directly involved includes 200 involved for the first time in the month

he monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, ormally upwards, to take account of additional 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 1995 are provisional.

# toppages in progress: cause

	12 months to I	May 1995	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
s and earnings levels	70	67.300	161.000
e and fringe benefits .	20	16,200	28,000
tern of hours worked	8	5 200	17 000
estions	47	39,100	45.000
ers	-		
ns and supervision	4	2,100	2.000
rk allocation	37	33,800	103 000
ner disciplinary measures	17	12,000	15,000
	203	175 700	371 000

# LABOUR DISPUTES LABOUR DISPUTES 4.2 Stoppages of work:\* summary

GREA	T BRITAIN 992	Whole (Divisio	economy ns 01-93)			Manufa (Divisio	cturing in ns 15-37)	dustries		Product (Divisio	tion indus ns 10-41)	tries		Service (Divisio	industrie ns 50-93)	s	
		Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed
				Per cen over pr 12 mon	t change evious ths			Per cen over pr 12 mon	t change evious ths			Per cen over pr 12 mon	t change evious ths	-		Per cer over pr 12 mon	t change evious ths
1990:	=100				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *
1993 1994	) Annual ) averages	118.5 123.2				120.5 126.2				121.0 126.9				117.5 121.7		_	
1993	Jan Feb	116.1 116.7	117.0 118.2	4.6 4.3	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	117.1 118.3	118.1	5.0	5 <sup>1</sup> /4	117.6	118.6	5.0	5 <sup>1</sup> /4	115.6	116.7	4.4	41/2
	Mar	119.6	118.7	3.3	4	121.9	121.6	4.2	5	122.1	122.2	5.0 4.3	5 5	116.1 118.5	117.5 117.1	4.0 2.8	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Apr May	117.5 118.0	117.6 118.3	4.0 3.7	4 3 <sup>3</sup> /4	119.0 120.4	118.0 120.0	5.3 4.9	5 5	119.7 120.8	118.9 120.4	5.1 4.7	5 5	116.5 116.9	116.8 117.0	3.3 3.0	3 <sup>1</sup> /4 3
	Julie	110.5	117.8	3.5	33/4	120.9	119.6	4.7	5	121.3	120.2	4.7	5	117.0	116.5	2.7	23/4
	July Aug Sept	119.5 118.2 118.0	118.3 118.9 118.8	3.9 3.1 2.9	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3	121.8 119.5 120.1	120.5 121.1 121.4	5.0 3.6 4.6	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	122.4 119.9 120.6	121.0 121.0 121.7	5.0 3.7 4.6	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	118.3 117.3 116.8	117.3 117.7 117.7	3.3 2.6 2.2	2 <sup>3</sup> /4 2 <sup>3</sup> /4 2 <sup>1</sup> /4
	Oct	118.4	119.4	2.1	3	121.3	122.2	3.7	41/4	121.7	122.6	3.8	41/4	116.9	118.2	1.3	21/4
	Dec	120.0	119.7 119.6	3.1 3.1	3 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	122.4 123.5	122.3 122.2	4.0 4.0	4 4 <sup>1</sup> /4	123.1 124.1	122.7 123.0	4.1 4.1	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	118.7 120.8	118.5 118.3	2.5 3.0	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
1994	Jan Feb Mar	120.3 122.0	121.2 123.5	3.6 4.5	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	122.6 123.5	123.7 124.3	4.7 4.3	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123.3 123.9	124.2 124.8	4.7 4.3	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	119.2 121.7	120.3 123.2	3.1 4.9	3 <sup>1</sup> /4 3 <sup>1</sup> /2
	IVIAI	124.9	124.0	4.5	4	128.4	128.1	5.3	43/4	128.4	128.4	5.1	43/4	123.6	122.1	4.3	4
	Apr May June	121.6 123.5 123.0	121.8 123.8 122.3	3.6 4.6 3.8	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	124.6 125.6 126.2	123.5 125.2 124.8	4.7 4.3 4.3	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	125.1 129.3 126.4	124.3 128.9 125.3	4.5 7.1 4.2	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	120.3 121.0 121.3	120.6 121.2 120.9	3.3 3.6 3.8	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	July Aug Sept	124.0 122.8 122.7	122.8 123.5 123.4	3.8 3.9 3.9	3 <sup>3/4</sup> 3 <sup>3/4</sup> 3 <sup>3/4</sup>	126.9 125.0 125.6	125.5 126.8 127.0	4.1 4.7 4.6	4 <sup>1</sup> /4 4 <sup>1</sup> /2 4 <sup>3</sup> /4	127.3 125.5 126.1	125.8 126.8 127.3	4.0 4.8 4.6	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	122.5 121.4 121.0	121.5 121.8 121.9	3.6 3.5 3.6	3 <sup>1</sup> /2 3 <sup>1</sup> /2 3 <sup>1</sup> /2
	Oct Nov Dec	122.9 124.0 127.0	124.0 123.7 125.0	3.9 3.3 4.5	3 <sup>3/4</sup> 3 <sup>3/4</sup> 3 <sup>3/4</sup>	127.2 128.5 130.8	128.2 128.4 129.5	4.9 5.0 6.0	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 5	127.5 128.7 131.2	128.3 128.3 130.0	4.6 4.6 5.7	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5	120.9 121.8 125.5	122.2 121.7 122.9	3.4 2.7 3.9	3 <sup>1</sup> /4 3 2 <sup>3</sup> /4
1995	Jan Feb Mar	124.8 125.9 130.3	125.8 127.4 129.3	3.8 3.2 4.3	3 <sup>3/4</sup> 3 <sup>1/2</sup> 3 <sup>1/2</sup>	128.4 130.4 134.5	129.5 131.4 134.2	4.7 5.7 4.8	5 <sup>1/4</sup> 5 5 <sup>1/4</sup>	129.2 131.1 134.6	130.2 132.1 134.7	4.8 5.8 4.9	5 <sup>1</sup> /4 5 5 <sup>1</sup> /4	123.1 123.8 128.9	124.2 125.3 127.4	3.2 1.7 4.3	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Apr May P	126.2 127.1	126.4 127.4	3.8 2.9	3 <sup>3/4</sup> 3 <sup>3/4</sup>	131.1 <b>131.2</b>	130.0 <b>130.8</b>	5.3 <b>4.5</b>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	131.4 <b>131.7</b>	130.6 <b>131.3</b>	5.1 <b>1.9</b>	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	123.8	124.1 125.2	2.9	3

es: 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. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993. The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995. For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page. The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, pp 291, July 1995.

5

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors 5.1

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

GREA SIC 1	T BRITAIN 992	Agricul- ture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarrys	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl) machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
1990=	100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	n.e.c. (20,23,36,37	ing ) (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993	) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994	) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1993	Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
	Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
	Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
	Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
	May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
	June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
	July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
	Aug	134.7	123.3	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
	Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
	Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
	Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
	Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994	Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
	Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
	Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
	Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
	May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
	June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
	July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
	Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
	Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
	Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
	Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
	Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995	Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
	Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
	Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
	Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.8	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
	May P	<b>132.6</b>	<b>137.6</b>	135.4	<b>133.6</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>124.5</b>	<b>127.9</b>	<b>128.7</b>	<b>134.5</b>	<b>124.6</b>	<b>127.1</b>	133.7	<b>133.7</b>

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

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			Averag	ge earr	nings i	ndex:	all emp	oloyees:	by ind	ustry (	EARN	lINGS usted)	5.5
lectr- al and ptical quip- ent	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activ-	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
0-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993) Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994) Averages
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	Sept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.3	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	Dec
124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994 Jan
124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	Feb
130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6	Mar
124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	Apr
127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	May
127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	June
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	July
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.5	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	Aug
126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	Sept
127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	Oct
128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	Nov
131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3	Dec
129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995 Jan
133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3	Feb
135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0	Mar
131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0	Apr
133.1	131.8	<b>132.1</b>	<b>122.8</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>118.2</b>	<b>122.7</b>	<b>126.2</b>	<b>129.6</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>124.6</b>	<b>123.0</b>	<b>155.6</b>	May P

Excluding sea transport. Excluding private domestic and personal services. + #

E O

# **EARNINGS AND HOURS** 5.4

Average earnings and hours of full-time <u>manual</u> employees by industry employ-ees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

GREAT BRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction / minerals/ore other than fuels; manu- facture of metals, mine	Mechanical s	Electrical/ engineering engineering	Metal goods electronic and vehicle industries	s, Food, drink engineering s	Paper and tobacco printing and publishing	Other manu- products, industries	Construction facturing	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	chemicals	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65	67 66
MEN Weekly ex 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	arnings 135.1 154.2 162.0 179.5 178.1 192.5 203.1 211.7 219.2	228.4 252.8 270.7 298.7 302.8 334.1 360.0 369.0 380.7	205.3 221.3 242.7 262.0 262.4 273.1 292.7 302.9 312.5	191.6 211.8 232.9 252.7 254.8 261.4 279.3 289.4 298.5	188.7 201.2 221.2 239.4 243.1 250.7 270.2 276.9 283.7	194.4 212.2 232.3 252.0 254.0 263.2 282.2 282.2 289.6 299.8	194.8 209.2 225.1 247.7 248.5 269.2 289.6 299.0	231.9 247.9 263.7 276.8 280.5 294.1 311.2 319.9 339.4	193.1 208.0 222.1 241.2 242.2 254.2 270.2 278.9 286.0	180.5 195.8 214.2 245.7 245.9 257.1 274.7 274.3 277.4	156.7 169.0 184.9 200.0 204.4 217.0 227.3 235.0 241.7	128.8 142.4 154.3 165.7 165.0 174.4 184.4 186.6 187.5
Hours woi 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	rked 44.6 46.8 46.7 47.5 47.6 47.8 47.0 46.8 47.0	42.5 42.8 43.3 43.5 43.5 43.6 43.6 43.0 43.2	45.2 45.2 45.4 45.0 45.0 44.0 44.1 44.2 44.4	44.8 46.1 46.6 46.2 46.3 44.0 44.9 44.3 44.6	44.2 44.5 45.2 45.0 44.9 43.3 43.1 43.0 43.3	44.4 45.2 45.7 45.4 45.5 43.3 43.7 43.3 43.8	45.8 46.1 46.2 46.6 46.5 46.2 46.0 45.4 45.6	43.6 44.2 43.9 43.6 43.7 42.7 42.6 42.9 43.1	44.8 45.3 45.2 45.0 45.1 44.1 44.3 44.2 44.4	44.6 45.4 46.0 46.0 45.4 45.1 44.7 45.1	44.0 43.9 44.0 44.3 43.8 43.6 43.6 43.8 44.1	43.7 42.9 42.4 42.6 42.5 41.9 41.8 41.9 42.2
Hourly ea 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	rnings 3.00 3.27 3.45 3.77 3.73 4.02 4.36 4.54 4.71	5.34 5.88 6.17 6.77 6.83 7.50 8.22 8.54 8.82	4.54 4.89 5.34 5.80 5.81 6.61 6.81 7.01	$\begin{array}{r} 4.28 \\ 4.60 \\ 4.99 \\ 5.46 \\ 5.50 \\ 5.95 \\ 6.24 \\ 6.53 \\ 6.67 \end{array}$	4.27 4.52 4.90 5.32 5.41 5.80 6.27 6.40 6.55	$\begin{array}{c} 4.38\\ 4.70\\ 5.08\\ 5.53\\ 5.58\\ 6.08\\ 6.45\\ 6.68\\ 6.85\end{array}$	4.26 4.51 4.86 5.31 5.33 5.84 6.09 6.41 6.40	5.24 5.54 5.97 6.32 6.41 6.82 7.28 7.40 7.89	$\begin{array}{c} 4.28\\ 4.56\\ 4.90\\ 5.34\\ 5.36\\ 5.74\\ 6.08\\ 6.29\\ 6.42\end{array}$	4.04 4.30 4.64 5.31 5.63 6.05 6.12 6.13	3.56 3.85 4.20 4.55 4.62 4.97 5.24 5.39 5.47	3.03 3.29 3.64 3.86 3.83 4.13 4.37 4.44 4.58
WOMEN Weekly ea 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	rnings 111.8 109.0 118.7 134.3 132.2 142.1 152.6 157.6 169.8	    	124.2 133.3 147.3 165.6 176.3 190.1 198.0 206.2	127.5 131.6 141.7 159.9 158.8 166.8 180.0 185.5 190.3	124.3 132.6 143.6 155.2 154.2 162.4 175.4 180.5 190.3	127.6 136.0 146.1 159.0 158.3 167.2 181.2 187.4 194.7	127.6 134.2 146.1 164.6 162.9 176.8 191.3 201.8 201.6	136.2 148.5 161.8 175.7 182.9 185.1 193.8 210.7 216.9	114.4 122.8 132.7 147.4 147.7 157.2 168.4 177.3 178.8		106.3 113.1 125.4 132.7 135.0 148.8 153.1 164.3 169.2	96.2 105.0 115.4 126.2 124.5 135.0 137.7 139.3 146.6
Hours wor 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	41.7           40.8           40.9           41.1           42.3           40.9           42.1	    	40.0 40.3 40.3 40.7 40.9 40.3 40.3 40.4 41.0	41.1 41.4 41.1 41.5 41.6 39.8 40.7 40.3 40.6	40.6 40.9 40.9 40.7 40.8 40.0 40.3 40.4 41.0	40.8 41.1 41.0 40.9 41.0 39.9 40.3 40.4 40.9	41.0 41.1 41.5 41.6 41.6 41.5 41.7 41.6 41.9	39.6 30.9 40.2 40.3 40.2 39.8 39.7 40.5 40.2	40.0 40.2 40.3 40.3 40.0 40.0 40.2 40.3 40.5	    	39.4 39.5 39.8 39.5 39.6 40.0 39.6 40.1 40.4	38.9 39.7 39.2 39.0 39.0 39.1 39.1 38.7 39.0
Hourly ear 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1991 1993 1993 1994	rnings 2.69 2.94 3.33 3.29 3.39 3.77 3.75 4.06	    	3.11 3.31 3.65 4.06 4.38 4.71 4.90 5.04	3.10 3.18 3.45 3.85 3.82 4.19 4.44 4.60 4.70	3.06 3.24 3.51 3.81 3.78 4.06 4.36 4.48 4.66	3.12 3.30 3.57 3.89 3.86 4.18 4.50 4.64 4.78	3.12 3.26 3.53 3.96 3.91 4.27 4.59 4.84 4.83	3.44 3.72 4.02 4.36 4.55 4.65 4.65 4.88 5.20 5.36	2.87 3.05 3.30 3.66 3.67 3.93 4.19 4.40 4.42	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	2.70 2.88 3.14 3.37 3.42 3.72 3.87 4.08 4.21	2.55 2.75 2.97 3.26 3.20 3.50 3.59 3.67 3.81
ALL Weekly ea 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	133.4 149.7 158.0 175.6 174.4 187.6 198.7 207.0 215.4	227.1 251.5 268.9 296.6 300.6 331.5 357.6 366.7 378.7	195.4 210.1 231.8 250.4 250.3 260.9 280.1 289.7 298.6	187.5 207.3 227.1 247.0 248.8 255.4 273.6 283.4 292.0	169.9 180.9 196.8 213.8 216.3 224.5 242.4 250.0 257.3	185.4 201.8 220.2 239.2 240.7 250.3 268.3 276.1 285.7	179.1 190.8 206.1 227.0 226.8 244.2 258.1 267.3 269.1	215.1 231.3 246.4 258.7 261.9 272.6 289.4 301.3 320.0	170.3 182.9 195.4 214.2 225.0 240.4 250.0 255.8	180.2 195.2 213.7 244.9 245.2 256.6 274.0 273.7 276.8	150.3 162.2 177.9 192.4 195.4 207.8 218.1 226.5 232.7	113.1 124.9 135.0 145.7 144.2 155.5 162.3 164.5 169.1
Hours wor 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	<b>ked</b> 44.3 46.2 46.9 47.0 47.3 46.5 46.4 46.6	42.4 42.7 43.2 43.4 43.4 43.7 43.5 42.9 43.1	44.5 44.6 44.8 44.5 44.5 43.6 43.7 43.7 43.9	44.6 45.8 46.3 45.9 46.0 43.7 44.6 44.1 44.4	43.2 43.4 43.8 43.7 43.7 42.3 42.2 42.3 42.6	43.9 44.6 45.1 44.8 44.9 42.8 43.3 42.9 43.4	44.6 44.9 45.1 45.3 45.2 44.9 44.8 44.4 44.6	42.9 43.4 43.2 43.0 43.0 42.1 42.1 42.1 42.4 42.7	43.4 43.8 43.7 43.7 43.6 42.9 43.0 43.1 43.3	44.6 45.3 46.0 45.9 46.0 45.3 45.0 44.7 45.0	43.4 43.5 43.5 43.7 43.3 43.1 43.4 43.6	41.4 40.9 40.8 40.7 40.7 40.5 40.5 40.5 40.3 40.7
Hourly ear 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	nings 2.98 3.22 3.41 3.73 3.70 3.97 4.32 4.47 4.66	5.31 5.85 6.14 6.73 6.79 7.46 8.18 8.51 8.79	4.38 4.70 5.16 5.61 5.61 5.97 6.39 6.58 6.76	4.21 4.53 4.91 5.37 5.41 5.85 6.14 6.42 6.57	3.93 4.16 4.50 4.89 4.95 5.31 5.73 5.88 6.04	4.22 4.52 4.89 5.33 5.36 5.84 6.20 6.43 6.59	4.01 4.22 4.56 4.99 4.99 5.43 5.72 6.02 6.01	4.93 5.26 5.66 5.99 6.07 6.41 6.84 7.02 7.51	3.90 4.15 4.45 4.88 4.89 5.22 5.56 5.77 5.89	4.04 4.30 4.64 5.29 5.30 5.63 6.04 6.11 6.12	3.46 3.74 4.08 4.43 4.48 4.81 5.09 5.24 5.32	2.81 3.04 3.31 3.56 3.51 3.83 4.01 4.09 4.24

Note: Results for each year up to and including 1989 together with the first row of figures for 1990 are based on the Key list of Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS). Results for 1991 onwards together with the second row of figures for 1990 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). See technical note in Employment Gazette, page 610, November 1991. ".." denotes information not available.

# Average earnings and hours of full-time manual employees by industry: employ-ees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommuni- cations	Transport and communi- cation	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administra tion
6	71-77	_ 79	7	81	83	_ 8	91
152.4 164.5 180.4 194.4 197.6 208.7 218.9 224.7 230.2	202.0 215.2 229.1 247.1 249.9 269.1 280.3 292.9 294.7	206.9 212.5 233.3 248.6 248.1 261.8 284.6 286.4 302.7	203.6 214.3 230.7 247.7 249.2 266.5 281.8 290.7 297.5	$\begin{array}{c} 233.2\\ 260.6\\ 278.0\\ 312.4\\ 312.0\\ 335.1\\ 344.6\\ 336.0\\ 362.3 \end{array}$	167.4 176.6 207.8 233.5 231.7 248.2 254.8 252.6 256.9	175.3 188.4 208.2 234.8 235.0 250.9 259.2 256.8 264.1	156.8 174.0 182.8 200.9 202.0 219.6 231.5 255.9 255.6
43.9 43.8 43.8 43.8 44.1 43.5 43.2 43.4 43.7	48.7 49.4 49.9 49.8 50.1 48.8 48.7 49.1 49.3	45.6 44.6 43.6 44.2 44.3 42.9 44.5 42.7 44.3	47.6 47.7 47.5 47.6 47.8 46.6 47.2 46.8 47.4	40.2 39.7 40.7 41.0 41.4 41.4 41.6 40.5 42.0	45.3 46.0 47.2 48.0 48.9 48.6 47.4 48.1 49.0	44.0 44.6 45.5 46.6 47.2 47.0 46.3 46.6 47.7	42.1 42.4 42.6 43.3 43.4 42.2 42.4 41.9 41.9
3.49 3.77 4.13 4.46 4.51 4.83 5.10 5.21 5.32	4.16 4.36 4.59 4.96 4.98 5.51 5.78 6.00 6.03	4.54 4.77 5.36 5.62 5.60 6.10 6.39 6.71 6.83	4.28 4.50 4.86 5.20 5.22 5.71 5.99 6.23 6.31	5.81 6.66 6.88 7.71 7.69 8.18 8.30 8.39 8.65	3.78 3.94 4.49 5.04 4.93 5.22 5.47 5.40 5.42	4.04 4.31 4.64 5.17 5.12 5.42 5.67 5.60 5.66	3.73 4.10 4.28 4.61 4.65 5.20 5.48 6.10 6.11
100.8 108.6 119.8 128.7 128.7 140.7 143.7 143.7 148.4 155.5	159.8 170.0 191.8 199.0 222.2 244.9 286.1 281.8	155.0 166.2 193.0 204.6 205.4 223.3 243.4 246.4 250.6	158.1 168.7 181.5 196.1 201.2 222.6 244.4 272.9 271.8		124.3 139.4 164.2 169.1 183.7 185.5 193.1 191.5	125.7 141.8 150.9 169.7 178.1 186.9 189.4 197.0 195.2	124.0 135.5 147.0 159.2 157.1 170.5 195.0 201.8 199.0
- 39.1 39.0 39.5 39.2 39.3 39.5 39.3 39.2 39.6	42.5 43.5 42.4 41.5 41.9 41.7 42.3 42.8 43.0	42.4 41.9 42.0 41.0 40.9 42.4 41.0 41.1	42.5 42.8 42.3 41.3 41.5 41.4 42.3 41.9 42.2	     	38.0 40.0 40.6 41.3 40.2 41.5 40.7	37.3 38.1 39.0 39.3 39.6 39.3 40.5 40.1 40.1	38.9 39.0 38.6 38.8 38.8 40.1 38.9 38.7
2.63 2.81 3.05 3.30 3.29 3.60 3.71 3.83 3.99	$\begin{array}{c} 3.51\\ 3.60\\ 3.89\\ 4.31\\ 4.44\\ 5.03\\ 5.22\\ 5.52\\ 5.56\end{array}$	3.66 3.97 4.59 5.01 5.45 5.75 6.01 6.11	3.57 3.75 4.20 4.58 4.68 5.21 5.46 5.74 5.80	    	3.39  3.81 4.22 4.18 4.79 4.77 4.86 	3.45 3.78 3.95 4.47 4.59 4.95 5.02 5.04 5.01	3.20 3.48 3.78 4.09 4.00 4.41 4.87 5.23 5.18
141.5 152.9 167.9 180.2 181.3 192.7 201.9 207.4 213.8	199.8 212.7 225.6 242.6 245.8 265.7 277.7 292.4 293.7	204.1 210.0 230.7 245.6 245.1 259.0 281.6 283.5 298.9	201.2 211.8 227.5 243.8 245.6 263.3 279.1 289.4 295.5	218.8 251.0 267.1 301.7 298.4 322.1 333.1 318.8 344.0	161.0 171.8 199.6 223.9 225.0 240.0 247.3 247.2 250.7	169.6 183.6 202.2 227.9 229.6 244.4 252.5 251.8 258.4	150.4 167.3 175.5 192.7 193.6 210.3 224.6 246.3 246.4
42.9 42.8 43.0 42.8 42.9 42.6 42.4 42.5 42.9	48.5 49.1 49.5 49.2 49.6 48.4 48.3 48.8 48.9	45.4 44.4 43.5 44.0 44.0 42.7 44.4 42.5 44.0	47.4 47.5 47.2 47.2 47.4 46.3 46.9 46.5 47.1	39.5 39.3 40.2 40.6 40.9 41.0 41.3 40.3 41.6	44.2 45.3 46.2 47.1 48.1 47.5 46.8 47.4 48.3	43.3 44.0 44.9 45.9 46.5 46.2 45.8 46.1 47.1	41.5 41.8 41.9 42.4 42.5 41.6 41.9 41.4 41.4
3.33 3.59 3.93 4.24 4.25 4.57	4.13 4.34 4.56 4.92 4.96 5.49	4.49 4.73 5.31 5.58 5.57 6.06	4.25 4.46 4.83 5.17 5.19 5.68 5.68	5.55 6.47 6.68 7.49 7.42 7.96	3.73 3.91 4.41 4.95 4.87 5.18 5.0	3.99 4.27 4.58 5.11 5.08 5.38 5.38	3.63 4.00 4.19 4.52 4.54 5.06

4.93 5.06

5.98 6.01

6.66

6.21 6.28

8.07 8.35

# **EARNINGS AND HOURS**

5.4

Education/ health services Manufact-uring industries Other services All industries and services Service industries 93,95 9 2,3,4 6,7,8,9 0-9 £ 185.5 200.6 217.8 237.2 239.5 253.1 268.3 274.3 280.7 154.8 168.2 181.5 197.4 197.6 216.7 228.5 237.8 242.0 172.0 184.0 200.5 216.8 219.7 236.4 248.2 254.2 260.0 153.2 163.8 177.3 189.6 190.2 207.6 222.4 232.3 235.8 195.9 212.3 230.6 250.0 251.4 261.8 279.7 287.9 296.9 44.6 45.0 45.3 45.2 45.4 44.4 44.5 44.3 44.7 42.5 42.9 43.2 43.1 43.3 43.1 42.8 42.6 42.9 43.3 43.2 43.4 42.8 43.0 43.2 43.0 42.7 42.5 44.8 45.0 45.1 45.2 45.5 44.9 44.9 44.7 45.2 44.7 45.2 45.5 45.2 45.3 43.7 44.0 43.8 44.1 3.54 3.78 4.08 4.43 4.43 4.78 5.17 5.44 5.54 3.643.924.204.594.575.035.365.625.68 $\begin{array}{r} 4.38\\ 4.68\\ 5.06\\ 5.51\\ 5.55\\ 5.98\\ 6.35\\ 6.56\\ 6.72\end{array}$ 3.86 4.11 4.46 4.82 4.85 5.28 5.56 5.72 5.81 4.17 4.46 4.81 5.25 5.28 5.70 6.05 6.21 6.31 104.6 112.4 125.7 137.1 133.9 142.6 156.1 159.4 163.6 108.7 116.8 128.4 140.5 138.7 149.7 161.6 166.0 170.7 119.6 127.9 138.2 152.8 152.8 162.1 174.4 182.4 186.4 110.4 118.8 131.4 143.3 143.6 156.3 166.0 172.3 177.6 115.3 123.6 134.9 148.0 148.4 159.2 170.1 177.1 181.9 38.0 38.2 38.3 37.9 39.1 38.7 38.9 38.5 38.5 38.7 38.4 38.6 38.6 38.4 38.8 39.0 38.9 38.8 38.9 38.9 39.0 39.2 39.0 39.3 39.4 39.4 39.2 39.5 39.7 39.8 39.9 39.8 40.0 39.7 39.8 39.8 40.1 40.3 40.5 40.4 40.5 40.5 40.0 40.2 40.4 40.4 2.74 2.94 3.27 3.62 3.43 3.70 4.06 4.19 4.27 2.85 3.04 3.35 3.67 3.64 3.97 4.22 4.32 4.46 2.84 3.04 3.35 3.68 3.59 3.87 4.22 4.32 4.32 4.45  $\begin{array}{c} 2.97\\ 3.15\\ 3.42\\ 3.77\\ 3.77\\ 4.06\\ 4.34\\ 4.53\\ 4.59\end{array}$ 2.92 3.11 3.39 3.72 3.71 4.01 4.28 4.42 4.53 133.1 142.5 155.5 166.6 168.6 181.8 196.6 203.2 207.9 139.1 150.2 162.1 175.9 176.4 192.1 204.2 210.6 215.3 181.1 195.5 212.1 231.1 231.9 241.9 258.9 267.4 275.4 159.4 170.7 186.3 200.9 203.6 219.4 230.9 236.5 242.5 173.5 187.2 203.2 221.2 223.3 236.2 250.7 256.6 262.7 43.8 44.2 44.4 44.3 44.4 43.6 43.7 43.5 43.9 41.1 41.2 41.3 40.8 41.6 41.5 41.5 41.5 41.1 41.1 41.2 41.5 41.6 41.4 41.7 41.6 41.4 41.2 41.5  $\begin{array}{r} 43.7\\ 43.8\\ 43.9\\ 43.9\\ 44.2\\ 43.8\\ 43.8\\ 43.6\\ 44.1\end{array}$ 43.8 44.3 44.5 44.3 42.9 43.2 43.1 43.4 3.40 3.65 3.92 4.28 4.25 4.64 4.98 5.18 5.27 3.24 3.47 3.77 4.12 4.08 4.39 4.77 4.98 5.09 3.683.934.264.614.645.045.325.465.57 $\begin{array}{c} 3.98 \\ 4.25 \\ 4.59 \\ 5.00 \\ 5.03 \\ 5.43 \\ 5.76 \\ 5.92 \\ 6.02 \end{array}$ 4.13 4.41 4.76 5.20 5.22 5.62 5.98 6.19 6.33

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5.56

5.96 5.97

5.36 5.37

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

## **EARNINGS AND HOURS** 5 5

Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry: employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

Metal goods, Food, drink Paper engineering and tobacco products, and vehicles publishing Other manu- Construction Distribution Hotels and facturing and repairs catering industries Energy and Extraction Mechanical Electrical/ water supply minerals/ores engineering other than Agriculture forestry fishing **GREAT BRITAIN** minerals/ore other than fuels; manu-facture of metals, mine-ral products/ chemicals AT APRIL SIC 1980 50 61,62,64,65,67 66 32 41-42 47 34 3 MEN Weekly 1987 1988 1990 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 earnings 261.6 282.2 315.4 343.2 336.4 368.4 392.7 412.2 430.3 269.5 296.6 331.0 361.6 350.9 379.4 400.0 420.0 430.8 287.7 328.6 350.6 394.7 379.4 404.2 433.0 453.8 465.9 272.1 300.9 328.4 368.2 349.9 374.5 401.5 427.5 431.4 243.9 274.0 312.6 346.8 343.8 368.2 390.0 401.0 414.5 223.2 247.7 273.7 300.2 284.2 302.7 319.4 330.2 338.9 314.8 338.7 370.4 410.8 404.3 451.4 486.1 499.9 539.2 256.9 292.3 321.1 351.8 340.5 366.5 387.9 405.2 414.3 289.5 312.2 338.6 364.8 353.5 387.6 416.6 440.9 452.3 279.5 300.4 333.8 371.0 352.2 380.9 417.7 459.5 446.0 200.9 223.9 246.8 272.2 256.1 274.6 300.2 307.2 298.3 243.7 250.8 290.8 273.6 302.9 308.7 314.0 333.0 Hours worked 1987 1988 4 1989 1 1990 4 1990 4 1991 1 1992 4 1993 4 1994 4 2 37.9 38.0 38.1 38.0 38.4 38.2 38.6 38.2 38.5 38.5 38.5 39.2 39.3 39.1 39.1 38.7 38.8 39.9 39.9 40.2 40.2 40.6 39.8 40.0 40.0 40.2 39.9 40.0 39.9 39.7 40.0 39.6 39.6 39.5 39.6 39.9 40.0 40.2 40.2 39.7 39.7 39.6 39.8 38.7 38.5 38.5 38.6 40.0 39.7 39.6 39.6 40.1 38.7 38.7 38.8 39.6 39.3 39.5 39.4 40.0 39.9 39.8 40.3 40.2 40.3 40.0 40.3 40.0 40.3 40.0 40.1 40.0 40.4 40.5 40.2 40.5 40.7 42.4 42.2 43.0 42.3 42.6 42.4 43.0 42.3 42.6 38.6 38.8 38.7 38.8 39.5 39.0 38.9 39.0 39.2 41.5 41.7 42.5 41.1 42.8 Hourly 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 rnings 7.38 7.86 8.66 9.35 8.87 9.85 10.64 11.03 11.24 6.35 7.15 7.76 8.54 8.17 9.06 9.46 9.90 10.17 6.49 6.97 7.74 8.54 8.27 9.13 9.72 10.28 10.81 7.30 8.19 8.83 9.86 9.33 10.05 10.48 11.22 11.83 6.83 7.49 8.24 9.14 8.44 9.14 9.76 10.45 10.57 5.41 5.98 6.63 7.20 6.72 7.13 7.69 7.91 8.04 4.74 5.13 5.82 6.58 5.98 6.70 6.91 7.25 7.19 6.68 7.31 8.08 8.89 8.54 9.46 9.92 10.46 10.77 7.09 7.68 8.52 9.41 8.54 9.40 10.52 11.32 11.20 6.07 6.83 7.73 8.54 8.46 9.12 9.61 9.92 10.05 8.13 8.70 9.50 10.32 10.16 11.40 12.36 12.78 13.68 5.16 6.16 6.77 7.57 7.88 WOMEN Weekly 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 earnings 171.3 187.7 205.9 228.7 228.6 258.7 278.2 293.4 305.3 154.4 170.0 190.6 210.2 209.4 231.4 251.3 269.8 270.6 132.9 142.1 164.9 178.9 179.0 197.7 211.9 223.4 229.9 145.1 162.3 172.7 192.7 191.8 216.2 226.6 235.5 252.6 144.9 159.6 181.5 197.9 197.4 219.3 233.5 243.5 256.6 150.7 170.6 176.7 197.6 197.6 215.7 232.0 258.5 260.6 169.0 185.2 203.2 230.3 227.2 247.6 263.9 284.5 306.7 134.2 152.4 167.8 180.4 179.9 196.2 206.9 216.8 229.9 151.2 164.2 180.8 204.3 201.4 220.2 236.3 255.4 265.5 122.9 136.6 150.7 163.9 163.5 182.2 193.7 204.4 212.3 127.8 148.3 156.7 178.5 174.2 184.6 202.7 215.2 219.0 151.7 176.4 173.3 195.7 220.8 211.8 221.1 Hours worked 1987 1988 33 1989 1990 1990 1991 34 1992 1993 34 1994 35 37.2 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.3 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.4 37.7 37.0 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.6 38.2 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.3 38.5 38.3 38.4 38.4 38.6 39.3 39.2 39.9 39.6 39.5 39.1 39.6 39.7 40.2 37.6 37.6 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.7 37.8 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.4 37.8 37.9 38.2 37.7 37.8 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.8 38.2 38.3 38.3 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.0 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.0 38.1 38.2 38.0 38.1 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.1 37.0 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.7 37.6 37.7 37.4 37.7 36.5 36.6 36.5 36.6 36.6 36.7 36.8 36.8 37.4 38.7 38.4 39.0 Hourly 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 3.17 3.60 3.84 4.35 4.29 4.89 5.21 5.46 5.51 ninas 3.473.744.264.664.665.225.585.765.943.79 4.16 4.71 5.13 5.75 6.13 6.39 6.72 $\begin{array}{r} 4.49 \\ 4.97 \\ 5.45 \\ 6.15 \\ 6.06 \\ 6.66 \\ 7.05 \\ 7.68 \\ 8.26 \end{array}$ 3.96 4.35 4.79 5.40 5.29 5.83 6.22 6.74 7.00 3.46 3.97 4.45 4.78 4.78 5.20 5.46 5.80 6.05 3.193.543.904.244.234.685.015.305.474.56 4.99 5.47 6.04 6.03 6.86 7.34 7.76 8.16  $\begin{array}{r} 4.11 \\ 4.52 \\ 5.11 \\ 5.50 \\ 5.48 \\ 6.19 \\ 6.67 \\ 7.15 \\ 7.26 \end{array}$ 3.78 4.21 4.53 4.95 4.92 5.59 5.95 6.17 6.57  $\begin{array}{r} 4.05 \\ 4.52 \\ 4.72 \\ 5.28 \\ 5.23 \\ 5.73 \\ 6.12 \\ 6.84 \\ 6.88 \end{array}$ 3.97 5.09 5.38 5.60 ALL Weekly 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 nings 195. 227.4 250.8 271.6 305.5 296.3 318.7 342.1 363.6 369.1 175.1 195.6 215.4 235.6 231.1 249.9 264.1 276.0 284.2 168.9 191.2 203.8 226.1 216.4 229.3 250.6 260.2 259.3 272.2 293.1 321.1 356.7 352.5 392.0 420.3 431.3 459.8 250.3 270.1 292.7 314.9 310.1 340.8 369.0 390.2 398.5 227.5 255.4 284.6 312.9 306.1 329.0 347.9 363.8 371.4 232.5 252.9 279.4 305.5 299.4 328.3 350.3 368.6 387.5 239.6 263.3 294.9 321.6 314.6 341.5 360.6 379.5 391.2 235.8 258.5 275.4 307.6 298.8 324.6 353.2 390.5 381.2 243.2 272.8 290.5 326.0 319.4 341.4 368.6 385.6 401.4 222.3 246.7 278.3 309.1 307.2 329.6 350.7 359.9 374.7 195.7 218.0 228.2 261.4 249.5 277.8 287.9 290.0 304.9 Hours 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 ked 39.4 39.7 39.6 39.9 39.3 39.4 39.5 39.7 40.9 40.6 41.4 40.8 40.9 40.5 41.0 40.8 41.3 37.3 37.4 37.5 37.3 37.7 37.5 37.8 37.7 37.8 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.8 38.6 38.6 38.7 38.6 39.1 39.3 39.2 39.6 39.5 39.5 39.4 39.6 39.4 39.7 39.1 39.2 39.2 39.1 39.4 39.6 39.3 39.5 39.8 38.2 38.2 38.4 38.8 38.9 38.6 38.7 38.3 38.3 38.5 39.5 39.6 39.5 39.3 39.5 39.2 39.1 39.1 39.2 39.4 39.5 39.7 39.6 39.9 39.3 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.4 38.1 38.1 38.1 39.1 38.9 38.9 38.9 38.8 39.3 40.1 39.7 39.8 40.8 41.0 41.5 40.3 41.6 Hourly 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 6.22 6.87 7.42 8.24 8.00 8.64 9.13 9.75 10.38 5.66 6.30 6.93 7.67 7.43 8.22 8.58 8.98 9.21 5.99 6.55 7.28 7.99 7.75 8.59 9.02 9.53 9.86 5.74 6.28 6.86 7.62 7.26 7.91 8.44 9.05 9.22  $\begin{array}{r} 4.00\\ 4.34\\ 4.82\\ 5.35\\ 5.09\\ 5.70\\ 5.96\\ 6.27\\ 6.30\end{array}$ 7.05 7.56 8.28 9.04 8.95 10.00 10.77 11.12 11.85 6.42 6.86 7.54 8.09 7.86 8.74 9.48 9.88 10.06 5.82 6.30 6.94 7.64 7.43 8.20 8.75 9.27 9.81 6.01 6.61 7.03 7.79 7.35 8.10 8.91 9.75 9.68 5.56 6.17 6.96 7.68 7.63 8.22 8.69 8.99 9.20  $\begin{array}{r} 4.31 \\ 4.79 \\ 5.28 \\ 5.73 \\ 5.59 \\ 6.02 \\ 6.48 \\ 6.76 \\ 6.92 \end{array}$ 4.77 5.31 6.11 5.74 6.44 6.43 6.99 7.22

Note: Results for each year up to and including 1989 together with the first row of figures for 1990 are based on the Key list of Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS)

Results for 1991 onwards together with the second row of figures for 1990 are based on the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC). See technical Note in Employment Gazette, page 610, November 1991. denotes information not available

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# Average earnings and hours of full-time non-manual employees by industry: employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommuni- cations	Transport and communi- cation	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administra tion
6	71-77	79	7	81	83	8	91
222.6 246.6 272.9 298.8 282.7 300.5 318.1 328.6 336.2	273.7 295.6 334.1 359.6 342.7 373.5 401.7 423.0 426.2	281.9 309.5 331.2 345.8 344.6 381.6 424.3 440.0 498.9	277.0 301.1 332.9 353.9 343.4 376.5 410.3 429.3 452.4	316.9 364.6 388.6 439.3 439.5 460.6 496.5 517.2 531.8	$\begin{array}{c} 305.3\\ 344.0\\ 380.3\\ 422.9\\ 428.6\\ 453.8\\ 476.1\\ 494.6\\ 506.1 \end{array}$	302.0 340.8 374.8 415.2 417.7 442.0 467.9 485.4 500.2	244.2 265.9 287.5 315.0 313.2 345.9 367.3 390.5 391.3
40.1 40.2 40.2 40.1 40.5 40.6 40.3 40.5 40.8	40.7 41.2 41.3 40.8 41.0 41.1 40.9 40.9 40.8	39.9 40.0 40.4 39.4 39.5 39.5 39.3 39.2 41.4	40.3 40.7 40.9 40.2 40.3 40.4 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 41.1	36.6 36.7 36.5 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.3	37.9 37.9 38.4 38.2 37.8 38.0 37.8 38.0 38.1	37.3 37.4 37.6 37.5 37.3 37.3 37.2 37.3 37.4	39.3 39.2 39.1 38.9 39.0 38.6 38.7 38.4 38.2
5.40 5.96 6.62 7.19 6.70 7.10 7.66 7.87 8.00	6.45 6.95 7.71 8.27 7.82 8.56 9.28 9.92 9.92 10.01	7.07 7.72 8.16 8.77 8.73 9.65 10.80 11.04 12.03	6.72 7.28 7.91 8.49 8.20 9.01 9.91 10.35 10.81	8.61 9.78 10.55 11.68 11.69 12.51 13.23 14.01 14.58	7.91 8.92 9.75 10.93 11.15 11.92 12.45 12.88 13.21	8.03 9.03 9.87 10.92 11.03 11.82 12.44 12.97 13.39	6.21 6.77 7.35 8.02 8.94 9.48 10.18 10.24
123.4 137.6 151.8 165.5 164.8 182.5 194.7 205.7 213.2	147.3 166.4 182.7 202.1 199.8 217.3 235.8 247.3 257.7	173.4 191.8 209.1 223.2 223.1 254.7 276.9 301.5 337.8	158.2 176.4 193.6 210.9 209.4 231.8 251.5 266.0 285.0	167.7 192.9 204.5 232.0 232.0 245.8 261.2 278.4 287.5	161.4 185.1 211.0 234.5 234.1 252.9 270.0 280.5 287.2	161.6 184.4 203.6 228.9 228.7 246.0 261.5 275.2 283.2	152.8 166.8 183.6 204.2 203.9 226.3 248.3 259.2 268.2
38.2 38.4 38.5 38.4 38.4 38.5 38.4 38.5 38.4 38.5 38.7	38.1 38.4 38.2 38.2 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.3 38.2	37.9 38.1 38.2 37.8 37.8 37.9 38.0 38.4 41.6	38.0 38.3 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.3 39.4	36.3 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.3	36.6 36.7 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.9 37.1	36.4 36.5 36.6 36.6 36.5 36.4 36.6 36.7	37.4 37.5 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.2 37.5 37.5 37.3 37.3 37.3
3.19 3.55 3.91 4.25 4.24 4.70 5.03 5.31 5.48	$\begin{array}{c} 3.84\\ 4.30\\ 4.69\\ 5.27\\ 5.21\\ 5.66\\ 6.04\\ 6.37\\ 6.67\end{array}$	4.57 5.04 5.48 5.90 6.73 7.28 7.75 8.09	$\begin{array}{c} 4.15\\ 4.60\\ 5.02\\ 5.54\\ 5.51\\ 6.09\\ 6.54\\ 6.86\\ 7.20\end{array}$	4.61 5.27 5.60 6.35 6.35 6.75 7.16 7.65 7.88	4.36 5.06 5.65 6.31 6.87 7.31 7.61 7.81	4.41 5.05 5.52 6.21 6.20 6.73 7.14 7.53 7.73	4.09 4.45 4.93 5.48 5.48 6.08 6.63 6.94 7.20
175.5 195.9 215.5 235.5 230.4 248.2 263.2 274.9 282.5	229.7 248.6 276.2 299.3 290.9 316.9 342.8 359.5 364.8	243.0 267.1 283.8 298.1 298.0 334.1 371.9 393.8 443.5	235.1 255.9 279.3 298.8 293.8 323.4 353.9 371.9 392.6	234.8 270.8 287.3 325.4 325.6 342.8 367.5 388.6 399.5	243.3 274.2 304.1 337.6 339.1 360.2 381.0 395.4 404.7	236.6 267.1 292.6 326.0 326.5 346.4 367.7 384.4 395.1	206.0 223.8 244.1 267.7 266.8 293.5 314.0 330.9 336.6
39.2 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.5 39.6 39.4 39.6 39.9	39.7 40.1 39.8 39.9 40.1 40.0 39.9 39.8	39.2 39.3 39.6 38.8 38.8 38.9 38.8 38.9 38.8 38.9 41.5	39.5 39.8 39.9 39.3 39.5 39.6 39.5 39.5 39.5 40.4	36.4 36.5 36.4 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.3	37.3 37.3 37.7 37.5 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.5 37.6	36.9 37.0 37.1 37.0 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.9 37.0	38.5 38.5 38.4 38.2 38.3 38.0 38.2 37.9 37.8
4.31 4.78 5.28 5.72 5.77 6.00 6.45 6.73 6.88	5.51 5.95 6.52 7.09 6.86 7.48 8.10 8.63 8.77	6.20 6.78 7.15 7.68 7.67 8.59 9.57 9.96 10.66	5.81 6.30 6.80 7.35 7.20 7.93 8.70 9.12 9.50	6.40 7.31 7.81 8.73 8.74 9.32 9.88 10.55 10.93	6.39 7.23 7.92 8.82 8.90 9.55 10.04 10.41 10.70	6.30 7.10 7.73 8.58 8.62 9.26 9.78 10.27 10.61	5.35 5.81 6.37 6.99 6.97 7.72 8.23 8.73 8.91

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# **EARNINGS AND HOURS**

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Education/ health services Other services Manufact-uring industries All industries and services Service 93.95 9 2.3.4 6.7.8.9 0-9 £ 265.9 294.1 323.6 354.9 346.4 375.7 400.4 418.2 428.2 260.9 291.1 315.8 340.1 338.4 379.1 421.7 436.7 444.6 251.8 276.9 299.8 326.5 323.2 361.8 387.6 406.0 411.1 273.7 300.5 331.5 364.1 351.0 379.2 403.2 425.9 434.7 261.9 291.0 319.3 349.9 342.6 371.6 396.6 413.8 423.0 34.6 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.6 34.7 35.2 35.4 37.7 37.5 37.7 37.5 37.6 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.4 39.4 39.6 39.6 40.1 39.5 39.5 39.4 39.7 38.3 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.2 38.3 38.2 38.3 38.5 38.7 38.7 38.8 38.7 38.9 38.7 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.9 7.30 8.07 8.82 9.52 9.44 10.63 11.85 12.08 12.18 6.59 7.23 7.86 8.57 8.46 9.48 10.24 10.76 10.83 6.84 7.45 8.22 9.03 8.57 9.43 9.99 10.56 10.79 6.757.49 8.20 8.97 8.74 9.53 10.22 10.68 10.88 6.80 7.49 8.23 9.02 8.72 9.55 10.21 10.68 10.90 175.6 197.4 224.5 245.6 243.2 272.8 299.6 307.4 318.8 168.6 187.4 209.6 231.0 229.1 255.4 279.6 290.0 299.9 149.1 163.3 182.8 202.8 201.2 221.8 237.7 253.4 263.2 157.2 175.5 195.0 215.5 214.3 236.8 256.5 268.7 278.4 158.5 177.4 197.1 217.8 216.6 239.2 259.4 271.2 280.7 35.2 35.3 35.2 35.2 35.2 34.9 34.8 35.1 35.3 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 35.9 36.0 36.1 36.2 37.5 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.6 37.7 37.6 37.7 37.6 37.7 36.7 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.6 36.6 36.6 36.7 36.9 36.8 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.9 37.0 4.76 5.40 6.25 6.82 6.76 7.66 8.41 8.58 8.79 4.53 5.04 5.71 6.27 6.23 7.01 7.66 7.92 8.13 3.924.304.825.315.255.866.266.686.944.22 4.74 5.29 5.84 5.81 6.47 7.00 7.32 7.51 4.18 4.68 5.22 5.75 5.72 6.38 6.90 7.23 7.44 205.7 226.7 249.3 272.6 270.1 300.7 325.3 337.9 347.1 217.4 240.7 264.9 291.2 287.3 312.5 334.6 349.5 359.5 205.2 230.0 255.5 277.7 275.2 307.7 339.2 348.2 359.6 237.6 260.3 286.5 315.1 307.6 333.5 355.5 375.5 384.4 209.9 233.7 257.1 282.5 279.2 304.1 326.5 340.7 350.5 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.6 36.7 35.0 35.1 35.1 35.1 35.1 34.8 34.8 35.1 35.3 37.5 37.5 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.5 37.7 37.8 37.9 37.9 37.9 38.0 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 38.0 38.8 38.9 39.0 38.9 39.4 38.9 39.0 38.9 39.0 38.9 39.1 5.52 6.24 7.05 7.64 7.57 8.55 9.42 9.61 9.81 5.44 6.00 6.67 7.27 7.20 8.06 8.75 9.09 9.28 5.47 6.09 6.71 7.35 7.25 7.96 8.55 8.94 9.17 5.99 6.52 7.19 7.89 7.61 8.39 8.90 9.42 9.67 5.63 6.22 6.85 7.51 7.38 8.10 8.68 9.08 9.32

AUGUST 1995

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

## **EARNINGS AND HOURS** 6 5

Average earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry: employees on adult rates whose pay was not affected by absence for the survey period

Metal goods, Food,drink engineering and tobacco and vehicles products, printing and publishing Other manu- Construction Distribution Hotels and facturing and repairs catering Extraction Mechanical Electrical/ minerals/ores engineering other than engineering GREATBRITAIN Agriculture forestry fishing Energy and other than fuels; manu-facture of metals, mine-ral products/ chemicals AT APRIL SIC 1980 61,62,64,65,67 66 32 41-42 47 4 50 34 3 Weekly 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 earnings 145. 167.( 174.5 195.7 214.2 225.0 233.2 241.7 261.5 286.0 312.1 345.8 385.4 416.6 430.7 459.3 233.6 251.6 273.5 295.4 316.3 340.1 357.6 368.5 223.4 240.3 265.8 289.2 311.5 332.0 345.4 356.5 222.0 243.1 268.3 292.9 311.6 331.2 344.2 353.7 219.9 237.7 256.7 284.0 308.2 327.6 347.9 343.5 254.2 279.8 299.0 324.5 344.2 367.6 381.6 398.1 216.5 236.3 254.4 280.3 298.7 318.3 333.5 338.6 198.6 218.1 242.9 277.3 294.9 315.6 320.5 328.3 191.9 210.6 232.3 253.6 271.7 285.7 295.7 303.7 153.3 169.9 184.9 200.2 212.5 227.1 229.1 225.9 213.2 238.1 262.3 287.0 302.1 320.7 335.0 343.2 Hours 1 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 rked 44.3 46.2 46.7 47.0 46.3 45.9 46.4 41.0 41.2 41.4 41.7 41.8 41.6 40.9 41.0 43.3 42.7 42.6 42.5 42.1 42.1 42.0 42.3 43.0 43.2 43.3 43.1 42.2 42.2 42.1 42.4 42.8 43.3 43.8 43.6 41.8 42.1 41.8 42.2 43.8 43.9 44.2 44.5 44.1 44.0 43.5 43.9 41.4 41.9 41.7 41.5 40.8 40.9 40.8 41.1 43.4 44.0 44.5 44.4 43.7 43.5 43.1 43.4 42.0 42.1 42.0 41.8 41.5 41.7 42.0 43.3 44.2 44.6 44.2 42.4 43.1 42.7 43.0 42.2 42.4 42.7 42.5 41.4 41.3 41.3 41.5 43.2 43.4 43.3 42.5 42.7 42.5 42.9 Hourly 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 3.14 3.45 3.63 4.04 4.40 4.73 4.97 5.15 4.91 5.29 5.73 6.27 6.82 7.22 7.61 7.73 3.50 3.74 4.24 4.53 4.91 5.12 5.23 5.40 6.33 6.88 7.46 8.17 9.09 9.97 10.44 11.10 4.88 5.31 5.77 6.37 7.02 7.30 7.71 7.88 4.95 5.33 5.70 6.24 6.88 7.34 7.84 7.77 5.95 6.42 6.97 7.52 8.11 8.57 8.98 9.54 4.45 4.86 5.37 5.82 6.25 6.70 6.90 7.02 5.37 5.75 6.26 6.79 7.43 7.98 8.34 8.34 8.54 5.14 5.55 6.06 6.65 7.38 7.76 8.14 8.33 4.52 4.89 5.38 6.12 6.60 7.09 7.29 7.37 5.25 5.61 6.14 6.73 7.42 7.90 8.25 8.54 WOMEN 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 nings 122.3 124.9 135.5 150.5 164.3 184.1 182.5 195.2 133.1 145.0 155.2 170.7 188.0 198.8 206.0 217.9 137.2 148.8 159.3 178.4 193.4 209.6 227.1 227.8 169.6 186.2 203.5 226.0 255.4 275.3 291.1 303.7 157.6 173.3 190.7 213.5 228.5 242.8 265.2 285.0 128.3 138.4 151.5 170.5 184.6 198.3 213.4 219.0 134.8 151.0 166.7 178.5 195.5 205.7 215.9 228.7 120.9 133.7 147.8 160.5 178.7 189.8 200.7 208.2 142.3 155.0 174.2 193.3 211.7 229.5 245.2 248.2 131.3 139.2 157.7 173.2 189.3 203.9 214.2 220.0 137.0 148.7 164.9 180.3 197.8 211.6 220.2 230.1 105.7 118.2 128.4 142.4 155.0 163.9 169.0 174.6 Hours V 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 rked 40.1 39.6 39.8 40.0 40.9 39.9 40.6 40.6 39.3 39.5 39.5 39.3 38.8 39.0 39.0 39.3 37.6 37.7 37.7 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.7 37.8 39.6 39.8 39.8 39.7 39.1 39.2 39.4 39.7 37.6 37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.5 37.9 38.6 38.5 38.7 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 39.4 39.6 39.8 39.9 39.9 40.0 39.8 40.1 38.9 39.1 39.1 39.1 38.9 39.0 39.0 39.0 39.2 38.3 38.5 38.5 38.4 38.6 38.4 38.6 38.8 39.0 38.8 39.4 39.2 39.1 39.3 39.0 39.5 38.8 38.9 39.1 38.9 38.2 38.2 38.5 38.4 38.8 37.6 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.8 37.6 Hourly 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 ings 3.05 3.13 3.40 3.75 4.03 4.43 4.40 4.77 3.473.724.004.464.845.225.645.653.25 3.51 3.84 4.30 4.71 5.02 5.41 5.54 3.68 4.00 4.52 4.92 5.50 5.92 6.33 6.43 4.09 4.53 4.97 5.54 5.99 6.32 6.95 7.50 4.51 4.93 5.40 5.96 6.76 7.26 7.70 8.12 3.35 3.57 4.00 4.39 4.92 5.27 5.45 5.60 3.13 3.45 3.81 4.14 4.58 4.90 5.18 5.34 2.73 3.00 3.22 3.56 4.02 4.21 4.32 4.47 3.47 3.75 4.15 4.54 5.07 5.41 5.62 5.84 3.46 3.93 4.41 4.70 5.16 5.41 5.75 6.00 3.35 3.63 3.90 4.25 4.76 5.06 5.23 5.47 ALL Weekly 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 arnings 142.7 161.6 169.7 190.5 207.9 220.0 226.9 236.2 166.5 183.9 202.5 220.9 238.5 251.7 262.7 270.4 130.9 146.3 157.2 171.2 184.4 196.4 200.1 202.1 248.1 271.1 295.0 326.8 363.2 391.4 403.3 426.9 194.1 212.6 236.3 268.5 285.7 305.5 310.2 318.6 216.6 233.1 254.8 275.2 295.3 318.6 334.8 343.8 202.6 225.4 248.8 272.8 287.3 305.5 318.9 326.5 198.9 214.4 234.2 256.1 276.9 295.4 308.7 320.1 207.0 226.2 249.7 272.6 291.1 309.5 322.4 332.1 197.7 213.6 229.0 253.6 274.1 293.6 313.2 310.2 228.2 250.8 268.0 291.6 308.9 331.5 347.1 364.9 188.7 205.2 220.8 245.1 261.6 280.1 295.1 300.4 ked 43.9 45.4 45.4 46.0 46.2 45.5 45.2 45.7 Hours 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 41.2 40.8 40.9 40.7 40.5 40.7 40.5 40.9 40.5 40.6 40.8 41.1 41.1 40.9 40.3 40.4 43.0 43.4 43.9 43.8 43.2 43.0 42.6 42.9 40.6 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.6 40.3 40.6 40.8 42.7 43.5 43.9 43.6 41.9 42.5 42.1 42.4 41.5 41.7 41.9 41.7 40.7 40.7 40.8 41.0 42.2 42.6 43.0 42.8 41.3 41.5 41.3 41.7 42.6 42.7 42.9 43.1 42.8 42.7 42.4 42.8 40.4 40.7 40.5 40.4 39.8 39.9 39.9 40.0 41.8 42.0 41.9 41.9 41.3 41.5 41.4 41.7 42.2 42.3 42.4 42.2 41.4 41.5 41.4 41.6 Hourly 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 ngs 3.13 3.41 3.61 4.01 4.35 4.69 4.91 5.11 5.47 5.92 6.43 6.96 7.48 7.94 8.39 8.97  $\begin{array}{r} 4.41 \\ 4.75 \\ 5.14 \\ 5.66 \\ 6.15 \\ 6.54 \\ 6.93 \\ 7.06 \end{array}$ 4.46 4.82 5.31 6.02 6.49 6.96 7.16 7.26 3.99 4.38 4.82 5.24 5.66 6.07 6.31 6.45 3.15 3.39 3.74 4.03 4.46 4.67 4.79 4.96 6.08 6.61 7.15 7.84 8.72 9.51 9.93 10.52 4.70 5.11 5.57 6.15 6.77 7.06 7.44 7.60 4.57 4.90 5.24 5.74 6.29 6.74 7.22 7.17 5.08 5.43 5.96 6.45 7.06 7.60 7.95 8.13 4.76 5.09 5.52 6.06 6.70 7.12 7.47 7.75 4.87 5.25 5.74 6.29 6.98 7.35 7.72 7.91

Average earnings and hours of full-time employees by industry:

hotels and catering; repairs	, mansport	Postal services telecommun cations	Transport and ni- communi- cation	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administra- ion	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufact- uring industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	_ 71-77	79	_ 7	_ 81	83	8	91	93,95	9	2,3,4	6,7,8,9	0-9
188.1 206.1 227.8 247.8 264.3 278.5 287.1 293.9	222.9 238.5 259.8 281.1 302.6 320.0 337.9 340.5	234.1 246.9 265.6 281.3 303.0 335.0 344.4 373.1	226.9 241.4 262.0 281.2 302.7 325.4 340.2 352.0	311.9 358.3 382.6 433.0 454.5 489.9 509.7 526.0	288.8 324.4 358.1 397.2 418.5 437.8 451.8 459.1	284.5 320.1 350.9 390.5 412.8 436.4 449.9 461.3	228.5 252.3 274.0 299.8 328.3 347.6 373.7 374.6	235.5 262.5 284.8 308.1 344.3 381.0 394.4 403.1	224.1 247.0 269.2 293.4 327.3 349.9 366.8 372.6	222.3 242.3 264.6 289.2 308.1 328.3 342.7 350.9	227.6 250.6 275.2 300.9 325.7 346.6 361.3 369.3	£ 224.0 245.8 269.5 295.6 318.9 340.1 353.5 362.1
42.1 42.1 42.0 41.8 41.6 41.8 42.0	46.5 47.2 47.6 47.2 46.5 46.3 46.4 46.5	43.5 42.9 42.5 42.6 41.7 42.6 41.4 43.3	45.4 45.6 45.5 45.3 44.7 44.9 44.5 45.3	36.8 36.9 36.7 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.4 36.5	38.8 39.5 39.5 39.7 39.7 39.7 39.7 40.1	38.2 38.4 38.8 38.8 38.7 38.6 38.8 39.1	39.8 39.7 39.6 39.5 39.1 39.2 38.8 38.7	37.3 37.0 37.1 36.9 36.7 36.7 37.0 37.1	39.2 39.1 39.2 39.1 38.7 38.7 38.6 38.7	43.0 43.3 43.6 43.4 42.1 42.3 42.1 42.3 42.1 42.5	40.9 40.9 41.0 40.9 40.6 40.6 40.5 40.8	41.9 42.1 42.3 41.5 41.4 41.3 41.6
4.37 4.77 5.28 5.71 6.12 6.54 6.72 6.85	4.70 4.97 5.33 5.77 6.32 6.74 7.15 7.19	5.38 5.74 6.24 6.60 7.26 7.86 8.20 8.56	4.94 5.24 5.67 6.10 6.66 7.16 7.51 7.69	8.42 9.58 10.32 11.46 12.28 12.99 13.76 14.35	7.33 8.24 8.93 9.98 10.57 11.03 11.30 11.45	7.38 8.26 8.95 9.95 10.64 11.20 11.56 11.85	5.74 6.35 6.92 7.57 8.37 8.86 9.63 9.70	5.95 6.69 7.34 7.96 8.97 9.94 10.24 10.36	5.58 6.15 6.74 7.36 8.23 8.87 9.36 9.46	5.11 5.50 5.98 6.55 7.20 7.62 7.99 8.16	5.47 6.01 6.60 7.19 7.86 8.41 8.80 8.97	5.27 5.74 6.28 6.88 7.55 8.07 8.44 8.61
118.3 131.0 144.9 157.2 174.1 184.8 194.2 202.0	149.8 167.1 181.1 199.6 218.4 237.9 255.7 263.1	170.5 187.7 206.2 219.8 248.4 270.3 290.1 319.7	158.2 175.0 191.2 207.7 229.8 249.9 267.4 282.1	167.5 192.7 204.4 232.0 245.7 261.2 278.0 287.2	160.3 184.0 209.2 232.4 250.6 267.6 278.4 284.6	160.8 183.6 202.5 227.7 244.7 260.1 273.8 281.5	150.9 165.3 181.8 202.0 223.8 245.8 257.2 266.0	168.3 189.0 214.9 235.0 262.9 289.1 296.5 308.0	160.1 177.6 198.5 218.4 242.9 266.0 275.7 285.0	133.4 144.3 159.1 177.1 192.9 207.1 220.0 226.8	152.0 169.7 188.6 207.9 229.4 248.7 260.0 269.0	148.1 164.2 182.3 201.5 222.4 241.1 252.6 261.5
38.4 38.5 38.7 38.5 38.7 38.5 38.7 38.9	38.8 39.2 39.1 38.8 39.0 39.0 38.9 38.9	38.6 38.7 38.9 38.4 38.5 38.9 38.9 41.4	38.7 39.0 38.7 38.8 39.0 38.9 39.9	36.3 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.2 36.3 36.3	36.7 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.8 37.0 37.2	36.4 36.6 36.6 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.7	37.5 37.6 37.4 37.3 37.3 37.6 37.4 37.3	35.6 35.5 35.5 35.2 35.2 35.2 35.4 35.6	36.5 36.6 36.5 36.5 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.4 36.5	39.0 39.2 39.1 38.8 38.9 38.9 38.9 39.1	37.0 37.1 37.1 37.0 36.9 37.0 37.2	37.5 37.6 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.3 37.4 37.3
3.07 3.39 3.73 4.04 4.48 4.78 5.02 5.20	3.78 4.18 4.54 5.06 5.53 5.89 6.24 6.48	4.42 4.86 5.30 5.72 6.46 6.95 7.35 7.67	4.05 4.45 4.87 5.34 5.91 6.32 6.65 6.94	4.60 5.27 5.59 6.35 6.75 7.16 7.64 7.87	4.33 5.03 5.60 6.25 6.80 7.24 7.54 7.73	4.39 5.03 5.49 6.17 6.69 7.10 7.48 7.69	4.03 4.40 4.87 5.41 6.00 6.54 6.88 7.13	4.51 5.12 5.92 6.46 7.31 8.04 8.22 8.42	4.27 4.75 5.37 5.89 6.61 7.24 7.49 7.69	3.39 3.66 4.04 4.48 4.94 5.28 5.61 5.76	4.03 4.51 5.03 5.54 6.17 6.68 6.98 7.17	3.88 4.31 4.80 5.30 5.91 6.40 6.70 6.89
162.2 178.8 197.1 214.0 230.3 243.5 252.9 260.2	211.0 226.3 245.0 264.9 286.5 304.5 321.5 324.7	221.8 235.5 253.6 268.5 291.8 322.1 333.9 362.9	214.9 229.6 248.3 266.3 288.4 310.9 325.8 338.1	234.2 270.2 286.7 324.8 342.3 366.7 387.0 398.5	236.5 266.1 295.1 327.3 346.7 366.0 378.7 386.1	230.7 260.1 284.6 317.7 336.9 357.1 371.9 381.4	198.4 217.7 237.4 260.3 285.1 304.7 323.6 328.9	194.1 217.2 241.0 262.1 292.4 322.1 330.7 342.0	191.5 211.0 232.3 253.8 281.8 304.6 316.5 325.2	202.0 219.4 239.5 262.8 280.7 299.7 313.7 321.6	195.9 216.4 238.1 260.7 283.5 303.6 316.4 325.2	198.9 218.4 239.7 263.1 284.7 304.6 316.9 325.7
40.7 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.6 40.4 40.6 40.8	45.3 45.8 46.0 45.6 45.1 44.9 45.0 45.0	42.6 42.1 41.8 41.7 41.0 41.9 40.9 42.9	44.2 44.4 44.3 44.0 43.5 43.7 43.5 44.2	36.5 36.7 36.6 36.5 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.4	37.9 37.9 38.4 38.4 38.5 38.3 38.6 38.9	37.4 37.6 37.8 37.8 37.7 37.6 37.8 38.0	38.9 38.8 38.7 38.6 38.4 38.6 38.2 38.1	36.2 36.1 36.0 35.7 35.7 35.9 36.1	37.8 37.8 37.8 37.7 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.5	42.0 42.3 42.5 42.4 41.3 41.5 41.3 41.7	39.3 39.3 39.2 39.0 38.9 38.9 38.9 39.2	40.4 40.6 40.7 40.5 40.0 39.9 39.8 40.1
3.90 4.27 4.71 5.09 5.51 5.89 6.10	4.57 4.86 5.20 5.65 6.19 6.61 7.00	5.21 5.59 6.06 6.43 7.10 7.69 8.05 8.05	4.81 5.12 5.53 5.96 6.53 7.01 7.37 7.56	6.37 7.28 7.77 8.70 9.28 9.83 10.49	6.13 6.93 7.56 8.42 8.98 9.44 9.73	6.07 6.82 7.40 8.23 8.84 9.33 9.73	5.11 5.60 6.13 6.73 7.42 7.91 8.48	5.04 5.70 6.44 7.00 7.90 8.70 8.91	4.93 5.45 6.05 6.60 7.38 8.01 8.35	4.74 5.09 5.55 6.09 6.69 7.09 7.45	4.90 5.40 5.95 6.51 7.15 7.67 8.02	4.85 5.29 5.81 6.37 7.00 7.50 7.84

# **EARNINGS AND HOURS**

5.6

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Energy and	Production	Construction	Whole econor	ny
SIC 1992 1990=100			Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier
	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	70.6 73.9 74.6 77.1 81.5 84.8 86.9 93.2 93.2 93.2 93.2 100.0 107.1 109.1 110.0 109.7	9.5 4.7 .9 3.4 5.7 4.0 2.5 2.6 4.5 7.3 7.1 1.9 .8 3	76.9 80.1 76.3 94.5 80.9 76.2 84.9 95.2 96.2 100.0 111.3 113.0 105.6 97.8	65.7 67.7 67.1 66.2 72.5 75.0 79.4 84.6 93.7 100.0 101.3 105.2 103.8 100.6	61.1 60.0 61.1 63.9 67.3 70.2 71.7 77.6 90.7 100.0 107.7 104.1 99.2 98.9	54.4 61.5 63.6 67.4 71.0 74.2 77.7 83.1 91.0 100.0 107.4 111.7 111.5	9.5 5.2 3.5 6.0 5.3 4.4 4.8 6.9 9.6 9.9 7.4 4.0 .0 2
	1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	97.2 98.6 100.9 103.4	7.4 6.1 7.4 8.4	  	  	··· ··· ··	96.4 98.9 101.5 103.2	10.1 10.1 10.2 9.2
	1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105.0 107.7 107.4 108.2	8.1 9.3 6.4 4.7	  	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· ···	104.9 106.9 108.4 109.2	8.8 8.1 6.8 5.8
	1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	110.2 108.4 108.9 109.0	5.0 .6 1.4 .7	··· ··· ··	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	  	111.1 112.2 111.6 111.7	5.8 5.0 3.0 2.3
	1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	109.4 109.0 110.6 111.0	8 .5 1.6 1.9	  	· · · · · · ·	· · · · · · ·	111.7 111.7 111.5 112.0	.6 5 1 .2
	1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	111.5 108.6 108.7 110.2	1.9 3 -1.7 7	· · · · · · ·	· · · · · · ·	  	112.3 110.9 111.0 111.7	.5 7 4 2
	1995 Q1	113.2	1.5				112.8	.5
	1993 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.5 110.8 110.3 111.2 110.4 112.5 111.4 109.1	-2.9 3.6 2.3 .8 1.6 3.2 1.4 1.0	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···		··· ··· ··· ···	···
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	110.2 110.4 113.8 108.4 108.7 108.5 108.8 108.8 109.9 109.7 111.0	1.1 2.6 2.1 .2 -1.9 -1.6 -2.1 -1.4 -2.4 -1.6 1.7				··· ··· ··· ···	
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr <b>May</b>	112.0 112.8 114.7 111.1 <b>112.0</b>	1.6 2.1 .8 2.4 <b>3.0</b>	  	  	  	  	
hree months ending:	1993 May Jun Jul Sep Oct Nov Dec	109.2 109.0 109.8 110.8 110.6 111.4 111.5 111.0	7 .5 1.0 2.2 1.6 1.8 2.1 1.9		··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	   
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	110.2 109.9 111.5 110.9 110.3 108.6 108.6 108.7 109.2 109.5 110.2	1.2 1.5 1.9 1.8 1.1 3 -1.1 -1.9 -1.7 -2.0 -1.8 7					
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr <b>May</b>	110.9 111.9 113.2 112.8 <b>112.6</b>	.6 1.8 1.5 1.8 <b>2.0</b>	····		····		

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 of wages and salaries, employment and output. Wages and salaries per unit of output. The indices have been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1985=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993. Note: .

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averag 986 987 988 989 990 990 991 992 992 993 994	es 71.8 77.5 84.1 91.4 100.0 108.2 115.3 120.5 126.3	88 90 91 96 100 105 110 112 115.0	84.4 86.9 90.2 95.1 100.0 104.8 108.4 110.6 112.4	78.3 85.6 91.2 95.4 100.0 104.5 107.9 110.6 113.2	87.0 89.4 92.2 95.7 100.0 104.6 108.7 111.6 114.0	84.6 87.8 91.9 95.1 100.0 106.6 114.2 120.4 123.9	54 59 70 84 100 117 133 147	82 86 90 95 100 105 110 117.0	77.8 82.9 87.9 93.2 100.0 109.8 115.7 120.0 124.0	84.6 85.8 94.9 100.0 103.5 104.6 104.7 106.8	94.0 95.0 97.0 100.0 104.0 104.0 108.0 112.0 114.0	74.8 80.5 85.7 92.0 100.0 108.2 116.5 124.4	72.3 77.0 83.1 91.4 100.0 105.5 110.3 113.9 118.6	89.0 91.0 94.0 96.0 100.0 103.0 106.0 108.0 111.0
Quarterly aver 1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 1994 Q1	ages 119.6 119.2 121.0 122.2 125.4	110.0 112.0 113.0 115.0 112.0	111.2 110.5 110.1 110.8 112.9	108.4 110.5 111.1 112.1 112.1	110.3 110.8 111.8 112.5 112.9	116.7 121.2 121.7 122.0 122.6	140.0 144.0 148.0 155.0 159.0	112.0 114.0 115.0 117.0 116.0	118.3 119.0 120.6 121.0 123.3	103.1 108.0 105.0 105.1 106.6	110.0 112.0 112.0 113.0 114.0	121.5 123.4 125.4 126.9 128.1	112.4 114.1 113.8 115.1 116.4	107.0 108.0 109.0 110.0 111.0
Q2 Q3 Q4	124.5 126.4 128.7 131.7	115.0 115.0 117.0	112.4 111.4 113.0	114.5 113.0 113.3	113.6 114.3 115.0	123.1 124.9 124.9	162.0 168.0	  	123.9 124.3 124.6 126.4	109.7 104.1 108.3 110.8	114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0	129.4 130.3	118.7 118.7 120.5 121.2	111.0 111.0 112.0 113.0
Vonthly 1993 Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	119.2 121.6 118.0 120.0 119.6 120.5 121.1 121.4 122.2 122.3 122.3	110.0  112.0  113.0 	111.5 110.7 111.5 109.8 109.8 109.8 109.8 110.7 110.7 110.7	108.5 108.4 109.6 110.5 111.6 113.2 109.6 110.8 111.0 111.0	110.8 111.8 112.5	121.2 121.7 122.0	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	112.0 114.0  115.0	118.3 118.3 118.3 120.3 120.5 120.5 120.5 120.8 121.0 121.0	104.6 104.2 105.2 105.6 113.1 102.1 103.7 105.7 105.2 106.4 103.0	110.0 110.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 113.0 113.0 113.0		111.2 113.1 114.7 112.7 115.1 112.4 113.6 113.8 113.8 113.8	107.0 107.0 108.0 108.0 108.0 108.0 109.0 109.0 110.0 111.0
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	122.2 123.7 124.3 128.1 123.5 125.2 124.8 125.5 126.8 127.0 128.2 128.4 129.5	112.0 115.0 115.0	111.2 112.1 113.0 113.5 112.6 112.1 112.5 111.8 110.6 111.8 112.1 113.0 113.8	114.3 112.1 112.1 112.9 113.7 114.5  113.0  113.3	112.9 113.6  114.3  115.0	122.6  123.1  124.9  124.9		116.0	123.0 123.4 123.6 123.8 123.8 124.0 124.2 124.3 124.3 124.5 124.6 124.6	106.3 106.3 107.2 107.3 106.8 115.1 98.6 104.9 108.9 109.3 109.8 109.3	114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0		115.0 115.7 115.1 116.2 118.1 119.7 117.7 120.1 117.3 118.7 120.0 119.9 121.5	110.0 111.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May	129.5 131.4 134.2 130.0 130.8		113.5 113.6 113.5	··· ··· ··· ···	115.3	··· ··· ··· ···	· · · · · · ·	· · · · · · ·	126.4 126.4 126.5 126.6	111.0 110.6 110.9	114.0 114.0 115.0 115.0		121.1 121.2 121.4	113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0
ncreases on a Annual averag 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	a year earlier es 9 9 9 8 7 5 5 5	2 1 6 5 5 5 2 3	34555322	9 7 5 5 4 3 2 2	3 3 4 4 5 4 3 2	4 5 4 5 7 7 5 3	10 18 21 19 17 13 11	6 4 5 6 5 4 	7 6 7 10 5 4 3	1 56 54 1 0 2	1 0 2 3 4 4 4 4 2	8 6 7 9 8 8 7	7 8 10 9 6 5 3 4	2 3 2 4 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0
Quarterly aver 1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5 5 4 4	3 2 3 2	3 2 2 1	3 2 2 3	3 3 3 3	5 5 5 5	9 10 10 12	4 3 6 6	3 3 4 4	0 1 1 1	3 3 3 4	7 7° 7 6	5 3 3 3	3 3 3 3
1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5 4 4 5	2 3 2 2	2 2 1 2	3 4 2 1	2 3 2 2	5 2 3 2	14 13 14	4  	4 4 3 3	3 2 -1 3	4 2 2 1	5 5 4 	4 4 4 5	4 3 2 2
1995 Q1 Monthly 1993 Feb Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	5 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4 4	3	1 4 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 2 2 2 1 0	321 222 233 33	2	5  5  5	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	4.0 3.0 6	3 0 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 1 2 -1 -1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 -1	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	4 4 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	545544455556	···· 2 ···· 3 ···· 2 ···· 2	1 1 3 1 2 2 2 1 1 1 2 2	3 3 4 4 4  3  2	2  2  2	5		4	4 4 4 5 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	6 2 3 2 1 2 -3 1 3 4 3 3 3	4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	3444445555	3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 2 Q
1995 Jan	5		1 1 0		2	  	  	 	3 2 2	4 3 3	001	 	5 5 4	322

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

AUGUST 1995

# **RETAIL PRICES** 6.1

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

		All items		and the second se		All items except se	asonal foods			
		Index	Percentage cha	ange over		Index	Percentage cha	ange over		
		Jan 15 1967=100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Jan 13 1967=100	1 month	6 months		
1994	Jun	144.7	0.0	2.0	2.6	145.3	0.1	1.8		
	Jul	144.0	-0.5	1.9	2.3	144.6	-0.5	1.8		
	Aug	144.7	0.5	1.8	2.4	145.3	0.5	1.7		
	Sep	145.0	0.2	1.8	22	145.7	0.3	1.7		
	Oct	145.2	0.1	0.7	24	145.9	0.1	0.7		
	Nov	145.3	0.1	0.4	26	146.0	0.1	0.6		
	Dec	146.0	0.5	0.9	2.9	146.6	0.4	0.9		
1995	Jan	146.0	0.0	1.4	3.3	146.5	-0.1	1.3		
	Feb	146.9	0.6	1.5	3.4	147.3	0.5	14		
	Mar	147.5	0.4	1.7	3.5	148.0	0.5	1.6		
	Apr	149.0	1.0	2.6	3.3	149.4	0.9	24		
	May	149.6	0.4	3.0	3.4	150.0	0.4	27		
	Jun	149.8	0.1	2.6	3.5	150.4	0.3	2.6		

Note: An error in the calculation of the RPI has led to the under-recording of the headline inflation rate by 0.1 percentage points in the months of March and May 1995. The inflation rate for all items excluding mortgage interest payments (RPIX) is understated by 0.1 percentage points for March and April 1995.

Seasonal Food
An exceptionally sharp decrease of 7.7 per cent over the month, compared to a small fall last

- June: Fresh vegetables were significantly cheaper, whilst fresh fruit also fell in price. Potato prices fell, though not as sharply as last June. Non-seasonal Food Prices rose overall, compared to little movement a year ago. Further price rises for several processed foods. Also increases for cheese and other milk products in contrast to fails last June. However, sharper fails in bacon and other meat prices this year than last.
- 6.2

- Housing The 12 month rate for this component between February and May 1995 was affected by the error reported in CSO News Release CSO (95) 138. From June 1995 the 12 month rate has been corrected. Personal goods and services

- Personal goods and services
  Small reductions in personal goods prices, in contrast to sharp falls last year.
  Increases in the prices of some chemist goods and personal services are similar to those twelve months ago.
  Motoring expenditure
  Second hand car prices rose, in contrast to last year's unusual decreases.
  Increases in car maintenance charges higher than last year's.
  Smaller rise in petrol prices this year than last.
  Leisure goods
  Upward effect on 12 month rate from price increases for a range of products, including CDs, tapes, books and newspapers. tapes, books and newspapers. \* However, stronger sales on audio-visual equipment than last June.

# RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for June 13

In	idex	Percentage cha	inge over	In	dex	Percentage cha	ange over
Ja	an 1987=100	1 month	12 months	— Ja	in 1987=100	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	149.8	0.1	3.5	Tobacco	180.2	0.1	6.9
Food and actoring	142.0	0.0	0.0	Cigarettes	181.5		7
Food and catering	143.9	-0.6	3.3	lobacco	170.4		6
Alcohol and tobacco	169.5	0.4	5.0				
Housing and household expenditu	ire 152.1	0.3	4.8	Housing	168.8	0.6	7.8
Personal expenditure	134.2	-0.2	1.6	Bent	202.4		6
ravel and leisure	149.0	0.4	1.9	Mortgage interest navments	179.4		19
		0.1	1.0	Depreciation (lan 1995 - 100)	100.0		13
Consumer durables	116.0	0.2	0.0	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	100.9		
onsumer durables	110.9	-0.3	0.9	Community charge and rates/cou	Incli tax 135.0		6
				Water and other payments	235.7		6
seasonal food	125.2	-7.7	2.1	Repairs and maintenance charge	es 154.8		2
ood excluding seasonal	139.0	0.6	3.1	Do-it yourself materials	146.5		2
Il items excluding seasonal food	150.4	0.3	3.5	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	200.0		2
l items excluding food	152.2	0.3	2.5	Differing induitance a ground term	200.0		2
in items excluding lood	152.2	0.3	3.5	Further differen	1010		
				Fuel and Light	134.3	-0.1	0.4
ther indices				Coal and solid fuels	123.4		0
I items excluding:				<ul> <li>Electricity</li> </ul>	147.4		0
ortgage interest payments(RPIX)	148.5	0.1	2.8	Gas	124.4		2
ousing	145.9	0.0	26	Oil and other fuels	111.0		20
i ps and indirect taxes(PDIV)	145.0	0.0	2.0	On and other ruers	111.6		-2
(PIY)	145.1	0.1	2.3				the second s
longage interest payments and	Ser Carlos			Household goods	133.4	-0.1	3.8
council tax	148.8	0.1	2.7	Furniture	134,3		5
ortgage interest payments and				Furnishings	131.0		5
depreciation	148.6	0.0	29	Electrical appliances	106.0		00
asp. colution	140.0	0.0	2.5	Other household equipment	100.9		-2
and	107.0			Other nousenoia equipment	137.9		2
Jou	137.0	-0.8	2.9	Household consumables	155.1		6
Bread	136.3		1	Pet care	134.8		5
Cereals	139.2		1				
Biscuits and cakes	146.2		2	Household services	1427	0.1	0.0
Boof	133.2		2	Pootogo	142.7	-0.1	0.2
Lamb	100.0		-2	Postage	146.3		1
Lamb	131.3		-3	l'elephones, telemessages, etc	111.7		-3
of which, home-killed lamb	144.3		-5	Domestic services	167.9		3
Pork	127.3		6	Fees and subscriptions	159.6		1
Bacon	135.1		1	, ooo and oubdonphond	100.0		
Poultry	100.0		0	Clothing and factures	101.0	0.0	0.5
Other meet	109.9		0	Ciotning and tootwear	121.8	-0.2	0.6
Other meat	126.0		2	Men's outerwear	121.1		0
Fish	121.9		0	Women's outerwear	107.3		-1
of which, fresh fish	123.7		-4	Children's outerwear	121.5		2
Butter	156.8		16	Other clothing	145.6		2
Oil and fats	129.8		-1	Footwear	129.0		50
Choose	123.0		-1	Footwear	128.0		0
Cheese	154.5		/				
Eggs	131.9		3	Personal goods and services	157.8	-0.1	3.5
Milk fresh	150.7		4	Personal articles	117.7		-1
Milk products	146.9		6	Chemists goods	164.3		5
Теа	145.3		-2	Porconal convicos	109.7		5
Coffee and other het dricks	102.0		00	reisonal services	190.7		Ь
Coffee and other not uninks	123.8		23		A. C. Martin and	And Adding P. A.	
Solt annks	161.9		3	Motoring expenditure	153.9	0.5	2.3
Sugar and preserves	153.6		7	Purchase of motor vehicles	136.0		2
Sweets and chocolates	137.5		2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	169.2		2
Potatoes	167.2		30	Petrol and oil	159.4		6
of which upprocessed potet	107.2		40	Vehicles tax and incur	100.4		0
Vasatables	182.2		49	venicles tax and insurance	193.2		-2
vegetables	115.2		-3				
of which, other fresh vegetab	les 106.0		-6	Fares and other travel costs	159.3	0.1	22
Fruit	129.0		Ö	Bail fares	177.0		5
of which fresh fruit	127.5		Ő	Bus and coach fares	170.0		5
Other foods	120.4		0	Others through a sector	170.3		3
Other 1000s	139.4		3	Other travel costs	141.5		0
tering	168.8	0.2	4.4	Leisure goods	121.6	0.2	-0.7
Restaurant meals	166.6		4	Audio-visual equipment	72 7		-6
Canteen meals	179.7		7	Tanes and discs	116 1		-0
Take-awaye and spacks	167.0		4	Take shatamatic as t	110.1		U
Tanc-aways and shacks	107.2		4	Toys, photographic and sport goo	ods 121.1		-1
				Books and newspapers	164.1		2
oholic drink	164.8	0.4	4.0	Gardening products	142.6		ō
Beer	172.0		4	dardoning producto	142.0		U
on sales	176.0		5		107.0	0.4	
off color	144.4		5	Leisure services	167.2	0.4	2.9
on sales	144.4		3	l elevision licences and rentals	121.9		2
wines and spirits	155.0		3	Entertainment and other recreation	on 203.3		5
on sales	168.5		5	Eoreign holidays (Jan 1993 - 100	104.8		ĭ
off sales	146.5		2	LIK holidova (lan 1004 100)#	100.0		
011 00100	140.0		2	OR HOHdays (Jah 1994 = 100)#	102.3		2

 Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.

 \*
 Foreign holidays were introduced into the RPI, within the leisure services component with effect from February 1993.

 #
 UK holidays were introduced into the RPI, within the leisure services component with effect from February 1994.

Average retail prices on June 13 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

column below.

Average prices on Ju	ine 13 199	5		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			San Andrews	Margarine Soft 500g tub	321	50	38- 85
Beef: home-killed, per lb				Low fat spread, 250g	329	46	39- 52
Best beef mince Topside Brisket (without bone) Rump steak *	664 605 572 663	156 285 214 391	115- 210 248- 329 188- 236 328- 448	Cheese Cheddar type, per Ib	334	208	162- 259
Stewing steak	641	211	179- 279	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	321 292	135 118	92- 166 89- 144
Lamb: home-killed, per lb	644	356	280- 415	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	582 546	173 256	132- 209 205- 299	Pasteurised, per pint	371	36	27- 31
Lamb: imported (frozen), per l	b			Tea	325	63	46- 72
Loin (with bone) Leg (with bone)	258 250	217 173	175- 259 138- 189	Tea bags, per 250g	333	132	94- 156
Pork: home-killed, per lb				Coffee Pure instant per 1000	339	193	185- 219
Leg (foot off) Loin (with bone)	553 670	151 184	116- 196 159- 209	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	322	205	149- 283
Shoulder (with bone)	590	128	99- 179	Sugar Granulated, per kg	340	72	65- 79
Streaky *	491	138	108- 195	Fresh vegetables			
Gammon * Back Danish	500 458	222	179-275	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	542	35 30	25- 44 25- 39
Back, home produced	461	217	179- 294	Tomatoes, per lb Cabbage, hearted, per lb	733 693	46 31	39- 59 19- 49
Ham (not shoulder), per 402	z 531	76	55- 99	Cauliflower, each Brussels sprouts, per lb		-	40- 09
Sausages, per Ib	535	121	98- 149	Carrots, per lb Onions, per lb	727 735	31 41	23- 36 35- 46
Cannod meate				Mushrooms, per 4oz	713 731	34 34	25- 41 39- 69
Corned beef, 12oz can	323	95	69- 109	Lettuce - iceberg, each	726	48	38- 55
Chicken: roasting, oven read	y, per lb	70	62 91	Fresh fruit	700	10	35. 49
Frozen Fresh or chilled	300 668	95	86- 106	Apples, cooking, per lb Apples, dessert, per lb Pears, dessert, per lb	702 729 711	42 47 56	38- 56 44- 69
Fresh and smoked fish, per I	b 557	249	195- 319	Oranges, each Bananas, per lb	731 736	21	15- 29 37- 54
Rainbow trout	550	197	135- 248	Grapes, per lb	706	152	99- 199
Canned fish Red salmon, half size can	329	131	99- 159				
Bread				Items other than food			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	359	53	35- 79	Draught bitter, per pint	810	147	131- 170
White loaf, unwrapped, 80 Brown loaf sliced 400g	0g 340 346	74 51	37- 59	Draught lager, per pint Whisky per pip	816 817	117	105- 132
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	346	74	49- 88	Gin, per nip	821	117	105- 133
Flour				Coal, per 50kg	427	659	520- 814
Self raising, per 1.5kg	321	57	41- 72	Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre	501 631	943 60	735-1130 58- 63
Butter		70	75 92	Derv per litre	623	54	52- 57 52- 57
Home produced, per 250g New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g	323 310 306	78 79 83	- 79- 80 81- 92	Unleaded petrol ord, per li Super unleaded petrol, pe	r litre 419	54	57- 61

\* Or Scottish equivalent

# **General Notes - Retail Prices**

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Central Statis-tical Office. The RPL is now being published in full in the CSO's Business Monitor MM23.

## Structure

With effect from February 1987 the structure of the published components was recast. In some cases, therefore, no direct comparison of the new component with the old is possible. The relationship between the old and the new index structure is shown in Employment Gazette, p 379, September 1986.

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# 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** 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.

6.3

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

# RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices 6.4

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food			Catering	Alcoholic
January 13, 1907 – 100	TTEMS	food	seasonal food +	housing	mortgage interest	industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		unnk
1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994 1995	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 856 858 858 861	974 975 977 976 976 976 978 979 980 978	843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813	956 958 940 925 924 936 952 956 958	57 54 46 — — — —	139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 127 123	167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142 139	26 25 23 24 24 22 21 20 22	141 138 131 134 127 130 123 122 117	46 50 49 47 47 47 45 45 45	76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76 77
1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1	102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5	101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8	100.9 106.7 — — — — —	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9 115.5	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9	101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7	101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7 158.5
1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14 1993 Jan 12	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6 137.9	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6 135.0	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4	100.0 102.8 110.9 — — —	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2 112.8	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4 128.8	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0 131.7	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9 151.0
1993 Jun 15	141.0	142.9	141.7	138.9	141.0	-	116.3	131.4	112.6	134.7	155.8	155.1
Jul 20	140.7	142.6	141.5	138.5	140.6	Ξ	113.3	131.3	109.4	135.3	156.4	155.7
Aug 17	141.3	143.2	142.1	139.1	141.2		114.8	131.5	110.8	135.2	156.7	156.0
Sep 14	141.9	144.1	142.8	139.8	141.8		117.0	130.9	108.3	135.0	157.3	156.5
Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	Ξ	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3	157.9	156.9
Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4		117.4	129.1	105.7	133.4	158.3	156.1
Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8		117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8	155.6
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	Ξ	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2		114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5	157.3
Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6		116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0	157.2
Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	Ξ	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8	157.6
May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5		116.2	133.2	123.2	134.8	161.3	157.8
Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4		115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7	158.5
Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	Ξ	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1
Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4		114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8	159.3
Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7		116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7
Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	=	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2	159.8
Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6		116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6	159.4
Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3		117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5	165.1	158.9
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	=	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3
Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0		114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4	162.4
Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6		116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1	163.1
Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	Ξ	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2
May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4		117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.1
Jun 13	<b>149.8</b>	152.2	<b>150.4</b>	145.8	148.5		116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8

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

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services	and the second s
38 36 36 34 32 36 35 35 35 34	157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158 187	61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45 45	73 74 71 70 77 79 76 77	44 41 40 45 48 47 47 47	74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58 58 54	38 37 39 38 40 39 37 39 37 39	127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125	22 23 23 20 20 20 21 20 21 20 19	47 50 47 48 48 47 46 48 46 48 46	30 29 29 30 30 32 62 71 66	1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987 Annual averages
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9.	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1993
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987 Jan 13
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988 Jan 12
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989 Jan 17
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990 Jan 16
118.2	170.6	121.6	116.7	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991 Jan 15
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992 Jan 14
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993 Jan 12
156.7	150.4	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	152.6	122.8	156.4	1993 Jun 15
156.8	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7	Jul 20
158.5	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2	Aug 17
159.5	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8	Sep 14
159.7	151.5	125.9	128.4	143.0	122.6	149.2	147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9	Oct 19
159.8	151.7	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	150.6	145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4	Nov 16
163.0	151.9	125.6	129.7	142.9	122.5	149.9	146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6	Dec 14
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994 Jan 18
167.1	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3	Feb 15
167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5	Mar 15
167.7	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8	Apr 19
168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2	May 17
168.5	156.6	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	152.4	150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5	Jun 14
168.5	156.8	133.9	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	120.7	162.6	Jul 19
168.5	157.0	134.2	128.3	142.3	118.6	155.1	150.7	156.2	120.9	162.8	Aug 16
168.5	157.3	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9	Sep 13
168.4	159.8	134.0	129.0	141.0	122.1	154.3	149.7	156.0	121.1	164.4	Oct 18
168.0	160.1	133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	156.1	121.2	164.5	Nov 15
170.9	160.4	133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7	Dec 13
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995 Jan 17
177.2	162.0	134.3	130.1	142.0	118.5	154.9	151.4	158.7	121.5	165.0	Feb 14
177.4	161.7	134.5	132.0	142.3	120.2	155.9	152.6	158.2	121.6	165.0	Mar 14
179.1	168.1	134.7	132.1	142.9	121.8	156.8	152.9	158.9	121.5	166.0	Apr 11
180.0	167.8	134.4	133.5	142.9	122.1	158.0	153.1	159.2	121.3	166.6	May 16
<b>180.2</b>	<b>168.8</b>	<b>134.3</b>	<b>133.4</b>	<b>142.7</b>	<b>121.8</b>	<b>157.8</b>	<b>153.9</b>	<b>159.3</b>	<b>121.6</b>	<b>167.2</b>	Jun 13

Note: The structures of the published components of the index were recast in February 1987. (See General Notes under table 6.3).

		All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1993	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
	Jul 19	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
	Aug 16	2.4	0.9	3.9	2.1	6.3	4.0	7.0	0.2	-0.2	0.8	4.3	2.2	2.6	-1.2	3.6
	Sep 13	2.2	0.5	3.9	2.0	5.6	4.0	6.8	0.2	-0.2	0.0	4.2	1.8	2.2	-1.0	3.2
	Oct 18	2.4	1.1	4.0	1.8	5.4	5.5	6.4	0.5	-1.4	-0.4	3.4	1.7	2.3	-1.3	3.5
	Nov 15	2.6	2.1	4.0	2.1	5.1	5.5	6.4	1.0	-1.7	-0.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	-1.5	3.2
	Dec 13	2.9	2.6	4.0	2.1	4.8	5.6	6.5	1.1	-1.2	0.2	4.5	2.6	2.5	-1.4	3.2
1995	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
	Feb 14	3.4	3.2	4.3	3.2	6.0	7.7	7.5	2.4	-0.6	-0.7	1.3	2.0	2.9	-0.9	2.9
	Mar 14	3.5	3.3	4.4	3.8	6.2	7.4	8.0	2.7	0.3	-0.7	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	2.8
	Apr 11	3.3	3.0	4.4	3.6	6.8	7.6	0.3	3.2	0.5	0.4	3.5	2.1	2.7	-0.9	2.6
	May 16	3.4	3.7	4.5	4.0	6.9	7.3	0.4	3.9	0.4	0.6	2.2	1.8	2.6	-1.1	2.7
	Jun 13	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>2.9</b>

Note: See notes under table 6.3.

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# RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices

6.4

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

# RETAIL PRICES Selected countries 6.8

1985=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	···	106.9 110.7 116.3 122.9 129.1 134.5 139.1 143.4	107.7 113.0 121.8 133.3 141.1 146.4 148.7 152.4	102.9 104.1 107.3 111.0 114.6 117.4 120.6 123.5	107.8 112.7 118.1 121.2 124.1 126.7 128.3 130.9	100.1 101.4 104.2 107.0 110.7 115.1 119.9 123.5	143.2 162.6 184.9 222.6 266.0 308.1 352.6 391.1	114.5 120.0 128.2 136.8 145.0 153.5 160.6 168.1	105.9 108.7 112.7 116.5 120.2 123.0 125.6 127.8	107.1 109.4 113.9 117.6 121.3 125.1 126.9 129.8	110.9 116.5 123.8 131.8 140.0 147.3 153.8 160.0
Monthly 1994 Apr May June		142.9 143.3 143.5	152.4 153.0 153.0	122.8 123.2 123.4	130.3 130.9 131.1	123.1 123.4 123.6	386.8 389.9 393.7	167.0 167.3 167.4	127.5 127.8 127.8	129.5	158.7 159.4 159.7
July Aug Sep	  	143.5 143.9 144.3	152.2 153.0 153.3	124.2 124.4 124.2	130.8 131.3 131.4	123.7 123.8 123.9	387.3 388.5 401.1	168.0 169.3 169.7	127.8 127.8 128.1	130.5	160.1 160.4 160.9
Oct Nov Dec	 	144.6 144.8 145.2	153.5 153.6 154.3	123.9 123.9 124.0	131.7 132.0 132.0	124.0 124.2 124.4	406.0 407.3 411.9	170.0 170.3 171.1	128.5 128.5 128.3	130.7	161.7 162.4 162.8
1995 Jan Feb Mar	146.3 147.0 147.6P	145.7 146.4	154.3 155.3 155.9	124.5 124.8 124.7	132.1 132.7 133.1	125.0 125.5 125.6	410.2 408.5 420.2	172.9 173.7 174.8	128.7 129.2 129.5	131.8	163.4 164.8 166.1P
Apr May	148.3P 148.6P		157.5 158.1	124.9 124.8	133.5 134.0	125.9 126.1	425.2 428.1	175.7 176.7	129.6 129.9	133.2	166.9P 167.9P
Increases on a year Annual averages	earlier										Per cent
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	··· ··· ··· ···	3.3 3.6 5.1 5.7 5.0 4.2 3.4 3.1	4.2 4.9 7.8 9.4 5.9 3.8 1.6 2.5	1.6 1.2 3.1 3.4 3.2 2.4 2.7 2.4	4.1 4.5 4.8 2.6 2.4 2.1 1.3 2.0	0.2 1.3 2.8 2.7 3.5 4.0 4.2 3.0	16.4 13.5 13.7 20.4 19.5 15.8 14.4 10.9	5.2 4.8 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.9 4.6 4.7	3.1 2.6 3.7 3.4 3.2 2.3 2.1 1.8	3.2 2.1 4.1 3.2 3.1 1.4 2.3	4.8 5.0 6.3 6.2 5.2 4.4 4.0
Monthly 1994 Apr May June		3.2 3.2 3.2	2.6 2.6 2.6	2.4 2.6 2.8	2.0 1.9 2.1	3.1 3.0 3.0	10.4 11.0 10.9	5.0 4.9 4.7	1.7 1.7 1.8	2.7	4.1 4.0 3.8
July Aug Sep	 	3.1 3.1 3.0	2.4 2.4 2.2	2.7 2.4 2.5	2.0 2.2 2.0	2.9 3.0 3.0	11.2 11.1 11.9	4.7 4.8 4.5	1.7 1.7 1.6	2.5	3.8 3.8 3.9
Oct Nov Dec	 	3.0 3.0 3.1	2.4 2.6 2.9	2.1 2.0 1.9	2.0 2.1 2.3	2.8 2.7 2.7	11.1 10.6 10.8	4.3 4.3 4.3	1.7 1.6 1.6	2.4	3.8 3.9 4.0
1995 Jan Feb Mar	3.0 3.2 3.3P	3.0 3.1	3.3 3.4 3.5	1.9 1.8 1.7	2.3 2.3 2.5	2.3 2.4 2.3	11.1 10.4 10.3	4.4 4.8 5.2	1.7 1.7 1.8	2.6	3.9 4.3 4.8P
Apr May	3.3P 3.3P		3.3 3.4	1.7 1.4	2.4 2.3	2.3 2.2	9.9 9.8	5.2 5.1	1.6 1.6	2.8	5.2P 5.4P

Luxembourg Netherlands Portugal Austria Finland Sweden Norway Switzerland 100.2 101.7 105.1 109.0 112.4 115.9 120.1 122.7 116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 140.0 143.3 146.5 148.6 99.8 100.7 101.7 104.3 108.4 111.7 114.6 117.8 122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 189.6 206.7 220.0 231.5 103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 115.1 119.7 124.0 127.7 107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 132.8 136.7 139.7 141.2 108.6 114.9 122.3 135.1 147.8 151.1 158.2 161.6 102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 119.8 124.6 128.7 129.8 122.0 122.3 122.3 117.5 117.6 117.3 230.6 231.1 231.5 126.9 127.1 127.3 140.3 140.6 141.7 161.2 161.5 161.5 148.1 148.2 148.5 130.1 129.3 129.5 117.7 118.2 119.2 122.8 123.0 123.4 231.9 232.2 232.7 128.8 129.6 128.6 141.9 142.1 142.4 161.6 161.6 163.1 148.8 148.8 149.5 129.5 130.0 130.1 119.3 119.0 118.5 123.6 123.9 124.1 233.6 234.0 234.7 128.2 128.1 128.1 142.5 142.1 142.0 163.3 163.1 162.9 149.7 149.8 149.7 130.0 129.9 129.9 124.5 124.7 124.8 118.8 119.4 120.0 237.5 239.2 240.4 129.2 129.7 130.1 141.9 142.4 142.4 163.5 164.1 164.8 150.5 151.0 151.9 130.8 132.0 132.0 124.8 125.0 120.2 120.0 241.3 241.1 130.2 130.2 142.5 142.6 165.9 166.1 152.0 152.2 132.2 132.0 Per cent 9.4 9.6 12.8 13.2 10.9 9.0 6.4 5.2 4.2 5.8 6.4 10.5 9.4 2.2 4.7 2.1 8.7 6.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.4 2.2 1.4 1.4 2.0 3.1 5.4 5.8 4.0 3.3 .9 -0.1 1.5 3.3 3.7 3.1 3.1 3.6 2.2 -0.4 .9 1.0 2.6 3.9 3.0 2.6 2.8  $1.4 \\ 1.9 \\ 2.6 \\ 3.2 \\ 3.4 \\ 4.0 \\ 3.6 \\ 3.0 \\$ 3.4 5.1 6.6 6.1 4.3 2.9 2.2 1.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 1.0 .4 .5 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.0 3.0 2.9 6.0 5.7 5.7 .2 .2 1.3 1.8 2.3 2.6 .9 .9 1.1 2.2 2.0 2.2 .7 .5 .7 2.8 2.6 2.7 5.1 4.8 4.7 2.8 3.2 3.1 1.6 1.9 1.9 1.4 1.6 1.7 2.9 2.7 2.7 .5 .5 .4 2.1 2.0 2.0 1.7 1.8 1.9 2.8 2.5 2.6 4.6 4.0 4.0 2.9 2.8 2.6 1.8 1.6 1.6 2.5 2.4 2.6 1.0 1.5 1.5 2.3 2.2 2.3 2.5 2.4 2.3 4.4 4.6 4.8 2.7 2.4 2.4 1.8 1.8 1.6 2.9 2.9 3.0 2.6 2.6 2.7 2.2 2.3 4.6 2.6 2.4 1.5 3.3 2.7 1.7 2.0

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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

# **RETAIL PRICES** Selected countries

6.8

United States	Japan	Canada	1985=100
105.7 110.0 115.3 121.5 126.6 130.5 134.3 137.8	100.7 101.4 103.7 106.9 110.4 112.3 113.8 114.5	108.7 113.1 118.7 124.4 131.4 133.4 135.8 136.1	Annual averages 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994
137.1 137.2 137.6	114.8 114.9 114.4	135.6 135.3 135.6	Monthly 1994 Apr May June
138.0	113.9	136.1	July
138.6	114.4	136.2	Aug
139.9	114.8	136.3	Sep
139.0	115.3	136.1	Oct
139.2	115.0	136.8	Nov
139.2	114.7	137.0	Dec
139.8	114.7	137.6	1995 Jan
140.3	114.2	138.2	Feb
140.8	114.1	138.5	Mar
141.3	114.6	138.9	Apr
141.7	114.9	139.2	May
		Inc	reases on a year earlier Annual averages
3.7	0.1	4.4	1987
4.1	.7	4.0	1988
4.8	2.3	5.0	1989
5.4	3.1	4.8	1990
4.2	3.3	5.6	1991
3.1	1.7	1.5	1992
2.9	1.3	1.8	1993
2.6	.6	.2	1994
2.4	.9	.2	Apr
2.3	.9	2	May
2.5	.6	.0	June
2.8	2	.2	July
2.9	.0	.2	Aug
3.0	.2	.2	Sep
2.6	.8	2	Oct
2.7	1.0	1	Nov
2.7	.7	.2	Dec
2.8	.6	.6	1995 Jan
2.9	.2	1.8	Feb
2.9	4	2.2	Mar
3.1	2	2.5	Apr
3.2	.0	2.9	May

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

# RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs 6.9

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages 1993 1994	113.4 116.8	113.6 117.0	116.1 118.8	108.2 110.5	104.5 106.3	111.0 113.9	158.4 175.7	117.4 122.9	107.5 109.2	107.9 111.2	116.7 121.4
Monthly											
1994 May	116.7	116.9	119.2	110.3	106.3	113.9	175.1	122.3	109.2	110.9	120.9
June	116.8	117.1	119.2	110.5	106.4	114.1	176.8	122.4	109.2		121.2
July	116.8	117.0	118.5	111.2	106.2	114.1	174.0	122.8	109.2	111.8	121.5
Aug	117.1	117.3	119.1	111.4	106.7	114.2	174.5	123.8	109.2		121.7
Sep	117.4	117.6	119.4	111.2	106.8	114.2	180.2	124.0	109.5		122.1
Oct	117.6	117.8	119.2	110.9	107.0	114.2	182.4	124.3	109.8	111.9	122.7
Nov	117.7	117.9	119.3	110.9	107.2	114.3	182.9	124.5	109.8		123.2
Dec	118.0	118.2	119.9	110.9	107.2	114.5	185.0	125.1	109.7		123.7
1995 Jan	118.4P	118.7P	119.9	111.4	107.2	115.1	184.3P	126.4	110.0	112.7	124.0
Feb	119.0P	119.2P	120.6	111.7	107.8	115.4	183.5P	126.6	110.4		125.0
Mar	119.5P	119.8P	121.2	111.5	108.2	115.5	188.7P	127.3	110.7		126.0P
Apr May June	120.0P 120.3P	120.2P 120.6P	121.6 122.3 122.3	111.7 111.7 111.8	108.6 108.8P	115.8 116.0	191.1P 192.6P	128.4 128.4	110.8 111.0	113.5	126.6P 127.4P
Increases on a year Annual averages	earlier										Per cent
1993	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	.8	3.6	14.5	4.6	2.2	2.0	4.4
1994	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	10.9	4.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
Monthly											
1994 May	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.6	11.0	4.9	1.6	3.3	4.0
June	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.6	1.8	2.6	10.8	4.7	1.7		3.8
July	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.5	11.2	4.7	1.6	2.6	3.8
Aug	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	11.1	4.8	1.6		3.8
Sep	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.6	11.9	4.5	1.5		3.9
Oct	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.5	11.1	4.3	1.6	2.4	3.8
Nov	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	10.5	4.3	1.5		3.9
Dec	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.3	10.7	4.3	1.5		4.2
1995 Jan	2.8P	2.9P	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	11.1P	4.5	1.6	2.6	3.8
Feb	2.9P	2.9P	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	10.4P	4.5	1.8		4.4
Mar	3.0P	3.1P	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.8	10.3P	4.8	1.7		4.9P
Apr May June	3.1P 3.1P	3.1P 3.2P	2.4 2.6 2.6	1.6 1.3 1.1	2.4 2.4P	1.8 1.8	10.0P 10.0P	5.2 5.0	1.6 1.6	2.4	5.2P 5.3P

1990=100	Canada	Japan	United States	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Austria	Portugal	Netherlands	Luxembourg
Annual averages 1993 1994	109.5 109.6	105.9 106.3	110.3 112.9	107.5 109.1	110.4 113.0	112.2 113.9	110.6 113.4	128.7 135.5	107.5 109.8	109.1 111.2
Monthly										
1994 May	108.9	106.7	112.5	108.9	113.0	113.5	112.8	135.2	110.0	110.9
June	109.2	106.2	112.8	109.0	113.0	114.2	112.9	135.5	110.0	110.9
July	109.7	105.6	113.0	109.3	112.9	114.3	114.4	135.7	109.0	111.3
Aug	109.8	106.2	113.5	109.3	112.8	114.5	115.3	135.9	110.0	111.5
Sep	109.8	106.5	113.9	109.9	114.2	114.7	114.0	136.2	111.0	111.8
Oct	109.5	107.0	114.0	109.9	114.3	114.8	113.8	136.7	111.0	112.0
Nov	110.2	106.6	114.1	110.0	114.2	114.5	113.7	136.9	110.0	112.1
Dec	110.5	106.2	114.1	109.9	113.9	114.3	113.6	137.3	110.0	112.2
1995 Jan	111.0	106.2	114.5	110.6	113.8	114.3	114.1	139.0P	110.0	112.5
Feb	111.6	105.7	114.8	111.0	114.5	114.7	114.7	139.9P	111.0	112.7
Mar	111.9	105.6	115.2	111.7	115.1	114.8	115.0	140.1P	112.0	112.8
Apr May June	112.5 112.7	106.0 106.3	115.7 115.9	··· ···	115.8 116.0	114.9 114.9	115.0 115.0	141.1P 141.3P	112.0 112.0	112.7 112.9 113.0
creases on a year earlier Annual averages	In									Per cent
1993	2.0	1.0	3.0	2.1	4.2	3.4	3.4	6.4	1.4	3.1
1994	.2	.4	2.4	1.4	2.4	1.5	2.6	5.2	2.1	1.9
Monthly										
1994 May	2	.6	2.1	1.0	2.4	.8	2.6	5.7	1.9	1.9
June	*1	.3	2.4	1.1	2.8	1.6	2.4	5.7	2.8	1.9
July	* .1	6	2.7	1.5	3.0	2.0	2.5	5.1	1.9	1.9
Aug	.2	4	2.8	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.9	4.8	1.9	1.7
Sep	.0	1	2.8	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.6	4.7	2.8	2.0
Oct	3	.5	2.5	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.6	4.5	2.8	1.9
Nov	2	.8	2.4	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.5	4.0	1.9	1.7
Dec	.2	.4	2.5	1.9	2.2	1.4	2.2	4.0	1.9	1.6
1995 Jan	.7	.3	2.7	2.9	2.6	1.6	2.1	4.4P	1.9	1.9
Feb	2.4	2	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.5	1.9	4.5P	1.8	1.9
Mar	2.6	8	2.8	2.8	2.6	1.4	1.9	4.4P	1.8	2.0
Apr May June	3.0 3.6	7 4	3.0 3.1	· · · · ·	2.7 2.7	1.2 1.2	2.0 1.9	4.6P 4.5P	1.8 1.8	1.9 1.8 1.9

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

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.

# RETAIL PRICES 6.9

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Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity +, seasonally adjusted §§ XX

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment	t #			ILO	Total	Economically	All aged 16 and		
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++		active			
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	22,600 21,574 20,446 20,613 20,613 20,772 20,836 20,879 21,529 22,157 22,354 21,973	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,608 2,704 2,776 2,986 3,131 3,414 3,461 3,306	366 325 325 408 410 503 535 493 457 413		24,369 23,765 23,103 23,547 23,547 23,884 23,962 24,368 25,195 26,064 26,272 25,692	1,466 X 2,521 X 2,891 X 2,954 X 3,132 3,005 3,004 2,913 2,409 2,010 1,900 2,334	25,836 X 26,286 X 25,994 X 26,678 26,678 26,966 27,281 27,604 28,074 28,074 28,074 28,026	15,310 X 15,654 X 16,399 X 16,174 X 15,997 16,063 16,180 16,180 15,671 15,674 15,878	41,146 41,940 42,394 42,675 42,675 42,952 43,146 43,429 43,600 43,745 43,846 43,846 43,903	
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 19923 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 P	21,582 21,470 21,434 21,396 21,375 21,362 21,394 21,436 21,477 21,554 21,687 21,746	3,136 3,145 3,095 3,083 3,109 3,150 3,151 3,206 3,219 3,276 3,276 3,285 3,264	355 353 343 327 329 329 323 323 323 323 323 329 289 280 262	176 175 152 145 151 140 135 140 138 142 128 133	25,248 25,143 25,047 24,958 24,949 24,952 25,008 25,087 25,136 25,208 25,292 25,381 25,406	2,745 2,790 2,861 2,936 2,910 2,887 2,759 2,717 2,679 2,530 2,404 2,432	27,994 27,933 27,908 27,895 27,859 27,859 27,863	$\begin{array}{c} 16,165\\ 16,243\\ 16,282\\ 16,308\\ 16,358\\ 16,358\\ 16,383\\ 16,416\\ 16,416\\ 16,406\\ 16,500\\ 16,567\\ 16,543 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44,159\\ 44,176\\ 44,190\\ 44,203\\ 44,217\\ 44,230\\ 44,246\\ 44,262\\ 44,277\\ 44,293\\ 44,322\\ 44,352\\ 44,352\\ 44,381\\ \end{array}$	
Changes Win 94/5 - Spr 95 Percent	59 .3	-21 6	-17 -6.1	:	25 .1	28 1.2	53 .2	-24 1	29 .1	
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	13.381 12.427 11.672 11.607 11.634 11.546 11.451 11.771 11.908 11.987 11.695	1,449 1,753 1,759 1,986 2,036 2,033 2,241 2,364 2,613 2,634 2,519	221 203 202 262 280 326 340 314 297 251		14.830 14.180 13.651 13.797 13.933 13.880 14.019 14.475 14.835 14.918 14.465	787 X 1.583 X 1.838 X 1.801 X 1.862 1.810 1.807 1.737 1.416 1.164 1.164 1.106 1.450	15,617 X 15,763 X 15,598 X 15,658 15,743 15,687 15,887 15,890 15,999 16,024 15,915	4.067 X 4.324 X 4.842 X 4.892 X 4.891 5.061 5.130 5.089 5.066 5.109 5.254	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,489 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,980 21,065 21,133 21,168	
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 P	11.378 11.303 11.242 11.184 11.170 11.170 11.170 11.175 11.227 11.253 11.306 11.328 11.401	2,368 2,366 2,326 2,332 2,314 2,328 2,355 2,384 2,405 2,405 2,470 2,478 2,471	234 230 221 208 218 218 215 220 206 193 192 189 171	54 55 46 41 47 42 37 47 49 44 41 40	14,033 13,953 13,845 13,770 13,743 13,742 13,785 13,836 13,884 13,917 14,011 14,036 14,083	1.829 1.859 1.921 1.972 1.949 1.912 1.884 1.819 1.790 1.783 1.667 1.584 1.574	15,862 15,812 15,766 15,669 15,655 15,669 15,655 15,674 15,700 15,679 15,620 15,657	5,507 5,570 5,629 5,729 5,778 5,779 5,809 5,809 5,809 5,809 5,809 5,837 5,817 5,902	21,369 21,382 21,395 21,407 21,420 21,432 21,448 21,464 21,464 21,479 21,495 21,516 21,537 21,559	
Changes Win 94/5 - Spr 95 Percent	72 .6	:	-18 -9.4	:	46 .3	-10 6	36 .2	-15 3	21 .1	
WOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	9,220 9,147 8,774 9,006 9,138 9,290 9,428 9,758 9,758 10,249 10,367 10,278	319 438 533 622 667 663 744 767 801 827 788	145 122 122 146 130 177 195 179 161 161		9,539 9,585 9,452 9,750 9,750 9,750 10,082 10,349 10,720 11,229 11,354 11,227	679 X 937 X 1,053 X 1,153 X 1,155 X 1,195 1,197 1,176 993 846 794 884	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	11,243 X 11,330 X 11,557 X 11,283 X 11,166 11,169 11,119 11,018 10,907 10,605 10,565 10,565	21,462 21,852 22,082 22,186 22,315 22,543 22,543 22,620 22,680 22,713 22,735	
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Min 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 P	10,204 10,167 10,191 10,213 10,222 10,222 10,221 10,250 10,302 10,359 10,346	768 780 789 783 783 783 795 807 807 807 806 806 806 807 793	121 122 121 118 114 111 107 105 108 104 97 91 91	122 121 121 105 104 98 98 93 89 98 89 93 89 93	11,215 11,190 11,203 11,188 11,209 11,223 11,251 11,251 11,291 11,281 11,344 11,323	916 931 965 965 975 971 928 896 863 820 858	12,131 12,121 12,142 12,153 12,168 12,184 12,194 12,191 12,179 12,187 12,144 12,164 12,182	$\begin{array}{c} 10,659\\ 10,672\\ 10,653\\ 10,643\\ 10,629\\ 10,614\\ 10,604\\ 10,607\\ 10,619\\ 10,611\\ 10,663\\ 10,650\\ 10,641 \end{array}$	22,790 22,794 22,795 22,796 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,806 22,814 22,814	
Changes Win 94/5 - Spr 95	-13	-14	:	:	-21	39 47	17	:	:	

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

definition.
 Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
 Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
 Revised March 1995.
 X All estimates from spring 1992 onwards have been reweighted to take account of OPCS revised population estimates, following the 1991 Census of Population; reweighted estimates prior to 1992 are not currently available and hence there is a discontinuity between spring 1991 and spring 1992. A reweighted series back to 1984 will be published later this year. An indication of the effect of reweighting can be obtained by comparing the current table with that published in April, although it is likely that the reweighting exercise will affect data for earlier years less than that for 1992.

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment	t #			
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,454 20,629 20,706 20,766 21,422 22,055 22,254 21,876	1,778 2,201 2,301 2,618 2,618 2,714 2,727 2,997 3,143 3,426 3,472 3,318	355 315 315 396 488 520 481 448 408		24,210 23,606 22,944 23,387 23,387 23,739 23,828 24,247 25,085 25,962 26,175 25,601
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Mut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 P	21.520 21,615 21,480 21,259 21,313 21,507 21,441 21,298 21,441 21,699 21,632 21,6550 21,675	3,147 3,151 3,108 3,058 3,115 3,164 3,165 3,216 3,224 3,229 3,229 3,269	364 335 350 331 341 312 330 329 322 280 296 298 283 273	176 175 152 145 151 140 135 140 138 142 128 133	25,206 25,276 25,114 24,907 25,085 25,075 24,928 25,093 25,341 25,359 25,221 25,250
Changes Win 1994/5 - Spr 1995 Per cent	125 .6	10 .3	-10 -3.7	:	129 .5
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	13,302 12,348 11,601 11,537 11,537 11,572 11,491 11,403 11,728 11,866 11,943 11,647	1,442 1,745 1,751 1,978 2,029 2,047 2,235 2,358 2,608 2,628 2,628 2,512	212 195 195 252 268 313 327 303 289 248		14,743 14,093 13,565 13,710 13,871 13,853 13,806 13,951 14,413 14,777 14,860 14,407
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Min 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Min 1994/5 Spr 1995 P	11.320 11.415 11.261 11.098 11.112 11.261 11.191 11.109 11.168 11.364 11.324 11.324 11.342	2.370 2.369 2.338 2.311 2.316 2.332 2.367 2.364 2.407 2.402 2.482 2.458 2.471	239 223 224 209 210 218 220 211 186 195 190 177	54 55 46 41 47 42 37 47 49 44 41 40	13,982 14,061 13,878 13,665 13,651 13,850 13,818 13,731 13,833 14,025 14,044 13,931 14,029
Changes Win 1994/5 - Spr 1995 Per cent	99 .9	13 .5	-13 -6.8	:	98 .7
VOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	9,130 9,057 8,687 8,918 9,057 9,215 9,358 9,694 10,189 10,311 10,229	337 455 550 639 685 680 762 785 819 845 806	143 120 120 144 175 173 178 159 160		9,467 9,512 9,379 9,678 9,678 9,876 10,023 10,296 10,672 11,186 11,315 11,194
Spr         1992           Sum         1992           Vin         1992/3           Spr         1993           Sum         1993           Vin         1993/4           Spr         1994           Jum         1994           Spr         1994           Spr         1994           Spr         1994           Spr         1994           Spr         1994           Spr         1994	10,200 10,201 10,219 10,161 10,246 10,250 10,189 10,246 10,335 10,307 10,307 10,333	777 782 771 746 792 783 797 801 809 801 801 798	126 112 126 121 118 101 108 102 94 94 96	122 121 105 104 98 98 93 89 98 89 98 89 98 88 93	11,224 11,215 11,235 11,235 11,235 11,257 11,197 11,261 11,316 11,315 11,290 11,321
Changes Win 1994/5 - Spr 1995 Per cent	26 .3	:	:	:	31 .3

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

definition.
 Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
 Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
 See footnote XX on *table 7.1*.

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# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity +, not seasonally adjusted §§

ILO unemployed



over

Total Economically economically inactive 1,428 X 2,483 X 2,853 X 2,916 X 3,094 2,968 2,968 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302 25.638 X 26.089 X 25.797 X 26.304 X 26.481 26.708 26.797 27.126 27.461 27.941 28.044 27.903 15,507 X 15,851 X 16,596 X 16,371 X 16,194 16,244 16,347 16,303 16,138 15,804 15,802 16,000 41,146 41,940 42,394 42,675 42,675 42,952 43,146 43,429 43,600 43,745 43,846 43,903 2,684 2,846 2,847 2,967 2,849 2,942 2,842 2,790 2,656 2,734 2,575 2,435 2,376 27,890 28,122 27,962 27,767 27,756 28,027 27,916 27,718 27,750 28,075 27,876 27,656 27,656 27,726  $\begin{array}{c} 16,269\\ 16,054\\ 16,228\\ 16,437\\ 16,461\\ 16,203\\ 16,530\\ 16,544\\ 16,528\\ 16,218\\ 16,218\\ 16,446\\ 16,695\\ 16,654\\ \end{array}$ 44,159 44,176 44,190 44,203 44,217 44,230 44,246 44,262 44,277 44,293 44,322 44,352 44,352 44,381 -59 -2.4 70 .3 -41 -.2 29 15,507 X 15,653 X 15,379 X 15,487 X 15,548 15,642 15,592 15,669 15,811 15,924 15,950 15,841 763 X 1,560 X 1,815 X 1,777 X 1,838 1,788 1,786 1,717 1,398 1,148 1,091 1,434 4,177 X 4,434 X 4,952 X 5,002 X 4,942 4,996 5,155 5,217 5,168 5,141 5,183 5,327 19,684 20,087 20,332 20,489 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,980 21,065 21,133 21,168 1,804 1,888 1,893 2,003 1,924 1,941 1,856 1,850 1,765 1,812 1,639 1,616 1,550 15,786 15,949 15,771 15,669 15,615 15,791 15,674 15,581 15,598 15,837 15,684 15,547 15,579 5,583 5,624 5,624 5,739 5,805 5,641 5,774 5,882 5,882 5,882 5,882 5,658 5,658 5,658 5,990 5,98021,369 21,382 21,395 21,407 21,420 21,432 21,448 21,464 21,479 21,495 21,516 21,557 21,559 -66 32 .2 -11 -.2 21 665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,139 X 1,256 1,180 1,182 1,161 978 831 779 868 10,132 X 10,435 X 10,418 X 10,816 X 10,933 11,066 11,205 11,457 11,650 12,016 12,094 12,062 11,330 X 11,417 X 11,644 X 11,369 X 11,253 11,253 11,249 11,192 11,086 10,970 10,664 10,620 10,673 21,462 21,852 22,062 22,186 22,186 22,315 22,398 22,543 22,620 22,680 22,713 22,735 880 958 954 925 1,001 986 940 891 923 878 819 827 12,104 12,173 12,190 12,098 12,141 12,236 12,242 12,136 12,152 12,239 12,192 12,109 12,147  $\begin{array}{c} 10,686\\ 10,621\\ 10,604\\ 10,698\\ 10,656\\ 10,556\\ 10,556\\ 10,662\\ 10,646\\ 10,559\\ 10,614\\ 10,705\\ 10,675\\ \end{array}$ 22,790 22,794 22,795 22,796 22,797 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,806 22,814 22,822

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

GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen	t #			ILO unemployed	Total	Economically	All aged 16 and over		
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++		active			
ALL Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	22,600 21,574 20,446 20,613 20,613 20,772 20,836 20,879 21,529 22,157 22,354 21,973	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,608 2,704 2,776 2,986 3,131 3,414 3,461 3,306	366 325 325 408 410 503 535 493 457 413		24,369 23,765 23,103 23,547 23,547 23,884 23,962 24,368 25,195 26,064 26,272 25,692	1,466 X 2,521 X 2,891 X 2,954 X 3,132 3,005 3,004 2,913 2,409 2,010 1,900 2,334	25,836 X 26,286 X 25,994 X 26,501 X 26,678 26,678 26,869 26,966 27,281 27,604 28,074 28,074 28,074 28,026	15,310 X 15,654 X 16,399 X 16,174 X 15,997 16,063 16,180 16,148 15,996 15,674 15,674 15,878	$\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,394\\ 42,675\\ 42,675\\ 42,952\\ 43,146\\ 43,429\\ 43,600\\ 43,745\\ 43,846\\ 43,903\end{array}$	
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 19923 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 P	21,582 21,470 21,434 21,396 21,375 21,362 21,394 21,436 21,436 21,477 21,554 21,687 21,746	3,136 3,145 3,095 3,083 3,109 3,150 3,151 3,206 3,276 3,276 3,276 3,285 3,264	355 353 343 327 329 329 323 323 323 323 323 3297 289 280 262	176 175 152 145 151 140 135 140 138 142 128 133	$\begin{array}{c} 25,248\\ 25,143\\ 25,047\\ 24,958\\ 24,949\\ 24,952\\ 25,008\\ 25,087\\ 25,136\\ 25,208\\ 25,292\\ 25,381\\ 25,406\end{array}$	2,745 2,790 2,861 2,936 2,910 2,887 2,759 2,759 2,759 2,530 2,404 2,432	27,994 27,933 27,908 27,895 27,859 27,859 27,863 27,863 27,863 27,863 27,863 27,863 27,863 27,853 27,785 27,838	$\begin{array}{c} 16, 165\\ 16, 243\\ 16, 282\\ 16, 308\\ 16, 358\\ 16, 358\\ 16, 383\\ 16, 416\\ 16, 424\\ 16, 406\\ 16, 500\\ 16, 567\\ 16, 543\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44,159\\ 44,176\\ 44,190\\ 44,203\\ 44,217\\ 44,230\\ 44,217\\ 44,246\\ 44,262\\ 44,277\\ 44,293\\ 44,322\\ 44,352\\ 44,352\\ 44,381\\ \end{array}$	
Changes Win 94/5 - Spr 95 Percent	59 .3	-21 6	-17 -6.1	* •	25 .1	28 1.2	53 .2	-24 1	29 .1	
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	13.381 12.427 11.672 11.607 11.634 11.546 11.451 11.771 11.908 11.987 11.695	1,449 1,753 1,759 1,986 2,036 2,053 2,241 2,364 2,613 2,634 2,519	221 203 203 262 280 326 340 314 297 251		14.830 14.180 13.651 13.797 13.933 13.880 14.019 14.475 14.835 14.918 14.465	787 X 1.583 X 1.838 X 1.801 X 1.862 1.810 1.807 1.737 1.416 1.164 1.106 1.450	15,617 X 15,763 X 15,598 X 15,658 15,743 15,687 15,756 15,890 15,999 16,024 15,915	4,067 X 4,324 X 4,842 X 4,892 X 4,831 5,061 5,130 5,089 5,066 5,109 5,254	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,489 20,489 20,687 20,748 20,886 20,980 21,065 21,133 21,168	
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 P	11,378 11,303 11,242 11,184 11,170 11,170 11,172 11,195 11,227 11,253 11,306 11,328 11,401	2,368 2,366 2,326 2,332 2,314 2,328 2,355 2,384 2,405 2,470 2,477 2,477	234 230 221 208 218 218 215 220 206 193 192 189 171	54 55 46 41 47 42 37 47 49 44 41 40	14,033 13,953 13,845 13,770 13,743 13,742 13,785 13,836 13,884 13,917 14,011 14,036 14,083	1,829 1,859 1,921 1,972 1,949 1,912 1,884 1,819 1,790 1,783 1,667 1,584 1,574	15,862 15,766 15,742 15,669 15,655 15,655 15,674 15,674 15,679 15,679 15,620	5,507 5,570 5,629 5,665 5,729 5,778 5,779 5,805 5,805 5,795 5,837 5,917 5,902	21,369 21,382 21,395 21,407 21,420 21,432 21,448 21,448 21,479 21,479 21,495 21,516 21,537 21,559	
Changes Win 94/5 - Spr 95 Percent	72 .6	:	-18 -9.4	:	46 .3	-10 6	36 .2	-15 3	21 .1	
WOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	9,220 9,147 8,774 9,006 9,138 9,280 9,428 9,758 10,249 10,367 10,278	319 438 533 622 667 663 744 767 801 827 788	145 122 122 146 130 177 195 179 161 161		9,539 9,585 9,452 9,750 9,750 9,951 10,082 10,349 10,720 11,229 11,354 11,227	679 X 937 X 1,053 X 1,153 X 1,270 1,195 1,197 1,176 993 846 794 884	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	11.243 X 11.330 X 11.557 X 11.283 X 11.166 11.169 11.119 11.018 10.907 10.605 10.565 10.565	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,186 22,315 22,398 22,543 22,620 22,680 22,713 22,735	
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 P	10,204 10,167 10,191 10,213 10,205 10,212 10,222 10,241 10,250 10,302 10,359 10,359	768 769 769 752 783 781 795 807 807 807 807 807 796 806 806 793	121 122 121 118 114 111 107 105 108 108 104 97 91 91	122 121 121 105 104 98 98 93 89 98 89 98 88 93	11,215 11,190 11,203 11,188 11,206 11,223 11,251 11,251 11,291 11,281 11,344 11,323	916 931 965 965 975 971 941 928 896 863 820 858	12,131 12,121 12,142 12,153 12,168 12,184 12,194 12,191 12,179 12,187 12,164 12,182	$\begin{array}{c} 10.659\\ 10.672\\ 10.653\\ 10.643\\ 10.629\\ 10.614\\ 10.604\\ 10.607\\ 10.619\\ 10.611\\ 10.663\\ 10.650\\ 10.641 \end{array}$	22,790 22,795 22,795 22,797 22,797 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,806 22,814 22,822	
Changes Win 94/5 - Spr 95 Percent	-13	-14 -17	:	2 :	-21 -2	39 4.7	17	:	:	

Win 94/5 - Spr 95 Percent

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

definition.
 Unpaid family workers have been classified as in employment since spring 1992.
 ++ Includes those who did not state whether they were employees or self-employed.
 §§ Revised March 1995.
 X All estimates from spring 1992 onwards have been reweighted to take account of OPCS revised population estimates, following the 1991 Census of Population; reweighted estimates prior to 1992 are not currently available and hence there is a discontinuity between spring 1991 and spring 1992. A reweighted series back to 1984 will be published later this year. An indication of the effect of reweighting can be obtained by comparing the current table with that published in April, although it is likely that the reweighting exercise will affect data for earlier years less than that for 1992.

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment	t #			Sector States and	
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++	
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,454 20,629 20,706 20,762 21,422 22,055 22,254 21,876	1,778 2,201 2,301 2,618 2,618 2,714 2,777 2,997 3,143 3,426 3,472 3,318	355 315 316 396 488 520 481 448 408		24,210 23,606 22,944 25,387 23,387 23,739 23,828 24,247 25,962 26,175 25,601	
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Sum 1992/3 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 P	21,520 21,615 21,480 21,259 21,313 21,507 21,441 21,298 21,441 21,699 21,632 21,632 21,6550 21,675	3,147 3,151 3,108 3,058 3,108 3,115 3,164 3,165 3,216 3,224 3,289 3,229 3,269	364 335 350 341 312 330 329 322 280 296 283 273	176 175 156 152 145 151 140 135 140 138 142 128 133	25,206 25,276 25,114 24,799 24,907 25,085 25,075 24,928 25,075 25,341 25,359 25,350	
Changes Win 1994/5 - Spr 1995 Per cent	125 .6	10 .3	-10 -3.7	:	129 .5	
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	13,302 12,348 11,601 11,537 11,537 11,572 11,491 11,403 11,728 11,866 11,943 11,647	1,442 1,745 1,751 1,978 2,029 2,047 2,235 2,358 2,608 2,608 2,628 2,512	212 195 195 252 268 313 327 303 289 248		14,743 14,093 13,565 13,710 13,710 13,853 13,856 13,951 14,413 14,477 14,860 14,407	
spr 1992           sum 1992           Nun 1992/Nin 1992/3           spr 1993           sum 1993           van 1993           sum 1994           sum 1994           Nim 1994/5           spr 1995	11,320 11,415 11,261 11,098 11,112 11,261 11,191 11,191 11,109 11,168 11,364 11,324 11,342	2,370 2,388 2,338 2,311 2,316 2,332 2,367 2,367 2,407 2,427 2,427 2,458 2,471	239 223 224 209 223 210 218 220 211 186 195 190 177	54 55 46 41 47 42 37 47 49 44 41 40	13,982 14,061 13,878 13,665 13,691 13,850 13,818 13,731 13,833 14,025 14,044 13,931 14,029	
Changes Nin 1994/5 - Spr 1995 Per cent	99 . <i>9</i>	13 .5	-13 -6.8	:	98 .7	
VOMEN ipr 1979 ipr 1981 ipr 1983 ipr 1984 ipr 1984 ipr 1984 ipr 1986 ipr 1986 ipr 1986 ipr 1988 ipr 1989 ipr 1989 ipr 1990 ipr 1991	9,130 9,057 8,687 8,918 8,918 9,057 9,215 9,358 9,694 10,189 10,311 10,229	337 455 550 639 689 680 762 785 819 845 806	143 120 124 144 128 175 193 178 159 160		9,467 9,512 9,379 9,678 9,886 10,023 10,296 10,672 11,186 11,315 11,194	
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Vut 1992 Vut 1992 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Vut 1993 Vut 1993 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Vut 1994 Spr 1995 P	10,229 10,201 10,219 10,161 10,201 10,246 10,250 10,189 10,246 10,335 10,307 10,333	777 782 771 746 792 783 797 801 809 797 807 801 798	126 112 126 121 118 101 112 108 112 94 94 96	122 121 121 105 104 98 98 93 89 98 89 98 88 93	11,194 11,224 11,215 11,237 11,134 11,215 11,257 11,257 11,197 11,261 11,316 11,316 11,316 11,290 11,321	
Changes						

Win 1994/5 - Spr 1995 Per cent 31 \*

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

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.
 See footnote XX on *table 7.1*.

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity +, not seasonally adjusted §§



ILO unemployed Total economically active All aged 16 and over Economically inactive 1,428 X 2,483 X 2,853 X 2,916 X 3,094 2,968 2,879 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302 15,507 X 15,851 X 16,596 X 16,371 X 16,194 16,244 16,347 16,303 16,138 15,804 15,802 16,000 25,638 X 26,089 X 25,797 X 26,304 X 26,481 26,708 26,797 27,126 27,461 27,941 41,146 41,940 42,394 42,675 42,675 42,952 43,146 43,429 43,600 43,745 43,846 43,903 28,044 27,903 2,684 2,847 2,967 2,942 2,942 2,842 2,790 2,656 2,734 2,517 2,435 2,376 27,890 28,122 27,962 27,767 27,756 28,027 27,916 27,718 27,750 28,075 27,876 27,656 27,656 27,726  $\begin{array}{c} 16,269\\ 16,054\\ 16,228\\ 16,437\\ 16,461\\ 16,203\\ 16,330\\ 16,544\\ 16,528\\ 16,218\\ 16,446\\ 16,695\\ 16,654\\ \end{array}$ 44,159 44,176 44,203 44,217 44,230 44,246 44,262 44,277 44,293 44,322 44,352 44,381 -59 -2.4 70 .3 -41 -.2 29 .1 763 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 15,507 X 15,653 X 15,379 X 15,487 X 15,548 15,642 15,592 15,669 15,811 15,924 15,950 15,841 4,177 X 4,434 X 4,952 X 5,002 X 4,942 4,996 5,155 5,217 5,168 5,141 5,183 5,327 19,684 20,087 20,332 20,489 20,489 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,980 21,065 21,133 21,168  $\begin{array}{c} 1,804\\ 1,888\\ 1,893\\ 2,003\\ 1,924\\ 1,941\\ 1,856\\ 1,850\\ 1,765\\ 1,812\\ 1,639\\ 1,616\\ 1,550\end{array}$  $\begin{array}{c} 15,786\\ 15,949\\ 15,771\\ 15,669\\ 15,615\\ 15,6791\\ 15,674\\ 15,581\\ 15,598\\ 15,837\\ 15,684\\ 15,547\\ 15,579\end{array}$ 5,583 5,434 5,624 5,739 5,805 5,641 5,774 5,882 5,882 5,882 5,858 5,658 5,658 5,658 5,990 5,98021,369 21,382 21,395 21,407 21,420 21,432 21,448 21,464 21,479 21,495 21,516 21,557 21,559 -66 -4.1 32 .2 -11 -.2 21 .1 665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,139 X 1,256 1,180 1,182 1,161 978 831 779 868 10,132 X 10,435 X 10,418 X 10,816 X 10,933 11,066 11,205 11,457 11,650 12,016 12,094 12,062 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 21,462 21,852 22,062 22,186 22,315 22,398 22,543 22,620 22,680 22,713 22,735 880 958 954 964 925 1,001 986 940 891 923 878 819 827 12,104 12,173 12,190 12,098 12,141 12,236 12,242 12,136 12,242 12,136 12,239 12,192 12,192 12,109 12,147  $\begin{array}{c} 10,686\\ 10,621\\ 10,604\\ 10,698\\ 10,656\\ 10,556\\ 10,556\\ 10,662\\ 10,646\\ 10,559\\ 10,614\\ 10,705\\ 10,675 \end{array}$ 22,790 22,794 22,795 22,795 22,797 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,828 22,822

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# 7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity\* by age §

Full-time/ Part-time workers & second	jo
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THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED	)	NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED							
	All aged 16	and over	Women		Age groups	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men)	65 & over (M)
	All									50-59 (Wom	en)60 & over (Ŵ)
Spr 1984 Spr 1985	23,547 23,884	13,797 13,933	9,750 9,951	23,387 23,739 23,828	812 843 834	1,917 1,976 1,927	2,937 3,075 3,086	5,155 5,280 5,412	7,879 8,053 8,166	4,777 4,684 4,598	722 672 640
Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988	23,962 24,368 25,195	14,019 14,475	10,349 10,720	24,247 25,085	837 914 886	1,985 2,072 2,081	3,186 3,227 3,350	5,624 5,973 6,311	8,262 8,570 8,785	4,545 4,575 4,669	644 668 765
Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	26,064 26,272 25,692	14,835 14,918 14,465	11,354 11,227	26,175 25,601	795 716	1,917 1,707	3,264 3,022	6,563 6,537	8,950 8,958	4,717 4,617	764 761
Spr 1992 Sum 1992	25,248	14,033 13,953	11,215 11,190	25,206 25,276 25,114	633 649 622	1,510 1,554 1,445	2,830 2,869 2,829	6,555 6,574 6,584	8,979 8,971 9,018	4,536 4,517 4,476	797 790 763
Win 1992/3 Spr 1993	24,958 24,949	13,770 13,743 13,742	11,188 11,206 11,209	24,799 24,907 25,085	580 538 566	1,366 1,303 1,380	2,737 2,714 2,771	6,537 6,642 6,681	8,957 9,014 9,022	4,464 4,478 4,481	739 755 750
Aut 1993 Win 1993/4	25,008 25,087 25,136	13,785 13,836 13,884	11,223 11,251 11,251	25,075 24,928 25,093	579 577 547	1,339 1,308 1,278	2,709 2,630 2,612	6,709 6,678 6,740	9,055 9,051 9,116	4,510 4,509 4,582	754 751 765
Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5	25,208 25,292 25,381	13,917 14,011 14,036	11,291 11,281 11,344	25,341 25,359 25,221	574 574 587	1,374 1,313 1,308	2,657 2,609 2,513	6,801 6,833 6,810	9,113 9,158 9,175	4,641 4,678 4,645	756 769 770 773
Spr 1995 P ILO unemployed *	25,406	14,083	11,323	25,350	570	1,293	2,512	726	9,247	4,094	58
Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986	3,132 3,005 3,004	1,862 1,810 1,807	1,270 1,195 1,197	2,968 2,990 2,990	223 214 219 201	484 495 434	592 607 523	730 754 762	702 682 680	411 406 437	49 46 42
Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989	2,913 2,409 2,010	1,416 1,164	993 846	2,376 1,978	150 107 103	326 239 250	437 352 325	621 530 501	551 455 444	401 349 314	40 52 35
Spr 1990 Spr 1991	2,334	1,450	884 916	2,302	129	298 295	439 499	620 754	553 691	352 415	40 31
Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3	2,790 2,861 2,936	1,859 1,921 1,972	931 939 965	2,846 2,847 2,967	196 138 124	417 348 322	545 529 546	763 787 823	679 704 763	413 449 485	28 31 28
Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993	2,910 2,887 2,855	1,949 1,912 1,884	962 975 971	2,849 2,942 2,842	110 183 145	307 415 338	534 567 524	775 764 768	725 730 723	475 445 460	23 30 27
Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994	2,759 2,717 2,679	1,819 1,790 1,783	941 928 896	2,790 2,656 2,734	121 121 178	301 294 396	484 454 517	774 741 714	686 660	402 455 423 400	25 24 28
Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 P	2,530 2,404 2,432	1,667 1,584 1,574	863 820 858	2,517 2,434 2,376	140 115 121	271 272	445 424 413	680 667	648 630	391 378	22 17
Economically ina Spr 1984 Spr 1985	ctive 15,997 16.063	4,831	11,166	16,194 16,244	715 660	1,090 1,018	833 841	1,600 1,560	1,666 1,636	2,235 2,260	8,770 8,930
Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988	16,180 16,148 15,996	5,061 5,130 5,089	11,119 11,018 10,907	16,347 16,303 16,138	614 625 562	971 931 881	854 832 822	1,552 1,510 1,477	1,664 1,666 1,584	2,273 2,241 2,232	9,034 9,122 9,142
Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	15,671 15,674 15,878	5,066 5,109 5,254	10,605 10,565 10,624	15,804 15,802 16,000	530 552 524	840 859 854	717 727 798	1,425 1,417 1,470	1,519 1,557	2,176 2,156 2,165	9,125 9,156
Spr 1992 Sum 1992	16,165 16,243	5,507 5,570	10,659 10,672	16,269 16,054	579 474	999 795	896 787 813	1,535 1,541 1,529	1,554 1,611 1,571	2,198 2,221 2,246	9,086 9,100 9,126
Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993	16,282 16,308 16,358	5,629 5,665 5,729	10,653 10,643 10,629	16,437 16,461 16,203	587 632 515	1,014 1,059 843	860 865 746	1,561 1,527 1,522	1,604 1,618 1,636	2,242 2,256 2,304	9,155 9,135 9,152
Aut 1993 Win 1993/4	16,383 16,416 16,424	5,779 5,809 5,805	10,604 10,607 10,619	16,330 16,544 16,528	538 559 586	947 1,000 1,023	812 890 898	1,503 1,541 1,526	1,638 1,670 1,668	2,288 2,295 2,277	9,142 9,148 9,135
Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5	16,406 16,500 16,567	5,795 5,837 5,917	10,611 10,663 10,650	16,218 16,446 16,695	499 553 581	811 960 1,007	752 834 913	1,505 1,500 1,534	1,725 1,731 1,743	2,280 2,289 2,356	9,146 9,132 9,141
Spr 1995 P Economic activity	16,543 rate + per ce	5,902	10,641	16,654	609	1,025	887	78.6	83.7	70.0	8.2
Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986	62.5 62.6 62.5	76.4 76.3 75.6	49.7 49.9 50.4	62.2 62.1 62.5	61.6 63.2 62.4	70.7 71.4 72.2	81.3 81.2 81.7	79.4 79.9 80.9	84.3 84.2 84.3	69.3 68.8 69.0	7.5 7.1 7.0
Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989	63.3 64.2	75.7 75.9 75.8	51.8 53.2 53.5	63.0 63.9 64.0	65.5 65.2 61.9	73.1 73.4 71.6	81.7 83.8 83.2	81.7 82.8 83.3	85.2 85.5 86.1	69.0 69.8 70.0	7.2 8.3 8.1
Spr 1991 Spr 1992	63.8 63.4	75.2 74.2	53.3 53.2	63.6 63.2	61.7 56.6	70.1 64.4	81.3 78.8	83.0 82.6	85.9 86.2	69.6 69.3	8.3 8.3
Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3	63.2 63.2 63.1	73.9 73.7 73.5	53.2 53.3 53.3	63.7 63.3 62.8	64.1 58.2 54.5	71.3 65.5 62.5	81.3 80.5 79.2	82.8 82.5 82.5	86.1 85.8 85.8	68.7 68.8 68.7	8.0 7.7 7.9
Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993	63.0 62.9 63.0	73.3 73.0 73.1	53.4 53.4 53.5	62.8 63.4 63.1	50.6 59.3 57.4	68.0 63.9 61.7	81.7 79.9 77.8	83.0 83.3 82.9	85.6 85.6 85.4	68.1 68.5 68.5	7.8 7.9 7.8
Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994	62.9 62.9 63.0	72.9 73.0 73.0	53.5 53.4 53.5	62.7 63.4	53.3 60.1 56.4	60.6 68.6 62.8	77.3 80.9 78.6	83.1 83.3 83.4	85.5 85.0 85.0	68.9 69.0 68.9	8.0 7.9 8.0
Win 1994 Spr 1995 P	62.6 62.7	72.5 72.5 72.6	53.2 53.3 53.4	62.4 62.5	54.7 53.1	61.1 60.4	76.3 76.7	83.0 83.1	84.9 85.1	68.1 68.4	8.0 8.0
ILO unemploymen Spr 1984 Spr 1985	nt rate #per co 11.7 11.2	ent 11.9 11.5	11.5 10.7	11.7 11.1	21.5 20.3	22.0 19.7	17.7 16.2	12.3 12.2	8.1 8.0	8.6 8.1	7.4 6.8
Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988	11.1 10.7 8.7	11.5 11.0 8.9	10.6 10.2 8.5	11.1 10.6 8.7	20.8 19.4 14.1	20.4 17.9 13.6	16.4 14.1 11.9	12.2 11.9 9.4	7.6	8.1 8.8 8.1 7.0	6.2 5.6 6.3
Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	7.2 6.7 8.3	7.3 6.9 9.1	7.0 6.5 7.3	7.1 6.7 8.3	10.8 11.5 15.2	10.3 11.5 14.9	9.5 9.1 12.7	7.0 7.1 8.7	4.5 4.7 5.8	6.2 7.1	4.3 5.0
Spr 1992 Sum 1992	9.8 10.0	11.5 11.8	7.6	9.6 10.1	16.1 23.2	16.3 21.2	15.0 16.0	10.3 10.4 10.7	7.1 7.0 7.2	8.4 8.4 9.1	3.8 3.4 3.8
Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993	10.3 10.5 10.4	12.2 12.5 12.4	7.9 7.9	10.2 10.7 10.3	17.6 16.9	19.1 19.1 23.1	16.6 16.4 17.0	11.2 10.4 10.3	7.9 7.4 7.5	9.8 9.6 9.0	3.7 4.1 3.0
Aut 1993 Win 1993/4	10.4 10.2 9.9	12.2 12.0 11.6	8.0 8.0 7.7 7.6	10.5 10.2 10.1	20.0 17.3 18 1	20.1 18.7 18.7	16.2 15.5 14.8	10.3 10.4 9.9	7.4 7.4 7.0	9.2 9.7 9.0	3.8 3.4 3.2
Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994	9.6 9.1 8.7	11.4 11.4 10.6	7.4 7.1 6.7	9.7 9.0 8.8	23.7 19.6 16.4	22.4 19.1 17.2	16.3 14.6 14.4	9.5 9.2 9.1	6.8 6.6 6.6	8.3 7.9 7.8	3.1 3.6 2.8
Spr 1995 P	8.7 8.7	10.1	7.0	8.6	17.5	17.4	14.1	8.9	6.4	7.4	2.2

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. See footnote XX on *table 7.1.* 

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GREAT BRITAIN	All Full-time +			All Part-time i	n main job +		All persons w	vith second job #	moook
All - Seasonally adj	Total usted	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987	18,395 18,525 18,513 18,642	13,050 13,107 13,035	5,346 5,417 5,479	4,851 4,952 5,041	558 564 567	4,292 4,388 4,475			
Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	19,264 20,037 20,213	13,429 13,807 13,852	5,837 6,230 6,361	5,399 5,541 5,606	643 710 719 772	4,587 4,689 4,823 4,834			
Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993	19,867 19,343 18,973	13,438 13,051 12,737	6,230 6,292 6,236	5,627 5,898 5.971	784 978 1.004	4,842 4,920 4,967			
Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994	18,961 18,940 19,012 19,009	12,728 12,733 12,785 12,800	6,234 6,206 6,227	5,983 6,060 6,068	1,012 1,046 1,046	4,971 5,013 5,022			
Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 P	19,069 19,173 19,215	12,826 12,911 12,912	6,243 6,262 6,303	6,129 6,116 6,160	1,087 1,100 1,122	5,042 5,042 5,017 5,037			
All - Not seasonally Spr 1984	adjusted 18,398	13,050	5,348	6,146 4,954	1,126	5,020 4,317	698	377	321
Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988	18,632 18,601 18,771 19,437	13,183 13,100 13,147 13,544	5,449 5,501 5,623 5,894	5,102 5,212 5,453 5,640	667 697 791 866	4,435 4,515 4,662 4,773	778 813 834 960	397 407 390 451	381 406 444 509
Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	20,217 20,352 19,774	13,935 13,951 13,505	6,282 6,400 6,269	5,736 5,817 5,821	837 904 898	4,899 4,913 4,924	1,054 1,073 1,074	472 508 501	582 565 572
Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993	19,267 18,897 19,103 19,010	12,988 12,674 12,838 12,778	6,279 6,223 6,265	5,932 6,004 5,974	990 1,016 1,009	4,942 4,989 4,965	970 1,037 1,049	441 464 462	529 573 587
Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994	18,876 18,933 19,211	12,678 12,737 12,937	6,197 6,197 6,274	6,046 6,152 6,121	1,034 1,048 1,093 1,085	4,997 5,058 5,036	1,082 1,142 1,142	467 501 522	616 641 658
Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 P	19,243 19,078 19,164	12,956 12,805 12,885	6,287 6,273 6,279	6,113 6,137 6,183	1,088 1,124 1,143	5,026 5,013 5,040	1,208 1,184 1,280	530 511 536	678 673 744
Employees - Seasor Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986	nally adjusted 16,222 16,288 16,238	11,189 11,206 11,104	5,033 5,081 5,134	4,391 4,485 4,598	418 428 442	3;973 4,057 4,156			
Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990	16,168 16,647 17,165 17,307	10,965 11,211 11,370 11,401	5,203 5,436 5,795 5,905	4,711 4,882 4,992 5,047	486 560 538 586	4,225 4,322 4,454 4,462			
Spr 1991 Spr 1992	16,865 16,532 16,266	11,074 10,728 10,502	5,791 5,804	5,108 5,047	620 648 667	4,488 4,399			
Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4	16,214 16,186 16,225	10,463 10,460 10,481	5,751 5,726 5,744	5,143 5,202 5,206	685 709 711	4,440 4,459 4,493 4,495			
Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5	16,230 16,279 16,349 16,410	10,513 10,557 10,571	5,737 5,767 5,791 5,839	5,234 5,268 5,234 5,272	727 737 748 756	4,508 4,531 4,486 4,516			
Spr 1995 P Employees - Not se Spr 1984	asonally adjusted	10,610	5,835 4,966	5,299 4.378	790 426	4,509	445	211	234
Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988	16,153 16,112 16,050 16,536	11,136 11,041 10,908 11,159	5,017 5,072 5,142 5,377	4,477 4,594 4,711 4,886	437 451 495 569	4,040 4,143 4,216 4,317	518 527 565 655	233 229 220 262	285 298 345 393
Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	17,058 17,199 16,758	11,320 11,349 11,018	5,738 5,851 5,740	4,998 5,055 5,117	546 594 629	4,451 4,460 4,489	708 723 737	266 287 291	442 436 445
Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Sum 1993	16,435 16,169 16,362	10,658 10,432 10,573	5,777 5,737 5,789 5,789	5,082 5,142 5,140	660 678 686	4,422 4,463 4,454	679 699 704	251 259 254	429 439 451
Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994	16,112 16,139 16,428	10,395 10,429 10,623	5,717 5,710 5,805	5,183 5,270 5,265	713 738 739	4,301 4,470 4,532 4,526	762 795 837	280 298 315	492 482 497 522
Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 P	16,296 16,340	10,586 10,484 10,539	5,812 5,812 5,802	5,231 5,249 5,333	738 758 803	4,494 4,491 4,530	858 832 899	321 297 313	537 535 586
<b>Self-employed - Sea</b> Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986	isonally adjusted 2,157 2,237 2,274	1,849 1,901 1,929	308 336 344	451 467 442	137 135 124	314 332 318			
Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990	2,466 2,614 2,865 2,903	2,084 2,214 2,433 2,448	382 399 433 455	519 517 549 558	157 149 181 186	362 367 368 372			
Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993	2,790 2,602 2,529	2,355 2,190 2,117	435 412 412	516 534 567	164 178 197	352 356 370			
Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4	2,536 2,568 2,607	2,132 2,156 2,187	404 412 420	572 581 584	195 199 197	377 383 387			
Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5	2,600 2,610 2,657 2,646	2,206 2,256 2,245	404 401 401	607 619 638	217 214 233	390 405 405			
Self-employed - Not	seasonally adjust	ed <u>1,847</u>	321	450	132	318	246	161	85
Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988	2,248 2,285 2,479 2,627	1,899 1,928 2,083 2,214	349 357 395 413	466 441 519 516	130 119 151 144	336 323 367 372	260 286 269 306	164 178 170 189	96 108 99 116
Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	2,878 2,915 2,802	2,432 2,447 2,354	446 468 448	548 557 515	175 181 158	373 377 357	346 349 336	206 220 209	140 129 127
Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Sum 1993	2,611 2,537 2,543 2,543	2,195 2,121 2,137 2,166	416 416 405 416	536 569 571 581	175 195 194 200	360 375 377 381	290 337 344 358	190 205 208 218	100 132 136 140
Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994	2,581 2,616 2,617	2,166 2,197 2,211	415 419 406	584 599 605	198 209 215	386 390 390	319 345 342	187 203 206	133 142 136
Nin 1994 Nin 1994/5 Spr 1995 P	2,670 2,620 2,654	2,226 2,224 2,247	404 396 407	638 614	215 234 223	403 404 391	351 379	208 213 221	137 158

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 People whose main job is full-time or part-time. The definition of full and part-time for employees,self-employed, and unpaid family workers, is based on the respondent's own assessment. Those on employer based schemes have been split into full/part-time using their basic usual hours (0-30 part-time, 31+ full-time). Those on college based schemes have been included with part-timers.
 # Second jobs reported in the LFS in addition to person's main full-time or part-time job. Excludes those who have changed jobs within the reference week.
 § See footnote XX on table 7.1.

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.4



AUGUST 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$69

# LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment § 7.5

Seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN ILO unemployment measure

Not seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

# **GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES**

			Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including You	th Credits)		Business Start-Up Scher	me	
	1992 - C. S. S. S. S.		Great Britain	Great Britain		(Glassical)	Great Britain			Great Britain
1993 Jan Feb Mar			31.5 33.2 33.4	128.5 134.1 134.7			293.7 289.9 282.1			38.3 38.2 37.3
		Training For W	Vork		Youth Training (including You	l th Credits)		Business Start-Up Scher	me	
		England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 Apr		133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	34.1	274.6	31.6	4.0	35.5
May		131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2	31.0	4.0	35.0
Jun		128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1	31.1	3.9	35.0
Jul		122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5	31.0	3.8	34.9
Aug		119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0	30.9	3.8	34.7
Sep		119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1	30.9	3.7	34.5
Oct		130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7	30.9	3.7	34.6
Nov		133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4	31.2	3.6	34.8
Dec		134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1	29.9	3.5	33.3
1994 Jan	he e	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3	29.5	3.5	33.0
Feb		138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6	30.9	3.3	34.2
Mar		133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6	31.0	3.5	34.4
Apr		123.2	14.4	137.6	241.3	32.8	274.1	30.5	3.1	33.6
May		119.7	14.3	133.9	236.5	31.8	268.3	30.4	3.1	33.5
Jun		116.0	14.2	130.2	231.5	32.5	264.0	30.1	3.2	33.2
Jul		108.1	13.7	121.8	242.5	32.1	274.6	29.8	3.2	33.0
Aug		104.1	13.8	117.9	243.1	32.3	275.4	29.1	3.2	32.3
Sep		103.4	14.1	117.5	243.5	33.0	276.5	28.3	3.2	31.5
Oct		113.7	14.3	128.1	253.0	33.2	286.1	27.7	3.3	31.0
Nov		116.6	14.7	131.3	254.5	33.3	287.9	27.0	3.4	30.3
Dec		118.3	14.2	132.5	256.1	33.0	289.1	25.9	3.4	29.3
1995 Jan		116.2	14.4	130.6	252.8	34.0	286.8	24.0	3.4	27.4
Feb		117.8	14.6	132.4	251.1	34.3	285.4	23.1	3.5	26.6
Mar		107.4	14.4	121.8	240.6	33.6	274.2	22.7	3.5	26.2
Apr		94.5	13.8	108.3	239.8	31.8	271.6	n/a	n/a	n/a

Note: BSUS figures for April 1995 are not available, as there is no longer a national scheme comparable to BSUS. As from the September issue of *Employment Gazette*, BSUS figures will not be shown. Because of the different ways in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately. See *Employment Gazette*, pp57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

# GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

		Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including You	) th Credits)		Business Start-Up Sche	me	
Period ending+		Great Britain	Great Britain			Great Britain			Great Britain
1993 3 Jan 31 Jan 28 Feb 28 Mar		2.9 5.9 6.5 5.2	11.7 28.7 26.7 22.8			9.4 20.9 15.8 13.7			2.2 2.8 2.9 3.3
	Training For W	/ork		Youth Training (including You	) ith Credits)		Business Start-Up Scher	me	
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 25/30 Apr	19.4	2.6	22.1	11.3	1.9	13.3	3.0	0.5	3.4
23/28 May	21.5	2.1	23.6	10.6	1.3	11.9	2.9	0.4	3.3
20 Jun/2	20.0	3.0	22.4	17.8	4.9	21.8	2.7	0.4	3.0
18/30 Jul	22.2	1.8	24.2	35.7	2.8	38.7	2.7	0.3	3.0
15/27 Aug	20.9	2.6	23.4	23.7	4.3	27.6	2.5	0.3	2.8
12 Sep/1	23.1	3.7	25.9	27.9	4.2	31.5	2.8	0.3	3.0
10/29 Oct	36.8	2.7	39.6	36.1	2.5	39.0	2.9	0.3	3.1
7/26 Nov	26.4	2.7	29.1	20.3	2.0	22.6	2.9	0.3	3.2
5/31 Dec	24.4	2.2	26.6	17.7	1.3	19.2	2.7	0.2	3.0
1994 2 Jan	12.1	n/a	14.1	11.4	n/a	13.1	1.9	n/a	2.1
31/28 Jan	30.8	2.7	33.6	16.0	3.4	19.2	2.7	0.3	3.0
27/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	29.5	14.7	2.6	17.1	2.9	0.3	3.2
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	24.6	13.1	2.8	15.3	4.2	0.4	4.5
24/29 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	14.3	1.9	16.2	2.5	0.3	2.8
22/27 May	20.7	2.5	23.3	11.3	1.5	12.8	2.5	0.3	2.8
19 Jun/1	20.2	3.0	22.7	15.4	4.4	18.9	2.3	0.3	2.5
17/29 Jul	21.7	1.9	23.7	38.3	2.3	41.0	2.2	0.3	2.4
14/26 Aug	19.9	2.8	22.5	26.4	4.3	30.2	1.9	0.3	2.2
11/30 Sep	21.4	3.8	24.4	29.8	4.4	33.6	1.9	0.3	2.1
9/28 Oct	35.1	2.8	38.1	37.2	3.0	40.4	2.1	0.3	2.4
6/25 Nov	25.6	2.9	28.5	20.7	2.5	23.4	2.1	0.3	2.4
4/30 Dec	24.7	2.0	26.9	19.4	1.8	21.4	1.9	0.2	2.1
1995 1 Jan	12.2	n/a	14.1	9.6	n/a	11.6	1.2	n/a	1.5
30/27 Jan	25.7	2.6	28.4	16.9	3.5	20.2	1.5	0.3	1.8
26/24 Feb	23.6	2.9	25.0	16.2	2.8	18.8	1.8	0.3	2.1
26/30 Mar	16.1	3.3	17.9	13.3	2.9	15.6	2.4	0.4	2.7
23/27 Apr	14.3	2.1	16.4	22.0	1.6	23.6	n/a	n/a	n/a

									Not ILO unem		
	Claimants	Not claimants	Total	Total	Difference	Total #	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
L 1984 1985 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1989 1990 1990 1991	2,220 2,132 2,160 2,042 1,602 1,132 1,013 1,417	873 836 809 837 774 847 856 885	3,094 2,968 2,969 2,879 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302	3,132 3,005 3,004 2,913 2,409 2,010 1,900 2,334	358 94 11 113 268 398 268	2,774 2,911 2,993 2,799 2,270 1,742 1,502 2,066	2,991 3,139 3,181 2,952 2,401 1,775 1,520 2,086	2,220 2,132 2,160 2,042 1,602 1,132 1,013 1,417	596 814 828 728 614 432 314 409	175 193 183 185 212 193 260	771 1,006 1,022 911 799 643 507 669
or 1992 Jm 1992 Jr 1992 Jr 1992 Jr 1993 Jm 1993 Jm 1993 Jm 1993 Jm 1994 Jm 1994 Jr 1994 Jr 1995 Jr 1995 P	1,790 1,828 1,861 1,970 1,901 1,862 1,797 1,689 1,658 1,526 1,505 1,434	894 1,018 987 948 1,080 1,045 999 967 1,077 991 930 942	2,684 2,847 2,967 2,849 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,842 2,790 2,656 2,734 2,517 2,435 2,376	2,745 2,790 2,861 2,936 2,910 2,887 2,855 2,759 2,759 2,759 2,759 2,530 2,530 2,530 2,404 2,432	159 128 96 79 75 105 90 125 154 109 103 191	2,586 2,662 2,857 2,857 2,834 2,812 2,750 2,669 2,592 2,592 2,592 2,525 2,421 2,301 2,242	2,613 2,657 2,735 2,922 2,867 2,811 2,721 2,737 2,624 2,523 2,392 2,369 2,269 2,271	1,790 1,828 1,861 1,970 1,901 1,862 1,797 1,797 1,797 1,689 1,658 1,526 1,505 1,434	517 567 540 602 598 636 583 604 582 547 536 567 521	306 263 335 350 368 313 342 353 353 318 329 296 315	823 829 874 952 966 949 924 946 935 865 866 864 837
lin94-Spr95 pr94-Spr95	-255	-25	-280	-126 -285		-120 -350	-353	-255	-61	-37	-98
IEN pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1991	1,605 1,556 1,560 1,466 1,142 826 762 1,093	233 232 226 251 256 321 328 341	1,838 1,788 1,786 1,717 1,398 1,148 1,090 1,434	1,862 1,810 1,807 1,737 1,416 1,164 1,106 1,450	-95 -216 -260 -207 -160 -70 6 -111	1,956 2,026 2,067 1,943 1,575 1,234 1,100 1,561	2,094 2,173 2,188 2,047 1,667 1,270 1,120 1,583	1,605 1,556 1,560 1,466 1,142 826 762 1,093	376 503 511 462 402 301 216 289	114 113 118 119 124 143 143 201	489 616 628 581 526 444 358 490
pr 1992 Jun 1992 Jun 1992 Jun 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1993 Jun 1993 Vin 1994 Jun 1994 Jun 1994 Jun 1994 Jun 1994 Jun 1995 P	1,415 1,430 1,457 1,546 1,487 1,378 1,391 1,325 1,281 1,191 1,171 1,134	390 457 436 458 437 504 478 460 440 530 449 445 416	$\begin{array}{c} 1,804\\ 1,888\\ 1,893\\ 2,003\\ 1,924\\ 1,941\\ 1,856\\ 1,856\\ 1,856\\ 1,812\\ 1,639\\ 1,616\\ 1,550\\ \end{array}$	1,829 1,859 1,921 1,972 1,949 1,912 1,884 1,819 1,783 1,667 1,584 1,574	-151 -181 -200 -221 -225 -246 -224 -224 -231 -197 -145 -180 -173 -136	1,980 2,040 2,121 2,193 2,174 2,158 2,108 2,050 1,987 1,928 1,848 1,757 1,710	2,006 2,024 2,089 2,247 2,204 2,106 2,076 2,017 1,913 1,815 1,813 1,738	1,415 1,430 1,457 1,546 1,487 1,437 1,378 1,391 1,325 1,281 1,191 1,171 1,134	366 399 375 434 429 466 431 447 409 382 370 411 357	225 195 256 267 289 241 267 268 283 255 255 231 246	591 594 632 702 718 707 698 716 692 632 624 642 604
Changes Vin94-Spr95 Spr94-Spr95	-191	-24	-215	-10 -216		-47 -277	-279	-191	-51	-37	-88
/OMEN pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1991	616 576 600 575 460 305 251 324	640 604 582 586 518 525 527 544	1,256 1,180 1,182 1,161 978 831 779 868	1,270 1,195 1,197 1,176 993 846 794 884	453 309 271 320 299 338 392 379	817 885 926 856 695 508 402 505	897 966 993 905 734 505 400 503	616 576 600 575 460 305 251 324	220 311 318 266 213 131 98 120	61 79 64 61 69 50 59	281 390 393 330 273 200 148 179
Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Jum 1992 Jum 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Jum 1993 Vin 1993 Vin 1994 Jum 1994 Jum 1994 Jun 1994 Vin 1995 Spr 1995 Phanase	375 398 403 425 414 425 419 400 364 376 335 334 300	505 561 539 511 576 567 540 527 547 542 485 526	880 958 954 964 925 1,001 986 940 891 923 878 819 827	916 931 965 962 975 971 941 928 896 863 820 858	310 309 295 301 303 321 329 322 323 299 289 276 326	606 622 644 659 654 619 605 597 573 544 532	$\begin{array}{c} 607\\ 633\\ 646\\ 675\\ 662\\ 667\\ 645\\ 631\\ 607\\ 610\\ 576\\ 556\\ 533\end{array}$	375 398 403 425 414 425 419 400 364 376 335 334 300	151 164 168 169 170 152 157 173 165 167 156 164	81 68 78 82 75 75 70 68 74 65 69	232 235 243 250 248 242 227 231 243 234 241 222 233
Vin94-Spr95 Spr94-Spr95	-64		-65	39 -69		-12 -73	-74	-64	•	•	-10

Claimant unemployment measure +

Not seasonally adjusted

# Number of people participating in the programmes



THOUSAND

# 8.2 Number of starts on the programmes

Note: BSUS figures for April 1995 are not available, as there is no longer a national scheme comparable to BSUS. As from the September issue of *Employment Gazette*, BSUS figures will not be shown. 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.

# 8.3

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

ENGLAND and WALE	S	Percentage of s	survey respondents who	were:	Percentage of sur	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 Oct 93-Sep 94	(Jul 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 94)	39 34 31 35 35	42 37 37 41 42	52 56 56 52 49	44 48 55 60 60	39 47 51 55 55	21 29 34 39 39		
1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 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 38 38 40 39 41 42 41	49 53 50 54 55 53 53 49 48 50	63 59 60 58 57 66 58 60 66 61 61 61	57 54 58 52 54 55 55 55 59 54 59 54 59 53 58	42 38 41 36 39 38 38 45 38 38 45 38 36 43		
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Dec 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Mar 94) (Jun 94)	33 35 36 40 36 37 36 37 37 37 36	42 42 45 39 44 41 41 42 42 42 43	48 49 52 57 48 50 49 49 49 48 47 48 48	68 61 55 55 62 49 56 64 64 63 66	61 57 56 50 56 51 49 51 59 56 57 62	46 40 35 37 34 30 34 43 41 41 47		
1995 Jan Feb Mar <b>Apr</b>	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94)	36 37 37 <b>39</b>	45 43 44 <b>42</b>	45 48 47 <b>49</b>	71 66 65 <b>59</b>	65 60 61 <b>56</b>	53 44 45 <b>37</b>		
Current and previous Oct 93-Apr 94 Oct 94-Apr 95	year to date (Apr 93-Oct 93) (Apr 94-Oct 94)	34 37	42 43	49 47	61 65	56 60	40 45		

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 organiser of your training'.

training?. ## Training For Work (TFW) superseded Employment Training (ET) and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all 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 Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

ENGLAND and WALE	ES	Percentage of a	survey respondents who	were:	Percentage of sur	vey respondents wi	ho:
Month of survey	Month of leaving YT	In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	61	77	20	22	41	29
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	69	84	13	34	52	42
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14	37	56	45
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	58	74	20	36	55	51
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	67	25	42	59	51
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28	41	62	19
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	69	25	44	64	40 49
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	56	72	23	56	60	50
Feb	(Aug 92)	51	71	23	47	64	50
Mar	(Sep 92)	47	73	22	47	04	52
Apr	(Oct 92)	44	63	21	44	01	48
May	(Nov 92)	44	60	24	30	55	37
Jun	(Dec 92)	46	50	34	28	56	36
Jul	(lan 03)	40	59	35	36	57	40
Aug	(Eab 02)	45	59	35	32	57	38
Son	(Nor 02)	40	60	34	30	57	38
Oct	(Mar 02)	00	68	27	44	63	49
Neu	(Apr 93)	41	62	32	33	60	43
Dec	(May 93) (Jun 93)	48	63 71	32	36	64	48
	(Juli Job)			24	57	12	01
994 Jan	(Jul 93)	54	70	25	52	70	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	72	22	49	67	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	19	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	69	26	37	58	39
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	29	34	60	. 39
Jun	(Dec 93)	51	63	32	42	62	44
Jul	(Jan 94)	51	63	30	36	60	41
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28	36	59	41
Sep	(Mar 94)	59	72	23	45	66	50
Oct	(Apr 94)	55	67	27	35	62	43
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	29	36	63	44
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	58	73	61
995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	72	60
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	66	52
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25	36	60	40
urrent and previous	s year to date						
Oct 93-Apr 94	(Apr 93-Oct 93)	52	70	25	46	65	51
Oct 94-Apr 95	(Apr 94-Oct 94)	56	73	21	48	67	51

Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months Leavers to september 1990 surveyed the months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in our to a fare 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 whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

§.

YT leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications - smoothed Per cent 70 60 50 40 30 20 1989 1990 1991 1992 1988 Month of leaving - In a job - Gained qualification



8.4

# 8 .5

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	urvey respondents who we	Percentage of survey 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 Jul 90 Oct 9 Oct 92 Oct 92	9-Jun 90 I-Sep 91 I-Sep 92 2-Sep 93 3-Sep 94	(Jul 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 94)	43 38 35 38 38 38	45 41 41 44 46	48 52 51 49 46	46 54 56 60 61	34 44 48 53 54
1993	Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Nov 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Mar 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	36 39 40 39 38 39 37 36 39 35	46 44 43 42 41 43 41 43 41 43 46 45	46 49 50 51 49 51 48 46 47	64 57 59 58 60 64 64 60 57 66	57 51 53 53 53 54 58 51 49 57
1994	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (May 94) (Jun 94)	36 39 39 40 42 43 43 43 39 39 39 39 39 37	47 46 49 45 45 46 45 46 45 45 45 45 45	44 46 45 51 46 44 46 46 46 46 46	67 62 63 54 62 53 53 55 64 60 60 60 66	58 53 51 56 47 48 49 57 54 54 60
1995	Jan Feb Mar <b>Apr</b>	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94)	37 40 39 <b>43</b>	47 46 46 <b>46</b>	43 45 45 <b>4</b> 5 <b>4</b> 5	69 63 65 <b>58</b>	64 57 59 51
Oct 93 Oct 94	<b>nt and previous year t</b> 3-Apr 94 1-Apr 95	o date (Apr 93-Oct 93) (Apr 94-Oct 94)	37 39	46 46	46 45	62 64	54 58

Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months 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 ining?. sining 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 aployment 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

## **GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES** 6 Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who completed\*\* their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	survey respondents who w	Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey	Month of leaving YT	In a job	In a positive outcome+	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one #
Jul 87-Jun 88 Jul 88-Jun 89 Jul 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93 Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 94)	73 83 84 75 69 67 67	80 88 89 83 77 76 78	18 10 9 14 17 20 18	63 73 75 71 74 76 76	53 66 68 72 73 72 71
1993 Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Apr 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	67 64 63 63 63 64 71 56 61 71	80 74 72 69 72 72 79 69 71 79	16 23 24 26 24 23 18 26 26 17	78 71 69 68 68 74 67 74 80	75 63 62 62 71 63 62 62 71 63 69 76
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Fab 94) (Mar 94) (May 94) (Jun 94)	67 68 69 69 67 66 68 73 67 66 73 73	78 80 78 76 75 73 75 81 75 81 75 74 81	19 16 19 21 21 21 20 20 20 21 14 20 14	82 81 78 72 67 70 69 74 69 69 80	78 77 65 60 64 65 63 70 64 64 64 76
1995 Jan Feb Mar <b>Apr</b>	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) ( <b>Oct 94)</b>	71 68 69 <b>71</b>	82 81 82 <b>79</b>	14 14 13 17	82 79 77 <b>72</b>	78 76 74 <b>66</b>
Current and previous year t Oct 93-Apr 94 Oct 94-Apr 95	o date (Apr 93-Oct 93) (Apr 94-Oct 94)	67 70	78 80	18 15	78 78	73 73

eavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months ter leaving. coording to respondents' own classification. n 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 whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

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# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A. 1

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 6 May 1995 - 2 June 1995 + Registered as disabled on 17 April 1995 #

Not including placings through displayed vacancies. Registration 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 congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

# OTHE Regional Development Gra

	East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Original Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Revised Scheme	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

# OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): January-March 1995 \*

egion and company	Area+	Value (£)	Region and company
RIGINAL SCHEME			REVISED SCHEME
o payments made in this period			No payments made in th

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

Note: Enquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to: Enquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to: English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, Bay 417/9, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW (tel 071-215 2597). Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, IE/1A Branch 3, Room 313, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (041-242 5678). Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167).



Value (£)

6,883 381,409

ER FACTS	S AND FIG	URES 1 1995	A.4
	Quality		



Area+

in this period.

# 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.

## LABOUR DISPUTES

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

The terms used in the tables are defined more fully in the periodic articles in 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 availabe 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
- SIC UK Standard Industrial 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 constituent items and the total as shown. Although figures may be given in unrounded form to facilitate the calculation of percentage changes, rates of change etc by users, this does not imply that the figures can be estimated to this degree of precision, and it must be recognised that they may be the subject of sampling and other errors.

# PART-TIME WORKERS

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

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Hours

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Wage

Quarterly and annual indices

# PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

e 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 are 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 the understanding that they will shortly resume work and are claiming benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.

## VACANCY

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

## WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

## WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

## WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

## WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

# **REGULARLY PUBLISHED**

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	
MARY TABLES				LABOUR COSTS
r Force Survey: UK	М	Aug 95	0.1	Survey results 1992 Qu
orce: UK	М	Aug 95	0.2	Annual update
r Force Survey: GB	M	Aug 95	0.3	
	M	Aug 95	0.4	RETAIL PRICES
GROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	М	Jul 95	0.5	General index (RPI) Latest figures: de
OYMENT AND WORKFORCE				: pe
orce: UK and GB				Recent movemer
erly series	M(Q)	Aug 95	1.1	excluding seasor
r force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	Changes on a ver
yees in employment industry: GB				Food prices
time series by order group	Q	Aug 95	1.4	International comparis
Anufacturing: by division class or group	M	Aug 95	1.2	All items excludin
dministrative, technical and clerical in	141	Aug 35	1.5	
nanufacturing	А	Dec 94	1.10	LABOUR FORCE SUP
ocal authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Economic activity: sea
yees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Aug 95	1.5	Economic activity: not
s of Employment				Economic activity by a
IK and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Full-time and part-time
B and regions by industry (Sept 1991)	-	Apr 93	117	Alternative measures of
ared disabled in the public sector	Q	Aug 95	1.9	Occupations (employe
inion membership	A	Aug 94	189	Solf omployed (occup
n-related industries in Great Britain	0	Aug 95	1.14	Part-time workers (occup
	-	, lug oo		Age groups numbers a
ANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES				Job-related training (re
ant unemployment				Average actual weekly
Summary: UK	M	Aug 95	2.1	(full-time, part-tir
: GB	M	Aug 95	2.2	Average actual weekly
read category: LIK	Q M	Jun 95	2.5	Temporary employees
Detailed category: GB	M	Aug 95	22	Previous occupations
legion: summary	Q	Jun 95	2.6	Previous industry sect
ge: time series UK	Q	Jun 95	2.7	Age groups numbers a
: estimated rates	Q	Jun 95	2.15	People made redunda
Duration: time series UK	Q	Jun 95	2.8	Economically active (r
legion and area				Economically inactive
ime series summary: by region	M	Aug 95	2.3	Economically inactive
counties local areas	M	Aug 95	2.4	(by reason includ
parliamentary constituencies	M	Aug 95	2.10	Ethnic group (by econ
ge and duration: summary	Q	Jun 95	2.6	
lows				LABOUR DISPUTES:
IK, time series	М	Aug 95	2.19	Summary: latest figure
Age time series	M	Aug 95	2.20	: time series
nts: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	Latest year and annua
etional comparisons	IVI M	Aug 95	2 18	Monthly: broad s
origin	IVI	May 94	147	Annual: detailed
prarily stopped		indy of		: promine
atest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Main causes of stoppa
cies				Cumulative
Infilled, inflow, outflow and				Latest year for m
lacings seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 95	3.1	Size of stoppages
Infilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Aug 95	3.2	Days lost per 1,000 en
Infilled unadjusted by region	M	Aug 95	3.3	years by industry
NDANCIES				International comparis
at Britain	М	Aug 95	2.32	
y region	М	Aug 95	2.33	Derticipante in the prov
y age	М	Aug 95	2.34	New starts on the prog
y industry	М	Aug 95	2.35	Destinations and quali
y occupation	М	Aug 95	2.36	TFW/ET leavers
INGS AND HOURS				YT leavers
e earnings (index)				IFW/EI leavers o
/hole economy				Y I leavers comp
Main industrial sectors	M	Aug 95	5.1	and Wales
ndustries	M	Aug 95	5.3	Characteristics of your
of earnings and hours for main	Q	JUI 95	231	and Wales
dustrial sectors and industries				Destinations and quali
Ianual employees	Q(A)	Aug 95	5.4	characteristics for
lon manual employees	Q(A)	Aug 95	5.5	Destinations and quali
ll employees	Q(A)	Aug 95	5.6	characteristics for
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298	
ational comparisons (index)		A	5.0	DISABLED JOB SEEK
Manufacturing	М	Aug 95	5.9	Registrations and plac
ne and short-time: manufacturing	м	Aug 95	1 11	DEGIO:
atest ingures, industry	0	Jun 95	1.13	REGIONAL AID
of work: manufacturing	M	Aug 95	1.12	Selective Assistance b
or the first state of the state				Development Grants h
UT PER HEAD				Development Grants h
t per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Aug 95	1.8	servephone or allo b
and salaries per unit of output		Aug 05	EQ	*Erecuency of publicati
toputacturing index time series	IVI	MUU MO		

M Aug 95 5.8

<b>D</b> statistics			
Fre	equency	Latest issue	Table number or page
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te	А	Sep 94 Aug 93	313 381
l) s: detailed indices	м	Aug 95	6.2
: percentage changes	M	Aug 95	6.2
ements and the index asonal foods	м	Aug 95	6.1
nents: time series and weights	М	Aug 95	6.4
a year earlier: time series	M	Aug 95	6.5
parisons	M	Aug 95	6.8
luding housing costs	М	Aug 95	6.9
SURVEY			
: seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 95	7.1
by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Aug 95 Aug 95	7.2
-time workers	М	Aug 95	7.4
ires of unemployment	M	Aug 95	7.5
employees and self-employed)	A	Jun 95	7.8
ccupations and industry sectors)	А	Jun 95	7.8
(occupations and industry sectors)	A	Jun 95	7.9
ng (received by employees)	A	Jun 95	7.11
eekly hours of work		L 05	7.40
rt-time and second jobs) eekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Jun 95 Jun 95	7.12
yees (all and part-time) (new)	A	Jun 95	7.14
ions (ILO unemployment rates) (7.14)	A	Jun 95	7.15
bers and rates (ILO unemployment rates) (7.15)	16) A	Jun 95 Jun 95	7.16
nemployment (7.17)	A	Jun 95	7.18
undant (in 3 months prior to interview) (new)	A	Jun 95	7.19
ctive (by age group) (7.19) ctive	A	Jun 95	7.20
ncluding discouraged workers) (7.20) economic activity) (new)	A A	Jun 95 Jun 95	7.22 7.23
TES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
ligures aries	M	Aug 95 Aug 95	4.1
nnual series	A	Jun 94	199
had sector time series	м	Aug 95	41
ailed	A	Jun 94	199
ninent stoppages	А	Jun 94	199
oppage	м	Aug 95	4.1
or main industries	А	Jun 94	199
s 10 employees in recent	A	Jun 94	199
ustry	А	Jun 94	199
parisons	A	Dec 94	545
ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES			
programmes	M	Aug 95	8.1
programmes qualifications	IVI	Aug 95	0.2
vers	М	Aug 95	8.3
vers completing agreed training	M	Aug 95	8.4 8.5
ompleting agreed training	M	Aug 95 Aug 95	8.6
TFW/ET starts for England	~	1.105	0.7
young people leaving YT for England	Q	Jul 95	8.7
,	Q	Jul 95	8.8
qualifications of TFW/ET by their	0	Jul 95	8.9
qualifications of YT leavers by their	~	ou.co	010
cs for England and Wales	Q	Jul 95	8.10
SEEKERS			
placements into employment	М	Aug 95	A1
an burngion	0	hulor.	
ice by region and company	Q	Jul 95	A2 A3
nts by region	Q	Aug 95	A4
nts by region and company	Q	Aug 95	A5

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

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

# STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

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

# FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

# Earnings (Tables 5.1-5.9)

Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	0171 273 5571
New Earnings Survey (annual); ings and hours worked for gro (males and females, industrie: part-time and full-time); distri ings; composition of earnings;	levels of earn- ups of workers s, occupations, bution of earn- hours worked 01928 794903/4
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs	0171 273 5535
Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and	1.9-1.13)
Census of Employment	01928 792690
Employment and hours	01928 792563
Workforce in employment	01928 792563
Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)	01928 792825
Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-	-7.5) <b>0171 273 5585</b>
Qualifications	01142 593787
Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.	32-2.36) <b>0171 273 5530</b>
Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.	8)
Ansafone service Enquiries	0171 217 4905 0171 217 4310
Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages	01142 594216
Small Firms (DTI)	01142 597538
Trade union membership	01928 792825

Trade unions (density only)	0171 273 4882
Training (Tables 8.1-8.6)	
Enterprise programmes 'Training for work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticesbins'	01142 594027
Workforce training	01142 593489
Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of Unemployment ( <i>Tables 2.1-2.20</i> ) (claimant count)	0171 273 5530 0171 273 5532
Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) notified to Jobcentres	0171 273 5532
Youth Cohort Study	01142 594215
(Note: The table numbers quoted relate to tables on the preceding pages)	

# FOR ADVICE ON:

Research related to qua	alifications, skills and
training	
	01142 594027

Sources of labour market statistics 0171 273 5525

# FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

Nomis (the Central Statistical Office's on-line labour market statistics database) 0191 374 2468/2490

uantime Ltd (on-line and othe	er access of
abour Force Survey data)	
	0171 625 7111

Skills and Enterprise Network 01142 594075

# 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 0171 270 6363 if you have any problems.

# RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

The Department for Education and Employment carries out a considerable programme of research. The results of much of this research are published in the Research Series (RES), the Youth Cohort Series (YCS) and other research publications. Recent reports are listed below: four-page Research Briefs, providing summaries of each report, are also available.

# RES 51: Local Development Partnerships and Investments in People

P FIELD, J MOORE AND P DICKINSON, THE RESEARCH PARTNERSHIP AND J ELGAR AND P GRAY, OXFORD RESEARCH LTD

The report was carried out on behalf of the former Employment Department by The Research Partnership and Oxford Research Ltd as part of the Department's response to the introduction of the Single Regeneration Budget. It analyses six case study examples of investments in people made through local partnerships involved in a wide range of economic development activities. A separate chapter on each highlights the diversity of the partnership arrangements, objectives and key features. Positive human resource outcomes ranged from business support and mainstream vocational training to the development of innovative links with local employers and more qualitative aspects of individual personal development. The report explores the contribution that each made to a local economic development. A concluding chapter draws out the wider policy implications of the findings, highlighting the key role of such human resource development initiatives.

# RES 52: Comparison of Regulations on Part-time and Temporary Employment in Europe – A briefing paper

## (ED) S MARULLO, INCOME DATA SERVICES

This report was prepared in the context of EU negotiations on a Directive covering nonstandard employment contracts. It outlines the regulatory framework governing part-time and temporary work in the 15 member states of the European Union plus Norway as of June 1994. It also gives a snapshot of national labour markets and describes recent changes in policy and practice which aim to promote jobs, enhance working time flexibility and comply with European Court rulings on equality between full- and part-time staff.

# RES 53: The Cost-Effectiveness of Open and Flexible Learning for TECs.

D BEATON, ERNST AND YOUNG

In late 1994, Ernst and Young undertook case studies of three TECs which had significant experience of using open and flexible learning (OFL) modes of training provision. Their report identifies the cost of developing an OFL infrastructure, the 'hidden' costs to the TEC (eg. in staff time), and the cost-effectiveness of OFL when compared to other programmes of training. By showing the exact costs incurred by the three case study TECs, the research demonstrates that large savings in cost per client and cost per job outcome can be achieved through the use of OFL.

# RES 54: Individual Commitment to Learning: Further findings from the Individuals' Survey

N TREMLETT, A PARK AND D DUNDON-SMITH, SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING RESEARCH

This report describes the findings of secondary analysis work on the 'Individual Commitment to Learning: Individuals' Attitudes' survey, conducted in 1993, and previously published as RES 32, in July 1994. It examines selected topics from the survey in greater depth than was feasible in the original report. The topics are: 'advice, guidance and information', 'funding', 'client groups', 'urban and rural areas', 'basic skills' and 'public and private providers'. The impact of each of these on individuals' learning behaviour, motivation, attitudes and outcomes is explored.

RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS can be obtained FREE from: the Department for Education and Employment, Research Strategy Branch, room W441, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0114 2593932.

# YCS 31: Routes Beyond Compulsory Schooling; and YCS 32: Qualifications Between 16 and 18: a comparison of achievements of routes beyond compulsory schooling

JOAN PAYNE, POLICY STUDIES INSTITUTE

These two reports make use of the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS) to map out their progress and attainment of young people during their transition from school into he labour market. They record the recent increase in staying-on in full-time education at 16+, which affected all ability bands, and both vocational and academic courses. They document the widespread rise in achievement at 16+, which led to 80 per cent of young people reaching the equivalent of NVQ level 1, 56 per cent reaching level 2 and 30 per cent reaching level 3 by the time they were 18+, in 1993.

The reports cover: recent trends in post-16 routes; the type and duration of post-16 fulltime education, and the profile of students in different institutions; the decline in work-based training and the increased importance of Youth Training (YT); sex differences in training, post-16 education and achievement; drop-out from full-time education and switching between routes; and the qualifications gained on different routes and in different institutions.

They find that – after adjusting for differences in intake – schools and further education/tertiary colleges produce similar levels of achievement. A comparison of full-time education and work-based routes shows that education produces higher levels of achievement for those in the top ability band, and those attempting only the lowest level of qualification; but otherwise for those in the middle and lower ability bands apprenticeships and YT compare favourably with full-time education at age 18 – even though the life of many training schemes runs beyond this.