



# Labour Market Trends

incorporating Employment GAZETTE



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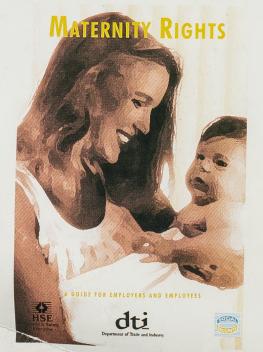
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DR. TIM HOLT DIRECTOR AND HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICAL SERVICE

## A LETTER TO READERS FROM DR TIM HOLT, DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE (CSO).

Welcome to the first issue of Labour Market Trends - incorporating Employment Gazette.

This new title results from the transfer of responsibility for labour market statistics from the former Employment Department to the Central Statistical Office in July. Labour Market Trends was chosen as a title as it provides a link with the CSOs  $existing \ series \ of \ publications - \textit{Social Trends}, \textit{Regional Trends} \ and \ \textit{Economic Trends}.$ 

The CSO has editorial responsibility for Labour Market Trends but does not expect to make radical changes to the content. In particular we shall continue to publish statistical and research features on employment-related subjects alongside the labour market data pages. We shall also continue to draw on the work of staff in a range of Government departments. Labour Market Trends will also contain brief summaries of new research and evaluation of employment policies from Government and

The new title will not, however, include news of policy developments in training, employment, health and safety and other aspects of the labour market. For this type of information, readers should turn to the free newspaper *Employment* News, published by the Department for Education and Employment - see page 396.

I recognise the vital importance of labour market information to the business and research community. The CSO has established a reputation for being impartial. Its purpose is to improve decision-making, stimulate research and inform debate within Government and the wider community by providing reliable and quality information. This role will expand following the CSO's merger with the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys on April 1, 1996 to form the Office for National Statistics (ONS). Labour Market Trends will play an important part in helping us to achieve the aims of the new organisation.

The second paragraph in the first issue of the  $\it Labour~Gazette$  in May 1893 stated:

With mere questions of opinion the Labour Gazette will not be concerned. The aim... is to provide a sound basis for the formation of opinions, and not to supply opinions'

I look forward to watching Labour Market Trends develop as a monthly journal which continues to follow that admirable objective

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### Labour Market Trends

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Labour Market Trends,
Central Statistical Office, Level 1,
Caxton House, Tothill Street,
London SW1H 9NF

Editorial Office 0171 273 6099

Managing Editor Editor Features Editor News Editor Design Janet Dougharty Barry Mortimer Simon Hinds Andrew Opie Zeta Image to Print Geoff Francis

Office Manager Labour Market Data Statistics enquiries Geoff Francis Kevin Argue Rob Locke See page S80

Advertising

Nick Sunderland 0171 490 3633

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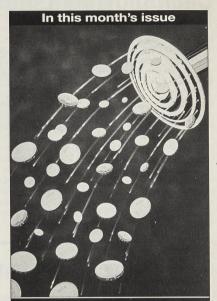
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Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

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### **Unemployment indicators move in tandem 9 in 10**

**ALTERNATIVE INDICATORS of** unemployment in the main industrial nations tend to move in tandem, suggests a new study from the US Bureau of Labor Statistics

The analysis covering ten major industrial countries is presented in the August 1995 edition of the Bureau's Monthly Labour Review. It looks at the years 1983 to 1993, spanning periods of both high and low unemployment, and updates an earlier article on the year 1989 (Monthly Labour Review, March 1993). New data relating to Australia and unified Germany are also introduced.

in the USA, called U-1 to U-7, illustrate a range of unemployment measures going from a very narrow to a very broad view. All are derived by adding or subtracting different population groups from the standard ILO unemployment rate (U-5) incorporated in the UK Labour Force Survey.

Indicators U-1 to U4 are narrow and focus on what the article describes as the 'more serious' types of unemployment - longterm, job-loss, and adult unemployment, as well as unemployment among seekers of full-time jobs. The last two

the U-5 concept by including two additional elements of labour under-utilisation: people working part-time for economic reasons, and discouraged workers.

In general, this latest study reinforces the findings of the earlier 1993 study but also presents several new findings. It shows that the general pattern in all of the countries studied is for all seven indicators to move in tandem.

 International unemployment indicators, 1983-93' by Constance Sorrentino. Monthly Labour Review, US Bureau of Labor Statistics, August 1995.

## **South West** unemployed have work experience

MORE THAN nine in ten claimant unemployed people in the South West have previous work experience to offer employers, a survey shows.

Of nearly 6,000 Jobcentre clients questioned in the South West earlier this year, some 92 per cent had previously been employed. Of these, one in four had held jobs lasting more than five years.

Unemployed people also have realistic wage expectations. Some 94 per cent of men questioned said they were willing to work for less than £300 per week, compared with gross average male weekly earnings in the South West in 1994 of £343.90. Ninety-five per cent of women were prepared to accept £240 per week, against the gross average weekly wage of £245.50.

Most commonly mentioned as barriers to employment were competition from other applicants and the lack of vacancies within travelling distance Over one in two respondents aged 50 and over perceived their age as an obstacle to finding work.

Only just over one in ten of those questioned cited difficulties with transportation as a barrier to work.

Over four in ten respondents thought that training would help them get back to work, and of these, 82 per cent wanted to obtain

More than seven in 10 respondents were using a Jobcentre in their search for

• The Untapped Resource:

from Zena Balcombe.

**Employment Service,** 

tel 0117 9456687

A profile of the unemployed in

the South West. Available free

**Employment Intelligence Unit.** 

South West Regional Office,

The Pithay, Bristol BS1 2NQ,

The survey questioned 5,920 Jobcentre clients in February this year and updates a similar study conducted in 1994. It was conducted by the Employment Service and subscribed to by three local Training and Enterprise Councils and by Gloucestershire County Council

> WHENEVER A genuine discontinuity has affected the coverage of the claimant count and led to a potential loss of comparability, Government statisticians have recalculated the most widely used monthly series backwards in order to keep their historical coverage consistent with the current criteria for claiming benefits. By so doing they have

The Employment Select Committee

of the House of Commons on 2 May

1995 heard oral evidence from the

Royal Statistical Society (RSS)

concerning its report, 'Working

Party on the Measurement of

Unemployment in the UK'.

Published in April, it was a useful

contribution to the unemployment

debate. The report recognised the

value of both official unemployment

measures: the monthly count of

people claiming unemployment-

related benefits and the quarterly

survey measure based on

International Labour Organisation

guidelines. But it also drew attention

to the difficulties inherent in any

measure of unemployment derived

from administrative sources and, in

the case of the claimant count, to

the effects which can result from

The Committee heard oral evidence

from the (former) Employment

Department on 6 June and later invited

it to comment on this aspect and, in

particular, on the Unemployment Unit's

list of 31 alleged 'changes' to the

claimant count. In response, the

Department sent the Committee a

memorandum (reproduced overleaf).

This memorandum was based on

advice and analysis by Government

statisticians following guidelines

published in the special feature

'Monthly unemployment statistics:

maintaining a consistent series'

(Employment Gazette, December

By David Fenwick and James

Denman, Labour Market Statistics

Group, Central Statistics Office.

changes to benefit rules.

preserved the statistical integrity of the claimant count and maintained its validity as a key labour market indicator.

change and consistency

This recasting approach, which uses known information about the number of people who were previously included in the count, is conceptually superior, and more accurate, than the alternative approach, which is sometimes suggested, of maintaining a consistent series using a measure of unemployment based on previous benefit rules. This alternative approach is fraught with measurement difficulties because any estimate of the number of people who would be claiming benefits today, were the old benefit system still in place, is based on assumptions about people's propensity to claim which are subject to wide margins of error. This large degree of uncertainty is to be found in the resulting estimates.

### Incapacity Benefit, and the Jobseeker's Allowance

In the autumn 1993 Budget, two further changes to the rules for benefit entitlement were

from April 1995, Sickness Benefit and Invalidity Benefit were replaced by the new Incapacity Benefit, which is restricted to people who satisfy a new and more objective medical test of their capacity for work; and

from April 1996, (subsequently changed to October 1996) Unemployment Benefit and unemployment-related Income Support will be merged into a single Jobseeker's Allowance, which will be available on a contributory basis for six months only, and thereafter will be income-based - the six month contributory entitlement will also apply to all new claims between April 1996 and October 1996.

Statisticians at the Central Statistical Office (CSO) have the task of assessing the overall numerical effects of these changes on the claimant count and International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure of unemployment and estimating any resulting 'statistical' discontinuity in the claimant measure requiring recasting of the backseries. A 'statistical' discontinuity occurs when a change in the rules governing the payment of unemploymentrelated benefits leads to a change in the numbers included in the claimant count but no corresponding change in their labour market status using the existing rules. It excludes any 'real' effect that the change might have in helping people take up employment or training opportunities. No 'statistical' discontinuity is associated with the ILO measure of unemployment because it is defined independently of the benefit system. Changes in the benefit system can, however, influence labour market behaviour and thereby affect whether or not people meet the ILO criteria. The II.O definition of unemployment is:

- those without a job at the time the survey was conducted and who:
- were available to start work in the next fortnight, and
- had actively looked for work in the last four weeks or
- had found a job and were waiting to start. If the new Incapacity Benefit (IB) medical test indicates that a person who was formerly regarded as 'economically inactive', because sick or disabled, is in fact capable of work, then their claim for IB will be disallowed. Thereafter, that person can only register a claim for unemployment-related benefits (and be counted as claimant unemployed) if they can demonstrate that they are available for, capable of, and actively seeking work - in other words. demonstrate a change in their labour market behaviour. Any such change in the labour market status of ex-IB claimants will eventually lead to a change in the numbers included in the claimant count (and the ILO measure).

However, the introduction of IB does not involve a change to the rules covering entitlement to unemployment-related benefits used to define the claimant count and does not, therefore, constitute a 'statistical' discontinuity requiring a recasting of the claimant count backseries Nevertheless, monitoring arrangements have been put in place to measure any 'real' changes in labour market status which affect both the claimant and ILO measures of unemployment

The introduction of the Jobseeker's Allowance (JSA), on the other hand, is a particularly complex issue. JSA involves a number of changes to the entitlement rules governing unemployment-related benefits some of which are likely to lead to a change in the numbers included in the count without any corresponding change in their labour market status using the present rules. Thus JSA will, in theory, require a recasting of the claimant count backseries. Arrangements have been put in place to measure, as far as is possible, the 'discontinuity' effect of JSA and statisticians will be considering the practical issues relating to the recasting of backseries. If in the event it proves impossible to measure the discontinuity effects of JSA with sufficient accuracy then the integrity of the count may be best protected by accepting a discontinuity in the series

 Copies of the Royal Statistical Society's 'Working Party on the Measurement of Unemployment in the UK' can be obtained free of charge from: the RSS, 12 Errol Street, London EC1Y 8LX, tel 0171 638 8998.

### **Gender discrimination persists**

WOMEN CONTINUE to suffer discrimination in the labour market despite 20 years of rapid change, concludes a report from the Institute for Employment Studies (IES).

While women's average earnings had risen to almost 80 per cent of those of men by 1994, occupational segregation has proved 'markedly resistant', the report says. The main barriers to women's equal participation can be divided into two broad categories: practical barriers such as access to affordable childcare: and cultural ones such as unease about women in positions of

Key changes in the past 20 years

- 71 per cent of women of working age were economically active in 1994 compared with 57 per cent in 1971. By 2006 this proportion is projected to reach
- 93 per cent of the total increase in women's employment was in part-time work: Of women with children under
- five, 43 per cent now work compared with only a quarter in
- The employment rate for married or cohabiting mothers has increased, but that for single mothers has declined from 47 per cent in the late 1970s to 42 per cent in the early 1990s.
- Rising levels of educational attainment have enabled women to gain increased access to professional and managerial occupations: however, they remain concentrated in the lower levels of organisations.

The report is based on a review of statistics and literature on women in the labour market over the past two decades. It draws on a range of government datasets including the Labour Force Survey, Census of Employment and the General Household

• Women and the Labour Market: Two decades of change and continuity. Institute of **Employment Studies report** 294.1995, ISBN 1-85184-221-7.

## **Employment News**

Employment News is a newspaper published by the Department for Education and

programmes, news from Training Enterprise Councils (TECs), other government departments, the European Community and professional bodies.

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## Changes to the coverage of the monthly count of claimant unemployment

THE FORMER Employment Department gave oral evidence concerning the monthly claimant unemployment count to the House of Commons Employment Committee on 6 June 1995. This was followed up with written evidence on the Unemployment Unit's "31 changes". What follows are extracts from that evidence which is published in the HMSO document, 'HC 411-ii', referred to at the end of this

THE MONTHLY count of claimant unemployment provides figures quickly, frequently and down to a very detailed local level. However, because it is a byproduct of the administrative system used for paying benefits, its coverage depends upon the conditions affecting the eligibility and propensity of individuals to claim. This means that the coverage of the count can change when there are changes to the benefit system.

In order to allow users to make meaningful comparisons with the past these changes, and others made for statistical reasons, are taken into account in the consistent, seasonally adjusted series. This series is published by the Department alongside the unadjusted total and is used by the Secretary of State to assess claimant unemployment levels and trends in his monthly statement. It is maintained to be consistent with the current rules of entitlement for unemployment-related benefits and is revised and recast backwards each time there is a significant change that has led to a discontinuity in the coverage of the statistics to make it once more consistent with current benefit rules

National figures are revised back to 1971 and regional figures back to 1974. Discontinuities remain in the data for smaller areas, for example, parliamentary constituencies and travel-to-work areas and the data are qualified accordingly.

Employment Department statisticians have identified nine such discontinuities which are relevant to the coverage of the claimant count and where the numerical effect is significant enough to lead to a loss of comparability over time if not allowed for in the consistent seasonally adjusted series. Of the remaining 22 listed by the Unemployment Unit, ten are discontinuities in principle but have a negligible effect; three are irrelevant because they are changes in administration which did not represent changes to the conditions affecting entitlement to unemployment-related benefits; nine are irrelevant for other reasons.

In coming to this view, Employment Department statisticians distinguish three types of discontinuity to the claimant count:

Type (A) - involves a change in rules (entitlement to benefit etc.) which affects the status of individuals in the monthly count, without changing their labour market status;

Type (B) - an administrative change that necessitates a change to the method of compiling the figures (for example, the move from a count of people registering at Jobcentres to a count of people claiming unemploymentrelated benefits necessitated by the introduction

Voluntary registration in October 1982); Type (C) – a purely statistical change (for

example, delaying the compilation of the figures by a further two weeks from March 1986 to reduce previous over-recording).

Annex A gives the 31 'changes' to the claimant count listed by the Unemployment Unit, and identifies which are discontinuities in principle (together with the type of discontinuity) and which are significant enough to have warranted a recasting of the claimant count to make it consistent with current benefit rules to enable comparisons over time.

In considering the list at Annex A, a distinction needs to be made between the 'discontinuity' effect of a change and the 'count' effect. The 'discontinuity effect' is the number of people who, as a result of a change cease to be included in the unemployment figures simply because they are no longer counted, rather than because of a change in their labour market status (or who, for similar reasons, become eligible to be included in the count). The 'count effect' of a change relates to the number of people who leave (or join) the count for whatever reason as a result of that change. It includes any 'real effect' the change might have in helping people to take up employment or training opportunities. Only the 'discontinuity' effect of a change is allowed for in the consistent, seasonally adjusted series.

• Further details of the principles involved in maintaining the consistent seasonally adjusted series can be found in the special feature 'Monthly unemployment statistics: maintaining a consistent series', Employment Gazette, December 1990.

The "31 changes" listed by the Unemployment Unit

Those in bold have been allowed for in the consistent seasonally adjusted series published by the former Employment

### 1. October 1979

Weekly attendance for registration purposes was replaced by fortnightly attendance. The change was made for operational reasons, and also to simplify signing arrangements for the unemployed. The estimated effect was to add about 20.000 to both the registrant count and the later claimant count. Discontinuity Type (B). Taken into account in the seasonally adjusted consistent series.

### 2. October 1979

Compensating downward adjustment to the published seasonally adjusted totals. (Estimated effect according to the Unemployment Unit = minus

It is wrong to count this as a second change because it was a direct consequence of the introduction of fortnightly attendance and is included in 1. above. Not relevant

### 3. February 1981

First published estimate of register effect of government employment and training schemes (Estimated effect according to Unit = minus 495,000

This was not a change in the unemployment figures. People on government training schemes have never been counted as unemployed under any government. Not relevant.

### 4. July - October 1981

Downward adjustment to seasonally adjusted figures to compensate for the effects on the count of emergency procedures to deal with Department of Health and Social Security (DHSS) industrial action (Estimated effect according to Unit = minus 20,000.) Temporary distortion, compensated for in the seasonally adjusted series. As a result of the DHSS strike which affected the flow of information between benefit and employment offices, the headline total was inflated from July 1981 to October 1981 by some 20,000 a month. This represented over-recording rather than any extra unemployment. In calculating the seasonally adjusted series, 20,000 was removed to allow sensible interpretation of trends to be made. It is unreasonable to count this adjustment as a downward effect since it was only countering a temporary upward distortion. Not relevant (only

### 5. November 1981

Introduction of the higher long-term rate of Supplementary Benefit for men aged 60 and over who had been on supplementary benefit for over one year. Older men, who mostly considered themselves to be retired, were no longer required to sign on as available for work in order to receive this benefit. The effect over the following 12 month period was to remove an estimated 37,000 men from both the registrant and claimant series. Discontinuity Type (A). Taken into account in the seasonally adjusted series.

Taxation of unemployment benefit. The rules for payment of benefit remained unchanged. Not relevant (only administrative).

Following the 'Rayner Review' of Payments of Benefits to Unemployed People (Report published March 1981), registration at Jobcentres became voluntary, removing the need for unemployed people to attend both a Jobcentre and an unemployment benefit office in order to receive benefits. As a consequence the count of registrants at Jobcentres could no longer provide a meaningful measure of unemployment because it would have underestimated the number looking for work. The basis of the monthly count was changed, therefore, from a clerical count of people registering for work at Jobcentres to a mainly computerised count of people claiming unemployment-related benefits at

Unemployment Benefit Offices (UBOs). This, at the time of the change, reduced the count by 190,000 as a result of three factors [improved accuracy (minus 78,000), exclusion of registrants not claiming benefits (minus 135,000), inclusion of the severely disabled (plus 23,000)]. Discontinuity Type (B). Taken into account in the seasonally adjusted series.

### 8. October 1982

The monthly practice of publishing the number of unemployed people seeking part-time work (less than 30 hours a week) was discontinued. As a consequence of the introduction of the claimant count the publication of separate figures for the numbers of non-claimants seeking part-time work had to be discontinued. This was not a discontinuity. People who fell into this category were never included in the unemployment total. Not relevant.

### 9. April 1983

Men aged 60 and over, and not entitled to benefit, were no longer required to sign on in order to receive national insurance credits. The ultimate effect was to reduce the count by

### 10. June 1983

Men aged 60 and over entitled to the long-term rate of supplementary benefit were no longer required to sign on in order to receive it. The ultimate effect was to reduce the count by 54.000.

Discontinuities numbered 9. and 10. should be regarded as one. These 1983 Budget provisions enabled older men, who mostly considered themselves to be retired, to receive benefits without needing to attend a UBO. Discontinuity Type (A). Both changes taken into account in the seasonally adjusted series.

### 11. June 1983

Figures from that date reflected the fact that since November 1980 school leavers were assumed to be in full-time education until the beginning of the following school term, and so were not entitled to claim benefit until September each year.

Discontinuity Type (A), but had no effect on the consistent seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment series because it already excluded school leavers Not relevant

### 12. October 1984

Eligibility for the Community Programme was limited to the claimant unemployed (Estimated effect according to Unemployment Unit = minus 29,000). This did not change eligibility to unemployment-

related benefits. By taking up Community Programme places, unemployed people changed their labour market status and were no longer unemployed. Not relevant.

### 13. July 1985

A reconciliation between the DHSS's and the **Northern Ireland Department for Economic** Development's records showed discrepancies in the figures for Northern Ireland. Corrective action resulted in the unadjusted figures being some 5,000 lower than would otherwise be the case. Discontinuity Type (C). Taken into account in the seasonally adjusted series.

### 14. July 1985

Payment of unemployment benefit in arrears (Claimants receive their benefit two weeks in arrears, rather than one week in arrears and one week in advance, as previously).

Purely an administrative change not affecting entitlement. Not relevant (only administrative).

### 15. March 1986

The compilation and publication of the unemployment figures was delayed by a further two weeks in order to correct for the previous over-recording of an estimated average of 50.000 records relating to people who had already ceased to be unemployed before the count date. Discontinuity Type (C). Taken into account in the seasonally adjusted series.

### 16. July 1986

Introduction of new unemployment rate, expressing the claimant unemployed as a percentage of the working population, consisting of employees, the self-employed, the unemployed and HM. Forces.

No effect on the unemployment total. The change provided additional information. Rates on the former basis continued to be made available. Not relevant.

### 17. October 1986

Abolition of the half and three-quarters rates of Unemployment Benefit for people with insufficient National Insurance contributions to qualify for the full rate. (Estimated effect according to Unit = minus.)

Discontinuity Type (A). Most of those losing benefit would continue signing on in order to be eligible for Supplementary Benefit or National Insurance (NI) credits. Effect overstated by Unemployment Unit. Not significant.

### 18. October 1986

Extension of the disqualification period for Unemployment Benefit (from six weeks to 13 weeks) for leaving a job voluntarily or because of dismissal through misconduct (Estimated effect according to Unit = minus 9.000).

Discontinuity Type (A). For similar reasons as in 17 above, will have had a negligible effect on the unemployment count. Effect overstated by Unemployment Unit. Not significant.

Introduction of the Restart programme in June 1986, and the new 'availability for work' tests for new claimants (Estimated effect according to Unit = minus 200,000 to minus 300,000.)

Purely an administrative change which left the rules for payment of benefit unchanged. Claimants available for work would not have been affected by the availability criteria. Not relevant (only administrative).

### 20. April 1988

Extension of the disqualification period for Unemployment Benefit (from 13 weeks to 26 weeks) for leaving a job voluntarily or because of dismissal through misconduct (Estimated effect according to Unit = minus 12000

Discontinuity Type (A). For similar reasons to 17. above, negligible effect. Effect overstated by Unemployment Unit. Not significant.

### 21. April 1988

Change in the definition of part-time working (from less than 30 hours a week to less than 24 hours) for the purposes of assessing part-timers' entitlement to Income Support

Discontinuity Type (A). Change affected only those claimants formerly working for between 24 to 30

hours per week, within the rules, and receiving Income Support. Effect overstated by Unemployment

### 22. July 1988

Introduction of new unemployment rate, expressing the claimant unemployed as a percentage of the workforce including people on work-related government training schemes.

No effect on the unemployment total. The inclusion in the workforce of people on government training schemes is consistent with ILO quidelines Unemployment rates based on the pre-July 1986 narrow basis continued to be published. Not relevant

### 23. September 1988

As a result of Section 4 of the 1988 Social Security Act, 16 and 17-year-olds were no longer entitled to unemployment-related benefits. This change coincided with the guaranteed offer of a Youth Training Scheme (YTS) place for all 16 and 17year-olds which removed the need for these young people to sign on as unemployed to receive benefits. The estimated effect was to remove 90,000 under 18-year-olds from the headline total, and 40,000 from the then consistent, seasonally adjusted series. For ease of interpretation, the coverage of the consistent series was, thereafter, restricted to claimants aged 18 and over. Discontinuity Types (A) and (C). Taken into account in the seasonally adjusted series.

### 24. October 1988

Section 6 of the 1988 Act amended the contribution conditions for short-term benefits. To be entitled to UB a person must have paid sufficient NI contributions in the last two financial years rather than in any two years as previously (Estimated effect according to Unit = minus 38,000).

Discontinuity Type (A). Only a small proportion of those previously entitled to UB, but not entitled to Income Support (IS), affected. Effect overstated by Unemployment Unit. Not significant.

### 25. October 1988

Section 7 of the 1988 Act lowered the age limit for the abatement of UB to occupational pensioners from 60 to 55. (Estimated effect according to Unit =

Discontinuity Type (A). Only those claimants aged 55 to 60. eligible for UB but not IS, would be affected. Effect overstated by Unemployment Unit. Not significant

### 26. July 1989

The conditions of the Redundant Mineworkers Payment Scheme were changed to enable men covered by the scheme, most of whom considered themselves to have retired, to no longer need to sign on as unemployed and available for work. It is estimated that the count was lowered by 15.500 as a result of this change, Discontinuity Type (A). Taken into account in the seasonally adjusted series.

### 27. October 1989

Sections 7 and 13 of the 1989 Social Security Act make it a condition that to receive benefit as unemployed claimants must be able to prove they are actively seeking work.

All claimants who were looking for work (i.e. economically active) were unaffected by the introduction of these rules. However because it led to some people leaving the count, it did constitute at least in principle, a discontinuity Type (A). Effect overstated by Unemployment Unit. Not significant.

### 28 October 1989

The 1989 Social Security Act introduced the idea of a permitted period after which the level of remuneration will not be good cause for claimants to refuse an employment opportunity. (Estimated effect according to Unit = minus 50.000.)

The vast majority of people who leave the count because of this measure will do so to go into employment. Any other effects are a discontinuity Type (A) but will be small as disallowed claimants can claim reduced rate IS. Effect overstated by Unemployment Unit. Not significant.

### 29. October 1989

The 1989 Act tightened the conditions for re-qualifying for UB so that a person must work for 13 weeks within a 26 week period to re-qualify for UB. (Estimated effect according to Unemployment Unit = minus 350.)

• At the time this evidence was submitted to the Employment Select Committee, Michael Portillo was the Secretary of State of the Employment Department and Phillip Oppenheim was a Parliamentary Under Secretary of State. This department, and

In principle a discontinuity Type (A) but effect was negligible as vast majority of people affected would qualify for other unemployment-related benefits. Effect overstated by Unemployment Unit. Not

### 30. December 1989

weekly earnings limit of £43 above which UB will not be payable. A full extent normal disregard rule of £12 per week was also introduced to allow people to claim whilst earning less than £12 per week. (Estimated effect according to Unit = minus 30,000.) The effect of these two changes, in opposite directions, is negligible as the vast majority of people affected can claim other unemploymentrelated benefits. In principle, a discontinuity Type (A). Effect overstated by Unemployment Unit. Not

most of its responsibilities, is now part of

the Department for Education and

Employment. The compilation and

publication of unemployment statistics is

the responsibility of the Central Statistical

The 'full extent normal' rule amended to introduce a

### 31. February 1994

The system for administering benefits in Northern Ireland was fully integrated into the computerised National Unemployment Benefit System (NUBS) used throughout the rest of the United Kingdom, This caused a downward revision of around 1.500.

Discontinuity Type (C). This change was made on statistical grounds to remove over-recording which existed in the previous Northern Ireland system caused by processing delays and the duplication of claimant records. The system in Northern Ireland is now the same as the one which has been operating throughout the rest of the UK since 1986. Taken into account in the seasonally adjusted consistent series.

• Further details concerning the compilation of unemployment statistics will be discussed in a forthcoming special feature, 'The Unemployment Statistics: Changes from 1881 to the Present Day', in Labour Market Trends.

### Minutes of evidence submitted to the (former) **Employment Committee is available from** Her Majesty's Stationery Office

'Employment Committee, Unemployment and Employment Statistics, Minutes of Evidence, Tuesday 2 May 1995, House of Commons, Session 1994-95, Royal Statistical Society, Professor David Bartholomew and Professor Peter Moore'; London: HMSO; £5.10; 411-i.

'Employment Committee, Unemployment and Employment Statistics, Minutes of Evidence, Tuesday 6 June 1995, Employment Department, Hon Phillip Oppenheim and Mr Peter Stibbard'; London: HMSO; £6.80; HC 411-ii.

## **New initiative prepares** graduates for work

Employers want graduates who have a strong academic grounding to also have workplace skills that they can immediately and effectively use in the workplace. An initiative by the former Employment Department has sought to encourage this and has impacted on half the major institutions and 250,000 students.

By the Department for Education and Employment's Further and Higher Education

**EMPLOYERS ARE not getting** as much as they want out of the graduates they recruit. This is according to research carried out between 1991 and 1994 by the Quality in Higher **Education Project based at** The University of Central England in Birmingham.

The former Employment Department was one of the research's sponsors. This research suggests that employers would like graduates' workplace skills to be assessed but recognise that many academics may lack the necessary experience and skills to do this.

Employers are broadly satisfied with graduates. But a major complaint is communication and interpersonal skills. They are concerned about graduates' ability to write and speak in different styles for different audiences and their apparent lack of sensitivity to non-graduates. Time management, planning and the ability to summarise key issues are also

Ideally, graduates should be ready to be effective at work in a very short time. They want graduates to be able to cope with change and assist in the process of change in their organisation.

Employers, according to the research, do not want to interfere in higher education but do want to 'fine tune' the university experience to meet the particular needs of the world of work.

Academics, on the other hand, do not want employer demands to compromise the coherence of the educational experience. Employers recognise this and want to maintain standards and 'academic activities.

The former Employment Department (now the Department for Education and Employment) rose to this challenge through the Enterprise in Higher Education (EHE) initiative. The initiative sought to encourage such institutions to work with students and employers to bring about change Institutions could receive up to £1 million over five years in an annual rolling programme of competitive bids

The institutions' task was to bring about permanent, identifiable and beneficial change which would continue after direct funding ceased. Each institution produced their own proposals but were expected to develop their staff and curriculum and to define a strategy for continuation and embedding of the principles throughout the institutions. The main aim was to

who were better prepared for working life. In the short-term graduates finding work would be able to 'hit the ground running'. In the long-term, the initiative focuses graduates on changing their careers and engaging in lifelong learning to change their

Research indicates the initiative is working. In a 1991 survey, teaching staff said that their professional development under EHE was more relevant to them than other staff development. EHE is also impacting on curricula, teaching methods and assessment procedures, according to independent evaluations by the Tavistock Institute and Segal Ouince Wicksteed.

The Segal evaluation states that EHE was promoting the concept and practice of enterprise education, creating a pool of expertise able to develop and adapt enterprise activities to the external environment, strengthening links between employers and higher educational institutes, promoting staff development in institutions. and increasing student input into the teaching agenda

Those curricula affected have an aim to improve opportunities for work-related learning and now seek to develop skills such as:

- problem solving:
- presentation and negotiation skills: written communication:
- numeracy and computer literacy;
- working with others:
- self-awareness and confidence;
- initiative and creativity and assessing work and achieving

EHE is developing students' conceptual understanding so that they can use it to apply to new contexts. Students are being encouraged to be self-evaluative and take greater responsibility for their learning and development.

### Employer partnership

Employers have contributed over £88 million (mostly in kind) to EHEs. Partnership with higher education based on shared values. common understanding and mutual benefit has made their involvement extensive. Employers can exercise influence through membership of

committees that shape the strategy and the content of curricula.

Activities they have been involved in include:

- advising on course
- development; • involvement in course review;
- teaching and tutoring; work-shadowing;
- the design and implementation of assessment and profiling;
- staff development • attachments to
- Faculty/Department, and
- projects and work-placements.

### Student enterprise

Student unions are increasingly supporting EHE-related educational development for their members. Students have benefited through receiving funding for their own projects such as small business initiatives, radio stations, and work in the community and with schools

Students have operated peer mentoring and supplemental instruction schemes that involved them in supporting curriculum delivery. Some projects enabled students to create training programmes for their course representatives.

Evaluation is a key part of the Enterprise agenda. All participating institutions have a contractual commitment to provide an evaluative overview of the whole five years of the project. Independent reviews and evaluations by teachers are part of the process. National networking supported by the Department helps to promote the lessons learned and encourages feedback.

DFEE will seek to influence those institutions not vet reached by EHE by more limited methods. One method is Discipline Networks, which aim to promote enterprise activity among academic staff. Another is Twinning Projects, which encourage synergetic relationships between EHE institutions and non-EHE institutions through mutually agreed enterprise activities

EHE is a long-term project and is best judged against long-term goals. Its success will be discerned in enduring, embedded and employment-friendly changes in the purposes and practices of institutions of higher education.



UNDERGRADUATES NEED practical as well as intellectual training.

### INTER-TEC comparisons 1994/1995

Reproduced opposite is **English and Welsh TECs** Work and Investors in

the latest table comparing the relative performance of the 82 in delivering the Department for Education and Employment's main programmes - Youth Training, Training for

**ENQUIRY POINTS: Operational Performance** Division **Department for Education** and Employment Performance Indicators Unit Level 3 Department for Education and Employment Moorfoot Sheffield S1 4PQ Tel: 0114 2593259 (policy) 0114 2594849 (figures)

> The Welsh Office TFM4 Cathays Park Cardiff CF1 3NQ Tel: 01222 825111

### Notes to tables

- The information relates to the operational year 1994/95, which ended on March 26, 1995
- In all cases, the average given is the true arithmetic mean
- Information relating to YT and Training for Work excludes special funding and activity linked to the coal industry and Swan Hunter redundancies.
- The percentage improvement columns consistently show favourable changes with positive (ie no prefix) signs and deteriorations with negative (-)

### TEC achievements

The success of many Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) in raising their standards was shown in the Inter-TEC Comparison (ITC) table of performance published on September 14, 1995. Together with information from trainee follow-up surveys, these figures confirm an overall improvement in TEC performance For example

- TECs have hit their target for Britain's Investors in People initiative.
- The average Youth Training Guarantee position has significantly improved compared with last year.
- For most YT and Training for Work (TfW) indicators the difference between the highest and the lowest performances has narrowed. (Over 77,000 people got a job in 1994/95 after TfW training in England).
- The cost per output point for YT in England has fallen from £2,751 to £2,156 and for Training for Work from £1,443 to £966.

The figures allow the public to compare the results from their local TEC with both the national average and other TECs in the area. They are one aspect of the local accountability of TECs and complement TECs' annual report and statement of accounts and published monthly performance

### Background

The Department for Education and Employment regularly publishes two sets of programme performance figures. The Inter-TEC comparison (ITC) tables and tables in section 8 of the labour market data pages of Labour Market Trends showing data from the Youth Training (YT) and Training for Work (TfW) national follow-up surveys. Both sets of tables use measures which appear to be similar, but can show different pictures of programme performance.

There are important differences in the sources of the figures, the definitions and terminology used, and in the way figures are

The figures used in the ITCs are obtained from management information provided by each TEC under the terms of the TEC Operating Agreement. The followup surveys collect data by postal questionnaire six months after trainees leave and rely solely on trainee responses.

### **Definitions**

The ITCs count full NVQs and job/education/training outcomes which are achieved up to or at 13 weeks after a trainee leaves a programme. The follow-up surveys count all full qualifications and credits towards qualifications and outcomes are measured at a different time (six months after leaving) to the ITCs.

### Calculations

The follow-up results use a standard statistical approach in calculating the percentage of leavers with a particular outcome. i.e. those who did not respond to the survey are excluded from the denominator, as are those who responded but whose outcome is not known - because they did not answer that particular question.

For ITCs, those whose outcome is not known – for example if the TEC could not trace them after they left - are included in the denominator - because although their outcome may not be known. the fact that they left is. This has the effect of decreasing the performance rate in comparison with the follow-up survey.

As well as these differences between the two sets of figures, there is one definitional issue common to both the ITCs and the follow-up results published to date. They both count as leavers some trainees who are not final leavers, but are merely transferring between providers as part of their planned stay on the programme. This means that both the ITCs and the follow-up results understate programme performance.

The differences in calculation and definitions mean that the ITCs understate success rates. The most recent information from the follow-up survey shows that 63 per cent of those completing a YT course gained a full qualification, compared with 62 per cent for the equivalent period the year before. The latest figures from the followup survey show that 37 per cent of Training for Work leavers got a job (up from 35 per cent the previous year) and 42 per cent a positive outcome (the same as the previous

Although understating success rates, the ITCs have shown much greater vear-on-vear improvement than the follow-up results. This is because of the differences in calculation and because TECs have had an increasing incentive to uncover and report outcomes, and have therefore improved their systems for doing so.

The main strength of the ITCs is their usefulness in measuring differences in performance between TECs in the same year. The main strengths of the followup results are their consistency over time and their independence from funding or other factors which affect TEC recording.

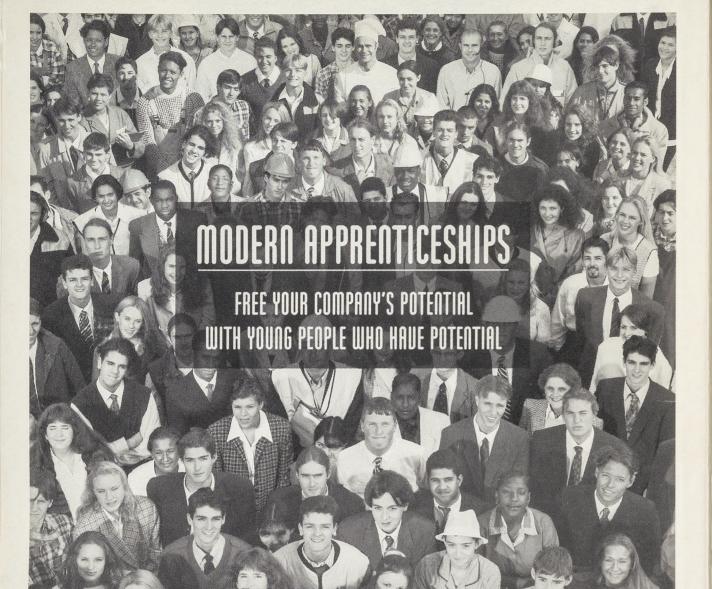
### **INTER-TEC** comparison table 1994/1995

	Youth Training cost per output point	Percentage improvement from 1993/94	Youth Training NVQs per 100 leavers	Percentage improvement from 1993/94	Training for Work cost per output point	Percentage improvement from 1993/94	Training for Work NVQs per 100 leavers	Percentage improvement from 1993/94	Training for Work positive outcomes per 100 leavers	(Positive Outcomes leavers having jobs) <sup>c</sup>	Percentage improvement from 1993/94 (positive outcomes per 100 leavers)	Youth Training guarantee <sup>f</sup>	Percentage improvement from 1993/94 <sup>c</sup>	Investors in People Commit- ments (large companies) as % of target c	Investors in People achieve-ments as % of locally agreed target c
AZTEC Barnsley and Doncaster TEC <sup>a</sup> Bedfordshire TEC Birmingham TEC <sup>ab</sup> Bolton Bury TEC Bradford & District TEC <sup>a</sup> Calderdale & Kirklees TEC <sup>a</sup> CambsTEC (Central and South	2,360 1,797 2,885 1,632 1,945 2,127 2,149	33 20 14 39 17 22 23	36.66 47.15 36.24 60.51 39.90 58.51 43.90	38 -7 17 26 -15 -5 18	986 959 966 797 839 1,274 1,021	39 20 23 13 35 12 36	66.28 33.07 68.49 65.11 29.39 40.76 51.81	207 -24 40 -9 10 7 25	22.91 30.31 15.21 32.14 31.90 24.33 25.17	21.46 24.06 15.13 31.30 31.33 24.33 19.90	22 55 10 22 67 16 36	0.00 0.00 0.04 0.19 0.00 0.00	d d 99 69 0 d 97	102.9 146.2 107.8 81.7 100.0 100.0 105.1	138.6 122.4 117.5 40.0 132.3 103.3 110.0
Cambridgeshire) Central England TEC CENTEC (Central London)	2,469 2,015 2,668	25 30 21	41.12 34.74 39.18	17 -4 21	627 700 1,253	51 25 18	77.28 36.65 36.43	26 33 52	35.29 38.55 22.94	32.25 37.24 16.14	119 7 -4	0.00 0.13 0.64	d 96 95	85.0 115.4 128.8	151.9 106.3 148.8
CEWTEC (Chester, Ellesmere Port and Wirral) and Warwickshire TEC County Durham TEC Cumbria TEC Devon & Cornwall TEC and Dorset TEC budley TEC ELTEC (East Lancashire) bessex TEC and Gloucestershire TEC and Greater Pottingham TEC Greater Pottingham TEC Greater Pottingham TEC Gwent TEC Hawyshire TEC Hawyshire TEC Hawyshire TEC Hawyshire TEC Wirral and Worcester) and England TEC (Cytordshire) and Hertfordshire TEC and Worth Cent TEC and Lancashire Area West) Leeds TEC Leicestershire TEC Lincolnshire TEC Manchester TEC Manchester TEC Mersey side TEC Method Standard TEC Million Keynes & North Bucks	2,052 2,595 1,928 1,797 2,575 2,254 1,786 2,009 2,627 2,646 2,287 7,77 1,873 2,344 1,930 2,407 1,775 1,507 2,173 2,240 1,507 2,240 2,173 2,173 2,240 2,175 2,173 2,240 2,175 2,173 2,240 2,175 2,175 2,240 2,175 2	28 20 29 14 14 128 1 28 25 34 6 6 12 17 17 19 21 15 16 20 20 20 20 21 21 21 22 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	52.64 38.03 56.57 50.76 62.94 43.00 54.87 44.69 49.52 38.40 41.93 38.73 42.86 39.02 59.13 52.48 48.06 48.06 48.07 46.02 34.70 48.47 41.82 39.93	36 36 9 4 4 19 23 -1 35 -1 32 -18 -6 23 22 6 31 13 -3 -3 -3 -2 6 18 -1 19 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1 -1	1,032 1,183 927 1,260 898 887 887 832 681 762 959 997 1,07 1,07 1,07 1,07 1,07 1,03 862 1,03 862 1,349 1,349 1,153 1,348	23 38 23 23 23 30 44 44 33 61 38 45 47 24 28 44 41 22 25 32 21 22 21 25 37 30 39 39 40 40 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	42.50 42.63 34.54 40.76 63.76 66.58 48.60 46.14 35.33 63.10 33.117 37.37 37.39 38.88 37.20 44.015 36.24 44.03 37.97 38.38 37.20 44.015 38.72 45.15 36.24 48.03 37.97 38.71 47.63 38.71 38.71 47.63 38.71 38.	28 42 -3 -13 21 82 35 58 74 29 -1 15 44 23 -22 10 10 10 2 42 40 0 9 -14 41	29.66 21.22 33.61 24.64 21.87 35.14 32.18 54.66 39.72 25.71 30.14 41.04 41.04 41.04 41.04 27.25 33.07 26.32 20.36 33.40 27.25 36.30 47.02 20.36 20.37 47.02 20.36 20.37 47.02 20.36 20.37 47.02 20.36 20.37 47.02 20.36 20.37	28.26 17.90 33.61 24.64 20.71 30.60 31.30 53.65 39.61 23.45 28.44 23.25 15.60 31.44 23.25 15.60 25.74 25.61 17.54 33.40 23.69 36.30	28 32 7 52 -5 141 48 62 229 228 44 55 74 19 61 32 41 61 33 8 34 41 61 38 34 41 61 38 34 41 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61 61	0.61 0.00 0.27 0.50 0.02 0.08 0.00 0.02 0.00 0.00 0.00 1.00 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.35 0.00	65 d 87 84 99 91 d -23 95 d e 94 d 55 99 67 91 d 55 99 67 91 d 55 99 67 91 95 67 91 95 95 96 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97	64.3 39.0 102.4 103.6 102.0 103.6 102.6 105.4 102.6 108.0 103.8 110.8 119.6 21.1 117.8 98.0 127.8 102.4 101.5 102.4 103.9 107.7 71.3 104.1 100.0 12.1	92.6 253.0 103.3 123.2 108.3 100.0 115.4 111.1 108.7 113.4 114.4 139.8 124.5 125.3 107.1 100.0 144.9 102.1 143.6 125.3 107.1 100.0 144.9 102.1 147.8 113.9 102.1 147.8 113.9 102.1 147.8 113.9
Chamber of Commerce, Training & Enterprise Norfolk and Waveney TEC NORMIDTEC (North & Mid Cheshire) North Derbyshire TEC North East Wales TEC North London TEC <sup>D</sup> North Nottinghamshire TEC North West London TEC North Yorkshire TEC	2,051 2,372 2,213 2,025 2,237 1,753 2,062 2,147 2,036	10 16 15 23 28 45 22 19 25	76.08 42.40 42.27 49.77 55.39 54.81 50.78 43.05 44.83	26 31 -6 21 44 94 28 -16 10	972 905 1,067 825 1,138 684 990 1,148 875	24 43 19 37 19 46 25 48 12	68.42 57.78 38.78 29.43 39.03 76.04 35.99 30.77 38.76	23 72 6 -8 8 55 34 134 22	27.78 30.51 24.92 33.29 35.25 55.92 33.43 25.05 29.27	26.06 30.51 23.39 32.33 32.63 42.54 33.23 22.90 28.04	45 72 0 48 -4 185 8 5	0.37 0.32 0.25 0.04 3.95 0.30 0.10 0.00	86 86 84 94 71 96 96 <i>d</i>	100.0 66.7 100.0 107.4 18.8 105.7 102.4 113.3 103.7	128.6 146.2 100.0 113.3 / 194.6 108.4 123.3 113.0
Northamptonshire Chamber of Commerce, Training & Enterprise <sup>a</sup> Northumberland TEC <sup>ab</sup> Oldham TEC Powys TEC UJALITEC (St Helens) Rochada TEC Rotherham TEC Sandwell TEC <sup>a</sup> Sheffield TEC Shropshire TEC SU-OTEC <sup>a</sup> South TEC South Glamorgan TEC South Thames TEC <sup>a</sup> South A East Cheshire TEC <sup>ab</sup> South & East Cheshire TEC <sup>ab</sup>	2,469 2,208 1,935 2,331 2,004 2,164 1,862 1,982 2,077 2,480 2,350 2,097 4,134 2,533	19 25 34 25 27 13 7 20 14 18 31 -1 15 32 19	42.23 66.63 44.93 45.59 42.56 47.90 42.74 46.62 47.58 47.78 36.87 39.99 45.12 25.57 46.15	15 7 19 39 7 -6 -32 -8 -17 -11 10 0 10 32 -2	794 826 760 1,549 889 1,135 852 787 1,138 912 984 1,019 1,518 1,158 766	23 36 19 -36 32 21 47 41 32 38 42 29 -5 33 32	51.24 69.11 29.90 20.75 51.39 33.63 38.77 29.53 75.23 75.23 39.90 50.84 36.17	-20 48 -24 -22 43 16 -14 -0 -27 -15 35 47 33 2 41	26.94 44.15 29.35 33.21 25.70 25.33 31.89 41.18 24.81 34.98 28.48 22.53 20.47 28.53 47.23	24.67 43.58 29.11 34.72 25.70 24.63 31.89 41.18 23.85 33.08 19.63 19.75 19.50 21.77 47.23	29 37 19 8 26 3 71 47 5 22 8 21 -15 2 43	0.26 0.86 0.00 3.27 0.30 0.00 0.34 0.16 0.00 0.04 0.00 0.00 1.19 0.00	86 84 d 53 62 d 20 83 d 98 d d 58 d	103.1 100.0 100.0 20.0 110.0 100.0 100.0 102.9 109.1 100.0 106.0 100.0 20.0 111.7 104.3	177.3 118.8 137.8 / 130.8 142.9 151.2 14.3 157.7 100.0 / 101.0 100.0 / 120.7 183.5
Southern Derbyshire Chamber of Commerce, Training and Enterprise Staffordshire TEC <sup>a</sup> Stockport and High Peak TEC <sup>a</sup> Suffolk TEC <sup>ab</sup> Sunderland City TEC Surrey TEC	2,070 1,952 2,239 2,344 2,131 2,409	12 15 10 36 12	55.59 48.51 43.21 57.16 44.55 43.87	-6 0 4 35 -10 -7	930 911 990 966 1,347 757	35 39 14 31 17 36	23.99 30.42 37.80 31.94, 38.72 57.35	15 11 12 47 9 33	41.62 37.41 29.61 31.11 21.83 25.04	41.62 31.58 29.61 30.18 21.51 24.34	8 47 19 41 -7 75	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.07 0.28	d d d d 94 94	107.8 127.0 105.3 114.0 115.0 107.7	62.1 66.7 127.0 129.5 115.0 118.2
Sussex Chamber of Commerce, Training & Enterprise TARGED North West Wales TEC Teesside TEC <sup>0</sup> Thames Valley Enterprise Tyneside TEC <sup>2</sup> Wakefield TEC <sup>0</sup> Wakefield TEC WESTEC WESTEC West London TEC West Wales TEC Wight Training and Enterprise <sup>2</sup> Wiltshire TEC Wolverhampton TEC	2,483 2,124 1,894 2,167 1,975 1,772 1,873 2,414 2,304 2,517 2,834 2,385 2,199	10 26 28 21 28 24 30 7 15 5 14 9 25	39.60 41.54 63.08 42.62 52.35 41.77 46.25 41.35 55.61 54.37 46.93 42.48 42.99	-13 5 68 -12 4 15 6 3 4 63 7 22 21	1,162 2,017 840 987 1,030 823 768 1,090 1,198 1,457 1,201 819 867	20 -0 47 29 45 45 45 24 33 0 17 49 33	37.23 30.00 44.68 33.18 46.92 33.72 51.86 53.09 32.32 52.90 23.03 65.27 50.16	-12 16 37 -12 7 -17 -52 49 6 55 20 124 29	31.69 21.20 49.39 28.85 23.48 37.25 26.90 23.38 19.92 37.48 26.03 22.60 30.43	29.88 18.35 35.09 22.15 22.59 35.07 26.90 20.73 17.61 35.10 26.03 16.43 30.43	30 24 52 92 17 84 157 43 26 50 -5 17 42	0.12 3.60 0.16 0.23 0.49 0.00 0.06 0.23 0.00 1.59 0.14 0.04 0.33	98 73 95 88 86 <i>d</i> 91 90 <i>d</i> 65 98 99 77	130.4 16.7 100.0 110.7 100.0 100.0 100.0 101.2 107.0 25.7 150.0 105.9 106.9	161.4 / 100.0 123.6 111.5 102.4 30.8 105.6 133.6 / 182.6 100.0 100.0
England average Average (England & Wales)	2,156 2,162	22 22	46.09 46.07	9 10	966 987	33 32	43.30 43.10	18 19	29.60 29.63	27.20 27.10	34 34	0.14 0.25	94 91	101.9	129.9

b Denotes Funding Pflot TEC.
 c Column change from last year's published table

e Denotes deterioration from zero (YT Guarantee).

f Number of people due an immediate offer per 1,000 of client group.
 / Not applicable to TECs in Wales.



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Title (Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss)	11, CV37 7111. Minicom 0345 7/ 22 44 V	Initials	Surname	DEPARTMENT
Job Title	Company Address			FOR EDUCATION
Postsodo	Talankana		D	AND EMPLOYMENT



## Patterns of pay: results of the 1995 **New Earnings Survey**

### **Key findings**

- In April 1995 the average gross weekly pay of all full-time adults in Great Britain was £336.
- Between April 1994 and April 1995. average earnings increased by 3.1 per cent. The increase for both full and part-time combined was 3.6 per cent, quite close to the increase recorded by the monthly Average Earnings Index.
- Full-time employees worked on average just over 40 hours per week including paid overtime.
- Average weekly pay of women was just over 72 per cent of that for men: for average hourly earnings excluding overtime it was 79.6 per cent.
- · Overtime, incentive pay and shift premia accounted for 11 per cent of all employees' gross weekly earnings, the same as the past three years.
- 10 per cent of employees earned less than £160 per week, while 10 per cent of employees earned more than £542.
- The industrial sector with the highest average earnings was mining and quarrying (£444 per week). Agriculture had the largest increase in the year to April 1995 (7.0 per cent).
- Managers and administrators were the occupational group with the highest average weekly earnings (£491). Craft and related occupations had the highest increase in the year to April 1995 (4.8 per cent), while personal and protective service occupations experienced a fall in average weekly earnings in the year to April 1995 (-0.7 per cent).
- Regionally, the South East has by far the highest average earnings (£389 per week in April 1995), while the North has the lowest average earnings (£299 per week in April 1995). The North also experienced the smallest increase in average earnings (0.9 per cent), with the largest increase occurring in the East Midlands (4.4 per cent).
- Average earnings climb with age to reach a maximum in the 40-49 age group (£378 per week).



Photo: John Sturrock/NETWORK

The first results of the 1995 New Earnings Survey, the Central Statistical Office's annual April survey of full-time earnings, have now been published. This article describes some of the main findings1

By Michael Payne, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office.

### Introduction

THE NEW Earnings Survey (NES) has been held each April since 1970, and is the only source of national information on:

- the levels of earnings separately for manual and non-manual workers and for men and women (the NES also gives information on the growth in earnings, which can be compared with other sources):
- the make-up of total earnings split between basic pay and other compo-
- the distribution of the earnings of individual employees - the extent to which they are dispersed around the average;
- averages and distributions of hours worked - in total and on overtime.

The first few sections of this article present some results of the 1995 NES for fulltime employees on adult rates of pay whose earnings were not affected by

While the overall averages, make-up and distribution of earnings are of interest, they can hide wide variations between different, industries, occupations, regions, and age-groups. The concluding sections give summary analyses of each of these factors.

### Average levels of pay and hours

Table 1 and figure 1 show that average gross weekly earnings (including overtime) of all full-time employees on adult rates working a full week in April 1994 was £336. The gap between earnings in nonmanual and manual occupations has grown gradually over the years so that average manual earnings (£272 per week) are now about 73 per cent of non-manual (£372).

The average working week, for those full-time employees for whom weekly

Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence	Men	Men				Men and women			
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
Average gross weekly earnings (£)	291	443	375	188	288	270	272	372	336
increase since April 1994 (per cent)	4.0	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.8	3.1	3.1
Average gross hourly earnings									
including overtime pay and hours (£)	6.44	11.33	8.91	4.64	7.76	7.15	6.13	9.72	8.31
increase since April 1994 (per cent)	2.2	3.6	3.3	2.4	4.2	3.7	2.1	4.0	3.4
Average gross hourly earnings									
excluding overtime pay and hours (£)	6.25	11.36	8.97	4.55	7.75	7.14	5.94	9.72	8.32
increase since April 1994 (per cent)	2.0	3.6	3.4	2.3	4.2	3.7	1.9	4.1	3.5
Average total weekly hours	45.2	39.0	41.9	40.2	37.0	37.6	44.3	38.1	40.3
change since April 1994 (hours)	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.2
Average weekly overtime hours	5.7	1.2	3.3	2.0	0.6	0.9	5.0	0.9	2.4
change since April 1994 (hours)	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.0

hours were reported, was 40.3 hours, of which 2.4 consisted of paid overtime (the NES does not measure unpaid overtime). Manual employees worked on average almost 44 hours per week, non-manual employees 38 hours (about two-thirds of this difference is due to overtime).

Average gross hourly earnings, including overtime, was £8.31 overall (£8.32 excluding overtime). Non-manual employees averaged £9.72 per hour, manuals £6.13 (or £5.94 excluding overtime).

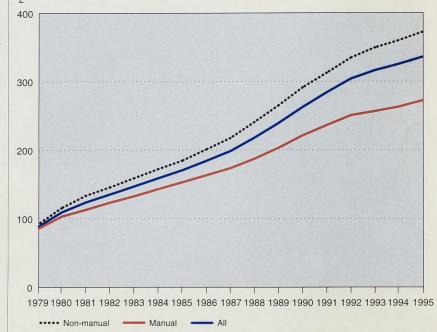
### Growth of average earnings

As can also be seen from *table 1*, average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees increased overall by 3.1 per cent in the year to April 1995. The highest increases were for manual workers (3.8 per cent) and for men (3.2 per cent). This reverses the pattern over the previous six years. The average full-time working week (including overtime) was fractionally longer in April 1995 than in April 1994.

Average *hourly* earnings rose a little faster than weekly earnings: 3.4 per cent including overtime, and 3.5 per cent excluding overtime.

The overall annual increase in weekly earnings (full-timers and part-timers combined) of 3.6 per cent between April 1994 and 1995 is slightly lower than the increase of 3.8 per cent measured by the Average Earnings Index (AEI) over the same period. One would not expect the two increases to be identical: although both the NES and the AEI relate to the whole economy, there are differences in their coverage and the AEI relates to a different week in April. In 1995 the survey was carried out in the week including 5 April, earlier than in 1994 and also earlier than the monthly Average Earnings survey. Some increases paid in April to weekly staff may be missed by the NES but collected by the AEI survey later in the month.

Figure 1 Average gross weekly earnings, full-time employees on adult rates



### Effect of changes in labour force composition

The increase in average earnings from one year to the next reflects several factors:

- pay settlements implemented between the April survey dates (changes in the timing of settlements can therefore affect the NES average earnings increases for particular groups of workers);
- changes in the amount of overtime and other payments relative to basic pay (which tend to vary with the economic cycle); and
- the structural effects of changes in the composition of the employed labour force (for example, an increase in the proportion employed in occupations

with higher than average earnings will increase overall average earnings even if earnings in each individual occupation do not change).

All of these have played a part in the increase between April 1994 and April 1995.

As far as compositional effects are concerned, an analysis of 1994-95 movements in the NES sample numbers by occupational group, age-group, and gender was carried out. Composition effects were estimated by applying the 1994 sample numbers to a gender x age-group x full/part-time table of 1995 average gross weekly earnings. This indicated that changes in composition of the sample between 1994 and 1995 increased average earnings by around 0.5

Table 2 Make-up of average weekly pay in April 1995

Full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence	Men	Men					Men and women			
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	
Average gross weekly earnings (£) of which:	291	443	375	188	288	270	272	372	336	
overtime payments (£)	44	12	27	12	5	7	38	9	19	
incentive etc payments (£)	14	17	16	8	6	6	13	12	12	
shift etc premium payments (£)	10	3	6	5.	2	3	9	3	5	
all additions (£)	68	32	49	25	13	16	60	24	36	
(per cent of the total (£)	(23)	(7)	(13)	(13)	(5)	(6)	(22)	(6)	(11)	
basic and all other payments (£)	223	411	326	163	275	254	212	348	300	
Percentage of employees who receiv	red									
overtime payments	55	19	35	29	16	18	50	18	29	
incentive etc payments	30	17	22	22	12	14	28	15	19	
shift etc premium payments	22	6	13	17	8	10	21	7	12	

Figure 2 Women's hourly pay as a percentage of men's; employees on adult rates, excluding overtime



per cent. The effects for full-time employees was an increase of 0.2 per cent.

### Earnings of women relative to men

Women's average gross weekly earnings, at £270, were just over 72 per cent of the male level of £375 – the same proportion as last year.

The average earnings of women are lower than those of men because women tend to work in lower paid occupations and industries, and because they have a shorter working week. Full-time women employees worked on average 4.3 fewer hours per week than men in April 1995, of which 2.4 hours were overtime.

Average hourly earnings provide a better comparison, though even they do not indi-

cate differences in rates of pay for comparable jobs. This is because such averages reflect the différent employment patterns and other labour force characteristics of women and men, such as the proportions in different occupations and their length of time in jobs.

The ratio of female to male hourly earnings, whether including or excluding overtime, was just under 80 per cent in April 1995 – slightly higher than the level a year earlier. The cumulative rise since 1987 is over 6 percentage points, as illustrated in figure 2.

Historically, average hourly earnings of women relative to those of men rose appreciably in the early 1970's following the introduction of the Equal Pay Act. After

1975 the proportion fluctuated around 74 per cent until 1987, but since then it has increased each year. (The overall trend is more significant than the results for a particular year, which may reflect delays in particular settlements affecting the average earnings of one gender more than another.)

The differential between women's and men's hourly earnings varies for different types of employees. The fact that women are more concentrated than men in non-manual occupations raises their overall average pay relative to men's: the average hourly earnings excluding overtime of non-manual women (£7.75) is higher than that of manual men (£6.25). However, among both manual and non-manual workers, women are concentrated in the lower paid occupations, which reduces their relative pay: for non-manual occupations as a whole, the percentage is 68 per cent, and for manual workers the percentage is 73 per cent.

### Make-up of pay

The NES divides total gross earnings into four components: overtime, payment by results/incentive payments, premium payments for shift work, and the residual, which can be referred to in shorthand as 'basic pay'. The data for April 1995 are summarised in *table 2* and *figure 3*.

Altogether, the three additions to 'basic pay' account for nearly 11 per cent of average gross weekly earnings. For manual men they make up almost 23 per cent of the total, whereas for non-manual women the proportion is only about 5 per cent.

The 55 per cent of male manual workers who work overtime each week work on average 10 hours overtime per week and receive overtime payments of £80. Approximately 30 per cent of male manual workers get incentive and performance-related bonuses averaging nearly £46 a week and 22 per cent receive shift premia averaging £44 per week.

Table 3 Distribution and dispersion of pay in April 1995

Full-time employees on adult ra whose pay for the survey period was not affected by absence		Men			Women			Men and	l women	
		Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
Gross weekly earnings:				-						
percentage earning less than	£110	1.0	0.7	0.8	7.8	1.3	2.5	2.3	1.0	1.5
percentage carming tode than	£160	8.2	3.9	5.9	42.3	11.4	17.1	14.7	7.4	10.0
	£220	28.5	12.7	19.8	74.2	36.5	43.4	37.1	23.7	28.5
	£300	60.5	29.6	43.6	92.3	63.1	68.5	66.5	45.1	52.7
	£400	85.1	53.1	67.6	98.2	83.4	86.1	87.6	67.1	74.4
	£550	96.8	78.6	86.8	99.8	96.1	96.8	97.3	86.7	90.4
10 per cent earned less than (£	2)	167	204	182	115	156	141	146	173	160
25 per cent earned less than (£		211	280	237	137	195	180	189	225	210
50 per cent earned less than (£		272	385	323	171	256	237	252	322	290
25 per cent earned more than (		347	520	443	222	356	333	330	443	403
10 per cent earned more than (		438	713	601	283	445	431	420	605	542
Gross hourly earnings including	overtime p	pay and hou	ırs:							
percentage earning less than	£ 2.60	0.9	0.6	0.7	3.5	0.8	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.9
	£ 3.80	8.0	3.0	5.3	33.0	6.4	11.3	12.7	4.6	7.5
	€ 4.60	20.1	6.8	12.9	57.7	15.8	23.5	27.1	11.0	16.8
	£ 6.00	48.2	16.6	31.0	83.9	38.1	46.5	54.9	26.6	36.7
	£ 8.00	78.7	33.0	53.9	96.4	62.6	68.8	82.0	46.7	59.3
	£16.00	99.7	83.0	90.7	100.0	95.9	96.7	99.8	89.0	92.8
10 per cent earned less than (£	2)	3.97	5.11	4.33	3.02	4.13	3.70	3.62	4.49	4.04
25 per cent earned less than (£	2)	4.86	7.06	5.55	3.56	5.22	4.69	4.50	5.85	5.19
50 per cent earned less than (£	2)	6.09	9.93	7.60	4.32	6.83	6.24	5.75	8.36	7.08
25 per cent earned more than (	£)	7.66	13.83	10.90	5.37	9.61	8.87	7.33	11.96	10.17
10 per cent earned more than (	£)	9.43	19.07	15.60	6.61	13.09	12.30	9.11	16.50	14.40
Gross hourly earnings excluding	g overtime	pay and hou	urs:							
percentage earning less than	£ 2.60	1.0	0.6	0.8	3.7	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.0
	£ 3.80	9.3	3.1	5.9	34.3	6.6	11.7	14.0	4.7	8.0
	€ 4.60	23.1	7.2	14.5	60.1	16.6	24.2	30.0	11.4	18.0
	£ 6.00	51.4	17.2	32.8	84.9	38.6	47.1	57.7	27.1	38.0
	£ 8.00	81.0	33.6	55.3	96.6	62.9	69.1	83.9	47.2	60.3
	£16.00	99.7	83.1	90.7	100.0	95.9	96.7	99.7	89.0	92.9
10 per cent earned less than (£		3.85	5.04	4.21	3.01	4.11	3.67	3.56	4.45	3.99
25 per cent earned less than (£	2)	4.70	6.98	5.42	3.53	5.19	4.65	4.35	5.81	5.10
50 per cent earned less than (£	2)	5.92	9.85	7.46	4.25	6.78	6.20	5.59	8.30	6.97
25 per cent earned more than (	£)	7.46	13.80	10.81	5.30	9.58	8.83	7.17	11.92	10.08
10 per cent earned more than (	(3)	9.24	19.07	15.58	6.52	13.06	12.28	8.92	16.47	14.38



As well as averages, the NES shows how earnings are distributed among individual employees.

Photo: Christopher Pillitz/NETWORK

The contributions which the additions made to average earnings was about the same in April 1995 as last year. The proportion of workers working overtime fell, whereas the average number of hours that they worked rose over the period while the proportion receiving incentive payments rose by over one percentage

### Distribution of earnings

As well as averages, the NES shows how earnings are distributed among individual employees. Table 3 gives simplified distributions of the weekly and hourly earnings of full-time employees on adult rates, showing the proportions of employees earning less than certain amounts per week or hour.

Figure 4 displays the shape of the overall distribution of gross weekly earnings among employees in the NES sample, grossed up to the estimated numbers of full-time adult employees in Great Britain. This is skewed to the right: because of the relatively small number of very high earners, the distribution extends much further at the top end than at the bottom.

The NES also provides measures of the spread or dispersion of earnings. Median earnings are those for a person exactly half way up the earnings distribution. These can be compared with the upper and lower deciles (or quartiles), the earnings levels which mark off the top and bottom 10 per cent (or 25 per cent) of employees.

Table 3 presents such comparisons. It shows that in April 1995, the median level of earnings was £290 per week which is lower than the average (or mean), since the latter is boosted by the relatively small number of people at the top end of the distribution. At the bottom of the distribution, a tenth of employees earned less than £160 per week; at the top, a tenth earned more than £542

The ratio between these two numbers just over 3.4 in April 1995 - gives a measure of the spread or dispersion of weekly earnings. The spread was greatest for nonmanual men (the top decile was 3.5 times the bottom decile), and smallest for manual women (2.5 times).

For hourly earnings, the pattern is similar. The ratio of the highest to the lowest decile for all employees is 3.6 including overtime, again with non-manual men showing the greatest spread (3.7 per cent).

In the year to April 1995, the dispersion of earnings widened, as weekly earnings increased by 1.1 per cent at the bottom decile and by 3.4 per cent at the top. In addition, the earnings for the bottom 10 per cent of earners fell in real terms, while the earnings for the top 10 per cent of earners rose in real terms since the Retail Prices Index rose by 3.3 per cent over the same period.

Figure 5 shows all ten decile ranges of



Figure 3 Components of average gross weekly earnings; full-time employees

Percentages

£291

£443

on adult rates

average earnings (for men and women together) are within the decile range, and who can be considered representative of that tenth of the earnings distribution.

Manual female

Basic and other pay

Overtime

### **Detailed analyses**

The detailed results of the New Earnings published report, and presented in full in subsequent parts. In this article it is only possible to give a flavour of such analyses.

In the following sections, a series of figures show the average gross weekly | construction (£334). earnings, and increases between April 1994 and April 1995, for broad categories of industry (detailed analyses of which are contained mainly in Part C of the gross weekly earnings in April 1995. For | published report), of occupation (in Part

each of these it shows an occupation whose | D), of region and of age-group (both in Part E).

Non-manual female

### Results by industry

Incentive payments

■ Shift etc payments

Figure 6 presents an analysis of the 1995 NES by the industrial sector of the employer (based on Sections of the Standard Industrial Classification, 1992 Survey are summarised in Part A of the revision). Average weekly earnings in April 1995 were highest in energy and water supply (£409) and lowest in agriculture (£250), with little variation between manufacturing (£334), services (£336) and

> Agriculture, however, experienced the largest increase in earnings between April 1994 and April 1995 (7.0 per cent), with construction (5.6 per cent) and financial intermediation (5.5 per cent) not far

Figure 4 Distribution of gross weekly earnings; full-time employees on adult rates

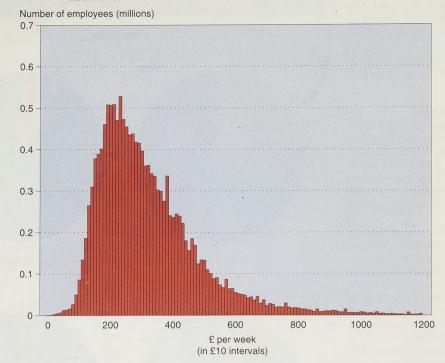


Figure 5 Typical occupations in each decile range of the distribution of gross weekly earnings, 1995

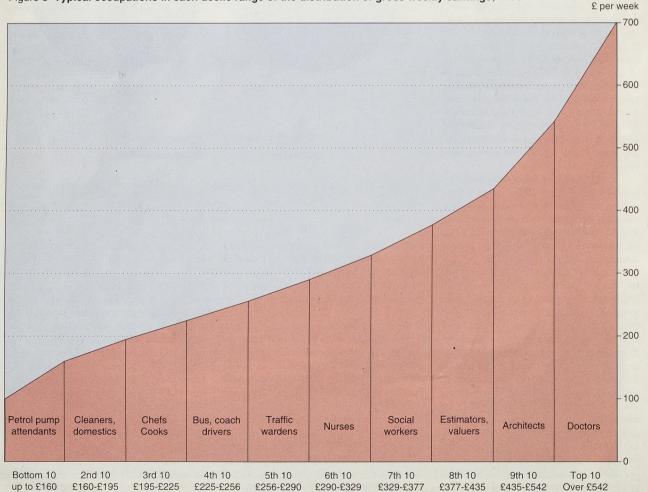
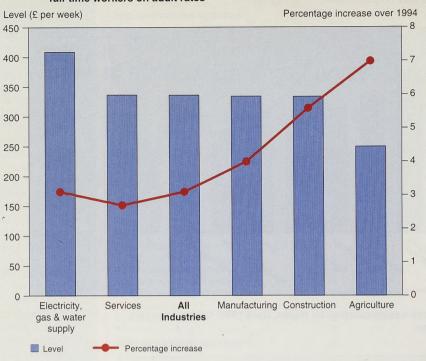


Figure 6 Average gross weekly earnings by industrial sector, April 1995; full-time workers on adult rates



behind. Education, meanwhile, showed the smallest increase (1.1 per cent). The earnings rise in services (2.7 per cent) was lower than in manufacturing (4.0 per cent).

### Results by occupation

To classify occupations, the NES uses the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC), which has a hierarchical structure of 374 'unit groups' contained within 77 minor, 22 sub-major and nine major groups. This permits a far more sophisticated analysis of earnings and other labour market trends than is possible from the traditional manual/non-manual split.

Figure 7 shows the 1995 results by SOC major group. The group with the highest

average earnings was managers and administrators (£491 per week), followed by professional occupations (£465 per week). Average earnings were generally higher in the non-manual occupational groups, but the average for craft and related occupations (at £307 per week) was well above that for clerical and related (at £243).

### Results by region

An analysis by standard region (showing Greater London separately) is given in *figure 8*. London has much higher average earnings than any other region (£440 per week in April 1995), partly because it has a large proportion of its labour force in

higher-paying industries and occupations and partly because of London weighting and similar allowances.

Outside the South East, all regions have very similar levels of average earnings, but it was the East Midlands and West Midlands that had the highest increases between April 1994 and 1995 (4.4 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively). Wales (3.7 per cent) and Scotland (3.8 per cent) both experienced larger increases than all of the English standard regions with the exception of the East Midlands.

### Results by age group

Figure 9 shows the results for broad age-groups (these are for all employees, not just those on adult rates of pay). Average earnings climb steadily with age, to reach a maximum of £379 per week for 40-49 year-olds, and decline thereafter.

The highest increase between April 1994 and April 1995 was for 50-59-year-olds (3.6 per cent) and the lowest in the under-18 category (0.8 per cent). Apart from the under 18 category, the smallest increases occurred in the 21-24 and 25-29 agegroups (2.0 per cent each). These must be treated with caution as the number of young people in these categories recorded in the NES has fallen substantially in recent years. The decreasing number of such people reflects demographic decline, the increasing proportions in education and training and non-inclusion of employees who do not appear in the tax records from which the sample is drawn as they earn less than the income tax threshold.



The differential between women's and men's hourly earnings varies for different types of employees.

Photo: Jenny Matthews/FORMAT

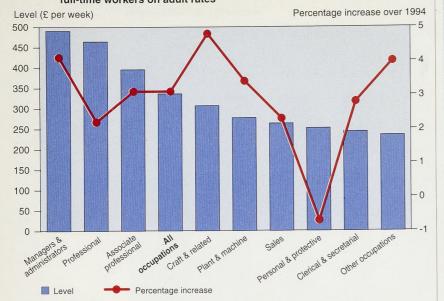


Figure 8 Average gross weekly earnings by region, April 1995; full-time workers on adult rates

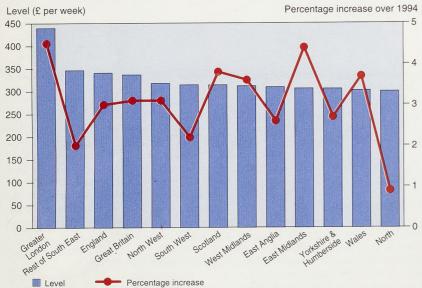
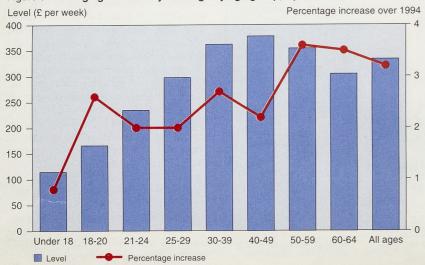


Figure 9 Average gross weekly earnings by age group, April 1995



### Technical note

The New Earnings Survey is based on a 1 per cent sample of employees in employment in Great Britain², information on whose earnings and hours is obtained in confidence from employers. It does not cover the self-employed. In 1995, the information related to the pay period which included 5 April.

The earnings information collected relates to gross pay before tax, National Insurance or other deductions, and generally excludes payments in kind. It is restricted to earnings relating to the survey pay-period, and so excludes payments of arrears from another period made during the survey period; any payments due as a result of a pay settlement but not yet paid at the time of the survey will also be excluded.

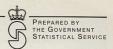
For particular groups of employees, changes in average earnings between successive Surveys may be affected by changes in the timing of pay settlements, in some cases reflecting more than one settlement and in some others no settlement at all. *Table A* in Part A of the Survey Report lists the major settlements implemented between the 1994 and 1995 Surveys.

Most of the NES analyses relate to full-time employees on adult rates whose earnings for the survey pay-period were not affected by absence. Thus they do not include the earnings of those who did not work a full week, and those whose earnings were reduced because of sickness, short-time working, etc. Nor do they include the earnings of young people (not on adult rates of pay) or part-time employees. Some information on the earnings of young people and part-time employees is available in the published Survey Report, particularly Parts E and F. However, the NES has incomplete coverage of these groups, because it is largely limited to people earning above the income tax threshold.

### Footnotes

- 1 The full results will be published in six parts, A to F, by HMSO in New Earnings Survey 1995. The figures generally relate to full-time employees on adult rates whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.
- 2 A similar survey is carried out in Northern Ireland by the Department of Economic Development.

### STATISTICAL update



### **Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey - July 1995**

Results of projecting the April 1995 New Earnings Survey to July 1995.

### Estimated average earnings in July 1995

It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in July 1995 was £340.8.

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.

Continues on next page ➤

Table 1 Average gross weekly earnings for full-time employees on adult rates, July 1995

Occupation	All emplo	yees on adult	rates	
	Major group	Men	Women	All
Managers and administrators	1	544.4	372.7	497.3
Professional occupations	2	506.6	413.4	470.8
Associate professional and				
technical occupations	3	449.0	337.8	401.4
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	273.6	233.5	246.0
Craft and related occupations	5	322.7	193.8	310.8
Personal and protective service				
occupations	6	300.2	201.4	254.7
Sales occupations	7	314.6	202.6	266.3
Plant and machine operatives	8	297.8	204.2	280.3
Other occupations	9	254.0	173.1	237.1
All non-manual occupations		449.4	292.0	376.6
All manual occupations		295.3	190.6	275.4
All occupations	1-9	379.8	273.4	340.8

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

Industry	SIC code	Men			Women	6-		Men and	women	
		Manual	Non- manual	All .	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	241.8	339.3	261.4	177.9	240.7	212.3	235.0	305.8	253.3
Mining and quarrying	С	346.2	607.7	467.9	*	*	*	*	545.6	449.9
Manufacturing	D	318.8	455.2	369.1	201.4	278.9	239.9	295.5	404.1	338.7
Manufacture of food products Manufacture of textile and textile	DA	310.5	472.5	359.6	215.8	274.5	239.9	285.7	401.3	324.4
products	DB	256.5	397.9	301.0	169.0	233.6	181.4	208.1	333.2	239.7
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and										
printing	DE	357.1	467.0	408.5	238.1	315.6	294.8	336.0	406.5	374.5
Manufacture of electircal and optical										
equipment	DL	302.9	458.6	382.5	201.1	284.5	241.1	273.3	412.4	343.1
Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	360.3	452.6	390.7	255.6	265.1	261.6	353.5	416.3	376.3
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	374.2	519.5	442.4	*	321.8	320.5	372.6	443.9	414.2
Construction	F	299.8	437.4	349.7	*	249.5	246.1	298.2	392.8	338.3
Wholesale and retail trade	G	262.3	371.5	330.1	176.8	229.3	222.9	250.0	310.9	293.1
Hotels and restaurants	Н	199.9	330.6	245.6	149.4	242.3	187.6	178.0	286.6	219.0
Transport, storage and										
communication	. 1	311.3	459.5	362.2	284.0	290.4	288.7	309.1	401.3	348.1
Financial intermediation	J	343.9	569.5	561.0	*	306.4	305.5	324.4	438.2	435.5
Real estate, renting and business										
activities	K	274.0	503.2	435.4	184.4	298.8	289.4	261.3	413.6	380.7
Public administration and defence	L	269.0	412.5	389.9	210.5	285.7	282.4	259.3	353.6	343.5
Education	M	237.4	450.8	421.1	171.1	356.5	346.8	214.7	392.8	377.2
Health and social work	N	236.2	430.6	372.0	174.8	298.9	275.0	198.5	332.2	302.5
Other community, social and personal										
service activities	0	264.0	402.0	341.2	1,65.1	296.5	267.8	240.6	352.8	312.9
All industries and services	A-0	296.3	449.3	379.8	190.9	292.2	273.4	276.3	376.6	340.8

\*Not available

Region	Men			Women			Men and women			
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	
South East	316.1	513.1	443.6	211.6	330.8	314.9	296.5	430.8	204.6	
East Anglia	288.2	408.1	345.8	177.9	267.8	248.7	269.1	343.9	394.6 312.7	
South West	281.3	415.5	354.4	180.6	271.1	255.0	262.8	348.4	312.7	
West Midlands	290.1	415.7	351.0	189.1	268.0	249.9	270.4	346.9	315.2	
East Midlands	287.3	401.1	342.9	179.8	266.6	244.4	265.4	342.3	309.6	
Yorkshire & Humberside	290.4	395.8	341.8	178.8	263.0	245.5	271.2	335.5	309.6	
North West	295.4	420.0	359.1	184.7	274.5	257.5	275.2	350.2	321.8	
North	291.4	390.6	336.3	183.0	262.4	244.4	270.9	327.7	303.1	
England	297.6	454.6	384.6	191.4	295.1	276.5	277.7	381.5	345.2	
Scotland	289.4	418.7	355.6	188.7	276.6	257.6	267.5	348.9	317.6	
Wales	289.3	392.0	336.0	188.1	268.7	250.3	270.2	332.4	305.3	
Great Britain	296.3	449.3	379.8	190.9	292.2	273.4	276.3	376.6	340.8	

Table 4 Multipliers used for ratio projection

	Men	Women	All
Manuals Non-manual	1.0173 1.0134	1.0147 1.0143	1.0165 1.0134
All	1.0139	1.0134	1.0134

Table 5 Projected April 1995 results compared with actual results

	Men			Women			Men and women			
	Projected	Actual	Percentage difference	Projected	Actual	Percentage difference	Projected	Actual	Percentage difference	
Manuals Non-manuals	289.2 441.7	291.3	-0.7	188.8	188.1	0.4	271.0	271.8	-0.3	
Non-manuais	441.7	443.3	-0.4	291.6	288.1	1.0	373.2	371.6	0.4	
All	373.5	374.6	-0.3	273.5	269.8	1.0	337.7	336.3	0.4	

For categories not shown in tables 1-3, users can construct their own July 1995 projections by applying the appropriate multiplier from table 4 to the NES estimates for April 1995.

The multipliers are produced by scaling the equivalent 3 x 3 table of annual increases in weekly earnings obtained from the 1994 and 1995

New Earnings Surveys so that the overall increase (which was 3.1 per cent) equals the 1.3 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI) between April 1995 and July 1995.

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

 Statistical updates in this series appear quarterly in the November, February, May and August issues of Labour Market Trends.

## Accuracy of quarterly projections for July 1994 to April 1995

The April 1995 NES results provide a means to check the accuracy of the quarterly projections of the 1994 NES. The results of these comparisons are shown in *table 5*.

Using the projected April 1994 average earnings published in the August 1995 *Employment Gazette*, similar percentage differences can be calculated from the categories of *tables 1, 2* and 3. On the whole, the projected results were very similar to the actual NES 1995 results – the largest difference occurring for nonmanual women and all women, which was overestimated by 1.0 per cent. Generally, the projected earnings for men were underestimated slightly, whereas the earnings for women

were overestimated slightly.

These slight differences arise because the projections assume the trends in earnings between April 1993 and April 1994 for the categories of table 4 continued throughout the 12 months to April 1995.

On the whole the projections tended to slightly overestimate the actual earnings in April 1995. This is reflected in the fact that the increase in the Average Earnings Index (which is used to calculate the projections) between April 1994 and April 1995 was higher than the increase in the NES average (3.7 per cent as opposed to 3.1 per cent), mainly because earnings of part-timers increases more than those of full-timers. (The Average Earnings Index cannot separate part and full-time employees.)

## Attitudes to Investors in People: 1994 employer survey

Over 20,000 employers are committed to Investors in People, a major government and business initiative to encourage employers to invest effectively in the skills needed for business success. The Government would like half of medium to large organisations to have achieved the initiative's Standard by 1996. This feature presents employees' views and presents the first longitudinal survey of employers' attitudes to Investors. It also identifies its benefits to business.

By **Mark Spilsbury**, Public Attitude Surveys (PAS) and **Sue Stone**, TEC Research and Evaluation Branch, Department for Education and



INVESTORS IN People (Investors) is a key initiative of the Department for Education and Employment (DfEE) to encourage the development of skills in the workplace. It helps employers to review their training needs and link training and development

activities to their business objectives. It is a Standard, introduced in 1991, to which employers can formally commit themselves, usually through their local Training and Enterprise Council (TEC). To achieve the Standard, companies must be able to demonstrate that four criteria have been met.

a) Commitment from management to develop all employees in order to achieve business objectives. Each business must have a written business plan setting out goals and targets that consider how development needs will be assessed and met.
 b) Regular planning and review of the training and development needs of all



### **Key findings**

- Employers who became involved in Investors in People sought to make real changes in the way that they work, particularly in training and in the skills and quality of the workforce, rather than in the improvement of their image.
- Over 66 per cent of employers changed their training practices since involvement with Investors and over 90 per cent believed that Investors had contributed to this change or would contribute to further change in the future.
- Employees reported that their employer's commitment to training had improved and that the quality and quantity of training had increased since involvement with Investors.
- Overall 57 per cent of employers believed that involvement with Investors had improved the quality of the workforce, particularly in the

- areas of understanding of the business, employee commitment and skills and competencies.
- Employers were generally facing more favourable market conditions at the time of the second survey, compared with the earlier study in 1993. Nevertheless, of the 53 per cent of employers who had experienced a change in business performance, 66 per cent believed that Investors had contributed positively to that change.
- Employers who are involved in Investors have a more formal structured approach to training delivery and place a greater reliance on individual performance appraisals than others. Employers not involved with Investors are more likely to rely on informal requests from line managers for training.
- In the sample, none of the

- recognised employers interviewed in the original survey in 1993 have dropped out of Investors and about 66 per cent of those who were committed at that time have now progressed to achieve recognition.
- The majority (about three-quarters) of those who are either committed or in the early stages of involvement intend to continue with the process, and of those who are recognised Investors in People, practically all intend to maintain the award.
- Analysis of responses from employers shows evidence of only limited change over a 14-month period. This may be because changes brought about by Investors take time to work through. It is also possible that employers becoming involved with Investors already have substantial elements of the required human resource and business processes in place.

- employees linked to the business
- c) Action to train and develop individuals on recruitment and throughout employment in the company.
- d) Evaluation of the company's investment in training and development to assess achievement and to improve future effectiveness

Once companies are officially recognised, they can then display a plaque which identifies them as an Investor in People. The award is valid for three years, after which companies have to re-apply.

### The study

A major part of the evaluation of the effectiveness of Investors in People as a departmental initiative takes the form of a survey that includes employers at various stages of involvement with Investors and those who are not involved at all. So far the survey has been carried out twice with the same group of employers. In the second sweep, because some employers dropped out, additional employers were included who had not taken part in the first sweep (see technical note).

This feature concentrates mainly on the findings from the second sweep of the survey, in which 1,726 employers were interviewed about their training and development activities, business performance and, where appropriate, their views on the benefits of Investors. In addition, information was gathered from 794 employees in 30 companies. The research was carried out by the Institute for Employment Studies (IES). The fieldwork. which took place in the autumn of 1994, was carried out by Public Attitude Surveys (PAS) Ltd

The main purpose of the study was to examine the benefits to employers of participating in Investors and to track changes in behaviour and attitudes towards training and development as employers proceeded towards achieving the Standard. It also examined the benefits to those who had already achieved the Standard, and their intentions regarding Investors as their renewal date approached.

The aims were to:

- demonstrate whether the Investors initiative is changing employer practices;
- demonstrate the business benefits to employers of becoming an Investor in People:
- establish, as far as possible, the causal links between Investors and business benefits

The research uses four categories of employers, referred to in this article in their shortened form:

- i. recognised those who have been awarded recognition or who have received the award:
- ii. committed those who have devised an Action Plan, received their commit-

- agreed changes, or are just about to undergo an assessment for recognition;
- . TEC contact those who have received an initial visit from a TEC, or who have had a diagnosis of their training system completed, but who have not yet committed:
- non-participant those who are not involved at all with Investors.

### **Findings**

### Awareness of Investors

Awareness of Investors has grown over the last year and among other DfEE training and quality initiatives, it now stands second only to NVOs. It is still not as widely known as (the much longer-living) BS5750. The major sources of information on Investors were (perhaps not surprisingly) TECs and the former Employment Department (now Department for Education and Employment).

As would be expected, there are strong differences of opinion between participating and non-participating employers on the perceived relevance of Investors, with the latter not yet seeing it as relevant. Reasons given for this are either company factors (e.g. too small, cannot afford the resource commitment), or Investors-related, particularly a lack of a perceived benefit. About 15 per cent of these employers say that it is not relevant because they are already "investing in people"

TECs, who are charged with local delivery of Investors, were the initial contact point for nearly all employers concerning the process. However, about half of employers had made the initial contact themselves (i.e. not merely responding to an external initiative), suggesting a high level of employer interest and activity towards Investors.

### Employers' expectations

Employers' expect to make real changes in the way that they work as a result of their involvement with Investors: relatively few (3 per cent) expect the main benefits to be improvements in the company's image. The main areas of expected benefit are in training, and the skills and quality of the workforce.

Employers were expecting positive changes in attitudes as a result of involvement with Investors, particularly in the areas of a widening awareness of business objectives and an increased commitment from employees.

### Employers' experiences

Employers believed that Investors had made an impact on their working practices, and, with a few exceptions, reported an improvement in managerial and employee attitudes towards Investors.

Over two-thirds of these employers have changed their training practices since ment certificate, are implementing | involvement with Investors, and over nine-

tenths of them believe that it has either contributed to this change or will do so in the future. Without Investors less than one-fifth would have made the same type of changes in the same timescale. Just below one-third would have made none of these changes at all, with one-half believing that they would have made changes, but either of a different scale or in a different time-frame.

Employers believed that Investors had contributed to the quality of the workforce, particularly in improving employee commitment and increasing understanding of wider business aims and objectives.

On business benefits, of those who had experienced a change in business performance, two-thirds believed that Investors had contributed positively to that change. The more involved the employers were with Investors, the more likely they were to believe that Investors has had such an impact. Those who have not noted such an impact generally believe that Investors will impact in the future

### Employee response

Most of the above responses came directly from the management level of companies. Employees are, of course, central to the Investors initiative. The survey therefore sought the views of a wide range of employees in 30 companies (see technical note).

Nearly all employers either had, or intended to inform their employees about the Investors process. They rated the mportance of this communication highly and many used more than one means of communication - with internal meetings, memoranda and staff newsletters being the main routes. However, the employer's emphasis on the importance of communication has not transferred, because employees in the survey did not feel particularly well informed about the initiative.

Having said this, employees believed that changes had taken place as a result of Investors. Overall, they believed that their employer's commitment to training had improved, that the quality and quantity of training had increased and that there had been a positive impact on the workplace.

### Difference made by Investors

### Investors employers are different

It is apparent that those employers who are involved with Investors are substantially different from those who are not in terms of their general business planning, management of the workforce and approaches to training.

On business management employers who are involved with Investors are much more likely to have mission statements and business plans: 99 per cent of Recognised employers have a business plan and 94 per cent have mission statements, compared with 75 per cent and 45 per cent respectively of the Non-participants (see table 1).

Table 1 Employers possessing mission statements and business plans

	Investo	rs status of	employers							
	Recogn	ised	Commi	tted	TEC co	ntact	Non-pa	rticipant	All	
Mission statement										
Written	269	(94)	535	(87)	182	(77)	241	(41)	1,227	(71)
Unwritten	1	(-)	11	(2)	2	(1)	24	(4)	38	(2)
None	17	(6)	62	(10)	48	(20)	310	(53)	437	(25)
Don't know	0	(-)	4	(1)	5	(2)	15	(3)	24	(1)
Business plans										
Written	277	(97)	561	(92)	202	(85)	365	(62)	1,405	(81)
Unwritten	5	(2)	14	(2)	8	(3)	74	(13)	101	(6)
None	4	(1)	33	(5)	23	(10)	137	(23)	197	(11)
Don't know	1	(-)	4	(1)	4	(2)	14	(2)	23	(2)
All	287	(17)	612	(36)	237	(14)	590	(34)	1,726	(100)

Table 2 Employers possessing a personnel or Human Resource strategy

									Number	(Per cent)
	Investo	rs status of	employers							
	Recogn	nised	Commi	tted	TEC co	ntact	Non-pa	rticipant	All	
Vritten strategy	247	(86)	422	(69)	141	(60)	187	(32)	997	(58)
Jnwritten strategy	20	(7)	70	(11)	29	(12)	98	(17)	217	(13)
Vone	17	(6)	111	(18)	52	(22)	292	(50)	472	(27)
Don't know	3	(1)	9	(2)	15	(6)	13	(2)	40	(2)
All	287	(17)	612	(36)	237	(14)	590	(34)	1,726	(100)
Pase: All employers in the study.								1	Source: IES	survey, 1994.

Table 3 Employers possessing a formal training budget

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									Number	(Per cent)
	Investo	rs status of	employers							
	Recogn	nised	Commi	tted	TEC co	ntact	Non-pa	rticipant	All	
With a formal training budget	260	(91)	493	(81)	183	(77)	294	(50)	1,230	(71)
No formal training budget	26	(9)	118	(19)	52	(22)	294	(50)	490	(28)
Don't know	1	(-)	1	(-)	2	(1)	2	(-)	6	(-)
All	287	(17)	612	(36)	237	(14)	590	(34)	1,726	(100)
Rase: All employers in the study									Source: IES	survey, 1994

With regard to the management of the workforce, Recognised employers are more likely to have formal workforce planning documents (such as personnel or human resource [HR] strategy papers) than Nonparticipant employers (86 per cent compared with 32 per cent) (see table 2). It should be noted that there were also significant variations in the existence of a personnel or HR strategy by size of employer: nearly two-fifths (39 per cent) of those employers with under 25 employees did not have such a strategy compared with only 16 per cent of those with more than 200 employees.

Recognised employers are almost twice as likely to have formal training plans and training budgets as those who are not involved (see table 3).

Employers take a wide range of factors into account when they consider the training budget, but employers involved with Investors are more likely to consider longterm factors rather than short-term business constraints. The most common way of determining the spend on training is by a training plan linked to the business plan, although again this is more common for those employers who are involved with Investors. Non-participant employers tend to be more reliant on less strategic approaches such as 'bottom-up training needs analysis'.

Nearly all employers involved with Investors formally review training needs, as do three-quarters of the Non-participant employers. Investor employers place a greater reliance on individual performance appraisals, with Non-participant employers more often using line manager informal requests for training. In addition, a higher proportion of employers involved with Investors state that they use formal methods to measure the effectiveness of their training and are more likely to link this training to attainment of external qualifications (mainly NVQs). Overall, employers who are involved with Investors are more likely to feel confident about the way that they manage their training.

### Employers believed Investors to be beneficial

It is difficult to establish whether it is involvement with Investors which encourages employers to develop the above characteristics or whether it is employers who already have the characteristics who are attracted to the initiative. It is also hard to establish whether this increased formalisation of employer policies and practices has actually led to a 'bottom line' improvement. This is because so many different factors affect business performance, such as general economic policy, international influences, the decline and emergence of markets etc. Nevertheless, those employers involved in the survey believed that Investors had made a positive impact on their working practices.

One measure of the commitment of employers to Investors is their attitude towards continuing to work towards the

### Change over time

Specific analyses of responses from involved employers who were interviewed in both studies were carried out. The purpose of this was to see if they had changed

their attitudes and practices in the period between the studies, as they progressed towards Investors status. The results of this analysis were disappointing in the sense that there was little evidence of changes in training practices and business performance between sweeps. This may be because some employers already have substantial elements of the required Human Resource Management practices and business processes in place before they get involved with the Investors process. It may also be because some of the effects of Investors take time to work through and insufficient time has been allowed for all

the benefits to be realised.

A final link between involvement with Investors and improved business performance is yet to be made, but given the positive attitudes of both employers and employees, one view is that Investors is having a positive impact, but that the effects of involvement are gradual and will take time to emerge fully.

### Bibliography

Spilsbury, M., Moralee, J., Hillage, J., Frost, D. Evaluation of Investors in People in England and Wales, 1994-1995. The Institute for Employment Studies Report No. 289, 1995.

### Technical note

### Methodology

The first sweep of the research was essentially cross-sectional in nature. reviewing the position according to the employers' involvement with Investors at that time. The second sweep added a longitudinal element, enabling a comparison between the different groups of employers over time, but also employers who had moved between these groups.

The fieldwork for the second sweep of the survey took place in autumn 1994, some 14 months after the first sweep. In order to encourage participation, sweep 1 employers had received an interim newsletter outlining the main findings of the survey.

Two methods of interviewing were

- i. telephone interviews, used for all the existing sample, the non-participants refresher sample and the additional sample of small firms;
- ii. face-to-face interviews for the new sample of recent entrants to the Investors initiative.

### Sampling

Two additional samples were added in sweep 2: a sample of employers with fewer than 50 employees because small employers were underrepresented in sweep 1; a sample of recently committed employers, to provide a better basis for examining the role of TECs. The non-participant sample was refreshed to compensate for those who dropped out.

sweep 1, 957 were retained in sweep 2, of which 233 had changed their Investors status. A total of 1,726 responses was achieved in the following categories:

Recognised 287 Committed 612 TEC contact 237 Non-participant 590

The 1993 research gathered a limited amount of information from the employees of 12 companies who are involved with Investors. This element was expanded in sweep 2 to generate 794 useable responses from employees in 30 companies. The sample covered a wide range of employees in terms of gender, ages, occupations, length of service and salary levels, but was biased towards lower paid workers. As the lower paid had a more positive view of Investors than other staff, the overall results may contain a slight positive bias.

The employee survey was carried out by asking employers to distribute questionnaires to a random selection of nonmanagerial employees (expressly not those involved in implementing Investors or forming a company training or business plan etc.) Each employee was provided with a reply paid envelope in which they were asked to return their completed questionnaire to IES in

This was one of the first longitudinal surveys of employers in the UK and a number of problems were encountered. There was a significant degree of dropout, with 48 per cent of employers from Of the 1,856 original employers in sweep 1 refusing an interview. The

response rate was higher from those involved in Investors, as might have been expected, but this then introduced elements of bias in the sample. Among the reasons for dropping out were:

- the company was no longer in busi-
- research fatigue, particularly among some of the employers who were among the first to achieve the Standard (who were a small group of interest to a wide range of researchers other than [former] ED):
- organisations had either withdrawn from the Investors process or had made so little progress that they felt their participation would not be
- the company had gone through some degree of substantial change which the company felt made yearon-year comparison invalid.

There was some bias in the resultant sample in terms of companies who were performing well or who had made more progress' toward Investors. There was no evidence of any bias, however, in terms of size or industrial sector

The views expressed in this feature does not necessarily represent the views of the Department for Education and Employment or Central Statistical

Mark Spilsbury was a Senior Research Fellow at the Institute for Employment Studies at the time of the research. He is now Director of Social Research at PAS Ltd.

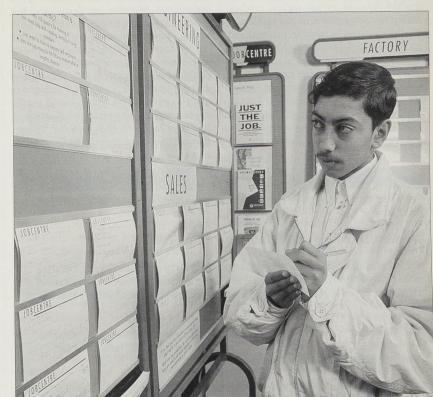
Copies of the full report can be obtained from: BEBC Ltd, BEBC Distribution, PO Box 1496, Parkstone, Poole, Dorset BH12 3YD, tel 01202 715555; price £35.00.



## A guide to the statistics on iobcentre vacancies and placings

This article explains how the Employment Service in Great Britain, the Training and Employment Agency in Northern Ireland, the University of Durham, and the Labour Market Statistics Group within the Central Statistical Office, combine forces every month to produce indicators of the number of job vacancies in the UK, and the number of people placed into those jobs. These statistics provide an important conjunctural indicator of the level of demand for labour in the UK economy and are published alongside the monthly statistics covering the number of people claiming unemploymentrelated benefits.

By Peter Newman and James Denman, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office.



### **Key findings**

- In the UK, as in many other countries, the main statistical indicator of the number of 'Jobs Vacant' in the economy is based on the number of vacancies notified to, and filled by, Government employment offices.
- The monthly statistics on vacancies and placings share a key characteristic with the monthly figures on claimant unemployment both series are derived as byproducts of the administrative and operational procedures carried out in local offices of the UK job-broking
- This common origin means that both sets of statistics have the advantage of being generally more timely, more frequent, and less
- costly to collect than data collected through special surveys. Both datasets can also provide detailed information for small geographical areas - a prime consideration for many users. Both datasets, however, also share the disadvantage of being prone to discontinuities over time caused by changes in administrative procedures.
- The stock of unfilled vacancies held by Employment Service Jobcentres represents about one-third of the total number of vacancies available in the GB economy, and so these monthly statistics should be treated as an indicator of the trend rather than the absolute level of the demand for labour.

### Introduction

THE SUBJECT of 'excess labour supply' has received a lot of attention in Employment Gazette and other journals in recent years, as evidenced by the large number of articles which have explored and compared the UK's two official measures of unemployment - the monthly 'administrative' measure known as the claimant count, and the quarterly 'survey-based' measure available from the Labour Force Survey, and known as the International Labour Organisation (ILO) measure. To date, however, very little has been written about the other side of the coin -'excess labour demand' as indicated by statistics recording the number of vacant jobs on offer in the economy. This article aims to redress the balance by describing the basis of the vacancy and placings statistics which are published every month.

### Background

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) has identified three major sources of information used to monitor the number of vacant job opportunities available to jobseekers in each of the OECD member states.1 The most common sources are the OECD countries' own administrative statistics recording the number of job vacancies notified to their public employment agencies. The two other main sources are: special business surveys in which each country's employers are asked to state the number of vacancies for which they are actively seeking external recruits; and information on the number of job advertisements placed in national and local newspapers (known as Help-wanted indices).

To these official sources can be added indices of recruitment opportunities generated by private sector companies. Two of the most widely quoted unofficial indices in the country are those compiled by Manpower, who measure Personnel offi-

cers' expectations of labour demand, and MSL, who track executive jobs advertised in the quality press.

The first two sources have been the most widely used in the UK in the past, while more recently, Central Statistical Office (CSO) statisticians have also compiled a short index of job vacancy advertisements placed in a sample of newspapers. This index is being evaluated to see how well it will serve as a conjunctural indicator. CSO statisticians, however, need to compile a series of sufficient length to allow them to apply seasonal adjustment techniques before they can make a comprehensive assessment of this help-wanted index. The CSO expect to finalise their evaluation exercise in early 1996 and if a decision is made to maintain the series, it will probably be announced by means of an article in Labour Market Trends and the figures released therein on a regular basis.

### Box 1 – DEFINITIONS APPLIED TO JOBCENTRE STATISTICS, GREAT BRITAIN

**Count day:** the reference day for each month's statistics – normally confined to the first Friday in the month

Vacancy: a job opportunity notified by an employer to a Jobcentre.

**Notified vacancies:** the number of job opportunities notified by employers to Jobcentres in the period between two successive count dates, also known as 'Vacancy inflows' or 'New vacancies'. If an employer notifies several jobs at once, the number of vacancies recorded will be the number of jobs notified.

**Filled vacancies:** the number of vacancies notified to Jobcentres and filled by jobseekers who have been referred either by Jobcentres, or by other agencies to whom ES have copied the vacancies, e.g. Careers Offices, overseas employment services.

**Cancelled vacancies:** the number of vacancies which have been withdrawn by employers for any reason other than because they have been filled by ES, e.g. because an employer has filled the vacancy by another means.

**Unfilled vacancies:** the number of vacancies which have not been filled or cancelled on the count date (also known as the 'Stock of vacancies').

**Vacancies outflow:** derived statistics which represent the total of vacancies filled plus cancelled between count dates. Also known as 'Vacancy turnover', this concept can also be expressed as 'vacancy stock' at the beginning of the period plus notified vacancies (inflow) minus 'vacancy stock' at the end of the period.

**Submission:** an approach to an employer arranged by the ES on behalf of a client for the purpose of obtaining employment; or an approach to an employer by an ES client as a result of specific help from ES. In this context, specific help can consist of:

- contacting an employer to arrange an interview;
- allocating a pre-arranged appointment time;
- issuing an application form; or
- giving specific employer details to a client.

**Placings:** the number of jobseekers placed into employment by individual Jobcentres, regardless of whether the vacancies filled were notified to the recording Jobcentre or to other Jobcentres. For a placing to be recorded there must be confirmation from the employer that a person has been offered or has started work as a result of a notified vacancy or specific help from ES. In the normal course of events, a placing requires an equivalent **submission** record. However, a placing can be recorded if an employer insists that a client came from the ES even though there is no submission record.

**Speculative placings:** placings achieved by the ES without any vacancies having previously been notified.

Since 1910, however, the main source of information on the number of job vacancies in the UK economy, and the number of people placed into those vacancies, has been based on administrative statistics. The current series, which runs from 1980 onwards, is obtained as an administrative by-product of the operational systems which underpin the job-broking activities of the two UK public employment services – the Employment Service in Great Britain, and the Training and Employment Agency in Northern Ireland – in their efforts to match job-seekers to those vacant jobs which employers notify to them each month

### The Employment Service's statistics

The statistics for Great Britain, which form the main focus of this article, are obtained from the Employment Service (ES) which is an Executive Agency of the Department for Education and Employment charged with the task of promoting a competitive and efficient labour market. ES undertakes this task through a network of over 1,000 local offices known as Jobcentres, each responsible for:

- assisting jobseekers to find work by means of job placement and employment and training programmes;
- helping employers to advertise and fill their vacancies, and
- paying benefits and allowances to unemployed people.

Until the early 1980s ES local offices had no computer systems in place to handle details about notified vacancies and so statistics on their monthly job-broking activity had to be compiled manually. Between 1980 and 1984, however, these manual procedures were gradually automated and were finally replaced by a computerised system known as VACS (Vacancy Circulation and Statistics). The rationale for installing VACS in Jobcentres was to increase the speed with which vacancy details were circulated, but VACS also allowed for the automated production of monthly statistical information.

VACS also led to an improvement in accuracy over the previous clerical sources. Gradually, as ES programmes and priorities developed, VACS became increasingly out of date; manual recording was still being carried out for some elements, and new requirements were emerging. As a result, ES implemented a completely new on-line computer system in April 1992 which it christened SUPERVACS. Since then, information from the SUPERVACS system has been the source of the monthly vacancy series published by the CSO.

### What is a vacancy?

A great deal of work has been done under the auspices of the ILO to derive internationally accepted definitions of labour supply concepts such as 'unemployment' and 'inactivity' but there have been

no international agreements covering equivalent labour demand concepts. There is, for instance, no internationally agreed definition of what constitutes a 'job vacancy' or a 'job placement' and there has been no international agreement, to date, on the definitional conventions to be applied to the activities undertaken by government job-broking offices, especially with respect to jobs classified as part-time, temporary, or seasonal. (See *technical note*.)

In recognition of the fact that statistics derived from administrative systems can be adversely affected by definitional changes, ES has undertaken to apply a consistent set of definitions to the activity statistics which it transmits to the CSO every month. These definitions have been agreed by the two organisations and are listed in *box 1*.

For any one particular ES Jobcentre, each of the different concepts listed in *box 1* can be linked in the following manner:

Start of month: Unfilled vacancies (Stock)

plus

During month: Notified vacancies (Inflow)

minus

Filled vacancies

minus (Outflow)

Cancellations

equals

End of month: Unfilled vacancies (Stock)

All of the elements listed in this equation are counted for the particular Jobcentre to which the vacancy was initially notified, whereas information about placings can be recorded as occurring either within the Jobcentre's own, or another, area. Although information is available on the duration of vacancies notified, no distinction is drawn between vacancies of different durations. In other words, ES applies no cut-off to the vacancies which it records, even if the vacancy is only available for a limited period, for example, to cover staff on holiday.

Full-time and part-time vacancies are both considered to be 'whole units'. ES also records vacancies which are to be filled at some future date rather than immediately. In normal circumstances, an unfilled vacancy is not automatically cancelled after a fixed period, but only after an employer has informed the Jobcentre that the vacancy is no longer available.

Regular checks, however, are carried out to ensure that job vacancies are still unfilled, in other words remain 'live'. The data include 'self-employed' opportunities created by employers, and 'commission-only' vacancies, but exclude 'vacancies' on government employment and training programmes. Certain vacancies are excluded from the outset if, for example, the job offends social or legislative standards.

### Monthly collation

The monthly Jobcentre statistics record the activities of ES in matching jobseekers to jobs. Once a Jobcentre has been notified of a vacancy by a potential employer, the details are entered into the 'SUPERVACS' on-line computer system and thereby become available to other Jobcentres in the area. ES Jobcentre staff can access the same system in order to determine whether any posts exist for a particular jobseeker and in so doing can fill vacancies outside their immediate as well as in their own area, or even place a client from another area in a local vacancy.

The SUPERVACS job-broking system works on the basis of individual prompts and allows Jobcentre staff to continually review and update the data they have stored. Once every month, on the predetermined 'count date', a subset of the latest month's statistical information within the SUPERVACS system is collated by a subsystem known as 'An Enhanced Statistical Output Process' (AESOP).

This subset provides a count of the stock of unfilled vacancies held by each Jobcentre, District and Region on each count date, as well as a record of all the flows that have occurred during the month between count dates – in terms of the vacancies notified, filled and cancelled, and placings made by each Jobcentre, District and Region. This monthly subset is then transferred by magnetic tape to the University of Durham where the information is loaded on Nomis, a database run by the University under the overall management of the CSO.

In addition, detailed data on vacancies, broken down by occupation and industry, are transmitted to Nomis each quarter. Once the monthly data have been compiled and loaded by Nomis operators, staff in the CSO download an even smaller subset of this information to a microcomputer in London where the data are put through two processes known as 'Standardisation' and 'Seasonal adjustment' before being published some six or seven weeks after the count date.

### Standardisation

One factor which has an appreciable effect on the number of vacancies handled in any one month, and the number of placings made, is the length of the interval between any two successive 'count dates'. This interval can vary between four or five weeks. In order to make meaningful comparisons between months of different length, CSO statisticians adjust the raw 'flow' figures to a 'standardised' four-anda-third week month. In addition, the flow and placings figures for the statistical months relating to April and May are averaged after they have been standardised in order to discount the 'Easter effect' which is caused by the variable timing of this four-day holiday period.3

### Seasonal adjustment

Like many other labour market series, the monthly vacancies/placing statistics display evidence of seasonality i.e. fluctuations which occur at more or less regular intervals during the course of the year because of the influence of such factors as the weather, recruitment patterns, holiday habits, etc. Vacancies in tourism-related industries and in the construction industry, for instance, tend to be higher during the summer months and lower during the winter months.

In order to gain a better understanding of the underlying behaviour of the Jobcentre statistics, CSO statisticians apply the standard US Bureau of Census X-11 seasonal adjustment package to the monthly statistics in order to identify, and iron out these seasonal wrinkles. (Further details about this package and the techniques behind seasonal adjustment can be found in an article on this topic published in the former *Employment Gazette.*4)

The rationale behind the procedures described above is to allow users to make meaningful comparisons over time. However, because these procedures are time-consuming and resource-intensive, they are only applied to the raw data at regional and national level. Data at all other levels of aggregation remains 'unadjusted' and 'non-standardised'. The unadjusted and standardised figures are run through the X-11 seasonal adjustment package every month, each time new data become available.

In deference to users' needs for stability, revised seasonal factors are only applied to the previous month's figures, with the current month's figures being marked as provisional. In accordance with the procedures applied to the monthly claimant unemployment figures, wholesale revisions to the back-series only occur once a year, usually in the spring.

### Market share

The monthly count of Jobcentre vacancies and placings should only be regarded as an *indicator* of the demand for labour in the economy, not an estimate of the absolute *level* of that demand. This is because Jobcentres only cover a fraction of the total number of job opportunities available within the economy at any one time and because ES placings represent only a proportion of the total number of engagements of workers by employers.

Employers are under no obligation to notify vacancies to ES and many choose not to do so, preferring instead to use private employment agencies or to rely on other recruitment channels such as newspapers and magazines. Surveys in the past have suggested that the stock of unfilled vacancies at Jobcentres represents about one-third of the stock of all unfilled vacancies in the economy. This proportion is high by European standards.

Table 1 Jobcentre statistics - unfilled vacancies, new vacancies notified and placings

	Stocks	Inflows	Placings
1980	143,400	176,700	133,600
1981	97,600	149,900	114,300
1982	122,700	165,800	127,700
1983	148,100	181,700	137,000
1984	163,900	193,900	149,800
1985	176,600	201,600	154,600
1986	206,900	212,200	157,400
1987	254,800	226,400	159,500
1988	273,700	231,200	159,000
1989	253,200	226,000	158,400
1990	214,400	201,200	147,000
1991	154,800	171,300	126,600
1992	155,600	169,000	124,200
1993	174,500	185,600	138,100
1994	216,500	211,400	160,600

### Geographical coverage

Vacancy statistics are available for Jobcentre areas and aggregates of these areas. This means that vacancy statistics are not allocated to geographical areas with the same precision as, for instance, the claimant unemployment figures which use claimants' postcodes for spatial referencing. However, comparisons can be made between the two types of series at travelto-work-area level, using 'best-fit' areas and standard regions. Geographical analyses must also bear the caveat that Jobcentres' market share of all vacancies may not be uniform across the country and can vary over time and between different occupations.

In terms of comparisons between filled vacancies with placings at Jobcentre area, or regional level, the placing figure can be either higher or lower than the filled vacancy figure. This is because one Jobcentre may fill a vacancy initially notified to another Jobcentre in another region. At national level the placings figure is usually lower than the filled vacancy figure, because the latter can additionally include

Figure 1 Jobcentre statistics - unfilled vacancies, new vacancies notified and placings

Unadjusted annual averages 1980 - 1994

Number (000s)



placings by Careers Offices or the overseas employment services.

### Industrial and occupational classifications

Every quarter, in January, April, July and October, ES supplies Nomis with a quarterly dataset which classifies all vacancies notified to Jobcentres by their occupation and industry. These analyses are available for Great Britain only and are based on the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC 92 from spring 1995) and Standard Occupational Classification

Vacancies by industry are classified firstly into 17 broad industry sections, as defined by the 1992 SIC codes, such as construction or manufacturing. These are broken down into 24 categories which are further sub-divided into 60 divisions, such as plumbing, or manufacturing of textiles, to allow for more detailed analyses. The classification by industry does not consider the occupation within the industry; e.g. all vacancies for cleaners, secretaries, managers, bricklayers, etc. for a company in the building industry will be in the same division, i.e. construction.

Vacancies by occupation are based on the SOC system, which in 1993 replaced the earlier Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles System (CODOTS). The SOC classification system divides occupations into nine major groups such as 'Clerical and secretarial' or 'Sales occupations'. These are then split into 77 minor groups such as 'Filing' and 'Records clerks', which are further sub-divided into 374 unit groups such as 'Library clerks'.

An analysis of Jobcentre vacancies by occupation has shown that Jobcentres handle proportionately more vacancies for relatively unskilled and semi-skilled jobs. Vacancies for managers and professionals tend either to be advertised elsewhere, such as in newspapers or magazines or handled by private recruitment agencies.

### Discontinuities in the Jobcentre vacancy statistics

Because the Jobcentre vacancy statistics are a by-product of an existing administrative system they are relatively inexpensive to compile. They also have the advantage of being timely and available down to relatively small areas. They provide a good measure of changes in labour market demand and they are among the range of measures used by the Department for Education and Employment to monitor the performance of ES.

However, because the statistics are a byproduct of such a system they can also be affected by changes to the legislative framework, in ES's procedures and jobbroking policy, and in the practices and attitudes of employers. Users need to take into account the following 'administrative discontinuities' when interpreting movements in the series over time:

- (a) Over the period between 1980 and 1984 the introduction of the new computerised system led to a big improvement in the accuracy of the recorded statistics compared with the previous manual system. As a result an estimated 5.000 vacancies were added to the count.
- (b) In 1985, the coverage of the series was changed to include 'selfemployed' vacancies to reflect the change towards contracting out work which, previously, would have been carried out by employees. The overall effect was to increase the total stock of unfilled vacancies by nearly 6,000.

In addition, a number of other shortterm factors have contributed to unquantifiable fluctuations in the vacancies series over the years.

- (a) Every so often ES conducts regional or nationwide advertising campaigns in order to encourage employers to notify more of their vacancies to Jobcentres and thereby provide unemployed clients with a greater choice of jobs.
- (b) Priorities may have been switched at the national or local level. For example, Jobcentre staff might have been directed to fill outstanding vacancies, rather than obtain more vacancies from employers. ES staff may have also focused their efforts towards placing specific clients into jobs, such as the longer-term unemployed or those from deprived inner city areas, or targeted certain occupations.
- (c) Short-term, or one-off recruitment drives by large employers may also

One example of this phenomenon occurred between January and April 1991 when the organisational demands of the 1991 Census of Population led to the notification and subsequent filling of a large number of mainly part-time vacancies for census enumerators

Changes in the economic cycle can also have an effect on the types of jobs notified to Jobcentres, the number, mix and employability of people who seek assistance from ES and, as a consequence, the market share achieved by Jobcentres. When the level of unemployment is at a trough, for instance, ES may be able to devote more resources to expanding its network among potential employers. On the other hand, it may also increase the rate at which it deletes vacancies from its computerised files. Employers, however, may tend to make more use of ES when conditions in the labour market become tight and when there is a smaller range of potential job applicants to choose from.

Another issue concerning the analysis of Jobcentre figures is that the monthly change in the stock of unfilled vacancies is the net result of much larger inflows to, and outflows from, Jobcentres. Because a small percentage change in flows can lead to a larger percentage change in stock, changes in the stock figure between successive months can be relatively volatile. A reduction in the stock of unfilled vacancies furthermore can either be an indication of an increase in labour demand (if, for example, it occurs as a result of the numbers of job placements outweighing any increase in new jobs notified) or conversely, an indication of a decrease in labour demand (if, for example, it occurs

have affected the vacancy statistics. | solely as a result of a drop in the number of new vacancies notified).

### Accessing the data

Jobcentre vacancy figures are published by Jobcentre area (on the unadjusted basis) and by region (on the seasonally adjusted basis) in the regional press notices published by the CSO and issued by the regional Employment Information Units of ES. The data are also available to subscribers to the Nomis database. National and regional figures (unadjusted and seasonally adjusted) are also published in the Labour Market Trends (formerly the Employment Gazette) 'Labour Market Data' section and in the national press notice published and issued by the CSO. Quarterly analyses of vacancy statistics by occupation and industry can be accessed through Nomis.

### Footnotes

- See the OECD's Employment Outlook, July 1992.
- 2. Vacancies on two schemes, however, are included in the statistics for Northern Ireland -Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE).
- As a result, the first published estimate for April can be revised quite substantially the following
- 'A quide to seasonal adjustment and its application to labour market statistics'. Employment Gazette April 1993, pp 155-163.
- This estimate of the share of national vacancies handled by government Jobcentres emerged from a telephone/postal survey conducted on behalf of the ES by an independent company, IFF Research Ltd. in 1988. The IFF survey confirmed earlier estimates based on data collected in 1973, 1977 and 1982. A subsequent study of Employers' Recruitment Practices conducted by SCPR in 1992 provided no evidence to suggest that the market share captured by ES Jobcentres had changed in the intervening years

### **Technical note**

### What is a Vacancy?

Some of the conceptual and definitional issues surrounding this topic were raised in two papers prepared for the OECD in 1991 by Eivind Hoffman of the ILO. Hoffman's arguments, and the conventions applied in business surveys conducted by ES in the past, suggest that the following criteria, not all of which are reflected in current ES statistics, could be a useful starting point for deriving an internationally comparable definition of a job vacancy.

A possible definition -

A Vacancy is a job opportunity which has not been reserved for any particular candidate, is likely to last for longer than a day, and which, when recorded:

• is unfilled and therefore available for immediate occupancy;

- is open to people outside the employing organisation;
- has required some form of recent recruitment activity;
- involves some form of monetary remuneration other than a traineeship, apprenticeship or bursary.

(For the purposes of this possible definition a job opportunity can be described as an opening which is either casual, short-term, temporary, seasonal, permanent, full-time, parttime or any combination of these, while recruitment activity can involve any of the following: advertising in newspapers or on radio, TV etc., placing public notices, notifying employment agencies or other relevant organisations, trawling names known to the employing organisation, and interviewing cold-

### **Further information:**

- For general information about Jobcentre vacancy statistics, contact Peter Newman, LMSG-B1, CSO. Level 1. Caxton House. Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 0171-273 5527.
- For further details about the service offered by Nomis regarding both vacancy data and a range of other geographically-referenced and labour market-related statistics, contact Sinclair Sutherland, Nomis, tel 0191-374-2468/2490.
- More detailed information about unemployment-related statistics can be found in the booklet 'How Exactly is Unemployment Measured', available from LMSG-B1, the Central Statistical Office, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. tel 0171-273 5532.

Stocks of unfilled vacancies

New vacancies notified Placings

## LET'S FACE IT, SOME COMPANIES WILL NEVER BECOME INVESTORS IN PEOPLE.



### special FEATURE



## **Perspectives on lifetime vocational learning**

Training providers expect more individuals to take up lifetime vocational learning. The views of individuals, employers and training providers concerning their experiences of such learning are recorded in this feature which summarises surveys carried out on behalf of the former Employment Department and is based on a recently published report by Nigel Tremlett and Alison Park of Social Community Planning Research.

By **Rebecca Hutten**, with **Janet Rice**, from TEC and Lifetime Learning Division, Department for Education and Employment.

### Introduction

ENCOURAGING THE commitment of individuals to learning throughout life is a major theme in the Government's national strategy for vocational education and training. The newly formed Department for Education and Employment (DFEE) has as one of its aims: to increase the nation's competitiveness and quality of life by raising the levels

of educational achievement and skill all through initial and lifetime learning.

This is linked to a number of objectives in which an individual's commitment to learning plays an important contributory part.

- the achievement of the National Targets for Education and Training;
- the encouragement of lifetime learning so that people can keep their skills and

knowledge up to date and respond flexibly to the changing demands of the labour market:

- the need for individuals to take greater responsibility for their own development, and
- the desire to ensure that all individuals realise their full potential by achieving skills and qualifications at the highest level of which they are capable.

### Key findings

- People's reasons for wanting to learn are many and varied: those who are not employed are most likely to start an episode of learning in order to get a job; whereas those who are employed are most likely to do so in order to increase job satisfaction.
- For employers, the most important factors in encouraging employees to learn are career progression and promotion, not job satisfaction as reported by employees.
- Individuals who are in work tend to use quite different sources of information and advice on learning from those who are not in work: employed people rely heavily on employers, and 'non-specialist' sources such as, friends or work colleagues; unemployed people use more formal sources, such as Jobcentres and further education colleges.
- The information and advice provided by employers tends to concern jobspecific learning opportunities; other types of providers (see technical note) offer a wider range of information and advice but tend to be under-utilised for these purposes.
- The method of funding has important consequences for the type of learning undertaken; for example, self-funded vocational learning is more likely to be of long duration, part-time, carried out off-the-job, on an academic subject and aimed at a qualification, than is learning funded solely by an employer, public authority, or jointly by an employer and an individual.
- The proportion of individuals in all socio-economic groups funding their own learning appears to be increasing. Funding sources used for

- vocational learning vary significantly with individuals' employment status.
- Not having a job is a very significant barrier to participation in vocational learning.
- Providers have made some progress in addressing the practical barriers that prevent adults from undertaking vocational learning; for example, introducing 'easy payment schemes' (such as payment by instalments), changing course times, and in a quarter of cases, providing childcare facilities.
- Employers most commonly perceive the outcomes of learning to be 'increased job satisfaction' and/or 'promotion' for the employee; employees, on the other hand, most frequently report 'a qualification' as 'an outcome of learning undertaken.

In 1992 the (former) Employment Department began a programme of research to look at factors affecting individuals' motivation, and commitment to vocational learning. Studies that looked at individuals', employers' and providers' attitudes to learning were commissioned. The focus of the research was on learning, by adults, relevant to work (see technical note), and on the role of these three key players in stimulating lifetime learning both now and in the future. The results of the individual studies have already been published.2

Further work has recently been carried out by Nigel Tremlett and Alison Park of Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR). This looked at some of the findings from the quantitative survey of individuals (the Individuals' Survey), in more depth than was previously possible.3 It compared findings from all three quantitative surveys (that is, the Individuals' Survey, the Employers' Survey, and the Providers' Survey), to assess the commonalities and differences in attitudes and practices between each of these three groups in the learning market.4 This feature describes some of the findings from this work. It adopts a thematic structure based upon different stages of the learning process: the first issue explored is motivation, followed by the use of information, advice and guidance services to build upon motivation; subsequently, the article looks at funding issues, practical barriers to participation, the experience of learning and issues for the future.

### Motivation to learn

Personal motivation

Motivation is fundamental to any consideration of the involvement of individuals in learning. For definitions of 'learner', | whereas 40 per cent had achieved 'learning episode' etc, see technical note. Table 1 shows that the most common reason given by learners for starting learning was the desire to increase job satisfaction (this applied to 26 per cent of all learning episodes.) A further 20 per cent of episodes started because individuals reported that they were required to do so by an employer or by social security regulations, 11 per cent were motivated by their wish to get a job, and the same proportion were motivated by a desire to change the type of work they did.

Whether or not people were in work at the time they started to learn affected the main reason they gave for doing so. Not surprisingly, the most common reason for starting vocational learning given by those who were not in work was to get a job (this applied to 49 per cent of these learning episodes). Table 1 shows that learning which started while the respondent was in work was most likely to have been motivated by a desire for increased job satisfaction (29 per cent of learning episodes).

Table 2 shows that a fifth of employers felt that the prospect of increased job satisfaction encouraged people to participate in learning. A much higher proportion, however, (58 per cent, also table 2) perceived career progression and promotion as being the main factor in motivating employees, and a third believed that money was the main factor. This difference between employers and individuals perceptions of the reasons for starting learning is further underlined in the pattern of learning outcomes. In contrast to employers' views, the Individuals' Survey showed that promotion was an outcome of learning for only 7 per cent of employed people who had completed a learning episode, and increased earnings were an outcome for 10 per cent.

Main reason for starting an episode of learning by employment status

at start or learning			Per cent
	In paid work	Not in paid work	All
To make work more satisfying	29	11	26
Required by employer	24	1	20
To get a job	4	49	11
To change the type of work done	11	13	11
To help with job or update skills	8	3	7
To gain promotion	8	1	6
To help get on to future learning course	2	13	4

Table 2 Reasons for starting learning, as perceived by employers and

		Per cent
	Employers	Employees
To make work more satisfying	19	29
Required by employer	22	24
To get a job		4
To change the type of work done		11
To help with job or update skills	4	8
To gain promotion/career progression	58	8
To help get on to future learning course		2
(Increased) pay	32	

increased job satisfaction.

The discrepancy between the views of individuals and employers is partly explained by differences in the types of questions used by the two surveys. The types of answers given are different because the two groups were asked open questions rather than being given a list of possible reasons to which they could respond. Nonetheless, when compared with the responses of individuals themselves, it would seem that employers assume career progression and pay to be more important than job satisfaction as motivators of individuals. It should not, of course, be assumed that job satisfaction has no advantages for the employer.

### The role of providers in motivation

The role of training providers (see technical note) in helping to motivate individuals to undertake adult learning has two important aspects: the provision of adult lifelong learning in a flexible and accessible manner, and the marketing of the establishment and its courses.

Traditionally, training providers have focused on publicising their courses at the appropriate time, shortly before courses start. However, over 90 per cent of all further education (FE) colleges, Adult Education Centres and private providers said that they now went further and undertook marketing of either all or some of their courses. For the majority (64 per cent) this involved the targeted marketing of all the courses run by the establishment, although in a few cases there was targeted marketing of some courses only (16 per cent), or more general marketing of all courses (11 per cent).

The marketing was mainly aimed at companies, businesses and employers (57 per cent), although individual employees or people with particular roles in organisations were also regarded as important (27 per cent). The significance of these two target groups varied between different types of providers; the former being more important to private providers and the latter to FE and Adult Education establishments.

### Information, advice and guidance

Motivation to learn is not sufficient in itself to ensure that an individual takes up the learning process. Information, advice and guidance services also play an important part. Just over twofifths (43 per cent) of respondents in the Individuals' Survey thought that there was not enough information about the different sorts of learning available.

By far the most common source of information or advice used by respondents in work was their employer. Half of all learning episodes covered in the Individuals' Survey were preceded by information from this source (50 per cent). Relatively few learning episodes were preceded by information or advice from a person considered by the respondent to be an

advice specialist (24 per cent of learning episodes). Individuals who received information or advice that they perceived as being of 'high quality', from whatever source, did achieve improved outcomes from their learning, and were more likely to express satisfaction with the learning, and have the intention to learn in future.

Working individuals were quite different from those who were not working in terms of their access to, and use of, sources of information and advice. Those in work relied heavily upon their employers (55 per cent), or on other, non-specialist sources such as friends or colleagues (13 per cent). Those who were not in work were more likely to use formal sources of information and advice, such as Jobcentres (18 per cent compared with 3 per cent of employees) and FE colleges (18 per cent compared with 8 per cent).

It would seem that provision by employers of information and advice about learning is an efficient means of building upon, and increasing, employees' motivation to learn. Employers are well placed to recognise the learning needs of their staff and can ease the way into the formal learning market for those with little recent experience of education and training. However, the prominence of employers as information sources suggests a relatively passive role for potential learners.

Furthermore, this source of information is limited in a number of ways. It is obviously only available to those who are in work; for those in work, it offers only partial coverage of the available opportunities through being restricted mainly to job-specific learning, and is often only available to certain groups of employees. However, three-quarters of employers said they would like better (targeted) information on learning opportunities to be available for them to pass on to their employees.

Among those who had recently undertaken learning, twice as many unemployed individuals (18 per cent) as employees (9 per cent) recalled that they initially had difficulty at the start in finding out about the learning. The problems related to the availability, content and length of courses. However, those who were not in work when they started learning were more likely to have received advice and guidance than those who were in work when they

The advice offered by providers was usually specific to particular courses rather than general guidance about the different sorts of learning available or applicable to the individual. Furthermore, the advice sources used by learners differed dramatically from their preferred sources of information. With most learners citing employers as their main source, it was clear that the information from providers was not being fully used.

When asked about their preferred sources of information and advice most

individuals had cited FE colleges (33 per cent), Jobcentres (30 per cent) or careers advisors (22 per cent). This may be due to a perception among employees that advice provided by their employers is qualitatively different (and fulfils different needs) from that provided by other sources

### Funding

For those who have decided on a course of learning, funding is clearly an important issue. Indeed, funding plays an important part in the development of trends in lifetime learning. In 1993, according to the Individuals' Survey, an employer either funded or arranged nearly six out of ten (59 per cent) learning episodes. Sole funding by respondents accounted for just under a fifth of learning episodes (17 per cent) and 2 per cent were funded jointly by the respondent and their employer. The remainder either required no funding (12 per cent), or were funded by government or local authorities (9 per cent).

These figures are not a precise reflection of the volumes of learning funded from each source however; learning funded by individuals, or by public authorities, for example, tends to be of longer duration than that funded by employers (see table 3).

The nature of courses undertaken differs markedly depending on the funding source. Self-funded learning was more likely than learning funded in other ways to be:

- about academic or leisure subjects;
- aimed at achieving a qualification or module;
- 'off-the-job';
- lasting for 4-12 months;
- · part-time;
- conducted in the respondent's own time.

Such learning was also less likely to have led to an important career event, although if it did lead to such an event it was more likely than learning funded from another category to result in 'getting a job.'

Employer-funded learning was more likely than the other funding categories to be:

- about training for administration and management or teaching;
- lasting for under one month;
- conducted in work time;
- undertaken because required by the
- to make work more satisfying, and
- to result in an outcome.

Public authority-funded learning was more likely than the other funding cate-

- aimed at achieving a qualification or ' module:
- a mixture of both 'on-' and 'off-the-job';
- lasting for four months or more:
- full-time:
- conducted in the respondents own time; • undertaken to help get a job or get on a

future learning course. If leading to an important career event,

public authority-funded learning had an above average likelihood (across the funding categories) of resulting in 'getting

### Funding and employment status

Learning which began while the respondent was in work was substantially less likely than learning done by those who were not in work to have been self-funded. Fourteen per cent of learning done by those in work was self-funded, compared with nearly a third (31 per cent) of the learning done by those who were not in work. In addition to this, self-funded learning was less likely to be about training for a particular profession or trade (excluding engineering and teaching), management and administration or keyboard and computing skills, and more likely to concern either academic subjects or leisure interests. Those not in work were the most likely to have been funded through a government programme (such as Training for Work) or a local authority. (See table 4.)

Table 3 Duration, mode and aim of learning episodes, by source of funding

		200-1-02			Per cei
	Employer- arranged (no fees)	Employer- funded	Self- funded	Public authorities	All
Duration					
Under one month	45	52	15	10	39
One to three months	7	7	13	8	8
Four to twelve months	4	14	34	39	19
Over one year	9	13	17	38	15
Can't say/don't know	34	14	20	5	19
Mode					
Full-time	30	33	17	59	32
Part-time	67	65	82	41	66
Can't say/don't know	3	2	1	-	2
Aim					
A qualification	11	35	50	74	36
A module	4	3	6	6	4
Neither	85	62	44	20	60

Table 4 Funding of learning episodes, by employment status at start of learning

	All	In paid work	Not in paid work
No funding required – employer arranged	18	21	
No funding required – other	12	10	23
Solely employer-funded	41	48	3
Solely self-funded	17	14	31
Joint funded (self and employer)	2	3	-
Government or local authority	9	3	37
Other	2	3	4

### Practical barriers to learning

Besides funding, a number of factors can inhibit an individual's participation in learning. Some of these may be motivational as already discussed, resulting in a lack of desire to learn in the first place; others, however, may be more practical barriers that prevent those with motivation from acting upon it.

Given the importance of employers as providers of learning, individuals who are not in employment are at a disadvantage in obtaining learning: about four in every ten non-learners in the Individuals' Survey were not in work at the time of interview, compared with fewer than two in every ten current learners. Furthermore, people in certain types of job were much less likely than others to engage in learning; this appears to be a direct result of employer decisions about the appropriateness of learning for particular types of employees. Thus, whereas nearly eight in ten employers thought it likely that employees in professional or managerial positions in their organisation would receive training, under five in ten thought the same about employees in clerical and secretarial posts.

The Individuals' Survey identified the barriers to participation for those who said that they would like to engage in learning in the next three years, but were prevented from doing so. The obstacles that they mentioned most frequently were cost (35 per cent), having to look after children or other dependants (26 per cent) and not being able to get time off work to learn (23 per cent). Not surprisingly, women were considerably more likely than men to mention childcare commitments (40 per cent and 8 per cent respectively).

Domestic and work commitments are also important factors in preventing people from learning. Forty-four per cent of those individuals who did not want to learn said that the main reason for their lack of interest stemmed from their domestic circumstances. This group, however, did not see cost (a significant barrier for those who wanted to learn) as a primary reason for discouraging them.

Providers identified two main sets of factors that they felt acted as barriers to learning. The first was course entry requirements such as holding a particular qualification, the attainment of a certain role-holding position, or the level of experience. The second, more indirect, set of barriers included the provision of childcare facilities, timing and scheduling of courses, cost, funding of courses, and availability of assistance such as loans and easy payment schemes. Still more subtle, but nonetheless powerful barriers were caused by the overall image of the providing institution: large, functional buildings, basic facilities and decor, crowds of young people, were all thought (by providers) to deter potential adult returners to learning.

Although providers offered a range of educational and training courses with diverse forms of assessment and qualification, the flexibility of their provision was not always enough to cause a large increase in take-up of learning opportunities among adult returners. In particular, nearly three-quarters (71 per cent) of courses were being run between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, with over a third (37 per cent) of providers saying that they ran all of their courses between these times. Noticeable variations to these patterns included adult education centres that were much more likely to provide courses outside normal office hours. Private and other secondary providers were less likely to do so.

Less than a quarter (23 per cent) of providers made childcare facilities available although this figure was significantly higher at FE establishments (51 per cent) and adult education centres (34 per cent). than at private (8 per cent) or other secondary provider (16 per cent) establishments. However, nearly two-thirds of the establishments (63 per cent) which did provide such facilities did not open them either at the weekends or in the evenings.

In addition, the majority of providers (particularly those in the public sector) were also constrained by the traditional academic year. Most courses start in September regardless of when the actual demand for them arises. This was attributed to the rigid requirements of the examining bodies. Private and other secondary providers tended to be more flexible than public sector providers in this respect.

Recognising that adult learners responded better to more participative forms of learning, providers were attempting to adopt teaching methods that were less 'chalk and talk' and more distance learning, directed study, individual tuition and student-centred study in nature. Furthermore, a small number of providers were moving towards teaching facilities solely for adults, as they felt that young and old did not necessarily mix in the learning environment. Yet, another small group of providers was deliberately mixing the two in the belief that they could and should learn from each other.

### Experiences of learning

The Individuals' Survey classified the outcomes of learning in two main ways: firstly, achievement of a qualification, and secondly, whether or not the learning episode resulted in a significant event, such as promotion, increased job satisfaction or a pay rise. The survey then asked about any problems experienced during the learning process. As the outcome of learning is considered to be crucial to the likelihood of future learning being undertaken, (for example, people who achieve academic qualifications before leaving full-time education are much more likely to consider future learning throughout their lives5) the survey of training providers attempted to examine the importance being attached by providers to the notion of 'customer care', and what, if anything, they were doing to increase the satisfaction of their customers with the service that they receive.

### Qualifications

The Providers' Survey found that over half of the courses currently provided could lead to qualifications (57 per cent), and just under half of these qualificationawarding courses were run on a modular basis (44 per cent). Not surprisingly, however, both these figures varied significantly between the different types of provider. Over two-thirds of courses provided by FE establishments (69 per cent) could lead to a qualification, compared with just twofifths of those provided by adult education centres (40 per cent). Three-fifths (60 per cent) of other secondary providers' (those which were neither FE, adult education, nor private establishments) qualificationawarding courses were run on a modular basis, whereas this figure fell to just 24 per cent of those run by adult education cen-

Four in every ten (39 per cent) learning episodes covered by the Individuals' Survey aimed at achieving a qualification or a module. Respondents who were not in work when they started learning were nearly twice as likely to aim for a qualification as those who were in work at the time (63) per cent and 34 per cent respectively). It was interesting to find that, among those in work who were undertaking learning at the time of the survey, professional and managerial workers were the least likely to be aiming for a qualification.

### Other outcomes

Over one-third (34 per cent) of the learning episodes completed by people who took part in the Individuals' Survey were said not to have resulted in any

Table 5 Perceived and actual outcomes of learning (multiple answers allowed)

Perceived by employers Reported by individuals 79 36

Qualification obtained Increased job satisfaction 13 Change in type of work n/a Getting a job 20 45 Rise in earnings 81 Promotion Getting onto future courses n/a

satisfaction by the time of the survey. This figure was even higher in the case of learning done by those who were not in work at the time they started: 47 per cent of those learning episodes were not seen to have had any important consequences for the individual's career

Employers were more likely to cite career developments such as promotion or increased pay as consequences of learning than were those individuals who had actually done some learning. The Employers' Survey found that employers were most likely to cite increased job satisfaction as an outcome of employee training (88 per cent of those providing staff training mentioned this). A similarly high proportion (81 per cent) of employers thought that career progression and promotion were likely outcomes, and 45 per cent that increased pay could result. (See table 5.)

### Problems experienced while learning

All learners taking part in the Individuals' Survey were asked about any problems that they had experienced while they were learning. Three in every ten learning episodes had proved problematic in the ways listed in table 6 (rising to

Table 6 Main problems encountered while learning

F	er cen
Lack of time to learn at work	20
Lack of time to learn at home	20
Problems with childcare	10
Problems with finance	7
Difficulty with learning	7
Problems with employer or colleagues	7
Problems with staff at learning site	6
Lack of time to get to learning site	6

nearly four in ten self-funded learning episodes). The most common problem reported was lack of time to learn at home (20 per cent of episodes) or at work (20 per cent of episodes). Ten per cent had resulted in problems with childcare, 7 per cent in problems with finance (rising to 17 per cent among self-funded learning episodes), 7 per cent in problems with the process of learning itself and 7 per cent in problems

important career events or increased job | with the respondent's employer or colleagues

### **Customer care**

The qualitative work conducted for the Providers' Survey found that, with a few exceptions, the concept of customer care was a recent phenomenon. Some providers were only just beginning to consider the issue and to look to achieving quality standards such as, BS5750 or Investors in People status (a key Government initiative to encourage employers to train staff).

The exceptions were a small number of providers (mainly in the public sector) who had been actively pursuing customer care goals for some time. Some of the private sector providers who had originally been set up as a training department within large organisations also had a strong ethos of customer care

However, the providers' attitudes to customer care were varied. Some were particularly enthusiastic, while others felt that it could well be a "fad". Those providers who were least committed to customer care included those who were working principally in the 16-19 year old market, those who were offering a very specific type of training and therefore had a captive market, and those who felt that they were being forced into customer care procedures by the requirements of funding bodies.

Overall, it was clear that procedures for ensuring customer care and rights of redress had not yet reached a highly developed state among the majority of providers. As a consequence, it was difficult to establish precisely how these procedures might work, the issues that they would address and whether they would be effective.

The Individuals' Survey found exactly the same proportion of individuals who said that they were likely to undertake some learning in the next two to three years (48 per cent), as had actually done so in the previous three years. This is despite the high levels of commitment on the part of employers and providers to the encouragement of lifetime learning. Those who were current or recent learners were also most likely to anticipate future learning (66 per cent compared with 28 per cent of

those with no recent learning experience). A considerable core remains, therefore, of people who have no recent experience of learning, no expectation of learning in the near future, and no desire to do so.

The barriers to learning mentioned above clearly have an impact. Half of those who thought it unlikely that they would learn in future stated that they would like to do so. In addition, half of those who said they were not interested in learning, said that they would become so if their employer were to give them time off to learn, or if their domestic situation were to change.

Many other factors not described here are likely to contribute to an individual's motivation to learn. In particular, the issue of saliency, which has been highlighted by other work,6 is critical. Individuals need to be able to relate general messages about the value of learning to their own particular circumstances, if such learning is to appear relevant to them. Motivation varies depending on where and how the learning takes place; in particular, if it is in work it appears to require considerably less motivation on the part of the individual in comparison with learning which takes place outside the workplace.

Among providers, the expectation clearly is that the numbers of students will increase in the foreseeable future, both as a result of demand from individuals, from employers and as a results of policies and initiatives from central and local government.

### Footnotes

- Defined as those over the age of 16 and under retirement age.
- 2 Taylor, S, and Spencer, L: 'Individual Commitment to Learning: Individuals' Attitudes, The Qualitative Phase'. Employment Department Research Series No 31, Sheffield, 1994. Park, A: 'Individual Commitment to Learning: Individuals' Attitudes, The Quantitative Phase'. Employment Department Research Series No 32, Sheffield, 1994, Metcalf, H. Walling, A. Fogarty, M. 'Individual Commitment to Learning: Employers' Attitudes', Employment Department Research Series No 40, Sheffield, 1994. Tremlett, N, Thomas, A, Taylor, S: 'Individual Commitment to Learning: Providers' attitudes'. Employment Department Research Series No 47, Sheffield,
- 3 Tremlett, N, Park, A, Dundon-Smith, D: 'Individual Commitment to Learning: Further Findings from the Individuals' Survey' Employment Department Research Series No 54 Sheffield, 1995.
- Tremlett, N, Park, A: 'Individual Commitment to Learning: Comparative Findings from the Surveys of Individuals'. Employers' and Providers' Attitudes, Department for Education and Employment Research Series No 68,
- See Metcalf, H, 1994, for evidence of this.
- Hand, A. Gambles, G. Cooper, E,: 'Individual Commitment to Learning: Individuals' Decision-Making About 'Lifetime Learning'. Employment Department Research Series No 42, Sheffield

### Technical note

### **Definitions**

Learning: two definitions of learning were used during the interview and initial screening process for the Individuals' Survey. The first was wide: 'learning can mean practising, studying, or reading. It can also mean being taught, instructed or coached.... Learning can also be called education or training.' A second, narrower, definition then focused on 'learning relevant to a job or obtaining a job.' In this feature, all references to individuals' 'learning' actually refer to vocational learning defined in this (latter)

Training: defined as 'off-the-job training or education for which the employee is taken off their normal work duties. This may involve teaching, instruction and coaching and time off for practising, studying or

Lifetime learning: 'any training, learning or education provided for people of any age who have completed their full-time, continuous education. This excludes those who go to

college within two years of leaving school.

Learner: individuals who were engaged in vocational learning at the time of the Individuals' Survey, or who had undertaken such learning within the previous three years.

Learning episode: a period of vocational learning described by respondents following the definition of 'learning' above.

Provider/training provider: any establishment that provides a course (or series of learning episodes, including distance learning) that fits the definitions given above; these establishments could be specialists in the provision of such courses, such as colleges of further education or adult education centres, or they could provide courses simply as a secondary or support activity to their main activity, such as in the case of large private or public sector employers.

The Individuals' Survey was based on a nationally representative sample of 1,403 adults aged 16 to 54. It was carried out by means of face-to-face interviews between September and November 1993. The response rate was 66 per cent. The survey was preceded by detailed qualitative work (see footnotes).

The Employers' Survey was based on a nationally representative sample of 582 employers, stratified by company size. Interviews were conducted by telephone in January 1994, and the response rate was 53 per cent. The survey was accompanied by detailed case studies of 59 employer organisa-

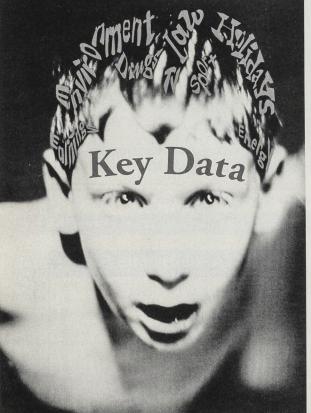
The Providers' Survey was based on a nationally representative sample of 857 establishments providing learning opportunities, in the public and private sector. Interviews were conducted by telephone between April and June 1994. The response rate was 75 per cent. The survey was preceded and followed by detailed qualitative work.

Full details of the survey methodologies used in each case can be found in the published reports listed in the footnotes



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### LABOUR FORCE SURVEY



## THELP-LINE Superment of the Government of the Go



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 Central Statistical Office's LFS Help-Line. The LFS is a sample survey of around 60,000 households each quarter conducted by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

### CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER 1995 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM SPRING (MARCH TO MAY) 1995 LFS

- Working arrangements in Great Britain
- The number of employees who usually work on Sundays has increased by 155,000 over the last two years.
- People studying towards qualifications
- In spring 1995 5 million people of working age (15 per cent) were studying towards a qualification.
- Expected duration of temporary jobs
- 12 per cent of temporary jobs are expected to last for two years or more and a quarter of temporary employees expected their job to last for more than one year.

- Sickness absence by region
  - 4.5 per cent of employees were absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury.
- Economic status now and one year ago
  - 386,000 women who were looking after the family or home 12 months prior to interview were in employment at the time of interview

### WORKING ARRANGEMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Table 1 shows the extent to sharing and annualised hours.

arrangements. The table also Figure 1 shows the trends since increased by 6 per cent since

the different working patterns ly than men to work flexible work- women who usually work and 1.1 million women in spring of employees in Great Britain. ing hours, term-time only, job- Saturdays or Sundays. The largest 1995. A further 4.2 million men increases have been in Sunday and 2.2 million women sometimes which employees in spring 1995 The LFS also asks people working; the number of employees work on Sundays. had various flexible working whether they work at weekends. who usually work on Sundays has

The LFS can be used to look at shows that women were more like- 1993 in numbers of men and spring 1993, to 1.4 million men

### Type of working arrangements in the LFS

Each spring and autumn employees are asked if their working arrangements are any of the following:

- flexitime (flexible working hours);
- an annualised hours contract;
- term-time working;
- job-sharing;
- nine-day fortnight; four-and-a-half day week;
- none of these;
- don't know.

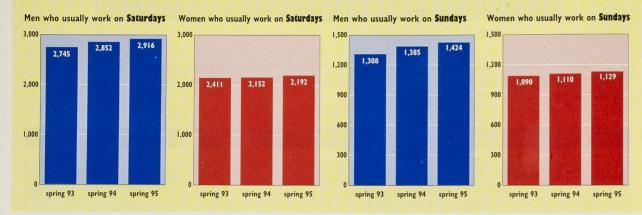
### Table 1 Working arrangements of employees in Great Britain, by sex (spring 1995, per cent, not seasonally adjusted)

Per cent	All	Men	Women
Flexible working hours	II.I	9.7	12.7
Annualised hours contract	6.1	5.8	6.5
Term-time working	4.3	1.4	7.4
Job-sharing	0.7	0.2	1.2
Nine-day fortnight	0.4	0.5	0.2
Four-and-a-half day week	2.5	3.1	1.9
Base: all employees	21,675	11,341	10,334

NOVEMBER 1995 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS LFS57

### WORKING ARRANGEMENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Figure 1 The change in the number of employees who usually work on Saturdays and Sundays, by sex (Great Britain, thousands, not seasonally adjusted)



### PEOPLE STUDYING TOWARDS QUALIFICATIONS

The LFS not only provides information on the highest level of qualifications that people already hold, but also on whether they are studying towards any qualifications, and if so, the type of qualification they are studying for. Table 2 shows that in spring 1995, five million people of working age were studying towards a qualification. Half of these were full-time students. The number of people studying towards a qualification has increased by 397,000 since spring 1993.

Figure 2 shows the differences in the qualifications being studied for between full-time students and those who are not studying fulltime. Almost half of those who are studying part-time are working towards qualifications below GCSE or equivalent.

### Full-time students in the LFS

Full-time students are classified in the LFS as people aged 16 or over, who are not on Government training and enterprise programmes and who are either:

> still at school or in some other kind of full-time education:

or on a sandwich course or studying at university or college full-time;

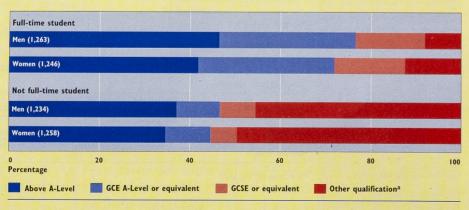
economically inactive because they are a student.

Table 2 Men and women of working agea who were studying towards a qualification in spring 1993 and spring 1995 (Great Britain, not seasonally adjusted)

	Sprin	ng 1993	Sprin	g 1995	Change (change 1993-spring 1995)		
Thousands	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Studying towards qualification	2,322	2,282	2,497	2,504	175	222	
of whom							
full-time student	1,141	1,141	1,263	1,246	122	104	
as %	49	50	51	50	1000000		
not full-time student	1,181	1,141	1,234	1,258	53	117	
as %	5.1	50	49	50			
Base:							
All people of working age	17,929	16,365	18,017	16,428	89	63	

a Men aged 16-64 and women aged 16-59.

Figure 2 The type of qualifications men and women are studying for by whether or not they are studying full-time (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



a This category includes qualifications such as BTEC etc. First or General certificate, RSA (not diploma, advanced diploma or higher diploma), City and Guilds (not in craft).

( ) Number of people studying towards a qualification (000s

### 3 EXPECTED DURATION OF TEMPORARY JOBS

according to the LFS, 1.5 million have a fixed duration for employtemporary employees, an increase ment, 20 per cent expected their of 260,000 compared with spring job to last for less than six months, 1993. Table 3 shows the total and 12 per cent expected their job expected duration of the tempo- to last for two years or more. rary jobs, by the type of temporary work. Almost two-fifths of tempo- employees in seasonal work or spread.

In spring 1995 there were, rary employees said they did not agency temping are likely to be with

The table shows that temporary are expected to last, is quite evenly

Table 3 Duration of jobs of temporary employees (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

their employer for a shorter time. Over half of temporary employees

are employed for a contact of fixed period or fixed task. The length of time fixed period or fixed task jobs

### Temporary workers in the LFS

In the LFS employees are asked if their job was permanent. If not, they are classified as being in temporary employment and are asked in what way their job was not permanent, i.e. seasonal work, done under contract, agency temping, casual work or some other reason for not being permanent.

In spring quarters only, temporary employees are also asked how long the job was for (from start to finish, not just the duration up to the time of the LFS interview).

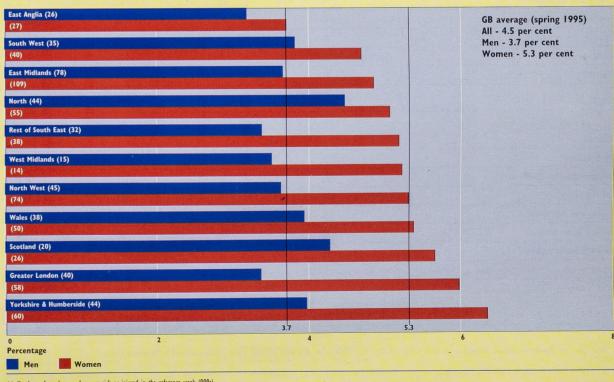
Thousands	Seasonal work	Contract for fixed period/ fixed task	Agency temping	Casual	Base
Length of job					
Less than 6 months	19	164	49	47	299
6 months but less than I year	22	183	10	15	244
I year but less than 2 years	*	182	*	*	205
2 years or more	*	149	*	10	177
Time not fixed	22	138	94	223	583
Base: all temporary employees	66	818	161	305	1,512

\* Less than 10,000, estimate not shown.

### 4 SICKNESS ABSENCE BY REGION

In spring 1995, almost a million work for at least one day in the proportion of women took days Humberside and lowest in employees (418,000 men and reference week due to sickness or off sick than men. The percentage East Anglia. 549,000 women) were absent from injury. In all regions, a higher was highest in Yorkshire and

Figure 3 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by region and sex (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



() Numbers of employees who were sick or injured in the reference week (000s)

### HELP-LINE

### 4 ECONOMIC STATUS NOW AND ONE YEAR AGO

In spring the LFS asks all people about their situation 12 months ago. Table 4 shows this information. It can be used to look, for example, at women returning to the labour market after leaving to look after the family or home. In spring 1995 there were 386,000 women in employment and 202,000 ILO unemployed, who were economically inactive and looking after the family or home one year earlier. It also shows that almost half of all respondents who said that, one year before interview, they were unemployed and actively seeking work were ILO unemployed in spring 1995.

### Circumstances 12 months ago

The LFS asks what a persons' situation was 12 months • temporarily sick or injured; ago. The respondents are asked if they were doing any of the following:

- working in a paid job or business;
- laid off, or on short-time at a firm;
- unemployed, actively seeking work;
- on a special government scheme;
- doing unpaid work for themselves or a relative;
- a full-time student or pupil;
- looking after the family or home;

- - long-term sick or disabled;
  - retired from paid work;
  - none of these;

These will differ from present economic activity, as it is based on recall and the respondent's assessment of their main activity rather than their activity on the ILO definition based on a series of questions. For example, some full-time students with a part-time job may classify themselves as full-time students, whereas on the ILO definition they would be in employment.

### Table 4 Men and women's circumstances 12 months ago, by their current economic activity (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

	Economic activity in	spring 1995	ALIENSE SERVICE	
Economic activity 12 months earlier	In employment	ILO unemployed	Inactive	Tota
Men				
'In employment' <sup>2</sup>	12,901	481	352	13,734
Unemployed, actively seeking work	555	865	209	1,630
Full-time student	424	125	749	1,298
Looking after family/home	*	19	185	217
Temporarily sick or injured	42	16	50	108
Long-term sick or disabled	21	13	1,079	1,11:
Retired	25	*	3,294	3,32
None of these	41	21	57	12
Total	14,028	1,550	5,980	21,559
Women				
In employment'a	10,083	218	629	10,929
Inemployed, actively seeking work	302	273	182	750
ull-time student	433	99	683	1,21!
ooking after family/home	386	202	3,299	3,887
emporarily sick or injured	30	13	47	89
ong-term sick or disabled	14	*	755	773
etired	*	*	4,938	4,950
one of these	56	14	136	20!
<b>Total</b>	11,321	826	10,675	22,822

a Includes those who responded that they were working in a paid job or business, laid off, or on short-time at firm, on a special government scheme or doing unpaid work for themselves or a relative.

### LABOUR MARKET data



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FAADI	OYMENT		RETA	IL PRICES	
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Publication dates of main economic	indicators December – January 1996
Labour market statistics Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.	Retail prices index
November         15 Wednesday           December         13 Wednesday           January 1996         17 Wednesday	November         16 Thursday           December         14 Thursday           January 1996         18 Thursday

## LABOUR MARKET update

### Economic background

### Table 0.5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the second quarter of 1995 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the second quarter of 1995 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes in the three months to September were 0.1 per cent lower than in the previous three months but 0.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to August was up 0.3 per cent on the previous three months and was 1.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output in the second quarter of 1995 was 1 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 1 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing Investment in the second quarter of 1995 was 5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 11 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the second quarter of 1995 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of visible trade in the three months to July was in deficit by £2.94 billion. This compares to a deficit of £2.60 billion in the previous quarter and £2.44 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, export volumes in the three months to July were up 1.9 per cent on the previous three months and 7.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics, import volumes in the three months to July were 2.5 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 5.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

### Employment

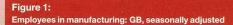
### Figure 1. Tables 0.2, 0.4, 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 1.12

- □ Jobs in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell by 3,000 in August to stand at 3,834,000 following a fall of 7,000 in July and a rise of 4,000 in June, Jobs in this sector have now risen by 29,000 (1 per cent) over the year the smallest annual rise since December 1994 suggesting an easing in an egrowth seen over the last two years. The annual rise was entirely in male jobs with female jobs falling. (Table 1.2)
- Jobs in the energy and water supply industries stood at 231,000 in August - a fall of 2,000 over the month and 23,000 (9 per cent) over the year. (Table 1.2)
- Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell by 0.3 million hours in August to 8.6 million hours per week - the lowest level for over a year.
- Hours lost through short-time working fell by 0.02 million hours to 0.15 million hours per week in August following a fall in July.
- These contrasting movements have led to monthly falls in both the average and total hours index. (Tables 1.11, 1.12)
- ☐ The workforce in employment rose by 15,000 in the second quarter of 1995 to 25,729,000. This is the eighth successive quarterly rise but the smallest since June 1994. The workforce in employment has now risen 395,000 since December 1992 (the most recent trough in employment). (Table 1.1)
- June's quarterly rise was entirely in employees with all other components of the workforce in employment showing falls, most noticeably the self-employed which had seen two years of consistent growth prior to June. Most of the rise was among women and all of it was in part-time work with full-timers seeing a fall. (Table 1.1)

### Claimant unemployment

### Figure 2. Tables 0.2, 0.4, 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

☐ UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 27,200 in September 1995 to stand at 2,265,100. (Table 2.1)



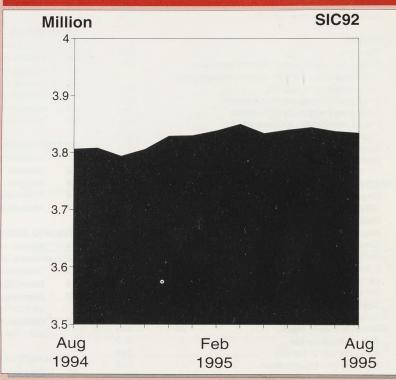
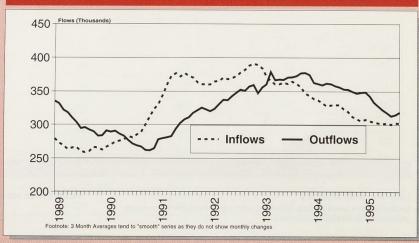


Figure 2: United Kingdom, seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment flows: 3 month average



- The unemployment level is 671,300 (42 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 713,400 (24 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- □ The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 8.1 per cent of the workforce, is down 0.1 percentage points on the previous month. This is the lowest rate since May 1991. (Table 2.1)
- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 1.0 percentage point 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 August and September the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in all regions. The largest percentage falls were in the West Midlands, North West, Yorkshire and Humberside, East Midlands and North. (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in every region except in the South East, East Anglia and Scotland where it remained the same. (Table 2.3)
- ☐ The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 57,969 in September to stand at 2,292,181 or 8.2 per cent of the workforce, down 1.0 percentage point over the year. (Table 2.1)
- On the ILO basis seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (summer 1995) stood at 2.41 million (or 8.6 per cent), which is 195,000 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 10,300 to 192,700. (Table 3.1)
- ☐ The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 1,500, to 227,900.(*Table 3.1*)
- ☐ The seasonally adjusted number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service also fell by 6,500 to 169,600. (Table 3.1)

### Labour disputes

### Figure 3. Tables 4.1, 4.2

- ☐ It is provisionally estimated that 18,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in August 1995. This compares with 30,000 in July 1995 and 39,000 in August 1994.
- ☐ The number of working days lost in the twelve months to August 1995 is provisionally estimated to be 291,000, equivalent to 13 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is lower than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (392,000). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period to August 1994 of 3.5 million days lost.
- ☐ The transport services and communication group lost 99,000 (34 per cent) and the education, research and development lost 84,000 (29 per cent) of the 291 thousand days lost in the latest welve month period.
- A provisional total of 21 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in August 1995. The twelve months to August total (203) is higher than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 197. 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 August 1995 was provisionally estimated to be 3½ per cent. This is the same as the July figure. (*Table 5.1*)
- ☐ The September to November 1993 rate of 3 per cent was the lowest since 1967.
- □ Actual increase in whole economy average earnings 3.0 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 4½ per cent. This is the same as the July figure. (Table 5.1)
   The production industries increase was 4½ per cent. This is
- ☐ In the service industries the increase was 2½ per cent. This is the same as the July figure. (*Table 5.1*)

### Productivity and unit wage costs

down 1/4 point from the July figure. (Table 5.1)

### Figure 5. Tables 1.8, 5.

Manufacturing output rose by 1.8 per cent in the three months ending August 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)

Figure 3: Working days lost and stoppages due to labour disputes: UK

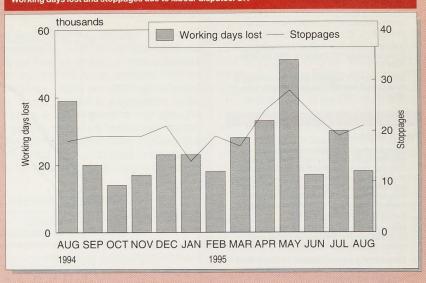


Figure 4:
Underlying average earnings index: GB

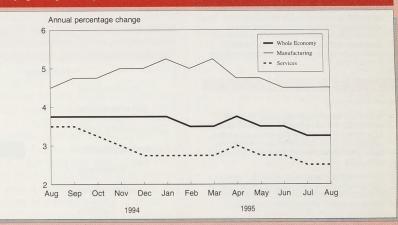
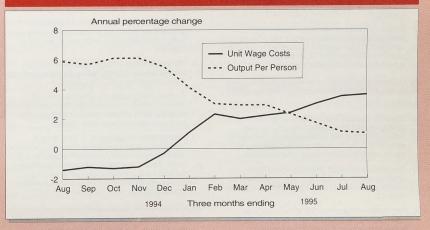


Figure 5:
Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person: UK



- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose 1.0 per cent in the three months ending August 1995
- ☐ Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 3.6 per cent in the three months ending August 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.8 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1 8)
- ☐ Whole economy unit wage costs were 0.7 per cent lower in the second quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

### Prices

### Figure 6. Tables 6.1-6.5

- ☐ The increase over the 12 months to September in the 'allitems' RPI was 3.9 per cent, up from 3.6 per cent in August. There was sharp upward effect on the 12 month rate from seasonal and non-seasonal food prices. Household goods and clothing and footwear prices also had a upward effect, rising more this September than last year. There was a downward effect on the 12 month rate from motoring costs, in particular from petrol price reductions
- ☐ Between August and September the 'all-items' index rose by 0.5 per cent, compared to an increase of 0.2 per cent een August and September 1994.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12 month rate of price increases was 3.1 per cent for September, up from 2.9 per cent for August
- ☐ The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments over the latest 12 months of 2.6 per cent, up from 2.5 per cent
- ☐ The 12 month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.5 per cent for September, compared with a 4.4 per cent provisional increase for August. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 9.5 per cent over the year to Sentember compared with a provisional increase of 9.2 per

### Labour Force Survey (LFS)

### Figure 7. Tables 0.1, 0.2, 7.1-7.5

- ☐ Key LFS rapid release results, published on 18 October showed that the number of people in employment in summer  $1995\, rose$  by  $107,\!000\, to\, 25.5\, million$  (seasonally adjusted) compared with spring  $1995.\, This$  measure differs from the figures given in the employment section which are numbers
- ☐ The number of employees rose by 141,000 to 21.9 million (seasonally adjusted) and self-employment fell by 20,000 to 3.2 million. In addition there were 0.26 million people Government employment and training schemes and 0.13 million unpaid family workers. (Table 7.1)
- ☐ The number in full-time employment increased by 21,000 to 19.3 million (seasonally adjusted) and the number in parttime employment rose by 81,000 to 6,2 million.
- 2.4 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, a fall of 18,000 since spring 1995.
- □ ILO unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 3,000 for males and fell by 16,000 for females since spring 1995. (Table 7 1)
- ☐ The total number economically active rose by 89 000 on the quarter to stand at 27.9 million in summer 1995. This rise consisted of a 15,000 increase in the number of economically active men and an increase of 74,000 increase on the number of economically active women

### Training

### Tables 8 1-8 10

- ☐ Seasonally adjusted, 2.8 million (13.1%) employees of working age received job-related training in a four week period during spring 1995. This suggests a slight increase on winter 1994/95. Figures for spring 1994 and earlier are not directly comparable due to a change in the questionnaire.
- ☐ The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell between June and July 1995. The number of participants is down 30 per cent from the number participating in July 1994.
- The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job six months after leaving was slightly above the equivalent figure for leavers a year earlier. The fall in the latest month is consistent with a fall seen at the same time last year The

### Figure 6: RPI, annual percentage change: UK

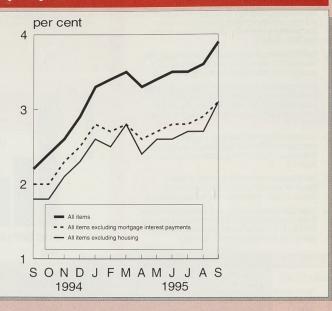
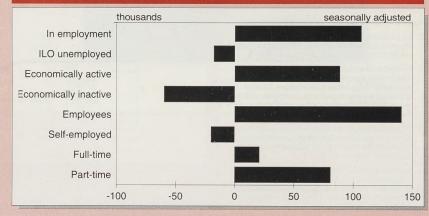


Figure 7: Changes in economic activity between Spring 1995 and Summer 1995: GB



proportion who gained a qualification in the first ten months of 1994/95 was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. This proportion continues to show an upward trend.

- ☐ The number of Youth Training (YT) participants increased between June and July 1995. The number of participants was 4 per cent lower than in July 1994. (Table 8.1)
- ☐ The proportion of YT leavers in the first ten months of 1994/95 who were in a job six months after leaving was 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 ten months of 1994/95 who gained a qualification while on the programme was much the same as the corresponding figure from a year earlier. The fall in the proportion who gained a qualification in the latest month is consistent with a fall seen at the same time last year. The current trend in this proportion is more or

### International comparisons

Over the year to June 1995 civilian employment rose in Canada, United Kingdom and the USA but fell slightly in

- Japan. In particular, there has been an easing of growth in both Canada and the USA, however, as all countries may be at different stages of their economic cycle caution is advised when making comparisons. (Table 1.9)
- ☐ The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Canada Amongst our EU partners the UK rate is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, France, Italy, Belgium and Sweden. (Table 2.18)
- ☐ Amongst 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 & Austria are not available). (Table 2.18)
- ☐ The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.9 per cent for the UK in August 1995 compared to 10.6 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 (8.7 per cent for the UK in August 1995 compared to 10.9 per cent in July 1995 for the EU average - excluding Denmark, Greece. Luxembourg and Austria). (Table 2.18)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 11 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)

### **NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES**

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 annually

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

### **EMPLOYMENT**

The two measures of employment are compiled on very different bases. The LFS classifies people according to their main job; those in employment are people who did at least one 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 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 quarter, ILO unemployment from the LFS is based on an average over a 13 week period. The claimant unemployment figures are based on those claiming 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 quarterly 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, qualifications

of these components represent everyone on | 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

	In employmen	it							
	Employees	Self- employed	Government employment & training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr	22,082 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 1995 Spr	22,191 22,260	3,370 3,350	300 279	133 140	25,994 26,030	2,481 2,511	28,475 28,541	17,067 17,033	45,543 45,574
Changes Win 94 - Spr 95	69	-20	-21	7	36	30	66	-34	31
Spr 94 - Spr 95	290	60	-54	-6	290	-288	2	107	109
Males 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 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 1995 Spr	11,586 11,660	2,551 2,545	201 182	43 43	14,381 14,429	1,640 1,632	16,022 16,061	6,088 6,071	22,110 22,132
Changes Win 94 - Spr 95	74	6	-19	0	48	-8	39	-17	22
Spr 94 - Spr 95	183	67	-37	-6	205	-219	-14	96	82
Females 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 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 1995 Spr	10,604 10,600	819 806	99 98	90 97	11,612 11,601	841 879	12,453 12,480	10,980 10,962	23,433 23,442
Changes Win 94 - Spr 95	-4	-13	-1	7	-11	38	27	-18	9
Spr 94 - Spr 95	107	-5	-17	0	85	-69	16	11	26

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

## 0 2 SUMMARY TABLE

	Workforce in emp	loyment		The west but	AMERICA	State Short States	Intelligenings
	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related government training programmes	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun	21,904 21,588 21,639	3,219 3,178 3,288	325 311 302	290 271 250	25,738 25,348 25,478	2,735 2,920 2,645	28,473 28,268 28,123
1994 Dec 1995 Mar 1995 Jun	21,798 21,832 21,889	3,358 3,367 3,346	297 280 264	237 235 230	25,689 25,715 25,729	2,419 2,347 2,313	28,108 28,061 28,044
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	57	-21	-16	-5	14	-34	-17
Jun 94 - Jun 95	250	58	-38	-20	251	-332	-79
Males 1992 Mar 1993 Mar 1994 Mar 1994 Dec 1995 Mar 1995 Jun	11,226 10,951 10,921 10,994 11,022 11,047	2,438 2,384 2,476 2,542 2,550 2,542	205 195 191 187 176 163	270 252 232 220 218 214	14,139 13,782 13,821 13,943 13,965 13,967	2,096 2,243 2,025 1,848 1,794 1,764	16,235 16,025 15,846 15,791 15,759 15,731
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	25	-8	-13	-4	2	-30	-28
lun 94 - Jun 95	126	66	-28	-18	146	-261	-115
Females 1992 Mar 1993 Mar 1994 Mar	10,677 10,636 10,717	782 794 811	120 117 111	20 19 18	11,599 11,566 11,657	639 677 620	12,238 12,244 12,278
994 Dec 995 Mar 995 Jun	10,803 10,811 10,842	816 817 803	110 104 100	17 17 16	11,746 11,749 11,762	571 553 550	12,317 12,302 12,312
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	31	-14	-4	-1	13	-3	10
lun 94 - Jun 95	125	-8	-11	-2	105	-70	34

## SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain

The last		In employmen	it							
		Employees	Self- employed	Government employment & training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
AII 1994	Sum Aut	21,554 21,585	3,219 3,276	297 289	138 142	25,208 25,292	2,679 2,530	27,887 27,823	16,406 16,500	44,293 44,322
1994/95 1995	Win - Spr Sum	21,687 21,746 21,887	3,285 3,264 3,244	280 262 256	128 133 125	25,381 25,406 25,513	2,404 2,432 2,414	27,785 27,838 27,927	16,567 16,543 16,483	44,352 44,381 44,410
Change: Spr 95 -	Sum 95	141	-20	-6	-8	107	-18	89	-60	29
Sum 94	- Sum 95	333	26	-41	-13	305	-265	40	77	117
Males 1994	Sum Aut	11,253 11,306	2,423 2,470	193 192	49 44	13,917 14,011	1,783 1,667	15,700 15,679	5,795 5,837	21,495 21,516
1994/95 1995	Win Spr Sum	11,328 11,400 11,446	2,478 2,471 2,448	189 171 162	41 40 44	14,036 14,083 14,099	1,584 1,574 1,572	15,620 15,657 15,671	5,917 5,902 5,909	21,537 21,559 21,580
Changes Spr 95 -	s Sum 95	46	-23	-10	4	17	-3	15	7	21
Sum 94	- Sum 95	193	25	-32	-4	182	-211	-29	114	85
Females 1994	Sum Aut	10,302 10,280	796 806	104 97	89 98	11,291 11,281	896 863	12,187 12,144	10,611 10,663	22,798 22,806
1994/95 1995	Win Spr Sum	10,359 10,346 10,442	807 793 796	91 91 95	88 93 81	11,344 11,323 11,414	820 858 842	12,164 12,182 12,256	10,650 10,641 10,574	22,814 22,822 22,830
Changes Spr 95 -	s Sum 95	95	4	4	-13	90	-16	74	-66	8
Sum 94	- Sum 95	140	1	-9	-9	123	-54	69	-37	32

## SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in Great Britain 0.4

	Workforce in emp	loyment					
	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related government training programmes	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
AII 1994 Jun Sep Dec	21,081 21,223 21,231	3,206 3,219 3,276	286 273 279	250 246 237	24,822 24,960 25,022	2,547 2,467 2,326	27,370 27,427 27,348
1995 Mar Jun	21,266 21,322	3,285 3,264	262 247	235 230	25,048 25,063	2,257 2,226	27,305 27,289
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	56	-21	-15	-5	15	-31	-16
Jun 94 - Jun 95	241	58	-39	-20	241	-321	-81
Males 1994 Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar	10,642 10,729 10,711	2,405 2,423 2,470	181 175 176	232 229 220 218	13,460 13,556 13,577 13,600	1,949 1,883 1,776	15,409 15,439 15,353
Jun	10,763	2,471	152	214	13,600	1,695	15,296
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	24	-7	-12	-4	0	-29	-28
Jun 94 - Jun 95	121	66	-29	-18	140	-254	-113
Females 1994 Jun Sep Dec	10,439 10,493 10,519	801 796 806	105 98 103	18 17 17	11,363 11,405 11,445	598 583 550	11,960 11,988 11,995
1995 Mar Jun	10,527 10,559	807 793	98 95	17 17	11,448 11,463	533 530	11,981 11,993
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	32	-14	-3	0	15	-3	12
Jun 94 - Jun 95	120	-8	-10	-1	100	-68	33

## NOMS

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### BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

		Output									Income			
		GDP	GDP 1990 prices		Index of outpu	ıt UK			Index of production		Real personal		Gross tradin	g
			roos prioco		Production industries 1,2		Manufacturing industries 1,3	1	OECD countries 1		Income		companies 4	
		1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 <b>1994</b>		99.6 100.0 98.0 97.5 99.7 <b>103.6</b>	476.2 478.9 468.9 466.5 476.9 <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 98.1 103.1	2.1 -0.3 -3.7 -0.1 2.0 <b>5.1</b>	100.2 100.0 94.6 94.0 95.1 <b>99.1</b>	4.5 -0.2 -5.4 -0.6 1.2 <b>4.2</b>	98.4 100.0 99.8 99.4 99.1 103.7	3.3 1.6 -0.2 -0.4 -0.3 <b>4.6</b>	98.2 100.0 99.9 r 102.2 103.9 104.7	4.9 1.8 -0.1 2.3 1.7 <b>0.8</b>	67.5 68.0 67.9 68.3 77.0 88.8	8. 0. -0. 0. 12. 15.
	Q2 Q3 Q4	103.3 104.2 104.9	123.6 124.7 125.6	4.3 4.2 4.3	103.0 104.3 104.3	5.9 5.9 4.5	98.7 100.0 100.6	3.9 4.9 5.2	103.1 104.8 106.1	4.2 5.3 6.3	104.2 105.0 105.2	-0.1 1.1 0.4	21.9 22.6 r 23.0	19. 17. 13.
995	Q1 Q2	105.5 r 106.1	126.3 r 127.0	3.7 2.8	105.0 105.1	4.3 2.0	100.6 101.1	3.6 2.4	106.6	5.4	106.8 106.6	2.2	22.1 22.8	3.
995	Feb Mar	::	::	::	104.7 105.8	4.1 4.1	100.0 100.7	3.8 3.4	106.4 107.0	6.1 5.4			::	
	Apr May Jun	ii.			105.1 105.3 104.9	3.6 3.2 2.0	100.9 101.1 100.2	3.3 2.9 1.9	106.2 106.8	4.5 4.1	::		::	
	Jul Aug	::			105.5 r 105.5	1.7	101.0 r 101.6	1.6						

		Expenditure											Base lending	Effective exchange	
		Consumer		Retail sales		Fixed investr	nents 5			General government		Stock	rates + 8	rate + 1,9	
		expenditure 1990 prices		volumes 1		All industries 1990 prices		Manufacturing industries 1990 prices 3		consumption at 1990 price		1990 prices 7			
		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993		345.4 347.5 339.9 339.9 348.4	3.2 0.6 -2.2 — 2.5	99.3 100.0 98.9 99.5 103.0	2.1 0.7 -1.1 0.6 3.5	82.0 81.9 75.4 74.4 73.6	11.7 -0.1 -7.9 -1.3 -1.1	15.0 14.2 12.8 11.6 11.0	8.2 -5.1 -10.0 -9.5 -5.2	110.1 112.9 115.8 115.7 116.0	1.4 2.5 2.6 -0.1 0.3	2.70 -1.80 -4.63 -1.70 0.19	15.00 14.00 10.50 7.00 5.50	88.9	
1994		358.8	3.0	106.7	3.6	75.5	2.6	11.2	2.3	118.4	2.1	2.62	6.25	89.2	0.3
1994	Q2 Q3 Q4	89.3 90.0 90.8	3.0 2.4 2.5	105.8 r 106.9 107.1	3.3 3.3 2.7	18.7 18.9 19.2 r	4.3 3.4 3.4	2.9 3.0 3.1	3.6 7.1 14.8	29.6 29.6 29.6	1.2 0.9 0.7	.66 .32 0.90	5.25 5.75 6.25	89.1 87.9 89.1	-1.8 -1.3 1.4
1995	Q1 Q2	90.7 <b>91.4</b>	2.1 2.4	106.4 107.3	0.7	18.8 19.4	3.8	3.1 3.2 P	10.7	29.6 <b>29.8</b>	0.2 0.7	0.21 <b>0.88</b>	6.75	87.2 <b>84.3</b>	-2. -3.
1995	Feb Mar	::		106.7 r 106.9	1.6	::					::		6.75 6.75	87.4 85.6	-1.2 -2.
	Apr May Jun	::	::	107.3 107.1 107.6	1.3 1.0 0.9								6.75 6.75 6.75	-1.3 84.3 84.1	-0.: -0.:
	Jul			107.9 107.1	0.9								6.75 <b>6.75</b>	83.6 84.4 P	-0.

		Visible trade				Balance o	f payments	Prices					
		Export volun	ne 1	Import volum	ie 1	Visible	Current	Tax and price		Producer price	e index	+ 1,3,10	
						balance	balance	index + 1,10		Materials and	fuels	Home sales	
		1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1989 1990 1991 1992		94.2 100.0 101.2 103.7 107.4	5.8 6.2 1.2 2.5 3.6	99.9 100.0 94.7 100.9 104.8	8.1 0.1 -5.3 6.5 3.9	-24.7 -18.8 -10.3 -13.1 -13.4	-22.5 -19.0 -8.2 -9.8 -11.0	110.6 119.7 126.2 129.8 131.4	7.1 8.2 5.4 2.8 1.3	100.0 97.8 97.4 101.8	-2.2 -0.4 4.5	100.0 105.4 108.7 113.0	5.4 3.1 4.0
1993 <b>1994</b>		118.1	10.0	110.3	5.2	-10.6	-0.2	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.5
1994	Q2 Q3 Q4	117.1 119.6 122.8	11.8 11.6 12.4	108.0 108.9 114.3	5.6 4.3 6.3	-3.1 -2.2 -3.0	-1.2 -0.6 -0.5	135.6 135.7 135.7	2.5 3.1 2.7	100.1 101.0 103.3	-0.6 -3.0 0.6	113.9 114.9 115.6	3.9 3.3 2.2
1995	Q1 Q2	123.4 122.3	9.4 4.4	109.8 111.9	3.6	-2.0 -3.2	-1.3 -2.4	141.0 141.0	6.2 3.1	112.8 114.8	12.7 14.6	119.0 120.4	4.8 <b>5.7</b>
1995	Jan Feb Mar	121.4 123.3 125.8	12.5 9.0 9.3	109.1 110.3 110.0	4.9 2.7 0.4	-0.8 -0.7 -0.5	::	137.2 146.9 138.8	3.1 5.9 6.2	112.7 112.7 112.9	10.1 10.9 11.7	118.7 119.0 119.5	3.0 3.3 3.7
	Apr May Jun	120.0 123.3 123.6	6.5 6.4 4.1	112.6 111.4 111.7	1.6 1.6 3.8	-1.3 -0.9 -0.9		140.3 141.0 141.2	6.0 3.8 3.8	114.2 114.8 115.4 r	11.6 11.4 11.1	120.2 120.5 120.6	3.9 4.1 4.2
	Jul	124.8	6.1	114.3	4.6	-1.1		140.4	3.8	114.2	10.3	120.9	4.3

Revised Series revised from indicated entry onwards. Series revised from which percentage changes are calculated may have been rounded. nost indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated he percentage change in the series on the same period a year earlier. !seaponally.adjusted

		Employees	in employment				Self-employed		Work-related	Workforce in	
		Male		Female		All	<ul><li>persons (with or without</li></ul>	Forces #	government training	employment	##
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +		employees) **		programmes	++	
Unad	ED KINGDOM ljusted for seasonal Sep Dec	variation 11,451 11,357	1,015	10,667 10,712	4,739	22,118 22,068	3,362 3,316	297 295	338 355	26,115 26,034	28,566 28,585
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,250 11,228 11,061 10,995	1,120	10,681 10,703 10,519 10,595	4,806 R	21,931 21,931 21,580 21,590	3,270 3,230 3,234 3,192	293 290 284 280	363 325 317 356	25,857 25,776 25,415 25,416	28,565 28,454 28,262 28,400
1993	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,916 10,952 10,993 10,963	1,083 1,093 1,104 1,134	10,552 10,660 10,663 10,757	4,766 R 4,827 R 4,808 4,937	21,468 21,613 21,656 21,720	3,141 3,189 3,196 3,245	275 271 267 258	354 311 306 329	25,238 25,384 25,424 25,552	28,235 28,249 28,336 28,334
1994	Jun Sep	10,867 10,921 11,045 11,012	1,122 1,147 1,174 1,196	10,658 10,739 10,739 10,865	4,875 4,931 4,905 5,046	21,525 21,660 21,784 21,877	3,246 3,298 3,306 3,371	254 250 246 237	323 302 292 297	25,349 25,510 25,628 25,783	28,126 28,095 28,208 28,200
1995	Mar	10,961 <b>11,046</b>	1,196 1,247	10,766 <b>10,862</b>	4,975 <b>5,053</b>	21,727 21,908	3,341 3,351	235 230	280 <b>264</b>	25,583 <b>25,753</b>	27,982 28,007
Adjus		riation 11,421 11,342	1,049	10,705	4,799	22,126	3,352	297	338	26,113	28,561
992	Mar Jun Sep	11,301 11,226 11,031 10,979	1,100	10,661 10,717 10,677 10,559 10,542	4,754 R	22,002 22,019 21,904 21,590 21,521	3,305 3,259 3,219 3,229 3,178	295 293 290 284 280	355 363 325 317 356	25,957 25,934 25,738 25,420 25,334	28,508 28,589 28,473 28,254 28,313
993	Mar Jun Sep	10,970 10,951 10,960 10,946	1,089 1,086 1,122 1,114	10,589 10,636 10,700 10,699	4,780 R 4,809 R 4,864 4,880	21,559 21,588 21,660 21,645	3,167 3,178 3,190 3,231	275 271 267 258	354 311 306 329	25,355 25,348 25,423 25,463	28,294 28,268 28,316 28,243
994	Jun Sep	10,925 10,921 11,009 10,994	1,131 1,141 1,189 1,177	10,700 10,717 10,773 10,803	4,892 4,917 4,959 4,986	21,624 21,639 21,782 21,798	3,272 3,288 3,301 3,358	254 250 246 237	323 302 292 297	25,473 25,478 25,620 25,689	28,195 28,123 28,182 28,108
995		11,022 11,047	1,207 1,241	10,811 10,842 R	4,995 <b>5,039</b>	21,832 21,889 R	3,367 <b>3,346</b>	235 230	280 <b>264</b>	25,715 25,729 R	28,061 28,043 R
Jnadj		variation 11,173 11,080	982 1,039	10,402 10,441	4,633 4,726	21,576 21,521	3,270 3,224	297 295	318 336	25,461 25,376	27,807 27,826
1992	Jun Sep	10,975 10,952 10,784 10,719	1,025 1,057 1,018 1,083	10,413 10,435 10,250 10,324	4,690 4,711 4,583 4,692	21,388 21,387 21,035 21,043	3,178 3,147 3,151 3,108	293 290 284 280	345 307 297 337	25,204 25,130 24,767 24,768	27,807 27,704 27,504 27,646
993	Mar Jun Sep	10,642 10,676 10,715 10,685	1,046 1,054 1,065 1,094	10,280 10,390 10,390 10,480	4,653 4,713 4,693 4,818	20,922 21,066 21,105 21,165	3,058 3,108 3,115 3,164	275 271 267 258	336 295 288 311	24,591 24,740 24,774 24,898	27,481 27,502 27,579 27,580
994	Jun Sep	10,589 10,642 10,764 10,729	1,082 1,106 1,134 1,153	10,383 10,462 10,460 10,579	4,757 4,812 4,785 4,920	20,972 21,104 21,224 21,308	3,165 3,216 3,224 3,289	254 250 246 237	305 286 273 279	24,697 24,856 24,967 25,113	27,376 27,345 27,449 27,439
995	Mar	10,680 <b>10,763</b>	1,154 1,202	10,483 10,579 R	4,851 <b>4,930</b>	21,162 21,342 R	3,259 <b>3,269</b>	235 230	262 <b>247</b>	24,918 25,087 R	27,228 27,256 R
	T BRITAIN										
991		11,144 11,065	1,012 1,019	10,439 10,393	4,693 4,678	21,583 21,458	3,260 3,213	297 295	318 336	25,458 25,302	27,806 27,752
	Jun 1 Sep 1	1,026 0,951 0,755 0,704	1,029 1,047 1,042 1,063	10,449 10,408 10,290 10,273	4,702 4,689 4,642 4,640	21,474 21,359 21,045 20,977	3,166 3,136 3,145 3,095	293 290 284 280	345 307 297 337	25,279 25,091 24,772 24,688	27,831 27,721 27,500 27,561
	Jun 1 Sep 1	0,695 0,675 0,683 0,668	1,052 1,048 1,083 1,074	10,318 10,365 10,427 10,424	4,666 4,695 4,749 4,761	21,013 21,039 21,110 21,092	3,083 3,098 3,109 3,150	275 271 267 258	336 295 288 311	24,706 24,703 24,774 24,812	27,540 27,520 27,563 27,491
	Jun 1 Sep 1	0,646 0,642 0,729 0,711	1,091 1,101 1,149 1,134	10,424 10,439 10,493 10,519	4,774 4,797 4,839 4,860	21,069 21,081 21,223 21,231	3,191 3,206 3,219 3,276	254 250 246 237	305 286 273 279	24,820 24,822 24,960 25,022	27,443 27,370 27,427 27,348

10,527 4,871 10,558 R 4,916

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 employment esries). The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

Employees in employment, the self-employed, HM Forces and participants in work-related government training programmes. See Employment Gazette, 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.

21,266 3,285 21,321 R 3,264

25,048 **25,062** R

	BRITAIN	All industries and A-Q	d services	Manufacturing in D	dustries	Production indus C-E	stries	Production and of industries C-F	construction
SIC 19: Section subsection		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 Jun	21,386 20,916 20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,740 22,134 22,382 21,728 21,728	21,373 20,904 20,562 20,735 20,909 20,874 21,071 21,736 22,133 22,370 21,707 21,359	5,661 5,341 5,034 4,928 4,882 4,763 4,735 4,735 4,723 4,605 4,196 3,983	5,677 5,358 5,052 4,946 4,895 4,777 4,713 4,754 4,747 4,628 4,215 3,995	6,338 5,986 5,644 5,504 5,431 5,262 5,157 5,170 5,140 5,066 4,316	6,356 6,005 5,664 5,524 5,446 5,277 5,174 5,192 5,166 5,026 4,588 4,331	7,464 7,048 6,685 6,542 6,457 6,263 6,179 6,233 6,242 6,114 5,592 5,242	7,480 7,067 6,706 6,564 6,474 6,280 6,197 6,254 6,267 6,142 5,616 5,260
1993	Mar	20,922	21,013	3,795	3,822	4,104	4,131	4,959	4,991
	Apr May Jun	21,066	21,039	3,785 3,780 3,808	3,811 3,800 3,814	4,088 4,076 4,097	4,114 4,098 4,106	4,937	4,950
	Jul Aug Sep	21,105	21,110	3,825 3,828 3,818	3,817 3,807 3,798	4,114 4,115 4,101	4,108 4,094 4,080	4,943	4,917
	Oct Nov Dec	21,165	21,092	3,829 3,833 3,803	3,808 3,807 3,795	4,111 4,111 4,079	4,088 4,084 4,069	4,923	4,908
1994	Jan Feb Mar	20,972	21,069	3,770 3,771 3,765	3,788 3,785 3,789	4,044 4,043 4,032	4,060 4,055 4,056	4,876	4,907
	Apr May Jun	21,104	21,081	3,768 3,771 3,789	3,792 3,788 3,793	4,031 4,030 4,046	4,056 4,049 4,052	4,893	4,904
	Jul Aug Sep	21,224	21,223	3,799 3,826 3,827	3,790 3,805 3,808	4,054 4,081 4,078	4,046 4,059 4,057	4,942	4,916
	Oct Nov Dec	21,308	21,231	3,811 3,827 3,836	3,793 3,806 3,829	4,058 4,073 4,080	4,039 4,051 4,072	4,933	4,919
1995	Jan Feb Mar	21,162	21,266	3,814 3,827 3,826	3,830 3,839 3,850	4,053 4,066 4,064	4,069 4,076 4,087	4,883	4,914
	Apr May Jun	21,342 R	21,321 R	3,811 3,824 3,840	3,834 3,840 3,845	4,046 4,058 4,073	4,070 4,076 4,080	4,887	4,898
	Jul P Aug P			3,848 <b>3,855</b>	3,838 <b>3,834</b>	4,080 <b>4,087</b>	4,071 <b>4,065</b>		

GREAT BE	RITAIN			SEASONALLY					Daniel and	Ohamisələ
		Service Industri G-Q		Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather and leather	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing & & recording	Chemicals chemical products & man-made
SIC 1992 Section subsectio	on, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-12,40-41	DA 15-16	products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	media DE 21-22	fibres DG 24
1981 Jur 1982 Jur 1983 Jur 1984 Jur 1985 Jur 1986 Jur 1988 Jur 1988 Jur 1989 Jur 1990 Jur 1990 Jur	n n n n n n n n	13,563 13,513 13,541 13,863 14,126 14,297 14,584 15,198 15,596 15,974 15,849	13,525 13,475 13,502 13,825 14,089 14,261 14,549 15,166 15,563 15,931 15,802 15,808	368 363 355 346 346 334 325 317 303 297 289 291	677 645 610 577 550 500 461 437 419 398 373 336	606 582 546 531 525 508 504 495 485 479 481 455	617 579 550 549 552 557 546 549 519 476 404 388	84 78 78 78 80 83 85 89 92 91 80 78	485 471 459 455 458 448 454 457 466 467 456 447	362 347 327 326 322 313 306 311 317 305 276 268
1993 Ma	ar	15,674	15,720	302	309	450	373	83	445	254
Ap Ma Jur	ay	15,822	15,783	307	304 298 292	443 439 442	373 375 382	84 84 84	441 440 439	254 254 255
Jul Au Se	ıg	15,834	15,888	305	290 287 283	442 438 437	381 382 382	87 89 85	439 439 444	255 253 254
Oc No De	ct ov	15.954	15,885	299	280 277 274	442 441 439	384 386 384	87 87 87	446 449 447	251 249 252
1994 Jai Fe Ma	ın eb	15,811	15,866	297	273 270 267	437 435 429	382 381 384	87 87 88	450 452 452	247 246 247
Ap Ma Ju	or ay	15,912	15,880	297	264 261 259	430 430 431	383 382 383	88 87 88	457 458 457	245 242 237
Ju Au Se	ıl	15,962	16,010	297	256 253 250	431 434 430	383 384 386	85 84 84	458 460 460	238 237 235
Oct No	ct	16.094	16,018	293	246 245 243	428 429 428	386 384 386	82 83 83	452 456 464	236 237 236
1995 Ja Fe Ma	an eb	15.998	16,059	293	239 238 237	429 431 428	385 385 384	82 82 81	462 462 466	239 240 237
Ar Mi	pr lay	16.160 R	16,130 R	293 P	236 236 235	432 430 429	381 384 381	81 81 82	463 463 469	236 236 236
Ju	ul P ug P	,			233 <b>231</b>	434 434	381 382	81 <b>81</b>	464 464	235 235

1995 Mar Jun

S10

## EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal	Machinery and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	products DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	nec DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1981 Jun 1982 Jun 1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1986 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun	213 203 196 201 202 203 208 218 222 216 190 185	1121 1050 954 925 911 866 844 854 850 856 765 722	587 547 504 491 492 480 475 485 489 488 457 422	675 639 617 615 613 596 588 586 582 550 488 447	674 619 583 540 523 506 485 482 474 470 425 398	238 225 220 217 219 223 226 232 238 238 209 203	1,125 1,062 1,042 1,040 1,029 1,002 1,022 1,063 1,1101 1,116 1,028 929	3,272 3,205 3,189 3,268 3,287 3,287 3,291 3,395 3,530 3,530 3,532 3,532 3,532	904 929 917 959 989 988 993 1,068 1,158 1,216 1,188 1,174
1993 Mar	181	681	387	425	362	201	860	3,473	1,152
Apr May Jun	184 187 188	681 679 681	384 381 381	425 424 425	339 336 353	202 202 203	844	3,500	1,139
Jul Aug Sep	190 188 187	680 681 683	379 379 373	426 425 424	329 326 324	208 208 203	837	3,537	1,153
Oct Nov Dec	186 185 187	680 682 681	377 376 371	427 425 422	326 324 320	202 204 205	839	3,547	1,156
994 Jan Feb Mar	186 187 189	680 679 684	373 374 371	423 423 424	320 319 317	202 202 206	850	3,552	1,145
Apr May Jun	188 187 188	684 685 687	370 371 370	425 424 427	316 315 314	205 207 211	852	3,563	1,162
Jul Aug Sep	190 192 195	685 686 684	372 371 373	424 429 432	314 313 312	209 214 217	859	3,575	1.184
Oct Nov Dec	195 196 197	684 686 690	374 374 375	427 432 437	312 310 313	218 219 219	847	3,583	1,183
995 Jan Feb Mar	199 199 200	692 692 693	375 375 376	431 431 446	314 314 314	223 227 225	827	3,575	1,221
Apr May Jun	198 198 197	689 688 686	378 378 376	436 437 445	314 316 317	226 228 227	818	3,580	1,238
Jul P Aug P	197 <b>195</b>	685 <b>686</b>	377 <b>378</b>	439 <b>438</b>	316 <b>319</b>	229 <b>224</b>			,,200

GRE	AT BRITAIN	Transport & storage	Post and telecomm- unication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer &	Public administration and defence;	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social &
SIC Sect subs		I 60-63	64	J 65-67	K 70	other business activities 71-74	compulsory social security L + 75	M 80	N 851-852	853	personal activities O-Q * 90-93
1982 1983	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	953 910 881 876 868 846 832 849 878 910 897 887	453 451 446 447 442 435 436 453 463 462 455 446	786 786 8111 837 858 881 920 996 1,038 1,047 1,024	122 141 140 147 152 157 165 176 183 190 186 205	1,487 1,506 1,562 1,643 1,719 1,777 1,846 1,964 2,083 2,202 2,167 2,158	1,505 1,471 1,468 1,453 1,424 1,418 1,436 1,419 1,341 1,383 1,403 1,406	1,523 1,515 1,522 1,544 1,570 1,617 1,680 1,742 1,784 1,805 1,774	1,245 1,257 1,247 1,250 1,296 1,307 1,332 1,381 1,409 1,445 1,493 1,513	514 532 568 613 654 707 767 848 812 794 800 846	762 771 751 787 831 841 852 874 884 880 865
1993	Mar	877	423	958	228	2,184	1,406	1,753	1,477	877	911
	Apr May Jun	873	420	959	237	2,209	1,401	1,752	1,470	899	923
	Jul Aug Sep	876	418	956	245	2,222	1,397	1,764	1,465	911	943
1994	Oct Nov Dec	867	417	957	241	2,225	1,393	1,754	1,471	915	942
	Feb Mar	867	413	951	240	2,226	1,384	1,748	1,473	920	946
	Apr May Jun	873	410	942	240	2,233	1,374	1,763	1,457	927	936
	Jul Aug Sep	870	409	949	241	2,314	1,361	1,766	1,455	949	937
	Oct Nov										
	Dec	870	402	942	241	2,343	1,343	1,759	1,451	948	954
	Jan Feb Mar	871	394	935	240	2,371	1,336	1,753	1,449	954	960
	Apr May <b>Jun</b>	872	395 R	929	237	2,403	1,318	1,770	1,456	964	969
	Jul P Aug P						.,	,,,,,	1,400	304	909

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see 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. Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

## EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries

GREAT BRITAIN	Section,	August 1	994		June 1995	5		July 1995	Р		August 19	95 P	
SIC 1992	section	Male	Female	All									
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,888.2	1,192.5	4,080.7	2,887.4	1,185.5	4,072.9	2,899.0	1,181.0	4,080.0	2,906.0	1,181.4	4,087.3
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	62.0	7.8	69.8	59.6	7.6	67.2	60.1	7.2	67.3	60.8	7.3	68.1
Mining and quarrying of energy Producing materials	CA (10-12) 10/12	40.3 15.7	4.8	45.1	38.4	4.2	42.6	38.8 14.2	4.1 0.3	42.9 14.5	39.2 14.3	4.2 0.3	43.4 14.6
Mining Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	24.6	3.4	17.0 28.0	13.3 25.1	0.3 3.9	13.6	24.6	3.8	28.4	25.0	3.8	28.8
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.7	3.0	24.7	21.2	3.4	24.6	21.3	3.0	24.4	21.6	3.2	24.7
MANUFACTURING	D	2,686.2	1,140.1	3,826.3	2,700.3	1,139.7	3,840.0	2,711.5	1,136.1	3,847.7	2,718.4	1,137.0	3,855.3
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	273.2 221.9 51.3	166.0 145.9 20.1	439.1 367.8 71.4	263.9 217.6 46.3	159.3 141.1 18.2	423.3 358.7 64.6	272.8 226.4 46.4	164.7 146.4 18.4	437.6 372.8 64.8	274.6 227.8 46.8	164.6 146.0 18.6	439.1 373.8 65.4
Manufacture of textiles & textile products of textiles	DB 17	137.6 100.7	198.5 82.7	336.1 183.4	134.0 98.1	199.4 81.4	333.4 179.5	136.6 99.3	197.9 80.9	334.5 180.2	137.2 99.1	197.8 81.1	335.0 180.2
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	17.1	22.1	39.1	16.5	22.0	38.5	16.9	21.9	38.8	17.1	22.2	39.4
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	Rest of 17	83.6 36.9	60.7 115.7	144.3 152.7	81.6 35.9	59.4 118.0	141.0 153.9	82.4 37.3	59.1 116.9	141.4 154.3	82.0 38.1	58.9 116.7	140.9 154.8
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	23.2 9.0 14.2	23.4 8.5 14.9	46.6 17.5 29.1	23.6 9.5 14.1	22.0 7.4 14.5	45.5 16.9 28.6	24.0 9.6 14.4	22.1 7.5 14.6	46.0 17.1 28.9	23.8 9.5 14.3	22.1 7.6 14.5	45.9 17.0 28.8
Manufactuer of wood & wood products	DD (20)	69.5	15.7	85.2	67.2	16.1	83.3	67.1	15.9	83.0	67.1	15.4	82.4
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products	DE 21	291.2 89.7	171.7 38.6	462.9 128.3	293.6 91.0	175.2 38.4	468.8 129.4	294.1 91.4	169.1 36.4	463.2 127.8	294.5 92.3	171.7 36.9	466.2 129.2
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	201.5	133.1	334.6	202.6	136.8	339.4	202.7	132.7	335.4	202.2	134.8	337.1
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	30.8 16.4	7.7 4.4	38.5 20.8	29.8 16.5	7.0 4.1	36.8 20.6	29.3 16.1	7.0 4.1	36.3 20.1	29.3 16.2	7.0 4.1	36.3 20.3
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	165.4	74.7	240.1	161.0	72.8	233.8	162.0	73.2	235.2	162.7	74.8	237.5
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	144.9	49.0	193.9	147.4	48.0	195.3	148.7	48.0	196.7	148.6	47.9	196.5
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	116.1	30.6	146.7	112.4	28.5	140.9	112.3	28.5	140.8	111.5	28.2	139.7
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	452.2 112.9	90.9 13.7	543.1 126.6	457.2 115.4	90.5 13.7	547.7 129.1	457.9 115.9	90.0 13.6	547.8 129.5	460.8 117.1	89.1 13.9	550.0 131.1
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	339.3	77.2	416.5	341.8	76.8	418.5	342.0	76.4	418.4	343.7	75.2	418.9
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	300.9	72.8	373.7	303.2	72.8	376.0	305.0	73.9	379.0	305.3	74.4	379.7
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment of office machinery & computers	DL 30	284.9 28.4	145.2 13.4	430.1 41.8	296.9 27.6	150.8 14.9	447.6 42.5	289.2 28.0	149.5 15.3	438.7 43.3	289.5 27.0	149.2 14.8	438.8 41.8
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	31	101.3	48.2	149.5	108.3	50.9	159.2	103.3	50.0	153.3	104.8	50.2	154.9
of electric motors, etc; control apparate and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells,		64.3	26.8	.91.2	73.4	29.0	102.4	67.4	28.2	95.6	68.7	28.4	97.1
batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	31.4-31.6	37.0	21.3	58.3	34.8	21.9	56.8	35.9	21.8	57.7	36.1	21.8	57.9
of radio, television & communication eqpt. of electronic components	32 32.1	69.5 29.7	39.7 21.2	109.2 50.8	73.8 31.0	40.3 21.1	114.1 52.1	74.5 31.1	40.4 21.1	114.9 52.2	74.8 31.4	40.7 21.3	115.5 52.7
of radio & TV and telephone apparatus sound and video recorders etc.		39.8	18.6	58.4	42.8	19.2	62.0	43.4	19.3	62.7	43.4	19.4	62.8
of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	33	85.7	43.9	129.6	87.2	44.6	131.8		43.8	127.2	83.0	43.6	126.5
Manufacture of transport	DM	269.8	42.3	312.1	274.7	43.7	318.4	274.6	42.6	317.2		42.0	317.9
equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34 35	132.7 137.1	25.5 16.8	158.2 153.9	144.8 129.9	28.1 15.6	172.9 145.5	144.8 129.9	27.2 15.3	172.0 145.2	144.6 131.3	26.7 15.3	171.3 146.6
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN 36.1	126.3 73.9	51.7 21.6	178.0 95.5	135.6 81.9	53.7 23.7	189.3 105.6	137.9 81.2	53.9 23.5	191.8 104.7	137.7 79.0	52.5 22.1	190.2 101.1
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	140.1	44.6	184.6	127.5	38.2	165.7	127.4	37.7	165.1	126.8	37.1	163.9
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	106.1	33.3	139.4	95.6	26.9	122.5	95.0	26.9	121.9	94.8	26.3	121.0
Collection, purification and distribution of	41	34.0	11.3	45.2	31.9	11.3	43.1	32.4	10.8	43.2	32.0	10.8	42.8

P Provisional R Revised

s in	emplo	yment:	June	1995	
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GREAT BRITAIN		Jun 1994				100	Mar 1995			Jun 1995	R	nel rectal		
	sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992	group or	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
Retail trade, except motor vehicles &												The second		0.450.0
notorcycles, repair of personal goods Non-specialised stores selling mainly food,drink & tobacco	52 52.11/21 -24/27	534.3 167.5	213.2	478.7 124.9	927.9 407.7	2,154.1	750.1 279.0	1,402.6 532.7	2,152.7 811.7	525.0 159.8	227.1 120.4	461.4 117.9	937.4 418.5	2,150.9 816.5
Other non-specialised & second-hand stores; sales not in stores	52.12,52.5, 52.6	59.0	22.3	76.7	128.9	286.8	83.3	205.0	288.4	59.7	24.4	75.1	130.9	290.0
Beverages and tobacco products	52.25-52.26	7.9	6.4	7.0	19.3	40.6	14.8	27.0	41.8	9.0	5.2	8.6	18.2	41.1
Pharmaceutical goods and toiletries Clothing,footwear and leather goods Textiles, furniture, lighting eqpt. h'hold appliances, radio & TV	52.3 52.42-52.43 52.41,		5.5 13.8	47.5 60.7	65.8 107.1	139.0 210.3	26.0 40.2	113.7 165.2	139.7 205.3	20.7 27.5	6.4	47.8 57.2	66.8	141.7 203.1
hardware, h'hold goods nec  Books, newspapers and stationery; other specialised retail shops	52.44-52.4		24.5	57.5	76.4	265.7 380.7	132.0	133.4	265.4 380.1	101.9	27.7	55.0 97.1	75.1	259.7 379.6
Repair of personal & h'hold goods	52.7	12.8	0.9	3.2	2.3	19.3	14.8	5.4	20.2	12.6	1.4	2.6	2.6	19.2
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	Н	262.4	172.0	229.6	518.3	1,182.3	437.8	744.0	1,181.7	281.1	192.1	240.4	543.3	1,256.9
Hotels & campsites, short-stay accom Restaurants Bars Canteens and catering	55.1-55.2 55.3 55.4 55.5	94.0 79.1 51.5 37.9	35.5 56.4 69.9 10.1	88.9 54.0 39.0 47.7	103.6 123.6 197.8 93.3	322.0 313.1 358.2 188.9	121.0 138.4 130.7 47.7	171.8 173.9 242.1 156.1	292.8 312.3 372.8 203.8	101.1 83.1 59.6 37.3	41.4 65.3 73.6 11.8	92.9 54.7 44.8 48.1	108.5 134.1 205.5 95.2	343.9 337.2 383.5 192.3
TRANSPORT, STORAGE									4.050.0		05.0	057.0		4 074 0
& COMMUNICATION	00	882.4	59.5	264.5	81.2	1,287.5	919.6	338.5	1,258.0	859.7	<b>65.9</b> 22.7	257.3	<b>88.8</b> 19.7	1,271.8 465.6
and transport; transport via pipelines Transport via railways Other land tranport,& via pipelines	60 60.1 60.2/60.3	360.8 84.3 276.5	20.8 0.5 20.4	79.8 48.8 31.0	18.6 1.2 17.5	480.0 134.7 345.3	373.9 80.7 293.3	98.8 49.9 48.9	472.7 130.6 342.2	347.0 75.7 271.2	0.6 22.1	76.3 47.2 29.0	1.4 18.3	124.9 340.7
Vater transport	61	13.9	0.4	4.4	1.2	19.9	13.9	5.4	19.3	14.2	0.5	4.3	1.3	20.3
Air transport	62	34.7	0.5	22.6	2.9	60.7	35.2	27.0	62.2	35.3	0.7	24.7	3.7	64.4
Supporting & auxiliary transport activities; activities of travel agencies Travel agencies and tour operators	63 63.3	186.5 17.4	16.1	86.9 38.9	26.2 13.4	315.6 71.9	201.5	109.7 50.8	311.2 69.5	190.4 17.4	16.3 2.1	87.3 40.6	31.0 15.1	324.9 75.2
Post and telecommunications National post activities Courier activities Telecommunications	64 64.11 64.12 64.20	286.5 135.9 27.4 123.2	21.6 18.2 2.7 0.7	70.9 22.6 6.5 41.8	32.3 22.4 2.4 7.6	411.3 199.0 39.0 173.3	295.0 150.8 32.9 111.2	97.6 44.9 10.6 42.1	392.5 195.7 43.5 153.3	273.0 R 133.3 29.1 110.6 R	19.7 5.1	22.3 R 8.3	33.1 R 23.3 3.2 6.6 F	198.5 45.7
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	403.9	14.7	405.9	119.1	943.6	413.7	521.4	935.1	398.2	14.6	396.9	120.9	930.5
inancial intermediation, except except funding	65	216.6	6.7	248.4	81.1	552.8	222.5	330.5	553.0	215.4	7.0	246.9	84.4	553.
nsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	103.4	5.9	89.7	19.0	218.1	106.7	107.3	214.0	99.9	5.7	84.8	19.0	209.
Auxiliary to financial intermediation Except insurance & pension funding Aux. to insurance & pension funding	67 67.1 67.2	83.8 21.9 62.0	2.2 0.4 1.7	67.8 11.8 56.0	19.0 2.6 16.4	172.8 36.7 136.1	84.4 24.1 60.3	83.7 16.0 67.6	168.1 40.1 128.0	82.9 23.3 59.6	1.8 0.5 1.3	65.2 12.6 52.6	17.5 3.9 13.6	167. 40.3 127.
REAL ESTATE, RENTING & BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	к	1,124.3	142.0	687.9	511.6	2,465.8	1,337.9	1,257.3	2,595.2	1,194.6	167.4	728.9	539.3	2,630.
Real estate activities Letting of own property Activities on a feel/contract basis	70 70.1-70.2 70.3	93.0 53.2 39.9	13.7 8.0 5.8	85.2 46.4 38.8	48.9 23.8 25.0	240.9 131.4 109.5	104.8 61.2 43.6	132.3 71.3 61.1	237.1 132.4 104.7	91.0 53.8 37.2	13.4 7.4 6.0	83.5 47.0 36.5	50.0 24.3 25.7	238. 132. 105.
Renting of machinery & equipment withou operator & of personal & household good: Construction civil engineering eqpt	t s 71 71.32	81.5 34.4	6.5 0.6	22.0 4.2	13.0	123.0 42.2	85.3 34.3	34.1 6.9	119.4 41.2	80.4 34.0	7.3 0.6	20.9	11.9 2.6	120. 41.
All other goods and equipment	Rest of 71	47.1	5.8	17.8	10.0	80.7	51.0	27.2	78.2	46.4	6.7	16.8	9.2	79.
Computer and related activities	72	123.4	3.5	51.3	12.9	191.1	141.0	68.9	209.9	139.0	5.9	54.5 27.0	7.0	213. 88.
Research and development	73 74	56.0 770.3	1.0	27.7 501.8	6.7 430.1	91.4	55.8 951.1	33.8 988.1	89.6 1,939.1	53.2 831.0	139.7	543.0	456.0	1,969.
Other business activities Legal activities Accounting, auditing; tax consultancy Market research, consultancy servs. Management services	74.11 74.12 74.13-74.1	46.7 61.8	3.4 3.4 4.4	115.7 63.0 48.1	29.8 23.2 22.5	195.6 151.3 139.1	54.0 63.7 69.3	148.3 86.5 77.0	202.3 150.3 146.3	49.8 60.1 68.2	4.2 3.7 6.3	118.4 61.8 51.8	31.1 24.3 26.5	203. 149. 152.
of holding companies Architectural & engineering service	74.15	14.2	2.0	9.2	2.0	27.3	17.2	12.0	29.2	16.7	1.7	11.4	3.6	33.
related technical consultancy Advertising Industrial cleaning	74.2-74.3 74.4 74.7	281.9 29.2 48.9	5.4 1.4 59.1	73.8 20.2 41.9	30.3 5.7 253.1	391.3 56.5 403.1	297.6 38.0 116.8	31.6	69.7	293.2 35.4 52.0	6.1 1.6 64.0	73.5 26.0 47.5	30.3 5.8 264.2	403. 68. 427.
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY	L	656.5	43.5	489.9	181.8	1,371.7	678.9	659.4	1,338.2	620.4	41.9	473.2	180.0	1,315.
EDUCATION	М	413.5	102.8	575.0	690.9	1,782.1	520.2	1,263.6	1,783.7	410.0	107.6	572.6	700.1	1,790.
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	325.0	97.9	912.6	1,047.3	2,382.8	432.4	1,977.4	2,409.8	329.7	102.1	917.5	1,067.8	2,417.
Human health & veterinary services Social work activities	85.1/85.2 85.3	208.3 116.7	54.8 43.0	587.1 325.4	606.7 440.7	1,456.9 925.8	264.1 168.3	1,187.7 789.7	1,451.8 957.9	208.1 121.5	56.9 45.2	579.3 338.2	610.6 457.1	1,455. 962.
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSO	ONAL O.P.Q	330.5	111.3	234.2	274.4	950.3	436.9	509.3	946.3	332.1	123.4	233.9	294.1	983.
Sewage & refuse disposal	90	64.7	3.0	8.2	5.0	80.9 193.2	67.9 84.3	12.9 113.0	80.8	69.7 43.2	3.8 40.9	8.1 36.6	5.7 80.8	87.3 201.
Servs of membership organisations NEC	91	42.7 190.7	38.5 63.8	36.2 115.3	75.8 148.9	518.8	243.0	263.2		184.2	70.8	114.1	157.2	526.
Recreational, cultural & sporting servs.  Motion picture, video, radio, TV, & other entertainment services Library, museums & cultural services Sporting & recreational activities	92.1-92.4 92.5 92.6-92.7	57.2 20.2 113.3	8.7 5.1 50.1	38.6 22.7 54.1	19.3 30.5 99.1	123.7 78.5 316.5	60.9 25.4 156.7	55.4 53.0 154.8	116.3 78.3	53.3 21.4 109.4	9.0 6.6 55.2	37.5 23.0 53.6	18.1 32.4 106.7	118. 83. 324.
Other service activities nec	93/95/99	32.3	5.9	74.5	44.7	157.5	41.8	120.2		35.0	7.9	75.2	50.5	168.
Cleaning of textile & fur products	93.01	13.1	1.7	14.9	15.0	44.7	16.4	30.4	46.8	13.9	2.9	14.9	16.6	48.
Hairdressing,other beauty treatment and well-being activities	93.02/93.0		1.3	56.8	27.0	94.1	11.1	83.7	94.8	10.0	1.4	56.9	30.9	99.

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals.

+ Members of HM Forces are excluded.

# Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies.

GREAT BRITAIN	Section	Jun 1994					Mar 199	5		Jun 1995	R			
	sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
SIC 1992	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time						Part-time		Part-time	-
ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,535.8	1,106.3	5,649.9	4,811.8	21,103.8	10,679.8	10,482.5	21,162.3	9,560.8 R	1,202.1 R	5,648.7 R	4,929.9	21,341.5 R
AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY Agriculture, Hunting and related	A	179.3	30.5	49.3	31.5	290.7	206.8	66.2	273.0	174.5 P	32.0 P	50.0 P	30.6 P	287.1 P
service activities	01	173.2	30.4	48.1	30.9	282.5	200.5	64.3	264.9	168.4	31.8	48.8	29.9	279.0
FISHING MINING AND QUARRYING	В	4.7 61.0	0.4	7.0	0.6	7.3 69.8	5.1 58.7	7.2	7.3 65.9	4.7 58.6	1.0	1.7 6.3	0.6	7.3 67.2
Mining and quarrying of energy		01.0	0.5	7.0	1.4	05.0	36.7	1.2	65.9	36.0	1.0	0.5		
Oil & natural gas extraction	CA (10-12)	39.6 23.3	0.1 0.1	4.3	0.6	44.7 26.9	37.0 24.1	3.7 3.3	40.7 27.4	37.6 24.3	0.8	3.7 3.4	0.5	42.6 29.0
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.4	0.2	2.7	0.9	25.1	21.7	3.5	25.2	21.1	0.2	2.6	0.7	24.6
ENERGY & WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	201.6	1.1	43.9	9.6	256.3	189.7	47.8	237.5	185.3	1.8	37.6	8.2	232.9
MANUFACTURING	D	2,610.4	47.7	903.7	227.5	3,789.3	2,686.3	1,140.0	3,826.3	2,649.9	50.4	909.5	230.2	3,840.0
Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	254.9 207.3 47.5	9.3 8.2 1.2	113.6 96.2 17.4	47.7 45.7 2.0	425.5 357.4 68.1	258.1 213.1 45.0	157.4 139.9 17.4	415.5 353.0 62.5	254.1 209.0 45.1	9.8 8.6 1.2	112.1 96.1 16.0	47.2 45.0 2.2	423.3 358.7 64.6
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	130.3	5.9	167.2	31.7	335.0	138.0	200.9	339.0	128.6	5.3	165.6	33.8	333 4
of textiles of made-up textile articles	17 17.4	97.9 16.3	2.4 0.9	68.9 18.2	14.1 3.6	183.3 39.0	100.6 15.9	81.8 21.5	182.4 37.4	96.1 15.9	2.0 0.6	67.7 17.9	13.7 4.1	333.4 179.5 38.5
of textiles, excl. made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	Rest of 17 18	81.6 32.3	1.5 3.4	50.7 98.4	10.4 17.6	144.3 151.7	84.7 37.4	60.3 119.2	145.0 156.6	80.2 32.6	1.5 3.3	49.8 97.9	9.6 20.1	141.0 153.9
Manufacture of leather & leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC 19.1/19.2	23.0	0.6 0.3 0.3	19.9 6.7	3.0 1.5 1.5	46.4 17.3	24.2 10.0	22.7 8.3	46.9 18.2	22.9 9.1	0.6 0.4	18.7 6.0	3.2 1.4	45.5 16.9
of footwear  Manufacture of wood & wood products	19.3 DD (20)	14.2 71.7	1.2	13.1	1.5 5.5	29.1 89.4	14.2 64.2	14.5	28.7 80.0	13.8 65.4	0.3	12.7 11.2	1.8	28.6 83.3
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products: publishing & printing	DE	279.9	8.1	130.8	38.2	457.0	289.7	173.8	463.6	283.1	10.5	134.6	40.5	468.8
of pulp, paper & paper products Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	21	88.1 191.8	0.7 7.4	31.0 99.8	6.3	126.1 330.9	92.6 197.1	40.6 133.2	133.2 330.3	90.2	0.8 9.7	30.9 103.7	7.5 33.1	129.4 339.4
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	30.3 15.9	0.1	6.9	0.8	38.2 20.2	29.9	7.2 4.1	37.1 20.1	29.7	0.1	6.2	0.8	36.8
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical														20.6
products & man-made fibres  Manufacture of rubber and	DG (24)	161.4	1.0	62.6	10.5	235.4	162.7	73.5	236.3	160.1	1.0	62.3	10.6	233.8
plastic products  Manufacture of other pen metallic	DH (25)	137.2	2.6	36.6	11.1	187.4	149.1	49.7	198.8	145.0	2.4	37.1	10.8	195.3
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	114.9	1.8	25.2	5.6	147.5	113.6	29.1	142.7	111.2	1.2	23.7	4.8	140.9
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	444.6 112.3	6.2 0.8	69.6 11.6	21.9	542.4 126.9	457.6 115.9	92.3 13.9	549.9 129.8	451.1 114.6	6.0	70.0 11.4	20.5	547.7 129.1
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	332.4	5.4	58.0	19.7	415.4	341.7	78.5	420.1	336.5	5.2	58.6	18.2	418.5
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	294.5	2.9	61.3	11.6	370.4	299.7	73.1	372.8	300.2	3.1	61.2	11.6	376.0
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment of office machinery & computers	DL 30	277.8 27.6	4.5 0.3	123.0 11.6	23.1	428.4 41.0	293.8 28.1	149.2 15.6	443.0 43.6	291.8 27.3	5.1	127.3	23.4	447.6
of electrical machinery nec of electric motors, etc.; control	31	98.7	1.5	41.2	7.2	148.6	106.2	49.4	155.6	106.5	0.3 1.8	13.4 43.9	1.5 7.1	42.5 159.2
apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt.,	31.1-31.3	62.7	0.8	23.3	3.6	90.4	70.4	27.9	98.4	72.2	1.2	25.5	3.5	102.4
& electrical eqpt. nec of radio, TV & communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6 32	36.0 66.9	0.7 0.9	17.9 34.1	3.6 5.0	58.2 106.8	35.8 73.5	21.4 40.2	57.2 113.7	34.3 72.9	0.6 0.9	18.4 35.2	3.5 5.1	56.8 114.1
of electronic components of radio, TV & telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32.1 32.2-32.3	28.5	0.4	17.2 16.9	3.2 1.8	49.3 57.5	30.5 43.0	20.8	51.3 62.4	30.5 42.5	0.5	17.5	3.5	52.1
of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches	33	84.6	1.8	36.1	9.5	132.0	86.0	44.0	130.1	85.1	2.1	17.7 34.8	1.6 9.8	62.0
Manufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers	DM 34	271.1 131.4	1.8 1.2	34.3 20.1	7.9 5.5	315.1 158.2	273.0 141.2	42.0 26.3	315.1 167.5	273.2 144.0	1.5 0.8	34.7 20.8	9.0 7.2	318.4
of other transport eqpt.  Manufacturing nec	35	139.8	0.6	14.2	2.3	157.0	131.9	15.7	147.6	129.2	0.6	13.8	1.8	172.9 145.5
of furniture	DN 36.1	118.9 73.6	1.9	41.5 17.5	8.9 3.8	171.3 95.9	132.7 79.1	53.1 23.3	185.7 102.4	133.4 80.8	2.1 1.0	44.8 20.1	9.0 3.7	189.3 105.6
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	140.5	0.8	36.9	8.2	186.5	131.0	40.6	171.6	126.7	0.7	31.3	6.9	165.7
Electricity,gas,steam & hot water supply Collection, purification and	40	107.0	0.5	27.6	6.3	141.5	99.5	29.3	128.8	95.2	0.5	21.9	5.0	122.5
distribution of water  CONSTRUCTION	41 F	33.5 <b>693.6</b>	0.3 12.4	9.3 <b>91.0</b>	1.8 <b>50.7</b>	45.0 <b>847.8</b>	31.5 <b>685.6</b>	11.3 134.1	42.8 <b>819.8</b>	31.6 <b>669.5</b>	0.3	9.3 <b>81.9</b>	1.9 <b>50.7</b>	43.1
SERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q					15,912.5	6,906.3	9,092.2		5,876.8 R				814.5 6.159.8 R
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES,										,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,				
MOTORCYCLES & PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,447.8	270.5	760.8	1,067.2	3,546.3	1,729.0	1,821.4	3,550.5	1,451.0	290.3	747.5	1,075.3	3,564.1
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	356.6	27.5	77.4	47.6	509.1	384.9	121.8	506.7	361.6	27.6	75.9	46.5	511.5
Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3-5		20.1	59.0	33.4	328.7	237.0	88.7	325.6	219.2	21.1	57.3	31.4	329.1
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles Wholesale & Commission Trade	50.2	140.4	7.5	18.4	14.2	180.5	148.0	33.1	181.1	142.4	6.5	18.6	15.0	182.5
(except motor vehicles) on fee or contract basis	51 51.1	556.8 15.3	29.8 1.0	204.7 10.0	91.8 3.0 2.3	883.1 29.4	594.0 18.0	297.0 13.5	891.0 31.5	564.4 16.5	35.6 1.1	210.2 10.0	91.4 3.4	901.6 31.1
of agricultural materials & animals of food, beverages and tobacco of household goods	51.2 51.3 51.4	15.0 116.1 93.8	1.1 10.5 7.8	4.5 38.9 55.0	23.9	22.9 189.5	13.4 127.2	7.0 61.8	20.4 189.0	12.5 117.7	1.3 10.3	4.6 40.1	2.6 23.3	20.9 191.4
of non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap	51.5	160.5	4.5	38.3	28.9 14.9	185.6 218.3	99.9 166.5	82.6 52.9 57.7	182.5 219.4	91.2	7.2 10.5	53.7 38.8 46.5 16.6	28.1	180.3 225.8
of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.6	126.3 29.7	3.5	43.1	11.8	184.7	137.1	57.7	194.8	134.7	3.7	46.5	11.8	196.7

NOVEMBER 1995 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

## 1.5 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region\*

Standard region	Male		Female		Total	Production and construction industries	Production industries	Manufactur- ing	Service industries	Agriculture forestry and fishing
SIC 1992	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time		C-F	C-E	D	G-Q	A,B
South East 1995 Mar Jun	3,137 3,147	417 435	1,996 2,009 R	1,501 1,511	7,050 7,103	1,152 1,154	931 932	872 876	5,841 5,885 R	58 63
Greater London Included in South East) 995 Mar Jun	1,468 1,468	181 186	1,007 1,013	532 521	3,188 3,188 R	420 418	319 316	298 296	2,763 2,766	4 5
East Anglia 1995 Mar Jun	359 361	46 46	198 198	209 214	812 819	171 175	147 149	136 138	613 616	27 28
South West 1995 Mar Jun	736 747	103 111	436 442	442 463	1,717 1,762	367 371	305 311	281 287	1,312 1,351	38 40
West Midlands 1995 Mar Jun	940 932	100 97	514 509	442 441	1,995 1,979	609 593	532 526	513 507	1,362 1,359	25 27
East Midlands 995 Mar Jun	699 695	83 86	378 380	362 367	1,523 1,527	489 484	419 422	397 400	1,008 1,017	27 26
<b>'orkshire and Humbersi</b> 995 Mar Jun	de 813 824	92 104	456 454	460 472	1,822 1,854	483 490	417 420	395 398	1,316 1,341	23 23
lorth West 995 Mar Jun	1,035 1,036	112 114	604 601	527 532	2,278 2,284	591 586	494 489	475 471	1,670 1,680	16 17
lorth 995 Mar Jun	487 493 R	56 61	278 277	253 258	1,074 1,090	288 294	229 228	218 218	774 784	12 12
Vales 995 Mar Jun	437 440	49 52	251 254	229 235	966 981	268 271	238 239	226 228	680 690	19 20
Gcotland 995 Mar Jun	882 885	96 96	521 526	427 437 R	1,926 1,944	466 470	352 357	312 318	1,424 1,437 R	35 37
Great Britain 995 Mar Jun	9,526 9,561	1,154 1,202	5,631 5,649 R	4,851 4,930	21,162 21,342 R	4,883 4,887	4,064 4,073	3,826 3,840	15,998 16,160 R	280 294
orthern Ireland 995 Mar Jun	239 239	42 44	159 160	124 123	565 567	132 132	108 109	101 102	414 416	19 19
Jnited Kingdom 1995 Mar Jun	9,765 9,800 R	1,196 1,247 R	5,791 5,809 R	4,975 5,053	21,727 21,908 R	5,015 5,019	4,171 4,182	3,927 3,942	16,412 16,576 R	299 313
Standard region	Retail, except of motor vehicles & repair of household	Hotels and restaurants	Transport storage & communic- ation	Land transport & transport via pipelines		Post & tele- comunications	Financial intermediation	Financial intermediation except insurance & pension	Real estate renting and business activities	Other business activities
SIC 1992	goods 52	н	1	60	62	64	J	funding 65	К	74
South East 995 Mar Jun	738 731	380 390	511 516 R	165 162	52 54	159 159	442 441	264 265	1,157 1,177	850 868
Greater London Included in South East) 995 Mar Jun	324 318	191 186	278 283 R	96 96	37 38	81 81	274 273	174 175	611 617	476 482
ast Anglia 995 Mar Jun	81 81	40 43	54 54	18 17	1	17 17	32 32	12 12	94 92	70 68
South West 995 Mar Jun	179 181	114 132	80 82	31 32	1	30 31	82 83	46 46	176 178	130 131
Vest Midlands 995 Mar Jun	187 186	97 97	97 99 R	39 40	2 2	32 32	60 60	38 38	226 225	173 172
<b>ast Midlands</b> 995 Mar Jun	156 157	81 88	72 73	29 29	:	20 21	38 38	27 27	142 144	103 105
orkshire and Humbersio 995 Mar Jun	de 185 188	108 112	103 105	47 48	:	34 35	65 65	43 43	182 190	147 153
orth West 995 Mar Jun	235 234	126 133	130 131 R	52 50	3 3	37 38	87 86	49 49	241 242	181 183
orth 995 Mar Jun	111 110	63 69	54 53	26 25	1	14 14	25 25	16 16	103 108	72 77
ales 995 Mar Jun	91 92	53 63	45 46	22 22		14 14	26 25	17 17	73 72	59 57
cotland 195 Mar Jun	189 189	118 129	112 114	44 40	3 3	34 36	78 76	41 41	202	153 154
reat Britain 995 Mar Jun	2,153 2,151	1,182 1,257	1,258 1,272 R	473 466	62 64	393 397	935 930	553 554	2,595 2,630	1,939 1,970
Juli										
orthern Ireland 995 Mar Jun	54 54	25 28	21 22	8 9	1	8 8	14 14	9 9	30 29	23 23

63 65

EMPLOYMENT 1

					Em	ploye	es in em	ployment	by regi	
Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Manufacture of food, drink an tobacco	of Manufacti d of electric & optical equipmen	cal and wa supply	city gas Cons ter	truction	Wholesale and retail trade and repairs	Sale, maint- enance & repair of motor vehicles	trade except of motor	Standard region
С	_ <u>D</u>	DA	DL	<u>E</u>	<u>F</u>		G	50	vehicles 51	SIC 1992
7 7	872 876	76 78	141 140	52 49	220 222		1,193 1,188	149 150	306 307	South East 1995 Mar Jun
3 3	298 296	29 26	32 30	18 17	101 102		486 479	47 46	116 115	Greater London (Included in South East) 1995 Mar Jun
3 3	136 138	30 29	15 15	8 8	24 26		140 140	22 22	37 36	East Anglia 1995 Mar Jun
6	281 287	32 34	38 38	18 18	62 61		299 303	46 46	74 76	South West 1995 Mar Jun
4 4	513 507	36 36	47 46	16 15	76 67		325 326	54 53	85 88	West Midlands 1995 Mar Jun
7 8	397 400	46 47	33 33	15 14	70 62		273 275	43 44	74 74	East Midlands 1995 Mar Jun
8 8	395 398	54 55	21 22	14 13	66 70		309 319	46 48	78 82	Yorkshire & Humbersid 1995 Mar Jun
2 2	475 471	49 49	46 46	17 16	97 97		395 393	56 54	104 105	North West 1995 Mar Jun
4 4	218 218	22 23	19 19	7 6	59 66		178 176	30 30	37 36	North 1995 Mar Jun
3 2	226 228	22 24	34 35	9 9	30 31		142 143	23 24	28 27	Wales 1995 Mar Jun
23 23	312 318	48 48	50 54	17 17	115 112		297 300	38 40	69 71	Scotland 1995 Mar Jun
66 67	3,826 3,840	415 423	443 448	172 166	820 814		3,550 3,564	507 512	891 902	Great Britain 1995 Mar Jun
2 2	101 102	19 19	8 9	5 5	24 23		85 86	12 11	20 22	Northern Ireland 1995 Mar Jun
68 69	3,927 3,942	435 443	451 457	177 171	844 838	1	3,636 3,651	518 523	911 923	United Kingdom 1995 Mar Jun
Public dmin & lefence; compulsory ocial securit		social work h	uman ealth & eterinary ctivities	Social work activities	Other community	Sewage & refuse disposal	Self employed	Work-related government training programmes	Civilian workforce in employment	Standard region
	M	N 8	51/852	853	0-Q	90				SIC 1992
469 461	600 606	740 743	430 430	310 312	350 363	24 26	1,170 1,177	55 48	8,275 8,328	South East 1995 Mar Jun Greater London
222 218	215 218	295 299	170 170	125 129	191 192	10 12	458 443	25 23	3,671 3,655	(Included in South Eas 1995 Mar Jun
47 46	76 77	96 96	62 62	34 34	34 36	2 2	153 147	10 8	974 974	East Anglia 1995 Mar Jun
123 121	155 162	219 221	130 131	89 90	63 70	8 9	375 376	19 28	2,111 2,166	South West 1995 Mar Jun
100 99	160 160	214 212	129 129	85 83	82 82	6 7	286 280	24 21	2,305 2,280	West Midlands 1995 Mar Jun
70 68	118 114	160 160	91 91	69 69	54 58	4 4	221 212	18 16	1,762 1,756	East Midlands 1995 Mar Jun
101 99	167 165	209 210	128 128	81 82	72 76	7 7	246 260	27 25	2,095 2,139	Yorkshire & Humbersion 1995 Mar Jun
140 137	186 186	269 270	164 164	106 107	96 101	9	290 290	38 37	2,607 2,610	North West 1995 Mar Jun
82 80	88 88	126 125	77 77	49 48	54 59	6 6	134 132	26 25	1,233 1,247	North 1995 Mar Jun
76 74	88 88	132 134	82 82	50 52	45 45	4 5	157 161	15 11	1,138 1,153	Wales 1995 Mar Jun
										Contland

946 984

27 26

973 1,010

1,847 1,848

1,338 1,315

2,625 2,660

1,962 1,993

1,784 1,790

63 58

244 246

2,410 2,417

88 86

1,452 1,455

1,207 1,285

1,279 1,294 R

227 235

3,259 3,269

82 82

3,341 3,351

2,184 2,205

24,684 24,857

25,349 25,522

262 247

18 17

280 264

Scotland 1995 Mar Jun

United Kingdom 1995 Mar Jun

### 1 8 EMPLOYMENT

employment and output per person employed

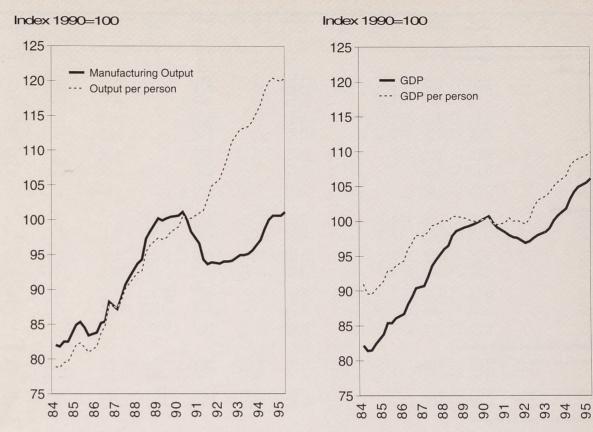
1	99	0=	=1	0	0

1.0	Indices o	Total	Manufacturir								1990=100 Construc-
	economy	production industries	Total manu- facturing	Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper prod- ucts, printing & publishing	and	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	- tion
Section		C,D,E	D	DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F
Output * 1987 1988 1989 1990 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	109.0 106.8 103.6 100.0 89.4 89.4 89.4 90.4	84.8 92.8 97.7 100.0 94.9 95.6 99.0 101.5	90.6 95.5 100.2 100.0 102.4 105.0 107.6 112.3	86.2 93.8 97.7 100.0 90.2 85.2 85.0 89.2	83.9 93.0 99.7 100.0 95.3 96.0 101.2 112.1	82.6 88.8 101.6 100.0 93.2 90.8 87.8 90.7	84.9 92.3 97.7 100.0 92.0 87.9 87.2 90.6
1991 Q2	98.0	96.1	94.3	99.8	89.7	95.0	101.0	89.7	94.7	93.5	92.3
Q3	97.7	95.4	93.6	98.6	88.1	94.5	102.8	87.8	95.0	90.2	91.5
Q4	97.6	96.2	93.9	97.6	86.8	94.4	105.4	87.6	94.4	90.7	90.1
1992 Q1	96.9	95.9	93.7	99.0	88.3	94.8	103.5	86.4	93.1	91.6	88.8
Q2	97.1	95.6	94.0	101.2	88.1	96.6	104.6	84.1	92.4	91.3	87.9
Q3	97.6	96.4	94.0	101.2	90.7	96.7	103.8	84.1	97.1	89.1	87.9
Q4	98.0	97.1	94.1	98.2	90.5	94.5	108.2	86.2	101.4	91.3	87.0
1993 Q1	98.5	96.8	94.9	100.5	89.2	98.0	107.3	84.1	99.9	90.4	86.7
Q2	99.0	97.3	94.9	99.7	88.3	99.4	105.8	86.1	100.7	89.2	86.7
Q3	100.1	98.6	95.1	99.7	90.8	99.8	108.0	84.6	101.3	86.6	87.1
Q4	100.8	99.8	95.6	99.5	89.3	98.9	109.3	85.1	102.9	85.1	88.4
1994 Q1	101.8	100.7	97.1	100.4	90.2	101.6	110.1	88.4	107.2	88.4	89.5
Q2	103.2	103.0	98.7	101.6	90.8	100.9	113.1	88.4	109.9	89.3	90.4
Q3	104.2	104.3	100.0	103.5	89.3	102.0	111.8	91.2	114.0	92.2	91.0
Q4	104.9	104.3	100.6	101.5	91.5	101.4	114.3	89.0	117.2	93.0	91.3
1995 Q1	105.5	105.0	100.6	103.6	90.6	102.2	116.2	87.8	116.5	91.9	90.4
Q2	106.1	105.1	101.1	105.2	90.0	102.8	116.5	89.0	117.3	90.4	89.9
Employed labour fo 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	93.8 96.9 99.3 100.0 97.8 96.3 95.2 95.2	102.3 103.0 102.9 100.0 92.5 86.8 83.1 82.2	101.2 102.5 102.7 100.0 92.3 86.8 83.8 83.4	103.7 102.9 100.9 100.0 98.9 94.8 92.5 89.9	113.2 113.9 108.8 100.0 88.1 83.1 82.1 83.0	95.7 97.4 99.5 100.0 98.2 95.8 95.3 97.6	100.8 102.5 104.1 100.0 91.7 88.3 84.6 80.1	96.8 99.4 100.4 100.0 94.5 86.4 78.8 77.2	106.0 106.0 105.5 100.0 89.7 81.9 78.6 79.3	103.9 102.9 101.5 100.0 91.9 84.9 74.7 68.5	115.2 109.8 104.8 100.0 93.3 84.5 74.3 65.9
1991 Q2	97.5	93.2	93.1	100.3	88.4	98.5	91.9	94.9	90.9	92.5	94.7
Q3	97.7	91.3	91.0	98.4	86.5	97.5	90.9	93.5	88.1	90.5	92.6
Q4	97.6	89.8	89.6	96.2	85.6	97.2	90.1	92.5	86.0	89.0	89.6
1992 Q1	97.3	88.7	88.6	95.4	85.1	96.4	89.8	90.3	84.3	87.7	87.5
Q2	96.8	87.7	87.7	95.0	84.1	96.0	89.3	87.9	82.9	86.4	85.7
Q3	95.8	86.2	86.3	94.8	82.5	95.6	88.0	85.0	81.3	84.5	83.9
Q4	95.2	84.5	84.7	94.0	80.7	95.2	85.8	82.5	79.3	81.1	81.0
1993 Q1	95.1	83.7	84.0	93.8	80.6	95.3	84.7	80.6	78.7	78.8	78.6
Q2	95.1	83.3	83.8	92.9	82.0	94.8	84.8	79.3	78.7	77.2	75.4
Q3	95.3	82.9	83.9	91.8	82.7	95.2	84.7	78.0	78.7	72.7	72.6
Q4	95.5	82.5	83.7	91.7	82.9	95.8	84.1	77.2	78.3	70.1	70.5
1994 Q1	95.6	82.3	83.3	90.4	82.9	96.5	82.8	77.0	78.4	69.4	69.0
Q2	95.6	82.2	83.4	89.9	82.8	97.4	80.2	76.9	78.8	68.6	67.3
Q3	95.9	82.1	83.5	89.9	83.0	97.9	78.8	77.1	79.7	68.1	64.8
Q4	96.3	82.2	83.5	89.6	83.2	98.4	78.6	77.6	80.4	68.1	62.6
1995 Q1	96.4	82.2	83.9	89.3	82.6	98.4	78.7	77.7	81.5	68.2	61.4
Q2	96.5	82.3	84.0	89.4	82.0	99.1	78.6	77.7	82.2	68.7	60.9
Output per person (1987)	98.8	91.5	88.5	92.7	96.3	88.6	89.9	89.1	79.1	79.5	73.7
1988	100.4	95.3	93.6	95.4	93.7	95.3	93.1	94.4	87.7	86.3	84.0
1988	100.2	97.5	97.6	97.7	95.2	98.1	96.2	97.3	94.5	100.1	93.2
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	100.1	104.2	102.5	99.8	101.4	96.6	111.7	95.4	106.3	101.4	98.7
1992	101.2	110.9	108.3	105.4	107.7	99.8	119.0	98.8	117.3	107.0	104.0
1993	104.6	118.1	113.4	107.9	109.0	103.9	127.2	107.9	128.7	117.7	117.7
1994	108.0	125.4	118.8	113.2	109.0	104.0	140.2	115.7	141.2	132.3	137.6
1991 Q2	100.5	103.1	101.3	99.6	101.4	96.4	109.8	94.5	104.2	101.0	97.5
Q3	100.0	104.5	102.9	100.2	101.9	96.9	113.1	94.0	107.7	99.6	98.8
Q4	100.1	107.1	104.8	101.5	101.4	97.1	116.9	94.7	109.7	101.9	100.5
1992 Q1	99.6	108.1	105.8	103.8	103.8	98.4	115.2	95.7	110.5	104.5	101.5
Q2	100.3	109.0	107.3	106.5	104.7	100.6	117.0	95.7	111.4	105.7	102.5
Q3	101.9	111.8	109.0	106.8	110.0	101.1	117.9	99.0	119.4	105.3	104.7
Q4	103.0	114.9	111.2	104.5	112.2	99.3	126.0	104.6	127.8	112.5	107.4
993 Q1	103.6	115.7	112.9	107.2	110.7	102.7	126.6	104.4	126.9	114.7	110.3
Q2	104.1	116.8	113.2	107.4	107.6	104.8	124.7	108.6	127.8	115.6	115.0
Q3	105.0	119.0	113.4	108.7	109.8	104.9	127.5	108.6	128.7	119.1	120.0
Q4	105.6	120.9	114.1	108.5	107.7	103.2	129.9	110.2	131.3	121.5	125.5
994 Q1	106.5	122.4	116.5	111.1	108.7	105.3	132.9	114.8	136.7	127.4	129.8
Q2	108.0	125.3	118.4	113.0	109.6	103.6	140.9	115.0	139.3	130.1	134.3
Q3	108.6	127.1	119.8	115.2	107.5	104.1	141.8	118.3	143.0	135.4	140.4
Q4	108.9	126.9	120.4	113.3	110.0	103.1	145.3	114.7	145.6	136.5	145.9
995 Q1	109.4	127.7	119.9	116.0	109.6	103.8	147.5	113.0	142.8	134.8	147.2
Q2	109.9	127.7	120.4	117.6	109.7	103.6	148.2	114.6	142.7	131.5	147.7

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.

## EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity



Sea	asonally	adjusted	(1990=100
000	asonany	adjusted	(1000-100

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econd	omy		Production in	ndustries		Manufacturin	Manufacturing industries				
SIC 1992	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed			
1987	92.7	93.8	98.8	93.7	102.3	91.5	89.6	101.2	88.5			
1988	97.3	96.9	100.4	98.2	103.0	95.3	95.9	102.5	93.6			
1989	99.4	99.3	100.2	100.3	102.9	97.5	100.2	102.7	97.6			
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
1991	97.9	97.8	100.1	96.3	92.5	104.2	94.6	92.3	102.5			
1992	97.4	96.3	101.2	96.2	86.8	110.9	94.0	86.8	108.3			
1993	99.6	95.2	104.6	98.1	83.1	118.1	95.1	83.8	113.4			
1994	103.5	95.8	108.0	103.1	82.2	125.4	99.1	83.4	118.8			
1987 Q4	94.5	95.0	99.5	95.4	102.6	92.9	91.8	101.8	90.2			
1988 Q1	96.0	95.8	100.2	96.5	102.9	93.8	93.7	102.2	91.7			
Q2	96.5	96.5	100.0	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.5	92.0			
Q3	97.9	97.3	100.7	99.4	103.0	96.4	97.3	102.6	94.8			
Q4	98.6	97.9	100.7	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.6	95.7			
1989 Q1	99.1	98.6	100.5	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.8	97.4			
Q2	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2			
Q3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4			
Q4	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.2			
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.5	99.0			
Q2	100.7	100.2	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.8	101.1	100.6	100.5			
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.3			
Q4	99.1	99.6	99.5	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.2			
1991 Q1	98.4	98.6	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0			
Q2	98.0	97.5	100.5	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101.3			
Q3	97.7	97.7	100.0	95.4	91.3	104.5	93.6	91.0	102.9			
Q4	97.6	97.6	100.1	96.2	89.8	107.1	93.9	89.6	104.8			
1992 Q1	96.9	97.3	99.6	95.9	88.7	108.1	93.7	88.6	105.8			
Q2	97.1	96.8	100.3	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.7	107.3			
Q3	97.6	95.8	101.9	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.0			
Q4	98.0	95.2	103.0	97.1	84.5	114.9	94.1	84.7	111.2			
1993 Q1	98.5	95.1	103.6	96.8	83.7	115.7	94.9	84.0	112.9			
Q2	99.0	95.1	104.1	97.3	83.3	116.8	94.9	83.8	113.2			
Q3	100.1	95.3	105.0	98.6	82.9	119.0	95.1	83.9	113.4			
Q4	100.8	95.5	105.6	99.8	82.5	120.9	95.6	83.7	114.1			
1994 Q1	101.8	95.6	106.5	100.7	82.3	122.4	97.1	83.3	116.5			
Q2	103.2	95.6	108.0	103.0	82.2	125.3	98.7	83.4	118.4			
Q3	104.2	95.9	108.6	104.3	82.1	127.1	100.0	83.5	119.8			
Q4	104.9	96.3	108.9	104.3	82.2	126.9	100.6	83.5	120.4			
1995 Q1	105.5	96.4	109.4	105.0	82.2	127.7	100.6	83.9	119.9			
Q2	106.1	<b>96.5</b>	109.9	105.1	<b>82.3</b>	127.7	101.1	<b>84.0</b>	<b>120.4</b>			

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.

The Manufacturing index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in Employment Gazette, September 1993.

### **EMPLOYMENT** Selected countries: national definitions

			United Kingdom R	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany R	Greece	Irish Republic
			(1,2,3)	(4)	(2,5)	(3)	(12)			(7,11)		(13)	(8)
QUART	ERLY FIGURE	S: seasonal	ly adjusted un	less stated									Thousand
Civilian 1992	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		28,295 28,183 27,970 28,033	8,532 8,519 8,576 8,510	3,645 3,675 3,692 3,688		14,422 14,434 14,493 14,575	::	2,501 2,492 2,487 2,484		39,024 39,002 39,086 39,061		
1993	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		28,019 27,997 28,050 27,985	8,523 8,547 8,597 8,689	3,680 3,732 3,737 3,746		14,576 14,665 14,702 14,721		2,477 2,469 2,477 2,475		39,017 39,052 39,220 39,261		::
1994	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		27,941 27,874 27,937 27,871	8,698 8,712 8,745 8,807	  	  	14,753 14,808 14,871 14,895	::	2,476 2,467 2,471 2,471		39,246 39,249 39,245 39,174		
1995	Q1 Q2		27,827 27,813	8,914 8,966			14,928 14,914		2,468 2,510		39,027		::
Civilian 1992	employment Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		25,640 25,448 25,136 25,054	7,632 7,603 7,649 7,568	3,528 3,540 3,557 3,547	::	12,841 12,808 12,830 12,891		2,219 2,180 2,145 2,108	22,008 22,091 22,082 21,817	37,008 36,461 36,440 36,285		
1993	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		25,080 25,077 25,157 25,205	7,569 7,620 7,652 7,738	3,534 3,567 3,576 3,585		12,963 12,996 13,031 13,080	::	2,065 2,029 2,019 2,010	21,746 21,808 21,776 21,594	36,120 36,074 35,996 35,914		
1994	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4		25,219 25,228 25,374 25,453	7,783 7,848 7,918 7,993	::	::	13,130 13,233 13,357 13,448	::	1,999 2,001 2,019 2,040	21,644 21,883 21,968 21,860	35,821 35,876 35,924 35,954	::	
1995	Q1 Q2		25,480 25,499	8,122 8,198			13,485 13,493		2,043 2,061	21,934	35,814		
LATEST	ANNUAL FIG	URES: 1992	unless stated										Thousand
Civilian I	abour force:	Male Female All	15,908 12,195 28,103	5,006 3,606 8,612	2,147 1,532 3,679	2,370 1,790 4,160	7,581 6,215 13,797	1,527 1,352 2,879	1,306 1,185 2,491	13,543 11,041 24,584	17,622 12,895 30,516	::	893 429 1,321
Civilian e	employment:	Male Female All	13,814 11,557 25,372	4,433 3,246 7,679	2,072 1,474 3,546	2,189 1,535 3,724	6,672 5,568 12,240	1,396 1,217 2,613	1,103 1,060 2,163	12,397 9,635 22,032	16,639 12,069 28,708	::	736 377 1,113
Civilian	employment:	proportions	by sector										Per cent
Male:	Agriculture Industry Services		3.3 37.6 59.1	6.3 32.5 61.2		3.1 38.3 58.6	5.7 31.8 58.7	::	11.2 39.7 49.1		3.1 49.2 47.7	:. ::	
Female:	Agriculture Industry Services		1.0 14.5 84.5	3.6 12.0 84.3	::	1.7 12.7 85.6	2.7 11.7 85.6	::	6.0 15.6 78.5	::	3.2 23.3 73.4		
All:	Agriculture Industry Services		2.3 27.1 70.7	5.2 23.8 71.0	7.1 35.6 57.4	2.6 27.7 69.7	4.4 22.7 73.1	5.2 27.4 67.6	8.6 27.9 63.5	5.2 28.8 65.8	3.1 38.3 58.5		13.8 28.9 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.

Motes: 1

Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces. Civilian employment refers to workforce in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to table 1.1.

Quarterly figures relate to June.

Quarterly figures relate to June.

Quarterly figures relate to June.

Civilian abour force and employment figures include armed forces.

Annual figures relate to second quarter.

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 January, April, July and October.

Annual figures relate to January,

Annual figures relate to Industry and excluded from services.

Repair services are included in industry and excluded from services.

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

Beginning with the first quarter 1992, data refer to Germany (Federal Republic of Germany after unification). Prior to 1992 data refer to West Germany (Federal Republic of Germany before unification).

### EMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions

Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Nether- lands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States			
(9)	(5)		(10)				(5)	R (2)(5)				
Thousand									QUARTERLY FI	GURES: sea	sonally adju	sted unless stated
24,084 24,258R 23,903 24,060R	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	3,941 3,926 3,917 3,907	126,301 127,074 127,334 127,230	1992	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	vilian labour force
22,785 22,652R 22,508R 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	3,900 3,943 3,938 3,948	127,355 127,890 128,181 128,713	1993	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
22,727R 22,772R 22,604R 22,620	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	3,915 3,886 	130,711 130,675 131,050 131,696	1994	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
22,641	66,688 66,592			2,154 2,153	4,550 4,524	15,571 15,592	4,231 4,340		132,318 132,139	1995	Q1 Q2	
21,327R 21,604 21,215 20,938R	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	3,842 3,811 3,792 3,774	117,101 117,567 117,761 117,951	1992	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	vilian employment
20,608R 20,256 20,121 20,015	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	3,761 3,790 3,786 3,798	118,394 118,984 119,543 120,311	1993	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
20,161R 20,188R 20,103R 20,025	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	3,769 3,733 3,785 3,800	122,090 122,580 123,207 124,371	1994	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	
19,817	64,738 64,490	::	::	2,035 2,041	4,232 4,193	11,958 12,024	3,901 4,019	3,790 3,733	125,013 124,625	1995	Q1 Q2	
Thousand									LAT	EST ANNUA	L FIGURES:	1992 unless stated
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: pro	portions by secto
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		33.5	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	19.	2 14.1	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	33.	9 24.6	All:	Agriculture Industry Services	

## EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time: operatives in manufacturing industries

GREA	T BRITAIN	OVERTIME						SHORT-TIME								
		Opera- tives	age of all	Hours of	overtime	worked	Stood of whole w		Working	part of we	eek	Stood of	ff for whole	or part of	f week	
		working overtime (000)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera-	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours lo	st	Opera-	Percent-		ost	
		(000)		operative working over- time		adjusted		(000)	(000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the week	(000)	age of all opera- tives	Actual (000)	Season- ally adjusted	per
1993 1994		668 883		7.2 9.6	8.42 8.48		2 2	84 86	10 15	105 129	7.5 8.5	13 17		189 216		11.3 12.4
1993	ended Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	904 874 896		9.5 9.5 9.7	8.59 8.28 8.68	8.09 7.81 8.21	4 3 2	165 117 56	11 14 17	101 142 176	9.5 10.1 10.3	15 17 19	=	265 259 232	284 271 211	17.8 15.1 12.4
	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	838 852 898	:	9.3 9.3 9.6	7.76 7.91 8.62	8.38 8.26 8.65	3 4 2	116 141 87	15 19 19	123 203 185	8.3 10.5 9.6	18 23 22		238 343 273	213 237 239	13.4 14.9 12.6
	Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10	855 842 870		9.4 9.5 9.6	8.07 8.03 8.36	8.25 8.24 8.33	2 2 4	73 57 137	17 16 18	160 115 153	9.6 7.1 8.4	19 18 22	: 1	234 172 290	199 226 240	12.6 9.8 13.3
	Jul 15 Aug 12 Sep 9	861 796 931		9.7 9.7 9.8	8.31 7.72 9.08	8.23 8.16 8.83	2 2 1	91 67 36	8 12 7	73 132 50	9.0 10.8 7.1	11 14 8		164 198 86	263 242 120	15.5 14.3 10.8
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	937 964 952		9.8 9.8 9.7	9.16 9.49 9.25	8.71 8.98 8.78	2 1 3	75 55 101	17 17 17	139 98 121	8.3 5.9 7.3	19 18 19		214 153 222	212 173 193	11.4 8.5 11.5
	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	834 874 903		9.7 9.5 9.7	8.10 8.28 8.77	8.66 8.67 8.73	3 2 2	114 64 62	12 13 14	99 130 111	8.3 10.0 7.9	15 15 16		213 194 173	191 138 168	14.4 13.1 11.0
	Apr 7 May 12 Jun 9	901 893 951		9.7 9.4 9.6	8.71 8.42 9.15	8.87 8.73 9.02	3 1 4	102 40 136	19 16 11	143 123 113	7.5 7.9 10.8	22 17 14		245 162 249	203 204 199	11.2 9.8 17.7
	Jul 14 P Aug 11 P	898 <b>826</b>		9.8	8.82 8.08	8.84 8.57	2	65 <b>54</b>	4 7	40 71	10.8 10.3	5		105 <b>125</b>	169 147	19.4 15.0

## EMPLOYMENT Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

		Hotels and other tourist accommodation	Restaurants, cafes etc.	Bars, public houses and nightclubs	Travel agencies/ tour operators	Libraries/ museums and other cultural activities	Sport & other recreation activities	All
SIC 1	992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927	
	mployed *							
1991 Emple	oyees in employment	44.1	68.2	56.0		27.5	1.1	196.9
1988	Mar	239.4	239.6	375.5	61.2	77.2	281.5	1,274.4
	Jun	279.5	259.0	391.5	62.4	83.0	294.5	1,369.9
	Sep	285.6	259.8	405.9	63.4	81.7	296.5	1,392.9
	Dec	250.1	263.6	418.4	63.4	77.0	275.6	1,348.1
1989	Mar	257.5	262.2	418.0	63.7	78.6	270.9	1,350.9
	Jun	299.2	283.4	428.2	64.9	82.8	294.7	1,453.2
	Sep	308.7	288.5	433.3	67.7	80.7	301.2	1,480.1
	Dec	278.1	290.7	443.0	68.8	73.1	272.8	1,426.5
1990	Mar	275.4	289.9	431.3	69.2	73.0	274.2	1,413.0
	Jun	314.4	303.0	445.8	70.0	80.0	311.5	1,524.7
	Sep	318.2	308.4	448.1	71.7	77.4	312.5	1,536.3
	Dec	289.2	302.0	446.3	71.9	71.9	289.7	1,471.0
1991	Mar	280.1	287.7	427.0	69.6	68.9	285.7	1,419.0
	Jun	307.9	297.7	435.0	69.7	75.6	316.5	1,502.4
	Sep	306.7	285.5	442.0	69.7	75.3	319.4	1,498.6
	Dec	267.4	285.6	416.2	69.2	74.7	299.1	1,412.2
1992	Mar	269.7	281.2	401.9	71.0	73.1	300.5	1,397.4
	Jun	311.0	303.0	414.2	69.2	74.8	320.8	1,493.0
	Sep	308.6	295.7	400.0	68.6	72.4	311.9	1,457.2
	Dec	277.7	292.4	392.2	69.5	72.3	294.3	1,398.4
1993	Mar	276.1	295.1	370.7	69.6	71.8	294.3	1,377.6
	Jun	317.6	298.0	370.6	69.3	75.6	316.5	1,447.6
	Sep	318.7	305.1	374.3	69.3	75.9	317.2	1,460.5
	Dec	278.2	302.7	362.0	65.2	74.1	300.1	1,382.3
1994	Mar	273.9	292.3	350.7	66.5	75.8	305.0	1,364.2
	Jun	322.0	313.1	358.2	71.9	78.5	316.5	1,460.2
	Sep	332.4	320.8	365.9	72.1	81.6	318.0	1,490.8
	Dec	289.7	312.8	366.1	68.0	78.7	302.4	1,417.7
1995	Mar	292.8	312.3	372.8	69.5	78.3	311.5	1,437.2
	Jun	<b>343.9</b>	<b>337.2</b>	<b>383.5</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>324.8</b>	1,548.0
	GES: 995-1994							
Juli 1	no. (thousands)	21.9	24.1	25.3	3.3	4.9	8.3	87.8
	Percentage	6.8	7.7	7.1	4.6	6.2	2.6	6.0

Note	1.	The Labour	Force Cu	nunu ahauu	ol Alea felle		/Al	-1 -111					
IADIG		THE LADOU	LOICE OR	rvey snowe	ed the folio	wing estimates	(thousand	s) of self-er	mployed ii	n all tourism	industries:	(1982)	not available)
	1981	163	19	986 21	1	1991	183		1996				
	1982	N/A	19	987 20	0	1992	178		1997				
	1983	159	19	988 20	4	1993	196		1998				
	1984	187	19	989 19	1	1994	187 #		1999				
	1985	190	19	990 19	0	1995			2000				
	#	This figure	has been	estimated	using SIC	92 codes and	should not	be directly		d to previous	s years.		

Note 2: Due to the introduction of SIC(92), it has been necessary to find SIC(92) codes which fit best with the SIC(80) codes previously used in defining 'tourism-related' industries.

All the figures in the main table are now calculated on this new basis. Therefore these figures differ from those in earlier versions of table 1.14. Some activities such as the running of fairgrounds are no longer included as they are part of a larger group that does not entirely relate to tourism. We have included a new category 'Travel agencies/tour operators' which was created out of the new classification system.

Based on the Census of Population using SIC(80) codes. These are comparable with the estimates for all industries and services shown in table 1.4.

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

	MALE AND	FEMALE							
	UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	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
991 ) 992 ) Annual 993 ) averages 994 )	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 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
995 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	2,302.3	8.2	2,317.4	8.3	-10.4	-16.4	199	2,081	23
Jun 8	2,254.5	8.1	2,313.6	8.3	-3.8	-11.1	208	2,026	21
Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,313.4	8.3	-0.2	-4.8	325	1,991	21
Aug 10 R	2,350.2	8.4	2,292.3	8.2	-21.1	-8.4	263	2,068	21
Sep 14 P	<b>2,292.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2,265.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>-27.2</b>	<b>-16.2</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>2,017</b>	<b>20</b>

## 2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

		o Guillina ,								
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	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
	Jul 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	254	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	2,287.2	8.4	2,239.1	8.2	-18.1	-20.6	266	2,014	21
	May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,229.3	8.2	-9.8	-15.6	194	2,001	21
	Jun 8	2,169.0	8.0	2,226.0	8.2	-3.3	-10.4	201	1,947	20
	Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,225.4	8.2	-0.6	-4.6	315	1,909	19
	Aug 10 R	2,258.2	8.3	2,205.1	8.1	-20.3	-8.1	256	1,983	19
	Sep 14 P	<b>2,202.1</b>	8.1	<b>2,178.6</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>-26.5</b>	<b>-15.8</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>1,936</b>	<b>19</b>

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.

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

MALE	ALE			FEMALE						
UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONALI	LY ADJUSTED #	UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #	MARRIED		
Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number		
1,737.1 2,126.0	10.7 13.1	1,734.1 2,118.6	10.6 13.1	554.9 652.6	4.5 5.3	552.1 646.4	4.5 5.3		1991 1992	) ) Annual
2,126.0 2,236.1 2,014.4	14.0 12.6	2,116.6 2,225.7 2,004.8	13.9 12.7	683.1 622.1	5.6 5.1	674.9 614.6	5.5 5.0		1993 1994	averages
2,207.2	13.8	2,216.4	13.8	704.9	5.8	676.6	5.5	214.1	1993	Sep 9
2,135.5 2,124.1	13.3 13.3	2,185.7 2,158.5	13.6 13.5	658.1 645.3	5.4 5.3	663.4 655.2	5.4 5.4	201.5 196.7		Oct 14 Nov 11
2,146.0	13.4	2,136.9	13.3	636.7	5.2	643.2 643.8	5.3	194.0	1004	Dec 9 Jan 13
2,223.0 2,184.3 2,136.5	14.1 13.8 13.5	2,134.4 2,110.4 2,090.0	13.5 13.4 13.2	664.0 657.1 641.1	5.5 5.4 5.3	638.0 631.9	5.3 5.2 5.2	195.9 190.1	1994	Feb 10 Mar 10
2,101.3	13.3	2,059.5	13.0	633.1	5.2	625.3	5.1	188.9 179.9		Apr 14 May 12
2,042.1 1,988.8	12.9 12.6	2,042.2 2,025.1	12.9 12.8	610.5 596.8	5.0 4.9	623.2 620.2	5.1 5.1	173.6		Jun 9
1,998.0 1,979.1 1,947.3	12.6 12.5 12.3	2,006.5 1,978.4 1,957.2	12.7 12.5 12.4	645.1 659.1 633.1	5.3 5.4 5.2	623.6 614.3 604.9	5.1 5.0 5.0	177.0 182.7 169.6		Jul 14 Aug 11 Sep 8
1,868.2 1.848.9	11.8	1,921.0	12.2 11.9	586.9 574.1	4.8 4.7	593.5 585.4	4.9 4.8	158.2 154.6		Oct 13 Nov 10
1,854.3	11.7	1,847.7	11.7	562.7	4.6	570.8	4.7	151.6		Dec 8
1,918.2 1,882.3 1,838.8	12.1 11.9 11.6	1,827.7 1,808.9 1,794.0	11.6 11.4 11.3	585.1 576.5 559.5	4.8 4.7 4.6	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
1,815.5 1,766.1 1,728.9	11.5 11.2 10.9	1,775.6 1,767.4 1,763.8	11.2 11.2 11.2	559.8 536.2 525.6	4.6 4.4 4.3	552.2 550.0 549.8	4.5 4.5 4.5	150.9 141.1 136.7		Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8
1,758.6 1,753.7 1,724.0	11.1 11.1 10.9	1,761.0 1,745.8 <b>1.728.0</b>	11.1 11.0 10.9	577.5 596.4 <b>568.2</b>	4.7 4.9 <b>4.7</b>	552.4 546.5 <b>537.1</b>	4.5 4.5 <b>4.4</b>	143.1 152.1 <b>139.2</b>		Jul 13 Aug 10 R Sep 14 P

## CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

								ab c	a	
1,660.4 2,044.6 2,155.4 1,939.1	10.5 13.0 13.9 12.5	1,658.0 2,037.9 2,145.7 1,929.6	10.5 12.9 13.8 12.6	531.1 627.8 658.8 600.1	4.5 5.3 5.5 5.0	529.0 622.5 651.2 592.8	4.4 5.2 5.5 5.0		1991 1992 1993 1994	Annual averages
2,125.6	13.6	2,136.5	13.7	678.5	5.7	653.0	5.5	205.9	1993	Sep 9
2,056.5	13.2	2,106.5	13.5	634.2	5.3	640.4	5.4	193.7		Oct 14
2,046.1	13.1	2,079.8	13.3	622.5	5.2	632.4	5.3	189.2		Nov 11
2,068.2	13.3	2,058.9	13.2	614.6	5.2	620.7	5.2	186.7		Dec 9
2,144.4	14.0	2,056.7	13.4	642.4	5.4	621.6	5.2	193.7	1994	Jan 13
2,106.1	13.7	2,032.9	13.2	635.7	5.3	615.9	5.2	189.1		Feb 10
2,059.1	13.4	2,013.1	13.1	619.8	5.2	609.7	5.1	183.3		Mar 10
2,024.3	13.2	1,982.7	12.9	611.7	5.1	603.0	5.1	182.0		Apr 14
1,967.0	12.8	1,966.1	12.8	589.8	5.0	601.1	5.1	173.3		May 12
1,914.1	12.5	1,949.2	12.7	575.3	4.8	597.9	5.0	167.0		Jun 9
1,921.8	12.5	1,931.1	12.6	620.0	5.2	601.0	5.1	169.2		Jul 14
1,903.3	12.4	1,903.8	12.4	633.9	5.3	592.3	5.0	174.8		Aug 11
1,872.0	12.2	1,883.1	12.3	609.4	5.1	583.4	4.9	162.9		Sep 8
1,795.8	11.7	1,847.7	12.0	565.8	4.8	572.4	4.8	152.0		Oct 13
1,777.5	11.6	1,812.2	11.8	554.0	4.7	564.4	4.7	148.7		Nov 10
1,783.4	11.6	1,776.0	11.6	543.5	4.6	550.3	4.6	145.9		Dec 8
1,845.9	12.0	1,756.6	11.4	565.6	4.8	544.3	4.6	151.6	1995	Jan 12
1,810.8	11.8	1,738.2	11.3	557.4	4.7	537.9	4.5	147.9		Feb 9
1,768.5	11.5	1,724.1	11.2	540.8	4.6	533.1	4.5	142.2		Mar 9
1,746.5	11.4	1,706.6	11.1	540.8	4.6	532.5	4.5	145.0		Apr 13
1,698.4	11.1	1,698.7	11.1	518.2	4.4	530.6	4.5	135.8		May 11
1,661.8	10.8	1,695.5	11.0	507.2	4.3	530.5	4.5	131.4		Jun 8
1,689.4	11.0	1,692.8	11.0	554.9	4.7	532.6	4.5	136.5		Jul 13
1,684.7	11.0	1,678.1	10.9	573.5	4.8	527.0	4.4	145.2		Aug 10 R
<b>1,655.2</b>	10.8	<b>1,660.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>546.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>518.0</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>133.5</b>		Sep 14 P

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

		NUMBER	JNEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAL	LLY ADJUSTED	#			THOUSAN
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
1991	TH EAST	638.8	477.0	100.0	0.0								
1992 1993 1994	Annual average	854.1 s 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	Sep 8 Oct 13	809.6 774.3	600.6	209.1	9.0	11.8	5.3	803.4	8.9	-8.6	-9.6	603.1	200.3
	Nov 10 Dec 8	759.5 755.1	577.9 568.2 568.1	196.4 191.3 187.0	8.6 8.4 8.4	11.3 11.1 11.1	5.0 4.9 4.8	788.5 772.6 755.2	8.7 8.6 8.4	-14.9 -15.9 -17.4	-12.2 -13.1 -16.1	592.0 579.2 566.9	196.5 193.4 188.3
1995	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	768.5 759.4 743.8	578.2 571.4 560.0	190.2 188.0 183.8	8.5 8.4 8.2	11.3 11.2 11.0	4.8 4.8 4.7	744.7 736.5 730.8	8.2 8.2 8.1	-10.5 -8.2 -5.7	-14.6 -12.0 -8.1	558.4 552.6 548.3	186.3 183.9 182.5
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	740.5 722.1 709.9	555.7 543.1 534.4	184.8 179.0 175.5	8.2 8.0 7.9	10.9 10.6 10.5	4.7 4.6 4.5	726.2 724.2 724.3	8.0 8.0 8.0	-4.6 -2.0 0.1	-6.2 -4.1 -2.2	543.8 542.1 542.3	182.4 182.1 182.0
	Jul 13 Aug 10 R Sep 14 P	726.3 732.3 <b>720.0</b>	539.8 539.7 <b>531.6</b>	186.5 192.6 188.4	8.0 8.1 <b>8.0</b>	10.6 10.6 <b>10.4</b>	4.7 4.9 <b>4.8</b>	724.7 717.3 <b>710.2</b>	8.0 7.9 7.9	0.4 -7.4 -7.1	-0.5 -2.3 -4.7	542.0 537.2 <b>532.0</b>	182.7 180.1 178.2
	TER LOND		ed in South Ea										
1991 1992 1993 1994	) Annual ) averages	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	Sep 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 Nov 10 Dec 8	417.2 409.0 406.8	308.4 303.0 302.7	108.8 106.0 104.1	10.3 10.1 10.1	13.3 13.1 13.1	6.3 6.2 6.1	420.2 414.3 407.6	10.4 10.3 10.1	-4.8 -5.9 -6.7	-4.1 -4.4 -5.8	312.2 307.6 303.0	108.0 106.7 104.6
995	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	407.5 404.1 398.7	303.4 301.0 297.2	104.1 103.1 101.5	10.1 10.0 9.9	13.1 13.0 12.8	6.1 6.0 5.9	403.8 399.6 396.2	10.0 9.9 9.8	-3.8 -4.2 -3.4	-5.5 -4.9 -3.8	300.1 297.1 294.5	103.7 102.5 101.7
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	400.8 394.2 390.5	297.7 293.4 290.8	103.1 100.8 99.7	9.9 9.8 9.7	12.8 12.6 12.5	6.0 5.9 5.8	395.8 394.4 394.1	9.8 9.8 9.8	-0.4 -1.4 -0.3	-2.7 -1.7 -0.7	293.3 292.4 292.2	102.5 102.0 101.9
	Jul 13 Aug 10 R Sep 14 P	397.7 400.7 <b>396.5</b>	293.3 293.1 <b>290.2</b>	104.5 107.6 <b>106.3</b>	9.9 9.9 <b>9.8</b>	12.6 12.6 12.5	6.1 6.3 <b>6.2</b>	394.1 390.8 <b>388.2</b>	9.8 9.7 <b>9.6</b>	-3.3 -2.6	-0.6 -1.2 - <b>2.0</b>	291.9 289.6 <b>287.6</b>	102.2 101.2 100.6
	ANGLIA											207.10	100.0
991 992 993 994	) Annual ) averages	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
	Sep 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 Nov 10 Dec 8	66.9 66.8 67.3	49.4 49.5 50.2	17.5 17.3 17.1	6.5 6.5 6.6	8.6 8.6 8.8	3.9 3.8 3.8	70.1 68.8 67.4	6.8 6.7 6.6	-1.9 -1.3 -1.4	-1.2 -1.4 -1.5	52.2 51.1 50.2	17.9 17.7 17.2
	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	71.9 71.1 69.5	53.5 52.8 51.8	18.3 18.3 17.7	7.0 6.9 6.8	9.3 9.2 9.0	4.1 4.1 3.9	67.1 66.3 65.8	6.6 6.5 6.4	-0.3 -0.9 -0.5	-1.0 -0.8 -0.5	49.8 49.1 48.8	17.3 17.2 17.0
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	68.3 65.6 63.4	50.6 48.7 47.0	17.7 16.9 16.4	6.7 6.4 6.2	8.8 8.5 8.2	3.9 3.8 3.6	65.2 65.3 65.5	6.4 6.4 6.4	-0.6 0.1 0.2	-0.6 -0.3 -0.1	48.2 48.3 48.4	17.0 17.0 17.1
1	Jul 13 Aug 10 R Sep 14 P	65.1 65.5 <b>64.0</b>	47.6 47.5 <b>46.7</b>	17.5 18.0 <b>17.3</b>	6.4 6.4 <b>6.2</b>	8.3 8.3 <b>8.1</b>	3.9 4.0 3.8	65.9 65.6 <b>65.1</b>	6.4 6.4 <b>6.4</b>	0.4 -0.3 <b>-0.5</b>	0.2 0.1 -0.1	48.6 48.5 <b>48.1</b>	17.3 17.1 17.0
	WEST												
991 ) 992 ) 993 ) 994 )	Annual averages	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 5		184.2	136.5	47.7	8.1	10.7	4.7	185.4	8.1	-2.5	-2.6	138.8	46.6
1	Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	176.1 176.5 176.9	131.3 131.7 132.5	44.8 44.9 44.4	7.7 7.7 7.8	10.3 10.3 10.4	4.4 4.5 4.4	181.5 178.4 173.1	8.0 7.8 7.6	-3.9 -3.1 -5.3	-3.1 -3.2 -4.1	136.0 133.7 129.7	45.5 44.7 43.4
F	lan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	184.2 180.8 175.7	137.6 135.0 131.7	46.6 45.8 44.0	8.1 7.9 7.7	10.8 10.6 10.3	4.6 4.5 4.4	171.0 169.7 168.9	7.5 7.4 7.4	-2.1 -1.3 -0.8	-3.5 -2.9 -1.4	127.9 127.2 126.7	43.1 42.5 42.2
N	Apr 13 May 11 un 8	170.6 163.5 158.1	128.0 123.0 119.0	42.6 40.5 39.1	7.5 7.2 6.9	10.0 9.6 9.3	4.2 4.0 3.9	166.5 166.3 166.1	7.3 7.3 7.3	-2.4 -0.2 -0.2	-1.5 -1.1 -0.9	124.6 124.2 123.9	41.9 42.1 42.2
A	ul 13 lug 10 R sep 14 P	161.9 163.9 <b>161.5</b>	120.3 120.8 <b>119.5</b>	41.6 43.2 <b>42.0</b>	7.1 7.2 <b>7.1</b>	9.4 9.5 <b>9.4</b>	4.1 4.3 4.2	164.9 163.5 <b>161.9</b>	7.2 7.2 7.1	-1.2 -1.4 -1.6	-0.5 -0.9 -1.4	123.0 122.2 <b>121.3</b>	41.9 41.3 <b>40.6</b>

See footno	tes to	tables	2.1	and	2.2.	
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	N	UMBERU	NEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE		SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED	) #			THOUSAND
	A		Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
	MIDLANDS	010.7	105.1	53.6	8.4	10.9	4.9	218.3	8.4			164.9	53.5
991 992 993 994	) Annual ) averages	218.7 270.5 281.9 246.2	165.1 206.3 215.6 186.8	64.1 66.3 59.4	10.4 10.9 9.6	13.6 14.6 12.6	5.9 6.1 5.4	269.6 280.6 244.8	10.3 10.8 9.7			205.9 214.9 186.0	63.7 65.8 58.8
994	Sep 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 Nov 10 Dec 8	228.2 222.4 220.5	172.1 168.4 167.8	56.1 54.0 52.6	9.1 8.8 8.8	11.9 11.7 11.7	5.2 5.0 4.9	233.5 228.2 222.3	9.3 9.1 8.8	-5.2 -5.3 -5.9	-4.0 -4.7 -5.5	177.0 172.7 168.4	56.5 55.5 53.9
995	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	227.1 222.5 216.6	172.8 169.1 164.9	54.3 53.4 51.8	9.0 8.8 8.6	12.0 11.7 11.4	5.0 5.0 4.8	218.9 215.5 213.0	8.7 8.6 8.5	-3.4 -3.4 -2.5	-4.9 -4.2 -3.1	165.7 163.3 161.4	53.2 52.2 51.6
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	214.8 208.9 205.5	162.8 158.7 156.0	52.0 50.2 49.4	8.5 8.3 8.2	11.3 11.0 10.8	4.8 4.7 4.6	211.6 210.9 210.4	8.4 8.4 8.4	-1.4 -0.7 -0.5	-2.4 -1.5 -0.9	160.0 159.3 158.9	51.6 51.6 51.5
	Jul 13 Aug 10 R Sep 14 P	212.3 213.9 <b>208.6</b>	158.4 158.3 <b>155.3</b>	54.0 55.5 <b>53.3</b>	8.4 8.5 <b>8.3</b>	11.0 11.0 10.8	5.0 5.2 <b>5.0</b>	209.4 206.6 <b>203.7</b>	8.3 8.2 8.1	-1.0 -2.8 <b>-2.9</b>	-0.7 -1.4 <b>-2.2</b>	157.8 156.0 <b>154.1</b>	51.6 50.6 <b>49.6</b>
EAST	MIDLANDS												
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
	Sep 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 Nov 10 Dec 8	156.3 153.8 154.4	118.6 117.1 118.2	37.7 36.7 36.2	8.1 7.9 8.0	10.9 10.7 10.8	4.5 4.3 4.3	162.0 158.7 155.0	8.4 8.2 8.0	-3.5 -3.3 -3.7	-2.1 -2.7 -3.5	123.7 120.9 118.1	38.3 37.8 36.9
1995	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	162.1 159.7 155.1	124.0 122.1 118.9	38.1 37.6 36.2	8.4 8.2 8.0	11.4 11.2 10.9	4.5 4.4 4.3	153.8 152.1 150.3	7.9 7.9 7.8	-1.2 -1.7 -1.8	-2.7 -2.2 -1.6	117.2 115.9 114.6	36.6 36.2 35.7
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	152.6 147.6 143.3	116.6 113.0 109.6	36.0 34.5 33.7	7.9 7.6 7.4	10.7 10.4 10.0	4.3 4.1 4.0	148.6 147.6 147.2	7.7 7.6 7.6	-1.7 -1.0 -0.4	-1.7 -1.5 -1.0	113.2 112.4 111.9	35.4 35.2 35.3
	Jul 13 Aug 10 R Sep 14 P	148.2 148.7 144.4	111.0 110.5 <b>107.9</b>	37.2 38.2 <b>36.5</b>	7.6 7.7 <b>7.5</b>	10.2 10.1 9.9	4.4 4.5 <b>4.3</b>	147.2 145.8 <b>143.3</b>	7.6 7.5 <b>7.4</b>	-1.4 -2.5	-0.5 -0.6 <b>-1.3</b>	111.7 110.7 109.0	35.5 35.1 <b>34.3</b>
YORK	SHIRE AND	HUMBER	SIDE										
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
	Sep 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 Nov 10 Dec 8	212.5 211.1 212.4	163.9 163.6 165.5	48.6 47.5 46.9	9.0 9.0 9.0	12.4 12.4 12.5	4.7 4.6 4.6	217.7 215.5 212.2	9.3 9.2 9.0	-3.4 -2.2 -3.3	-2.7 -2.5 -3.0	168.6 166.7 164.6	49.1 48.8 47.6
1995	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	222.5 218.6 213.7	173.2 170.1 166.4	49.2 48.6 47.3	9.5 9.3 9.1	13.1 12.9 12.6	4.8 4.7 4.6	212.1 210.0 208.5	9.0 8.9 8.9	-0.1 -2.1 -1.5	-1.9 -1.8 -1.2	164.6 163.0 161.8	47.5 47.0 46.7
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	213.1 205.5 201.6	165.2 160.1 156.7	47.9 45.4 44.9	9.1 8.7 8.6	12.5 12.1 11.9	4.6 4.4 4.4	208.1 206.9 207.1	8.9 8.8 8.8	-0.4 -1.2 0.2	-1.3 -1.0 -0.5	161.0 160.3 160.2	47.1 46.6 46.9
	Jul 13 Aug 10 R Sep 14 P	208.6 210.2 <b>205.7</b>	159.5 158.1 <b>156.9</b>	49.1 52.0 <b>48.8</b>	8.9 8.9 <b>8.8</b>	12.1 12.0 11.9	4.8 5.0 <b>4.7</b>	207.3 205.7 <b>203.2</b>	8.8 8.8 <b>8.6</b>	0.2 -1.6 <b>-2.5</b>	-0.3 -0.4 -1.3	160.3 158.6 <b>157.5</b>	47.0 47.1 <b>45.7</b>
NOR	TH WEST												
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	66.0 71.4 70.5 63.8
	Sep 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 Nov 10 Dec 8	268.7 264.5 263.6	208.3 205.6 206.0	60.4 58.9 57.7	9.2 9.1 9.1	12.8 12.6 12.6	4.7 4.6 4.5	275.8 270.8 265.4	9.5 9.3 9.1	-5.1 -5.0 -5.4	-4.6 -4.6 -5.2	214.5 210.2 206.4	61.3 60.6 59.0
1995	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	276.0 269.9 263.0	215.0 210.2 205.2	61.0 59.8 57.8	9.5 9.3 9.0	13.2 12.9 12.6	4.8 4.7 4.5	262.7 260.9 258.0	9.0 9.0 8.9	-2.7 -1.9 -2.9	-4.4 -3.3 -2.5	204.4 202.8 200.7	58.3 58.1 57.3
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	261.0 252.7 247.9	203.0 197.5 193.7	57.9 55.1 54.2	9.0 8.7 8.5	12.5 12.1 11.9	4.5 4.3 4.2	254.8 253.5 253.5	8.8 8.7 8.7	-3.2 -1.3	-2.6 -2.5 -1.5	197.9 196.9 196.9	56.9 56.6 56.6
	Jul 13 Aug 10 R Sep 14 P	255.8 256.6 <b>248.9</b>	196.4 195.3 <b>190.7</b>	59.4 61.3 <b>58.3</b>	8.8 8.8 <b>8.5</b>	12.1 12.0 11.7	4.6 4.8 <b>4.5</b>	251.8 248.6 <b>244.0</b>	8.6 8.5 <b>8.4</b>	-1.7 -3.2 -4.6	-1.0 -1.6 -3.2	195.5 193.3 <b>189.9</b>	56.3 55.3 <b>54.1</b>

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

THOUSAND

Unemployment by Travel-to-Wo	rk Areas+ as at September 14 1995	ŝ

	NUMBER U	NEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	E.	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED	) #			THOUSAND	Unemployment by 1	Male	Female		Rate #	1995	Male	Female	All	Rates #	
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female		Male	remate	All	per cent per cent employees workforce and unem- ployed		maio				er cent vorkforce
NORTH  1991 ) 1992 ) Annual 1993 ) average	143.7 157.8 es 169.3	111.1 123.9 134.9	32.6 34.0 34.4	10.3 11.1 12.0	13.9 15.2 16.7	5.4 5.6 5.7	143.3 157.1 168.3	10.3 11.1 11.9			110.9	32.4 33.6	TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS England	•				Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston	5,189 658 35,931 701	1,497 271 13,328 287	6,686 929 49,259 988	13.4 7.7 7.6 15.6	10.4 6.4 6.4 10.7
1994 ) 1994 Sep 8 Oct 13	160.4 157.7	128.0 124.5	32.4 33.2	11.4	15.8 15.5	5.4 5.5	159.3 157.0	11.3	-1.2	-0.8	134.4 127.4 125.5	34.0 31.9 31.5	Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover	2,106 4,073 1,037 875	629 1,117 321 384	2,735 5,190 1,358 1,259	6.0 5.0 8.5 7.6 11.1 8.8 4.0 3.5	Hereford and Leominster  Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth	2,586 11,296 740 3,139	1,102 4,241 329 1,277	3,688 15,537 1,069 4,416	8.0 7.2 7.2 7.7	6.4 6.2 5.3 6.5
Nov 10 Dec 8	152.2 153.4 153.3	121.3 122.7 123.4 128.1	30.9 30.7 29.9	10.8 10.9 10.9	15.1 15.3 15.4	5.1 5.1 4.9	155.5 154.8 152.6	11.0 11.0 10.8	-1.5 -0.7 -2.2	-1.3 -1.1 -1.5	124.4 123.7 122.2	31.1 31.1 30.4	Ashford  Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury	2,179 7,082 1,498	679 2,551 625	2,858 9,633 2,123	8.5 7.0 5.8 4.8 7.7 6.3	Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rase Huddersfield	6,005	334 340 2,210	1,281 1,026 8,215 21,493	7.2 8.5 9.4 11.1	5.1 6.3 8.1 10.0
Feb 9 Mar 9 Apr 13	155.2 151.8 151.7	124.1 121.6	31.1 30.1 30.5	11.0 10.8	15.4 15.1 15.1	5.2 5.1 5.0	152.0 149.7 149.2	10.8 10.6 10.6	-0.6 -2.3 -0.5	-1.2 -1.7 -1.1	121.8 119.9 119.5	30.2 29.8 29.7	Barnsley Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness	7,037 1,951 3,188	1,745 585 846 1,070	8,782 2,536 4,034 3,831	12.8 11.1 8.9 7.0 10.4 8.9 4.6 4.1	Hull Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	16,503 2,229 5,562 3,914	4,990 993 1,881 1,310	3,222 7,443 5,224	6.3 7.0 11.5	5.4 6.2 9.2
May 11 Jun 8 Jul 13	147.1 143.6 148.0	118.0 115.2 116.9	29.1 28.4 31.1	10.4 10.2 10.5	14.7 14.3	4.8 4.7 5.1	147.8 146.8	10.5 10.4	-0.5 -0.9 -1.0	-1.1 -0.6 -0.8	118.6 117.9 117.2	30.1 29.9 29.6	Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	2,761 3,924 981 4,167 439	1,597 460 1,520 141	5,521 1,441 5,687 580	8.0 6.8 8.9 6.8 8.0 7.0 5.8 4.7	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering & Market Harboro	1,937 812 123 ugh 1,877	738 302 40 762	2,675 1,114 163 2,639	9.4 4.8 4.8 6.6	8.0 3.8 3.2 5.7
Aug 10 R Sep 14 P WALES		116.0 114.9	32.4 30.9	10.5 10.4	14.4 14.3	5.4 <b>5.1</b>	147.1 144.7	10.5 10.3	-0.1 -2.4	-0.2 -0.7	117.1 115.6	30.0 29.1	Bicester Bideford Birmingham Bishop Auckland	705 1,029 58,265 3,450	316 323 19,294 900	1,021 1,352 77,559 4,350	6.0 4.8 13.1 10.2 10.8 9.7 10.8 9.3	Kidderminster  King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster & Morecambe Launceston	3,683 556	917 889 1,223 218	3,346 3,408 4,906 774	8.7 8.2 10.4 10.7	7.3 6.8 8.8 7.0
1991 ) 1992 ) Annual 1993 ) average 1994 )	113.2 127.2 s 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	Blackburn  Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard	4,049 6,664 345 1,973	1,020 1,757 142 667	5,069 8,421 487 2,640	8.0 7.0 7.2 5.9 5.3 4.0 11.3 8.2	Leeds Leek Leicester Lincoln	21,495 449 15,148 4,871	6,749 156 5,366 1,688	28,244 605 20,514 6,559	8.3 5.3 8.1 9.6	7.5 4.3 7.1 8.3
1994 Sep 8 Oct 13 Nov 10	118.4 111.1 110.3	90.7 85.9	27.8 25.2	9.2	12.2 11.5	5.1 4.6	117.4 114.0	9.1 8.8	-1.9 -3.4	-1.4 -2.3	91.0 88.3	26.4 25.7	Botton and Bury Boston  Bournemouth	11,114 1,378 7,574	3,313 452 2,320	14,427 1,830 9,894	8.5 7.3 8.0 6.5 9.6 7.7	Liverpool London Loughborough & Coalville	44,914 268,247 3,081	13,250 97,934 1,281	58,164 366,181 4,362	14.0 11.6 6.7	12.5 10.1 5.9
Dec 8  1995 Jan 12 Feb 9	110.9 115.8 112.9	85.5 86.4 90.1 87.8	24.8 24.4 25.8 25.1	8.5 8.6 9.0 8.7	11.5 11.6 12.1 11.8	4.5 4.5 4.7 4.6	111.7 109.5 108.1 107.7	8.7 8.5 8.4 8.3	-2.3 -2.2 -1.4 -0.5	-2.5 -2.6	86.4 84.9	25.3 24.6 24.1	Bradford Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	16,255 2,215 1,937 583	4,730 697 637 236	20,985 2,912 2,574 819	9.8 8.8 9.8 7.8 12.7 10.3 9.2 6.5	Louth & Mablethorpe Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield	1,094 2,733 735 1,913 259	347 970 304 678 111	1,441 3,703 1,039 2,591 370	10.7 11.6 9.2 4.4 4.4	8.2 9.9 6.3 3.7 3.7
Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	109.7 108.1 104.6 102.5	85.4 83.7 81.5 80.0	24.3 24.4 23.1 22.4	8.5 8.4 8.1 7.9	11.5 11.3 11.0 10.8	4.4 4.5 4.2	107.3 106.9 106.8	8.3 8.3 8.3	-0.4 -0.4 -0.1	-1.3 -0.7 -0.4 -0.3	83.7 83.3 82.6 82.5	24.0 24.0 24.3 24.3	Brighton Bristol Bude Burnley	15,086 21,076 632 2,015	5,554 7,509 228 496	20,640 28,585 860 2,511	13.1 10.7 8.4 7.4 12.8 8.7 6.6 5.8	Malton  Malvern & Ledbury  Manchester  Mansfield	1,190 49,961 5,382 648	473 15,194 1,550 260	1,663 65,155 6,932 908	7.5 9.3 12.8 5.3	5.8 8.3 11.2 4.3
Jul 13 Aug 10 R Sep 14 P	108.8 109.8	83.2 83.1 <b>82.5</b>	25.6 26.6 <b>25.4</b>	8.4 8.5 <b>8.4</b>	11.2 11.2 11.1	4.1 4.7 4.9 <b>4.6</b>	107.3 108.2 107.2 106.3	8.3 8.4 8.3 <b>8.2</b>	0.5 0.9 -1.0 <b>-0.9</b>	0.4 0.1 -0.3	83.0 83.8 83.0 <b>82.6</b>	24.3 24.4 24.2 23.7	Burton-on-Trent  Bury St Edmunds  Buxton  Calderdale	3,689 1,200 970 5,121	1,180 530 343 1,770	4,869 1,730 1,313 6,891	8.2 7.2 5.1 4.3 6.1 4.8 8.5 7.4	Matlock Medway & Maidstone Melton Mowbray Middlesbrough	15,821 839 14,525	5,311 351 3,576	21,132 1,190 18,101	10.0 5.3 14.6	4.4 13.1
SCOTLAND 1991 ) 1992 ) Annual	220.2 241.0	165.5 183.8	54.7 57.3	8.8	11.7	5.0	219.3	8.8			165.0	54.3	Cambridge Canterbury Carlisle	5,019 3,593 2,772	2,048 1,082 910	7,067 4,675 3,682	5.0 4.3 9.7 8.0 7.0 5.9 9.2 8.3	Milton Keynes Minehead Morpeth & Ashington Newark	4,845 734 5,205	1,696 271 1,364 636	6,541 1,005 6,569 2,249	6.6 11.8 14.4 9.4	5. 8. 12.
1993 ) averages 1994 )	246.4 231.5 223.7	189.5 178.6	57.3 56.9 52.8 51.2	9.5 9.9 9.3	12.8 13.7 12.9	5.2 5.1 4.7	238.8 243.3 228.4 224.8	9.4 9.7 9.2 9.0	4.0		182.5 187.7 176.9	56.3 55.7 51.5	Castleford and Pontefract Chard Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham	3,716 476 5,433 3,710	988 185 2,178 1,283	4,704 661 7,611 4,993	9.2 8.3 7.1 5.7 7.4 6.1 6.8 5.8	Newbury Newcastle upon Tyne Newmarket Newquay	1,358 32,603 1,235 985	527 9,019 515 321	1,885 41,622 1,750 1,306	4.6 11.5 6.4 11.6	3. 10. 5. 9.
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	215.3 213.3 212.6	167.2 165.4 165.3	48.1 47.9 47.4	8.6 8.6 8.5	12.1 12.0 11.9	4.3 4.3 4.3	220.4 216.8 212.3	8.8 8.7 8.5	-4.2 -4.4 -3.6 -4.5	-1.9 -3.8 -4.1 -4.2	174.2 170.7 167.4 164.1	50.6 49.7 49.4 48.2	Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wyo Cirencester	6,109 2,850 1,560 1,650 487	1,704 917 677 676 211	7,813 3,767 2,237 2,326 698	11.0 9.6 6.4 5.1 7.1 5.7 9.4 7.4 5.2 4.3	Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich	1,646 594 5,589 2,492	582 287 2,022 909	2,228 881 7,611 3,401	8.5 4.7 6.8 6.7	6. 4. 6. 5.
1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	223.7 218.2 210.4	173.3 168.3 162.6	50.4 49.9 47.8	9.0 8.7 8.4	12.5 12.2 11.8	4.5 4.5 4.3	210.1 208.0 205.5	8.4 8.3 8.2	-2.2 -2.1 -2.5	-3.4 -2.9 -2.3	162.4 160.9 159.1	47.7 47.1 46.4	Clacton Clitheroe Colchester	2,466 235 4,565	668 99 1,673	3,134 334 6,238	15.8 12.0 3.2 2.7 7.9 6.6	Norwich  Nottingham Okehampton Oldham	8,137 25,698 367 5,655	2,970 7,966 138 1,778	11,107 33,664 505 7,433	7.4 10.3 10.0 10.2	9. 6. 8.
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	206.7 199.0 193.3	159.7 154.7 150.1	47.0 44.3 43.2	8.3 8.0 7.7	11.5 11.2 10.8	4.2 4.0 3.9	202.5 200.3 198.0	8.1 8.0 7.9	-3.0 -2.2 -2.3	-2.5 -2.6 -2.5	156.8 154.9 152.9	45.7 45.4 45.1	Corby Coventry and Hinckley Crawley Crewe	1,767 14,715 6,339 2,734	522 5,100 2,268 1,067	2,289 19,815 8,607 3,801	7.5 6.7 8.8 7.8 4.5 3.8 8.1 7.2		810 6,949 1,674	332 2,653 496	1,142 9,602 2,170	8.6 5.4 7.0	6. 4. 5.
Jul 13 Aug 10 R Sep 14 P		156.4 155.4 <b>149.3</b>	53.1 53.6 <b>46.0</b>	8.4 8.4 7.8	11.3 11.2 10.8	4.8 4.8 <b>4.1</b>	198.8 197.8 <b>196.1</b>	8.0 7.9 <b>7.9</b>	0.8 -1.0 -1.7	-1.2 -0.8 <b>-0.6</b>	152.8 151.6 <b>150.5</b>	46.0 46.2 <b>45.6</b>	Cromer and North Walsham Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	1,382 3,625 621	489 1,000 202	1,871 4,625 823	9.3 7.2 9.0 7.8 10.6 6.8	Penrith Penzance & St.Ives Peterborough Pickering & Helmsley	468 1,797 5,944 289	237 602 2,050 106	705 2,399 7,994 395	4.7 13.4 7.8 5.1	3. 9. 6. 3.
1991 ) 1992 ) Annual 1993 ) averages	100.4 106.1 105.1	76.7 81.4 80.7	23.8 24.8 24.5	13.4 14.0 14.1	17.4 18.2 18.6	7.7 7.9 7.8	99.1 104.7 103.7	13.2 13.8 13.8			76.1 80.7 80.0	23.0 24.0 23.6	Derby Devizes Diss Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	10,284 603 639 10,270 2,476	3,311 286 338 2,839 799	13,595 889 977 13,109 3,275	8.8 7.8 6.9 5.6 6.7 5.1 13.6 11.9 8.1 6.8	Plymouth Poole Portsmouth Preston	11,793 3,732 11,293 7,767	4,126 1,156 3,381 2,514	15,919 4,888 14,674 10,281	11.8 7.4 9.7 6.9	10. 6. 8. 6. 5.
1994 ) 1994 Sep 8	97.3 98.9	75.3 75.3	21.9	13.0	17.3 17.0	7.0 7.6	97.1 95.6	12.9 12.7	-1.0	-0.9	75.2 74.1	21.8	Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell Durham	3,289 20,146 4,116	937 6,859 1,291	4,226 27,005 5,407	9.4 8.1 10.6 9.4 8.8 7.8	Reading  Redruth & Camborne Retford	6,560 2,538 1,476	2,122 764 546	3,302 2,022 972	5.8 16.0 10.6 7.0	12. 8. 5.
Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 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	Eastbourne Evesham Exeter	3,282 1,183 4,881	1,158 560 1,720	4,440 1,743 6,601	7.9 6.3 6.1 4.6 7.0 5.9	Ripon Rochdale	554 471 4,709	418 231 1,409	702 6,118	7.4 10.9	5. 9.
1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	91.9 90.6 89.0	72.3 71.5 70.4	19.6 19.1 18.7	12.2 12.0 11.8	16.4 16.2 15.9	6.2 6.1 6.0	91.2 90.6 89.6	12.1 12.0 11.9	-1.0 -0.6 -1.0	-1.1 -1.0 -0.9	71.1 70.7 69.9	20.1 19.9 19.7	Fakenham Falmouth Folkestone Gainsborough	746 1,427 3,384 1,033	253 459 863 368	999 1,886 4,247 1,401	9.0 6.7 16.9 13.0 13.0 10.6 10.9 9.1		11,067 2,213 1,956 2,310 4,166	2,830 976 753 780 1,277	13,897 3,189 2,709 3,090 5,443	14.5 5.9 6.0 9.2 9.1	12.5 5. 5. 7. 8.0
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8 Jul 13	88.0 85.7 85.5	69.1 67.7 67.0	19.0 18.0 18.4	11.7 11.3 11.3	15.6 15.3 15.2	6.1 5.7 5.9	88.7 88.1 87.6	11.8 11.7 11.6	-0.9 -0.6 -0.5	-0.8 -0.8 -0.7	69.0 68.7 68.3	19.7 19.4 19.3	Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham	3,998 2,253 3,131 1,084	1,280 858 1,204 479	5,278 3,111 4,335 1,563	7.7 6.9 10.0 8.8 7.9 6.9 6.7 5.6	Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield	227 697 22,290	112 266 7,204	339 963 29,494	5.3 6.5 11.2 6.3	3.: 4.: 10. 5.
Aug 10 R Sep 14 P	92.0 <b>90.0</b>	69.0 <b>68.7</b>	23.0 21.3	12.2 12.2 11.9	15.7 15.6 <b>15.6</b>	7.2 7.3 <b>6.8</b>	88.0 87.2 <b>86.5</b>	11.7 11.6 11.5	0.4 -0.8 <b>-0.7</b>	-0.2 -0.3 <b>-0.4</b>	68.2 67.7 <b>67.4</b>	19.8 19.5 <b>19.1</b>	Great Yarmouth Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot	3,713 6,782 6,423 1,727			11.1 9.3 11.7 10.4 4.8 4.0 5.8 4.9	Sittingbourne & Sheerness Skegness Skipton	805 410	822 1,236 216 168	2,910 4,891 1,021 578	12.9 8.4 5.2	10. 6. 4.
													Harrogate Hartlepool Harwich	4,558 788	1,016	5,574 1,030	14.8 13.3 16.7 13.7		568 7,524 276	289 2,490 109	857 10,014 385	7.0 5.8 8.2	5. 5. 5.

#### 2.4 CLAIMANT UNE Area statistics **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT**

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at September 14 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding & Holbeach St.Austell	7,568 11,433 20,930 936 1,883	1,894 3,439 7,086 375 682	9,462 14,872 28,016 1,311 2,565	18.7 8.4 11.7 5.8 11.1	16.4 7.3 9.7 4.4 8.5	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,636 7,725 334 3,238	440 2,170 134 1,142	2,076 9,895 468 4,380	15.2 9.9 5.8 8.7	11.4 8.5 4.0 7.3
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	2,945 672 7,551 10,493 1,943	1,132 347 2,074 3,421 816	4,077 1,019 9,625 13,914 2,759	6.7 6.0 12.2 7.7 7.4	5.7 4.8 11.1 6.7 5.8	Scotland					
Sudbury	1,115	441	1,556	9.5	7.4	Aberdeen	6,063	2,180	8,243	4.2	3.9
Sunderland	16,691	4,219	20,910	13.3	11.8	Alloa	1,694	525	2,219	13.6	11.9
Swindon	4,514	1,617	6,131	5.6	4.9	Annan	447	181	628	7.2	6.0
Taunton	2,374	760	3,134	6.8	5.5	Arbroath	921	433	1,354	14.1	11.8
Telford & Bridgnorth	4,086	1,462	5,548	7.2	6.3	Ayr	2,859	1,007	3,866	8.0	7.0
Thanet	5,182	1,458	6,640	17.3	13.6	Badenoch	268	92	360	9.1	7.0
Thetford	1,258	542	1,800	8.1	6.7	Banff	434	195	629	6.5	5.1
Thirsk	217	125	342	5.1	4.2	Bathgate	3,272	980	4,252	8.4	7.7
Tiverton	585	218	803	7.1	5.5	Berwickshire	292	109	401	7.1	5.4
Torbay	4,446	1,378	5,824	12.5	9.5	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	562	201	763	6.9	5.4
Forrington	400	158	558	11.5	7.5	Brechin and Montrose	923	389	1,312	8.8	7.2
Fotnes	574	228	802	10.1	7.2	Buckie	349	99	448	10.7	9.1
Frowbridge & Frome	2,436	949	3,385	6.9	5.8	Campbeltown	325	96	421	11.6	8.4
Fruro	1,455	515	1,970	7.5	6.1	Crieff	258	101	359	8.8	7.0
Funbridge Wells	3,984	1,345	5,329	5.8	4.6	Cumnock and Sanquhar	1,850	449	2,299	18.8	15.6
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	447	211	658	5.1	4.2	Dumbarton	2,607	830	3,437	10.8	9.7
Vakefield & Dewsbury	8,465	2,552	11,017	10.0	9.0	Dumfries	1,440	475	1,915	7.5	6.6
Valsall	11,785	3,808	15,593	11.3	9.9	Dundee	6,665	2,149	8,814	10.3	9.3
Vareham & Swanage	542	177	719	6.7	5.3	Dunfermline	3,852	1,298	5,150	10.2	9.2
Varminster	429	169	598	9.4	7.3	Dunoon and Bute	832	245	1,077	12.6	9.3
Narrington	3,935	1,463	5,398	6.6	6.1	Edinburgh	15,894	5,025	20,919	6.9	6.2
Narwick	3,236	1,244	4,480	5.5	4.7	Elgin	981	481	1,462	8.5	7.5
Natford & Luton	17,501	5,738	23,239	7.4	6.4	Falkirk	4,218	1,281	5,499	9.1	8.2
Nellingborough & Rushden	2,342	883	3,225	6.8	5.8	Forfar	524	270	794	8.9	7.3
Nells	1,578	646	2,224	9.0	7.1	Forres	398	152	550	17.8	14.4
Veston-super-Mare	3,219	1,128	4,347	10.7	8.6	Fraserburgh	301	100	401	6.0	4.7
Vhitby	745	241	986	13.6	9.9	Galashiels	582	220	802	5.0	4.3
Vhitchurch & Market Drayton	703	317	1,020	7.1	5.2	Girvan	399	124	523	14.3	11.4
Vhitehaven	2,693	707	3,400	11.1	9.7	Glasgow	44,446	12,699	57,145	9.8	8.9
Vidnes & Runcorn	4,810	1,511	6,321	11.0	10.1	Greenock	2,619	638	3,257	8.7	7.7
Wigan & St.Helens	13,316	4,136	17,452	11.1	9.7	Haddington	592	197	789	6.4	5.4
Winchester & Eastleigh	2,250	770	3,020	3.8	3.3	Hawick	420	125	545	6.8	5.9
Windermere	202	66	268	3.2	2.4	Huntly	208	87	295	8.5	6.6
Wirral & Chester	17,222	5,402	22,624	11.5	10.2	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,539	387	1,926	12.4	11.0
Wisbech	1,322	510	1,832	11.0	8.6	Inverness	2,766	783	3,549	8.4	7.4
Wolverhampton	11,100	3,718	14,818	11.6	10.3	Irvine	4,658	1,498	6,156	12.1	10.7
Woodbridge & Leiston	1,104	378	1,482	5.9	4.9	Islay/Mid Argyll	303	96	399	8.8	7.2
Worcester	3,137	1,221	4,358	7.0	6.1	Keith	291	106	397	7.2	6.0
Workington	2,800	798	3,598	13.3	10.9	Kelso and Jedburgh	190	84	274	4.9	4.0
Worksop	2,105	605	2,710	11.2	10.1	Kilmarnock	2,598	889	3,487	11.2	9.9
Worthing Yeovil York	4,023 1,955 4,936	1,232 747 1,771	5,255 2,702 6,707	7.1 6.4 6.8	5.8 5.1 6.0	Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Newton Stewart	5,353 12,568 473 232 333	1,704 3,096 141 108 136	7,057 15,664 614 340 469	12.1 11.2 7.6 9.5 17.6	10.7 9.9 6.3 7.0 11.7
Wales						North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	959 383 306 243 1,542	395 153 152 109 567	1,354 536 458 352 2,109	7.6 6.4 6.2 7.8 6.7	6.4 5.0 4.2 6.4 5.9
Aberdare	1,965	491	2,456	15.3	12.8	Peterhead	682	250	932	6.9	5.9
Aberystwyth	666	355	1,021	9.2	7.0	Shetland Islands	253	89	342	3.2	2.7
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,799	791	3,590	12.3	10.2	Skye and Wester Ross	450	161	611	8.9	7.0
Blaenau,Gwent & Abergaven	2,938	851	3,789	11.3	9.5	Stewartry	498	178	676	9.7	7.1
Brecon	390	163	553	6.9	4.8	Stirling	1,929	653	2,582	7.3	6.4
Bridgend	3,881	1,237	5,118	9.4	8.0	Stranraer	617	187	804	10.9	8.9
Cardiff	15,437	4,586	20,023	9.6	8.5	Sutherland	444	160	604	14.2	10.9
Cardigan	753	283	1,036	14.1	8.5	Thurso	493	134	627	9.1	7.7
Carmarthen	932	333	1,265	6.8	5.1	Western Isles	1,224	283	1,507	13.3	10.9
Conwy & Colwyn	2,636	834	3,470	10.5	8.2	Wick	468	103	571	12.9	10.1
Denbigh Dolgellau & Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	626 354 333 1,915 1,933	255 132 90 596 594	881 486 423 2,511 2,527	9.0 10.3 11.2 13.6 15.1	6.1 7.5 7.1 10.7 11.9	Northern Ireland					
ampeter & Aberaeron	504	229	733	11.8	7.7	Ballymena	1,718	662	2,380	9.4	7.7
Ilandeilo	233	115	348	9.5	5.7	Belfast	33,400	11,144	44,544	12.4	10.8
Ilandrindod Wells	521	292	813	8.8	5.9	Coleraine	4,075	1,267	5,342	15.8	13.4
Ilanelli	2,649	915	3,564	11.9	9.9	Cookstown	1,349	415	1,764	19.3	15.6
Machynlleth	285	128	413	10.0	6.8	Craigavon	5,336	1,732	7,068	11.6	9.9
Merthyr & Rhymney	4,892	1,209	6,101	13.1	11.3	Dungannon	2,130	681	2,811	16.9	14.0
Monmouth	293	108	401	9.5	6.5	Enniskillen	2,633	740	3,373	17.2	13.7
Jeath & Port Talbot	3,068	805	3,873	9.6	8.6	Londonderry	7,630	1,797	9,427	18.5	16.1
Jewport	5,927	1,993	7,920	9.3	8.3	Magherafelt	1,553	502	2,055	15.9	13.3
Jewtown	312	135	447	4.5	3.3	Newry	4,664	1,237	5,901	20.6	17.0
Pontypool & Cwmbran Pontypridd & Rhondda Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog Pwllheli Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	2,582 4,941 525 535 4,779	823 1,268 193 183 1,543	3,405 6,209 718 718 6,322	8.7 9.9 10.7 12.1 7.8	7.6 8.6 8.2 8.5 6.5	Omagh Strabane	2,132 2,124	672 442	2,804 2,566	16.3 22.6	13.2 18.7

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 525) 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.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

N	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 workforc
SOUTH EAST						Three Rivers Watford	1,344 1,948	412 640	1,756 2,588		
Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	13,720 6,149 1,829 3,642 2,100	<b>4,755</b> 1,878 829 1,294 754	18,475 8,027 2,658 4,936 2,854	8.6	7.4	Welwyn Hatfield  Isle of Wight  Medina South Wight	1,631 3,914 2,249 1,665	1,310 763 547	2,233 5,224 3,012 2,212	11.5	9.2
erkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	14,462 1,601 1,900 3,916 3,345	4,797 531 727 1,207 1,060 692 580	19,259 2,132 2,627 5,123 4,405 2,685 2,287	5.6	4.9	Kent  Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham	<b>43,275</b> 2,269 3,593 2,129 3,289 2,910 3,151	13,618 706 1,082 654 937 1,063 940	56,893 2,975 4,675 2,783 4,226 3,973 4,091	10.0	8.3
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	12,079 2,574 1,286 4,318 857 3,044	<b>4,271</b> 968 446 1,460 309 1,088	16,350 3,542 1,732 5,778 1,166 4,132	6.1	5.2	Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medwa Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	3,019 4,894 2,000 3,384 3,655 5,182 1,884 1,916	1,048 1,638 671 863 1,236 1,458 702 620	4,067 6,532 2,671 4,247 4,891 6,640 2,586 2,536		
East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	22,955 8,076 2,118 3,454 3,685 2,051 1,865 1,706	7,967 3,019 685 943 1,402 658 603 657	30,922 11,095 2,803 4,397 5,087 2,709 2,468 2,363	12.2	10.0	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	9,609 2,021 3,127 2,105 1,263 1,093	3,721 864 1,128 763 483 483	13,330 2,885 4,255 2,868 1,746 1,576	5.6	4.6
Essex  Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford	39,832 4,820 2,674 1,245 2,222 2,811 3,445 2,830 2,174 1,151 1,603	14,035 1,728 1,062 436 778 1,137 1,249 1,089 814 417 588	53,867 6,548 3,736 1,681 3,000 3,948 4,694 3,919 2,988 1,568 2,191 8,322	10.2	8.4	Surrey  Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	14,724 1,819 1,053 1,685 1,048 1,884 1,070 1,540 919 1,108 1,411 1,187	5,221 721 380 606 348 606 421 498 364 393 507 377	19,945 2,540 1,433 2,291 1,396 2,490 1,491 2,038 1,283 1,501 1,918 1,564		
Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford Greater London Barking and Dagenham	6,311 3,750 3,845 951 <b>290,197</b> 5,554	2,011 1,092 1,227 407 <b>106,258</b> 1,637	8,322 4,842 5,072 1,358 <b>396,455</b> 7,191	11.2	9.8	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham	12,067 1,126 2,572 1,550 1,543 1,563	4,064 389 789 511 551 545	16,131 1,515 3,361 2,061 2,094 2,108 2,419	5.8	4.8
Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley Camden City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich	8,251 5,867 13,813 7,176 9,154 101 6,768 11,487 10,378 9,498 9,966 15,228	3,317 2,130 5,197 2,573 4,006 43 2,845 3,973 3,867 3,340 3,505 5,497	11,568 7,997 19,010 9,749 13,160 144 9,613 15,460 14,245 12,838 13,471			Mid Sussex Worthing  EAST ANGLIA  Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	1,727 1,986 13,643 2,483 838 1,907 2,372 4,595 1,448	5,246 948 377 770 1,072 1,448 631	2,573 2,573 18,889 3,431 1,215 2,677 3,444 6,043 2,079	6.5	5.
Hackney Hammersmith and Fulhan Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames	n 7,639 14,037 4,918 5,393 5,316 6,485 10,863 5,296 3,207	3,194 5,186 2,004 1,801 1,877 2,417 4,476 2,639 1,222	20,725 10,833 19,223 6,922 7,194 7,193 8,902 15,339 7,935 4,429			Norfolk  Breckland  Broadland  Great Yarmouth  North Norfolk  Norwich  South Norfolk  West Norfolk	18,929 2,191 1,691 3,359 1,879 5,075 1,836 2,898	6,786 896 753 1,004 637 1,627 856 1,013	25,715 3,087 2,444 4,363 2,516 6,702 2,692 3,911	8.4	7
Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest	14,884 4,143 11,745 10,772	6,519 4,677 2,076 4,189 2,676 1,372 5,355 1,431 3,165 3,636	23,593 18,313 7,604 18,236 10,036 4,699 20,239 5,574 14,910 14,408			Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	14,084 1,545 823 3,470 1,186 1,664 2,074 3,322	5,269 607 355 1,047 544 725 738 1,253	19,353 2,152 1,178 4,517 1,730 2,389 2,812 4,575	7.2	6.
Wandsworth  Hampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart	11,286 34,696 2,466 1,576 1,722 1,667 1,665 834	4,416  11,234  960 606 605 630 657 300	15,702 45,930 3,426 2,182 2,327 2,297 2,322 1,134	7.1	6.1	Avon  Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	28,074 2,805 15,309 1,942 2,519 1,448 4,051	10,161 1,129 5,232 696 1,069 594 1,441	38,235 3,934 20,541 2,638 3,588 2,042 5,492	8.6	7.
Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	3,359 2,799 6,900 1,168 7,840 1,228 1,472	941 964 2,044 395 2,171 468 493	4,300 3,763 8,944 1,563 10,011 1,696 1,965	6.7	5.7	Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kernier North Comwall Penwith Restormel	14,727 2,062 2,704 11 3,035 1,919 2,223 2,773	4,975 688 891 5 996 672 751 972	19,702 2,750 3,595 16 4,031 2,591 2,974 3,745	12.4	9.0
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage	20,080 2,196 2,624 1,957 1,747 2,401 1,885 2,347	7,152 809 798 813 677 893 696 812	27,232 3,005 3,422 2,770 2,424 3,294 2,581 3,159	6.7	5.7	Devon  East Devon  Exeter  Mid Devon  North Devon  Plymouth	28,801 1,924 2,931 1,139 2,276 9,699	9,877 709 981 433 698 3,379	38,678 2,633 3,912 1,572 2,974 13,078	9.7	7.

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

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### 2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at September 14 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	1,616 2,354 4,311 1,553	647 815 1,335 528	2,263 3,169 5,646 2,081			North West Leicestershir Oadby and Wigston Rutland	770 343	559 346 157	2,198 1,116 500		
West Devon  Dorset  Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck	998 15,448 5,760 798 1,108 568 3,215 724	352 4,931 1,716 261 417 225 934 253	1,350 20,379 7,476 1,059 1,525 793 4,149 977	8.4	6.8	Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	13,390 1,298 2,560 3,601 1,441 960 1,786 1,744	5,019 426 866 1,112 689 387 832 707	18,409 1,724 3,426 4,713 2,130 1,347 2,618 2,451	8.4	7.0
West Dorset Weymouth and Portland Gloucestershire Cheltenham	1,440	546 579 <b>4,200</b> 852	1,986 2,414 <b>15,860</b> 3,490	7.3	6.2	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire	12,353 1,632 812 1,051	<b>4,584</b> 474 385 407	16,937 2,106 1,197 1,458	6.8	5.7
Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud	909 1,513 3,177 1,989	435 602 962 811	1,344 2,115 4,139 2,800			Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	1,447	651 1,738 392 537	2,258 6,637 1,297 1,984		
Tewkesbury  Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	1,434 10,222 2,252 2,390 2,477 2,277 826	3,686 936 766 946 728 310	1,972 13,908 3,188 3,156 3,423 3,005 1,136	8.0	6.5	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe	34,670 3,528 3,345 2,426 2,594 3,423 2,878 14,315	10,726 949 1,132 908 946 1,013 994 3,953	45,396 4,477 4,477 3,334 3,540 4,436 3,872 18,268	10.5	9.2
Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire Salisbury	10,583 1,052 1,993 1,889	<b>4,120</b> 468 868 726	14,703 1,520 2,861 2,615	6.1	5.1	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIE		831	2,992	40.0	
Thamesdown WestWiltshire	3,548 2,101	1,237 821	4,785 2,922			Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire	30,620 2,113 1,709 2,230 2,243	9,470 854 670 790 785	40,090 2,967 2,379 3,020 3,028	10.9	9.6
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster Malvern Hills	14,451 1,873 1,363 758	<b>5,876</b> 767 613 293	20,327 2,640 1,976 1,051	7.8	6.5	Glanford Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	1,569 4,187 1,237 13,049 2,283	579 1,127 476 3,611 578	2,148 5,314 1,713 16,660 2,861		
Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	1,561 1,903 884 2,215 1,609 2,285	662 757 380 773 778 853	2,223 2,660 1,264 2,988 2,387 3,138			North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire	14,274 697 1,306 2,322 561	5,620 298 633 1,006 421	19,894 995 1,939 3,328 982	7.0	5.8
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry	8,272 846 854 686	3,158 363 395 278	11,430 1,209 1,249 964	7.2	6.0	Ryedale Scarborough Selby York	1,236 3,033 1,810 3,309	494 1,008 708 1,052	1,730 4,041 2,518 4,361		
Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	1,841 718 3,327 <b>23,366</b>	689 290 1,143 <b>8,227</b>	2,530 1,008 4,470 <b>31,593</b>	8.1	7.0	South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	<b>49,505</b> 7,814 11,501 9,726 20,464	14,144 1,912 3,042 2,657	63,649 9,726 14,543 12,383	12.5	11.0
Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	2,368 2,508 1,654 2,431 2,188 2,294 1,386 6,703 1,834	797 845 709 890 910 861 521 1,988 706	3,165 3,353 2,363 3,321 3,098 3,155 1,907 8,691 2,540	0.1	7.0	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST	62,509 15,933 5,121 10,455 21,886 9,114	6,533 19,547 4,759 1,770 3,435 6,860 2,723	26,997 82,056 20,692 6,891 13,890 28,746 11,837	9.1	8.1
Warwickshire NorthWarwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	9,543 1,151 2,841 1,686 1,539 2,326	3,708 434 975 754 660 885	13,251 1,585 3,816 2,440 2,199 3,211	6.8	5.8	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Nesto Halton Macclesfield	21,800 2,836 1,309 2,454 on 2,166 4,518 2,253	7,591 915 564 936 686 1,379 798	29,391 3,751 1,873 3,390 2,852 5,897 3,051	7.4	6.6
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley	99,630 45,752 10,270 8,429	32,373 14,274 3,446 3,010	132,003 60,026 13,716 11,439	11.0	9.9	Vale Royal Warrington	2,329 3,935 <b>77,382</b>	850 1,463 <b>23,391</b>	3,179 5,398 100,773	9.4	8.2
Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	11,770 4,709 9,024 9,676	3,833 1,831 2,848 3,131	15,603 6,540 11,872 12,807			Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale	6,888 3,482 22,488 6,208 6,204	1,933 1,259 6,565 1,952 1,861	8,821 4,741 29,053 8,160 8,065	3.4	0.2
Perbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover	<b>26,713</b> 2,517 2,513	<b>8,445</b> 880 628	<b>35,158</b> 3,397 3,141	9.2	8.0	Salford Stockport Tameside Trafford Wigan	7,459 5,865 5,777 5,238 7,773	1,989 1,880 1,902 1,709 2,341	9,448 7,745 7,679 6,947 10,114		
Chesterfield Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	3,620 8,473 958 2,791 1,744 2,690 1,407	992 2,616 421 915 614 891 488	4,612 11,089 1,379 3,706 2,358 3,581 1,895			Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde	31,201 3,859 4,375 1,980 1,828 738	9,250 947 1,069 479 614 276	<b>40,451</b> 4,806 5,444 2,459 2,442 1,014	7.4	6.4
eicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Melton	20,802 1,187 2,758 800 1,174 11,509 622	7,710 495 1,245 358 558 3,727 265	28,512 1,682 4,003 1,158 1,732 15,236 887	7.2	6.4	Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire	1,308 3,710 1,674 4,100 512 993 1,653 2,751	364 1,240 496 1,162 210 327 622 948	1,672 4,950 2,170 5,262 722 1,320 2,275 3,699		

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at September 14 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
Wyre	1,720	496	2,216			SCOTLAND					
Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral	60,274 7,310 25,063 9,764 5,854 12,283	18,051 1,959 7,184 3,174 1,903 3,831	78,325 9,269 32,247 12,938 7,757 16,114	14.2	12.8	Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	1,727 292 582 610 243	647 109 220 209 109	2,374 401 802 819 352	6.0	4.8
NORTH Cleveland	26,050	6,461	32,511	13.9	12.8	Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	<b>7,582</b> 1,529 4,062 1,991	2,370 480 1,209 681	9,952 2,009 5,271 2,672	9.2	8.2
Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	4,299 6,386 7,814 7,551	946 1,644 1,797 2,074	5,245 8,030 9,611 9,625	.0.0	.2.0	Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry		1,351 289 561 178	5,176 968 2,259 676	9.1	7.4
Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden	13,162 3,014 2,745 2,548 2,817 570	3,956 883 705 817 747 283	17,118 3,897 3,450 3,365 3,564 853	8.6	7.1	Wigtown  Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	950 10,341 3,837 5,288 1,216	3,470 1,267 1,671 532	1,273 13,811 5,104 6,959 1,748	10.9	9.7
South Lakeland  Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham Easington	1,468 17,728 1,511 3,338 2,847 2,227 2,879	521 4,840 463 897 695 808 659	1,989 22,568 1,974 4,235 3,542 3,035 3,538	10.6	9.2	Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	9,850 1,417 4,778 962 674 2,019	3,733 545 1,614 448 288 838	13,583 1,962 6,392 1,410 962 2,857	5.2	4.4
Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,304 453 2,169 <b>9,037</b>	619 156 543 <b>2,757</b>	2,923 609 2,712	11.5	9.6	Highlands Region  Badenoch and Strathspe Caithness Inverness Lochaber	926 2,097 473	1,961 92 220 556 141	8,862 360 1,146 2,653 614	9.6	8.2
Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale	887 469 2,789 1,194 1,017	283 155 775 441 440	1,170 624 3,564 1,635 1,457			Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	389 1,942 327 479	117 555 103 177	506 2,497 430 656		
Wansbeck  Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne	2,681 48,882 7,804 13,366	663 12,915 1,947 3,654	3,344 <b>61,797</b> 9,751 17,020	12.6	11.4	Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	19,914 12,880 1,784 1,822 3,428	<b>6,274</b> 4,193 479 550 1,052	26,188 17,073 2,263 2,372 4,480	7.0	6.4
North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	7,638 7,568 12,506	2,290 1,894 3,130	9,928 9,462 15,636			Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow	<b>76,127</b> 1,767 603 29,466	21,706 558 248 7,917	97,833 2,325 851 37,383	10.2	9.2
Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	9,779 1,613 1,436 1,395 875 1,640 2,820	3,286 578 439 488 383 444 954	13,065 2,191 1,875 1,883 1,258 2,084 3,774	8.4	6.9	Clydebank ** Clydesdale Cumbemauld and Kilsytt Cumnock and Doon Valle Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood	ey 1,734 4,631 2,607 2,039 804	479 435 535 403 1,486 830 710 388	2,461 1,899 2,179 2,137 6,117 3,437 2,749 1,192		
Dyfed  Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	9,724 1,248 1,523 958 1,966 2,393 1,636	3,385 451 711 362 673 748 440	13,109 1,699 2,234 1,320 2,639 3,141 2,076	11.6	8.4	Hamilton Inverdyde Kilmarnock and Loudoul Kyle and Carrick Monklands Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	3,117 2,461 2,598 3,116 3,312 4,675 6,140 1,967	753 585 889 1,091 803 1,105 1,835 656	3,870 3,046 3,487 4,207 4,115 5,780 7,975 2,623		
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport	12,685 2,337 1,527 1,569 4,771	4,026 630 464 649 1,525	16,711 2,967 1,991 2,218 6,296	9.7	8.6	Tayside Region Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	11,240 2,484 6,285 2,471	3,999 1,126 1,962 911	15,239 3,610 8,247 3,382	9.3	8.2
Torfaen	2,481	758	3,239			Orkney Islands	306	152	458	6.2	4.2
Gwynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Angle	7,830 1,500 2,308 750 875 esey 2,397	2,459 488 617 249 344 761	10,289 1,988 2,925 999 1,219 3,158	12.0	9.1	Shetland Islands Western Isles	253 1,224	89 283	342 1,507	13.3	10.9
Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	16,011 2,212 2,001 3,370 2,293 3,565 2,570	4,224 545 516 1,000 518 882 763	20,235 2,757 2,517 4,370 2,811 4,447 3,333	11.3	10.0	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge	68,744 1,383 1,802 2,066 1,718 964 857	21,291 496 678 656 662 265 342	90,035 1,879 2,480 2,722 2,380 1,229 1,199	13.9	11.9
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	2,009 828 747 434	877 336 319 222	<b>2,886</b> 1,164 1,066 656	6.9	4.4	Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown	16,951 1,058 1,584 2,279 1,349 2,413	4,785 412 674 776 415	21,736 1,470 2,258 3,055 1,764 3,147		
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	14,065 10,713 3,352	<b>4,275</b> 3,144 1,131	18,340 13,857 4,483	9.3	8.3	Craigavon Derry Down Dungannon Eermanach	2,413 6,009 2,222 2,130 2,633	734 1,404 842 681 740	7,413 3,064 2,811 3,373		
West Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	10,434 1,502 1,844 1,224 5,864	2,884 472 486 319 1,607	13,318 1,974 2,330 1,543 7,471	9.8	8.8	Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisbum Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Moume Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	2,633 1,081 1,621 3,229 1,553 832 4,664 2,174 1,916 2,132 2,124	740 398 393 1,119 502 226 1,237 820 920 672 442	3,373 1,479 2,014 4,348 2,055 1,058 5,901 2,994 2,836 2,804 2,566		

### 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at September 14 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames	3,155 1,821	1,540 696	4,695 2,517
Bedfordshire				Lewisham East	3.587	1.217	4.804
Luton South Mid Bedfordshire	4,019 2,084	1,137 909	5,156	Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford	4,311 5,738	1,440 2,020	5,751 7,758
North Bedfordshire	2,919 2,684	1,009	2,993 3,928	Levton	4,915	1,605	6,520
North Luton South West Bedfordshire	2,684 2,014	940 760	3,624 2,774	Mitcham and Morden Newham North East	3,480 4,863	1,214 1,405	4,694 6,268
	2,014	700	2,774	Newham North West	4,654	1,450	6,104
erkshire East Berkshire	1,973	670	2.643	Newham South Norwood	4,530 5,701	1,334 2,169	5,864 7,870
Newbury_	1,551	606	2,643 2,157	Old Bexley and Sidcup	5,701 1,292	486	1,778
Newbury Reading East Reading West	2,483 2,071	807 619	3,290 2,690	Orpington Peckham	1,505 5.806	526 2,052	2,031 7,858
Slough	3,345	1,060	4,405	Putney	5,806 2,665	1,127	3,792
Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	1,621 1,418	553 482	2,174 1,900	Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,461 s 1,574	531 713	1,992 2,287
				Romford Ruislip-Northwood	s 1,574 1,710 1,267	568 470	2,278 1,737
uckinghamshire Aylesbury	1,994	714	2,708	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,419	1,933	7,352
Beaconsfield Buckingham	1,209 984	444 421	1,653 1,405	Streatham Surbiton	5,072 1,386	1,962 526	7,034 1,912
Chesham and Amersham	1.285	435	1,720	Sutton and Cheam	1,757	610	2,367
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC	1,924 2,394	654 806	2,578 3,200	Tooting Tottenham	4,363 8,425	1,691 2,736	6,054 11,161
Wycombe S.W. BC	2,289	797	3,086	Twickenham	1,753	659 629	2,412
				Upminster	1,866 1,796	629 631	2,495 2,427
ast Sussex Bexhill and Battle	1,588	517	2,105	Uxbridge Vauxhall	6,301	2,388	8,689
Brighton Kemptown	4,006 4,070	1,390 1,629	5,396 5,699	Walthamstow Wanstead and Woodford	3,695 1,880	1,258 795	4,953 2,675
Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne	2,284	749	3,033	Westminster North	4,218	1,798	6,016
Hastings and Rye	3,878	1,096 1,402	4,974	Wimbledon	2,048	862	2,910
Hove Lewes	3,685 2,107	682	5,087 2,789	Woolwich	4,288	1,478	5,766
Wealden	1,337	502	1,839	Hampshire			
ssex				Hampshire Aldershot	1,608	565	2,173
Basildon	3,409	1,158	4,567	Basingstoke	2,170	819	2,989 2,194
Billericay Braintree	2,147 2,302	854 918	3,001 3,220	East Hampshire Eastleigh	1,604 2,355	590 785	3,140
Brentwood and Ongar	1.552	536	2,088	Fareham	1,825	670	2,495
Castle Point Chelmsford	2,222 2,089	778 848	3,000 2,937	Gosport Havant	1,853 2,898	735 787	2,588 3,685
Epping Forest	2,183	851	3,034	New Forest	1,601	534	2,135
Harlow Harwich	2,514 3,254	952 910	3,466 4,164	North West Hampshire Portsmouth North	1,020 2,814	415 852	1,435 3,666
North Colchester	2,434	855	3.289	Portsmouth South	4.547	1,346	5,893
Rochford Saffron Walden	2,040 1,608	762 666	2,802 2,274	Romsey and Waterside Southampton Itchen	1,702 3,784	624 1,012	2,326 4,796
South Colchester and Maldon	2,658	993	3,651	Southampton Test	3,423	979	4,402
Southend East Southend West	3,647 2,664	1,107 904	4,754 3,568	Winchester	1,492	521	2,013
Thurrock	3,109	943	4,052	Hertfordshire			
eater London				Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford	2,391 1,601	889 661	3,280 2,262
Barking	2,835	840	3,675	Hertsmere	1,898	720	2,618
Battersea Beckenham	4,258 2,557	1,598 948	5,856 3,505	North Hertfordshire South West Hertfordshire	2,283 1,626	856 515	3,139 2,141
Bethnal Green and Stenney	5,815	1,550	7 365	St Albans	1.510	565	2,075
Bexleyheath Bow and Poplar Brent East	1,696	646	2,342 7,545 7,647	Stevenage Watford	2,680 2,272	944 754	3,624 3,026
Brent East	5,930 5,592	1,615 2,055	7,647	Welwyn Hatfield	1,643	605	2,248
Brent North Brent South	2,924 5,297	1,275	4,199 7,164	West Hertfordshire	2,176	643	2,819
Brentford and Isleworth	2,879	1,867 1,142	4,021	Isle of Wight			
Carshalton and Wallington	2,386	821	3,207 3,240	Isle of Wight	3,914	1,310	5,224
Chelsea Chingford Chipping Barnet	2,141 2,162	1,099 773 719	2,935	Kent			
Chipping Barnet Chislehurst	1,819 1,653	719 568	2,538 2,221	Ashford Canterbury	2,269 2,605	706 832	2,975 3,437
City of London				Canterbury Dartford	2,510	792	3,302
and Westminster South Croydon Central	2,651	1,090	3,741	Dover	3,045	855	3,900 4,705
Croydon North East	2,741 3,535	853 1,287	3,594 4,822	Faversham Folkestone and Hythe	3,515 3,384	1,190 863	4,247
Croydon North West	3,535 3,541	1,219	4,760	Gillingham	2,959	863 1,079	4,038
Croydon South Dagenham	1,670 2,719	614 797	2,284 3,516	Gravesham Maidstone	3,151 2,312	940 792	4,091 3,104
Dulwich	3,659	1,370	5,029	Medway	2,832	944	3,776
Ealing North Ealing Acton	3,250 3,282	1,154 1,365	4,404 4,647	Mid Kent North Thanet	2,769 3,780	950 1,000	3,719 4,780
Ealing Actor Ealing Southall Edmonton	3,846	1,348	5.194	Sevenoaks	1,619	533	2,152
Edmonton	3,878	1,283	5,161 3,418	South Thanet	2,725 1,884	820 702	3,545 2,586
Eltham Enfield North	2,579 3,073	839 1,044	4,117	Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells	1,884	620	2,536
Enfield Southgate	2,547	1,013	3,560				
Erith and Crayford Feltham and Heston	2,879 3,606	998 1,275	3,877 4,881	Oxfordshire Banbury	1,852	787	2,639
Finchley	2,033	1,275 904	2,937	Henley	1,186	436	1,622
Fulham Greenwich	3,286 3,099	1,485 1,188	4,771 4,287	Oxford East Oxford West and Abingdon	2,678 1,402	934 548	3,612 1,950
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	n 7,681	1,188 2,934	10,615	Wantage	1,229	456	1,685
Hackney South and Shoreditch Hammersmith	7,547 4,353	2,563 1,709	10,110 6,062	Witney	1,262	560	1,822
Hampstead and Highgate	3,675	1,862	5,537 3,962	Surrey			
Harrow East Harrow West	2,826 2,092	1,136 868	3,962 2,960	Chertsey and Walton East Surrey	1,552 1,108	572 393	2,124 1,501
Hayes and Harlington Hendon North	2,253	776	3,029	Epsom and Ewell	1,456	501	1,957
Hendon North Hendon South	2,245	810	3,055	Esher	1,104	451	1,555
Deudou 20niu	2,154 5,479	884 2,144	3,038 7,623	Guildford Mole Valley North West Surrey	1,385 1,109	529 372	1,914 1,481 1,882
Holborn and St Pancras							
Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch	1,817	604	7,623 2,421	North West Surrey	1,345	537	1,882
Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	1,817 5,612	604 2,450	8,062	North West Surrey Reigate South West Surrey	1,481	485	1,966
Holborn and St Pancras Hornchurch	1,817	604	2,421 8,062 2,833 4,528 8,580	North West Surrey Reigate South West Surrey Spelthorne Woking	1,345 1,481 1,188 1,540 1,456		1,882 1,966 1,604 2,038 1,923

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at September 14 1995

	Male	Female	All	10世纪1980年	Male	Female	All
West Sussex Arundel Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex	2,175 1,550 1,857 1,563 1,413	670 511 681 545 562	2,845 2,061 2,538 2,108 1,975	Leominster Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest	1,527 2,574 1,766 2,377 2,285	665 1,073 760 847 853	2,192 3,647 2,526 3,224 3,138
Shoreham Worthing	1,523 1,986	508 587	2,031 2,573	Shropshire Ludlow	1,564	653	2,217
EAST ANGLIA				North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,778 1,841	783 689	2,561 2,530
Cambridgeshire Cambridge	2,291	857	3,148	The Wrekin	3,089	1,033	4,122
Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire Peterborough South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	1,869 2,298 4,166 1,278 1,741	847 942 1,272 584 744	2,716 3,240 5,438 1,862 2,485	Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,508 2,343 1,788 1,861	845 824 685 655	3,353 3,167 2,473 2,516
Norfolk			2,100	South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	2,199 2,188	901 910	3,100 3,098
Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North	3,359 1,821 1,879 2,310 2,291	1,004 747 637 767 810	4,363 2,568 2,516 3,077 3,101	Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South	1,971 1,386 2,722 2,368 2,032	740 521 799 708 639	2,711 1,907 3,521 3,076 2,671
Norwich South South Norfolk South West Norfolk	3,409 1,836 2,024	1,106 856 859	4,515 2,692 2,883	Warwickshire North Warwickshire	1,940	730	2,670
Suffolk	2,024	039	2,003	Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth	2,167 1,833	745 809	2,912 2,642
Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk Ipswich South Suffolk	1,866 1,817 2,839 2,166	830 749 842 857	2,696 2,566 3,681 3,023	Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington West Midlands	1,539 2,064	660 764	2,199 2,828
Suffolk Coastal Waveney	2,074 3,322	738 1,253	2,812 4,575	Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston	1,890 3,192	755 1,103	2,645 4,295
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,533 3,059 4,029	1,082 1,004 1,138	4,615 4,063 5,167
Avon Bath	2,805	1,129	3,934	Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield	5,524 4,069	1,636 1,221	7,160 5,290
Bristol East Bristol North West	3,389 3,052	1,106 984	4,495 4,036	Rirmingham Perny Barr	4,172 5,456	1,263 1,406	5,435 6,862
Bristol South Bristol West	4,054 3,900	1,210 1,684	5,264 5,584	Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East	5,118 2,539	1,414 875	6,532 3,414
Kingswood Northavon	2,584 2,028 1,860	870 866 720	3,454 2,894 2,580	Coventry North East Coventry North West	3,475 3,564 2,031	1,372 1,118 725	4,847 4,682 2,756
Wansdyke Weston-super-Mare Woodspring	2,736 1,666	928 664	3,664 2,330	Coventry South East Coventry South West Dudley East Dudley West	2,768 1,907 3,518 2,664	822 781 1,131 975	3,590 2,688 4,649 3,639
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall	3,615 2,812	1,107 964	4,722 3,776	Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden	2,247 3,118	904 1,105	3,151 4,223
South East Cornwall St Ives Truro	2,497 3,019 2,784	844 1,056 1,004	3,341 4,075 3,788	Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsall North	1,591 1,586 3,653	726 760 999	2,317 2,346 4,652
Devon	0.001	001	0.010	Walsall South Warley East	3,481 3,093	1,094 978 890	4,575 4,071 3,525
Exeter Honiton North Devon	2,931 1,547 2,338	981 589 737	3,912 2,136 3,075	Warley West West Bromwich East West Bromwich West	2,635 2,778 3,264	920 1,045	3,698 4,309
Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake	3,349 3,993	1,063 1,391	4,412 5,384	Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East	3,444 3,059	1,038	4,482 3,966
Plymouth Sutton South Hams	2,357 2,416	925 914	3,282 3,330	Wolverhampton South West	3,173	1,186	4,359
Teignbridge Tiverton	2,122 1,714	715 620	2,837 2,334	EAST MIDLANDS			
Torbay Torridge and West Devon	3,483 2,551	1,062 880	4,545 3,431	Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover	2,101 2,901	717 731	2,818 3,632
Dorset  Bournemouth East	3,568	1,120	4,688	Chesterfield Derby North	3,256 3,058	909 1,002	4,165 4,060
Bournemouth West Christchurch	2,841 1,393	769 465	3,610 1,858	Derby South Erewash	4,630 2,701	1,350 877	5,980 3,578
North Dorset Poole	1,232 2,566	503 761	1,735 3,327	High Peak North East Derbyshire	1,819 2,666	657 871	2,476 3,537
South Dorset West Dorset	2,450 1,398	777 536	3,227 1,934	South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	2,192 1,389	752 579	2,944 1,968
Gloucestershire	0.040	010	2.750	Leicestershire	1,459	614	2,073
Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester	2,846 1,588 3,249	913 669 997	3,759 2,257 4,246	Blaby Bosworth Harborough	1,459 1,319 1,298	620 585	1,939
Stroud West Gloucestershire	2,017 1,960	854 767	4,246 2,871 2,727	Leicester East Leicester South	3,211 3,985	1,221 1,265	4,432 5,250
Somerset				Leicester West Loughborough	4,313 2,015	1,241 883	5,554 2,898
Bridgwater Somerton and Frome	2,461 1,679	787 694	3,248 2,373 3,096	North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton	1,838 1,364	661 620	2,499 1,984
Taunton Wells	2,333 2,020 1,729	763 811 631	3,096 2,831 2,360	Lincolnshire East Lindsey	2,300	773	3,073
Yeovil Wiltshire	1,729	031	2,300	Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham	2,004 2,034	800 941	2,804 2,975
Devizes North Wiltshire	1,693 1,993	750 868	2,443 2,861	Holland with Boston Lincoln	1,746 4,005	595 1,300	2,341 5,305
Salisbury Swindon	1,824 2,907	704 955	2,528 3,862	Stamford and Spalding	1,301	610	1,911
Westbury	2,166	843	3,009	Northamptonshire Corby	2,174	672	2,846
WEST MIDLANDS				Daventry Kettering	1,303 1,755 2,572	609 712 880	1,912 2,467 3,452
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove	1,873	767	2,640	Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	2,572 2,593 1,956	965 746	3,452 3,558 2,702
Hereford	2,049	911	2,960	weilingborougn	1,956	740	2,102

### 2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at September 14 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassellaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside	2,995 2,907 2,019 2,192 2,983 2,415 6,122 4,276 3,917 2,161 2,683	791 893 770 800 910 932 1,851 931 1,171 831 846	3,786 3,809 2,789 2,992 3,893 3,347 7,973 5,207 5,088 2,992 3,529	Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford Wigan Worsley	1,727 2,124 5,265 3,301 3,996 4,092 3,218 3,004 2,134 2,953 3,591 2,460 1,925 4,395 2,773 2,183	687 701 1,339 902 1,176 1,487 813 821 665 884 910 848 593 1,369 805	2,414 2,825 6,604 4,203 5,172 5,579 4,031 3,825 2,799 3,837 4,501 3,308 2,518 5,764 3,578 2,845
Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull West	1,941 2,272 3,089 3,218 2,864 4,187 3,955 4,790 4,304	767 957 1,061 1,146 801 1,127 972 1,324 1,315	2,708 3,229 4,150 4,364 3,665 5,314 4,927 6,114 5,619	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fyide Hyndburn Lancaster	3,235 2,300 2,075 1,980 1,932 948 1,308	702 530 539 479 663 339 364	3,937 2,830 2,614 2,459 2,595 1,287 1,672 2,413
North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby Skipton and Ripon York	1,716 1,715 1,531 2,806 1,894 1,303 3,309	707 978 627 922 737 597 1,052	2,423 2,693 2,158 3,728 2,631 1,900 4,361	Morecambe and Lunesdale Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	2,090 1,674 3,545 857 1,617 1,653 2,647 1,576	669 496 969 340 572 622 899 418	2,759 2,170 4,514 1,197 2,189 2,275 3,546 1,994
South Yorkshire  Barnsley Central  Barnsley East  Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Heilsborough Wentworth	2,768 2,553 2,493 3,307 4,158 4,036 2,928 3,575 5,126 2,824 3,969 2,287 3,486 2,772 3,223	647 557 708 898 1,114 1,030 928 886 1,480 480 977 1,102 1,053 1,038	3,415 3,110 3,201 4,205 5,272 5,066 3,856 4,461 6,606 3,707 4,946 3,389 4,539 3,810 4,066	Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Walton Liverpool Walton Liverpool Walton Liverpool Steet Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South	4,692 4,912 2,525 3,366 3,944 4,350 3,284 3,657 4,798 5,010 3,964 2,327 2,785 3,069 3,729 1,881	1,224 1,261 1,055 875 1,084 1,263 963 1,216 1,359 1,332 1,051 858 915 988	5,916 6,173 3,580 4,241 5,028 5,613 4,247 4,873 6,157 6,342 5,015 3,700 4,057 4,829 2,587
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford South Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth	2,635 4,107 3,138 4,964 1,960 2,133 2,623 1,833 3,161 2,425	755 1,117 874 1,352 791 793 828 626 979 680 1,059	3,390 5,224 4,012 6,316 2,751 2,926 3,451 2,459 4,140 3,105 4,123	Wirral West  NORTH  Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	4,299 4,179 5,216 4,041 4,375 3,940	946 1,095 1,166 989 1,125 1,140	5,245 5,274 6,382 5,030 5,500 5,080
Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds Central Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton	3,064 2,000 4,478 3,973 2,547 2,032 2,993 2,240 1,822	769 1,233 1,044 925 798 849 669 645	2,769 5,711 5,017 3,472 2,830 3,842 2,909 2,467	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington	3,141 2,067 2,817 1,418 1,118 2,601	820 622 747 618 433 716	3,961 2,689 3,564 2,036 1,551 3,317
Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield NORTH WEST Cheshire	2,504 1,424 1,724 2,729	616 576 647 922	3,120 2,000 2,371 3,651	Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	2,532 2,227 3,140 2,562 2,861 2,463 1,943	650 808 829 600 760 686 507	3,182 3,035 3,969 3,162 3,621 3,149 2,450
City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield	2,348 1,370 2,393 1,844 2,387 3,525 1,443	710 609 891 718 766 1,124 499	3,058 1,979 3,284 2,562 3,153 4,649 1,942	Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck	1,813 2,789 1,243 3,192	574 775 562 846	2,387 3,564 1,805 4,038
Tatton Warrington North Warrington South  Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh	1,562 2,490 2,438 1,501 2,239 2,215 2,767 1,906 1,662 1,820 1,175 1,958 2,431 2,266 1,412 2,594 2,295	556 856 862 588 672 612 712 609 558 701 468 600 724 618 477 756 634	2,118 3,346 3,300 2,089 2,911 2,827 3,479 2,515 2,220 2,521 1,643 2,558 3,155 2,884 1,889 3,350 2,929	Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	2,630 3,123 3,582 3,549 3,412 4,059 3,129 4,019 4,643 4,281 4,817 3,540 4,098	735 774 978 836 1,085 1,148 872 1,058 1,048 1,104 987 1,075	3,365 3,897 4,560 4,385 4,497 5,207 4,001 5,077 5,691 5,385 5,804 4,615 5,313

### CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at September 14 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
WALES				Highlands Region	1 405	397	1,802
Clwyd				Caithness and Sutherland Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	1,405 3,118	862	3,980
Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West	1,738	603	2,341 3,270 2,319	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,378	702	3,080
Clwyd North West Clwyd South West	2,533 1,675	737 644	2,319				
Delyn	1,808	585 717	2,393 2,742	Lothian Region East Lothian	1,784	479	2.263
Wrexham	2,025	/1/	2,742	Edinburgh Central	2.534	986	2,263 3,520
Dyfed				Edinburgh East Edinburgh Leith	1,860 3,071	512 918	2,372 3,989
Carmarthen	1,995	735	2,730 2,805	Edinburgh Pentlands Edinburgh South	1,725	546	3,989 2,271
Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli	1,956 2,177	849 751	2,805 2,928	Edinburgh South Edinburgh West	2,058 1,306	724 365	2,782 1,671
Pembroke	3,596	1,050	4,646	Linlithgow	1,836	575	2,411 2,537
Gwent				Livingston Mid Lothian	1,918 1,822	619 550	2,372
Blaenau Gwent	2,241	591	2,832				
Islwyn Monmouth	1,527 1,520	464 618	1,991 2,138	Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute	1,767	558	2,325
Newport East	2,365	759	2,138 3,124	Avr	2,240	794 700	3,034 3,310
Newport West Torfaen	2,703 2,329	900 694	3,603 3,023	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley Clydebank and Milngavie	2,610 2,274	588	2,862
	2,020		0,020	Clydesdale	2,106 1,644	563 535	2,669 2,179
Gwynedd Caernarfon	2,021	569	2,590	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cunninghame North	2,243	696	2,939
Conwy	2.317	703	3,020	Cunninghame South	2,388	790 830	3,178 3,437
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon	1,095 2,397	426 761	1,521 3,158	Dumbarton East Kilbride	2,607 2,039	710	2,749
	2,007		0,100	Eastwood	1,528	583 480	2,111 2,166
Mid Glamorgan Bridgend	1,873	599	2,472	Glasgow Cathcart Glasgow Central	1,686 3,234	863	4,097
Caerphilly	2,880	760	3,640 2,757	Glasgow Garscadden	2,367	530 626	2,897 2,977
Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,212 2,686	545 638	2,757 3,324	Glasgow Govan Glasgow Hillhead	2,351 2,834	1,108	3,942
Ogmore	1,846	505	2,351 2,880	Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollock	3,202	1,031	4,233
Pontypridd	2,221 2,293	659 518	2,880 2,811	Glasgow Pollock Glasgow Provan	2,731 2,779	664 587	3,395 3,366
Rhondda	2,293	316	2,011	Glasgow Rutherglen	2,444	624	3,068 3,096
Powys Brecon and Radnor	1,262	558	1,820	Glasgow Shettleston	2,529 3,309	567 837	4,146
Montgomery	747	319	1,066	Glasgow Springburn Greenock and Port Glasgow	2,162	446	2,608
				Hamilton Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,475 2,598	625 889	3,100 3,487
South Glamorgan Cardiff Central	3,283	1,185	4,468	Monklands East	2,134	520	2,654
Cardiff North	1,678	522 764	2,200 3,909	Monklands West Motherwell North	1,800 2,525	505 580	2,305 3,105
Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West	3,145 3,245	905	4,150	Motherwell South	2,150	525	2,675
Vale of Glamorgan	2,714	899	3,613	Paisley North Paisley South	2,377 2.045	724 594	3,101 2,639
West Glamorgan				Renfrew West and Inverciyde	1,293	461	1,754
Aberavon	1,716	454	2,170 2,322	Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,656	573	2,229
Gower Neath	1,694 1,889	628 487	2,376	Tayside Region			0.407
Swansea East	2,334	523 792	2,857 3,593	Angus East Dundee East	2,174 3,093	953 934	3,127 4,027
Swansea West	2,801	792	3,593	Dundee West	2,913	905	3,818
SCOTLAND				North Tayside	1,232 1,828	543 664	1,775 2,492
Borders Region				Perth and Kinross			
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	902	318	1,220	Orkney and Shetland Islands	559	241	800
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdal	le 825	329	1,154	Western Isles	1,224	283	1,507
Central Region	2,070	629	2,699	NORTHERN IRELAND			
Clackmannan Falkirk East	2,070	579	2,600				0.000
Falkirk East Falkirk West	1,811	559	2,370	Belfast East Belfast North	2,840 4,485	996 1,057	3,836 5,542
Stirling	1,680	603	2,283	Belfast South	3.880	1,771	5,651
Dumfries and Galloway Region	1 006	689	2,615	Belfast West East Antrim	6,001 3,069	1,062 1,079	7,063 4.148
Dumfries Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,926 1,899	662	2,561	East Londonderry	5.131	1,571	4,148 6,702
				Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle	4,763 7,066	1,421 1,613	6,184 8,679
Fife Region Central Fife	2,509	789	3,298	Lagan Valley	3,295	1,173	4,468
Dunfermline East	2,275	719	2,994 2,375	Mid-Ulster Newry and Armagh	4,870 5,145	1,420 1,407	6,290 6,552
Dunfermline West Kirkcaldy	1,788 2,553	587 843	3,396	North Antrim	3,514	1,153	4,667 3,739
North East Fife	1,216	532	1,748	North Down South Antrim	2,605 2,627	1,134 1,047	3,739 3,674
Grampian Region				South Down	4,183	1,464	5,647
Aberdeen North	2,129	624	2,753	Strangford Upper Bann	2,376 2,894	983 940	3,359 3,834
Aberdeen South Banff and Buchan	1,808 1,417	673 545	2,481 1,962	Opper bann	2,094	340	0,004
Gordon	1,314	613	1,927				
Kincardine and Deeside Moray	1,163 2,019	440 838	1,603 2,857				
Williay	2,019	000	2,001				

#### UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

											THOUSAND
	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED	BATE SEASO	NALLY ADJUS	TED (2)								
1991	8.7	6.3	8.8	9.5		7.2	10.2		7.5	9.4	4.2
1992	9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7		8.0	11.2		13.0	10.4	4.6
1993 1994	10.6	7.0	10.3 9.5	10.8 9.7		9.6 10.3	11.2 10.3		17.7 18.2	11.7 12.6	6.1
	11.4	6.9	9.5	9.7		10.3	10.3		18.2		
1994 Aug	11.4	6.9	9.5 9.3	9.4 9.3		10.3 9.8	10.3		17.4 17.5	12.5 12.5	6.9 6.8
Sep Oct	11.3 11.2	6.8 6.7	9.1	9.3		9.8	9.9		17.4	12.4	6.8
Nov	11.1	6.5	9.0	9.1		9.8	9.6		17.3	12.0	6.8
Dec	11.0	6.4	8.8	8.8		9.8	9.5		17.3	12.0	6.8
1995 Jan	10.9	6.5	8.7	8.9		9.8	9.7		17.9	11.9	6.7
Feb	10.9	6.4	8.7	8.9		9.8	9.6		16.8	11.8	6.7
Mar	10.9	6.4	8.8	8.7		9.8	9.6		16.3	11.7	6.7
Apr	10.9 10.8	6.6	8.8 8.8	8.3 8.5		9.8 9.8	9.4 9.5		17.6 17.9	11.6 11.6	6.8
May Jun	10.8	6.5	8.7	8.2		9.8	9.5		17.9	11.5	6.8
Jul	10.9	6.6	8.7	8.2		9.8	9.7		17.8	11.4	6.8
Aug	10.5	0.0	8.7	8.3		9.9	9.5		17.0	11.4	
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY	ED. NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (	1) SEASONAL	LLY ADJUSTE							
1991			2,286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687
1992			2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822
1993			2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314
1994			2,620	855	216	589	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560
1994 Sep			2,562	829	218	592	1,497	328	488	3,095	2,567
Oct			2,514	803	215	591	1,480	320	481	3,087	2,544
Nov			2,470	812	211	590	1,433	311	474	3,074	2,532
Dec 1995 Jan			2,419 2,392	789 799	211 214	589 589	1,428 1,449	307 301	468 465	3,069 3,052	2,534 2,533
Feb			2,367	801	210	590	1,436	296	463	3,022	2,533
Mar			2,347	773	207	591	1,444	290	463	2,987	2,533
Apr			2,328	744	213	592	1,406	283	466	2,959	2,546
May			2,317	767	215	591	1,424	284	468	2,936	2,544
Jun			2,314	750	215	591	1,431	287	471	2,912	2,557
Jul			2,313	742	216	592	1,461		472	2,939	2,555
Aug			2,292	753	220	595	1,428		473		2,580
Sep			2,265	763		604		••	471		2,594
% rate:latest month Latest 3 months:change			8.1	8.5	6.7	14.3	9.6	10.2	18.7	11.4	8.4
on previous 3 months			-0.1	-0.1	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	-0.4	+0.1	-0.2	+0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY	ED, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (		ONALLY ADJU	ISTED						
1994 Sep			2,580	831	181	617	1,361	317	473	3,132	2,453
Oct			2,455	753	201	606	1,348	310	468	3,163	2,446
Nov			2,423	764	219	595	1,367	304	471	3,146	2,450
Dec 1995 Jan			2,417 2,503	808 854	252 279	599 600	1,376	304	495	3,159	2,545
Feb			2,459	886	261	592	1,543 1,514	338 323	485 480	3,201 3,134	2,745 2,720
Mar			2,398	816	228	575	1,588	313	469	3,038	2,610
Apr			2,375	743	212	567	1,463	298	459	2.934	2.564
May			2,302	754	193	555	1,449	277	448	2,838	2,466
Jun			2,254	725	175	555	1,380	271	475	2,773	2,454
Jul			2,336	710	175	608	1,509		487	2,819	2,549
Aug			2,350	722	180	631	1,441		462		2,543
Sep			2,292	763	182	629			452		2,488
% rate:latest month Latest month:change			8.2	8.4	5.5	14.8	9.4	9.7	17.9	11.0	8.1
on a year ago			-1.0	-0.9	N/C	+0.2	-0.7	-2.0	-1.2	-1.9	+0.2

Note 1: The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation.

Note 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.

### UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18

	Greece +	Irish	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem-	Nether-	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer-	United
		Republic +			bourg #	lands ++					land ++	States ##
991		SONALLY AL	DJUSTED (2)			7.0			400	0.7		0.0
992		14.7 15.5	9.9	2.1		7.0 5.6	5.5 5.9	4.1	16.0 18.1	2.7 4.8	2.9	6.6 7.3
993		15.7	10.5	2.5		6.2	6.0	5.5	22.4	8.2	3.7	6.7
994		14.9		2.9		7.2	5.4	6.8	23.8	8.0	3.8	6.0
994 Aug		14.9		3.0		7.2	5.2	6.8	23.9	8.8		6.1
Sep		14.6		3.0		7.2			20.0	8.1		5.8
Oct		14.6	11.5	3.1		7.3				9.5		5.6
Nov		14.5		2.9		7.1	5.2	6.9	23.5	9.6		5.5
Dec		14.6		2.8		7.3				9.7		5.4
995 Jan		14.4	11.8	2.9		7.2				9.6		5.6
Feb		14.4		2.9		7.4	5.4	7.2	22.8	9.2		5.4
Mar		14.3		3.0		7.1				9.6		5.4
Apr Mav		14.4 14.4		3.1		6.9 6.6	5.2	7.1	22.5	9.2 9.1		5.7 5.6
Jun		14.6		3.2		6.6				9.1		5.5
Jul		14.5		3.2		6.7				9.3		5.6
Aug		14.5		5.2		0.7				9.3		5.6
	D NATION		NO (4) OF 4							0.0		
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE 991	173	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	101	293	2,289		35.1	8,426
992	185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2,260		82.4	9,384
993	174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118	350	2,539		164.6	8,727
994	180	283	2,567	1,919			110		2,647		170.2	7,970
994 Sep	181	280		1,990	4.7		110		2.614		171.3	7.647
Oct	176	280	2,590	2,000	4.9		108		2,582		167.6	7,505
Nov	185	278		1,910	4.9		104		2,565		163.5	7,315
Dec	182	278		1,870	5.0		100		2,513		160.9	7,155
995 Jan	183	275	2,735	1,950	4.9		106		2,522		153.1	7,498
Feb	177	275		1,960	5.2		107		2,502		152.8	7,183
Mar	174	274		1,990	5.2		105		2,481		153.7	7,237
Apr	171	276	2,782	2,100	5.1		100		2,460		153.0	7,665
May	176	275		2,040	5.1		104		2,477		152.8	7,492
Jun	173	278		2,120	5.3		106		2,467		153.5 152.8	7,384
Jul Aug		277 277		2,110	5.0		103		2,453 2,452			7,559 7,431
Sep		279							2,452			7,431
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.2	3.2	N/A	N/A	4.8	N/A	15.8		4.1	5.6
atest 3 months:change												
on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	+0.1	+0.2	N/A	N/A	N/C	N/A	-0.1		-0.1	-0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE		IAL DEFINITION	ONS (1) NOT			)						
994 Sep	151	277	0 705	2,010	4.8	484	102	390	2,562	361	160.9 159.0	7,379 7,155
Oct Nov	160 196	273 272	2,705	1,990 1.850	5.0 5.1	490 480	96 94	403 412	2,590	335 321	161.7	6,973
Dec	209	280		1,770	5.1	492	98	410	2,557	357	164.4	6,690
995 Jan	219	282	2,739	1,960	5.6	484	117	424	2,586	350	167.8	8.101
Feb	212	281	2,739	1,990	5.5	497	113	430	2,576	333	165.4	7,685
Mar	198	277		2,190	5.4	477	105	430	2,547	321	160.8	7,480
Apr	173	276	2,715	2,140	5.0	465	100	430	2,499	317	156.7	7,378
May	151	269	-,	2,080	4.8	446	95	424	2,460	320	152.0	7,185
Jun	155	276		2,020	4.7	445	109	419	2,430	413	146.3	7,727
Jul		280		2,020	4.6	453	115	421	2,364	458	146.1	7,892
Aug		281				453			2,347	428		7,457
Sep		276								371		
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	11.9	3.0	N/A	7.0	5.3	N/A	15.1	8.4	4.0	5.6
o rate.latest month												

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM INFLOW +

TH	0	IIC	٨	N	n

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	Sep 8	328.0	-33.4	222.0	-22.4	106.0	-11.0	28.8
	Oct 13	339.8	-45.0	235.7	-33.2	104.1	-11.7	27.7
	Nov 10	326.7	-31.5	228.8	-24.5	98.0	-7.0	29.9
	Dec 8	300.3	-31.2	219.9	-23.7	80.5	-7.5	23.3
	Jan 12	322.2	-26.2	225.0	-18.7	97.3	-7.4	30.2
	Feb 9	308.4	-32.3	216.7	-21.7	91.7	-10.6	26.5
	Mar 9	283.2	-28.8	200.9	-20.4	82.3	-8.4	25.2
	Apr 13	305.6	-15.7	214.2	-10.8	91.3	-4.9	30.6
	May 11	252.0	-41.1	178.9	-30.2	73.1	-10.9	22.2
	Jun 8	265.3	-17.2	187.2	-11.7	78.1	-5.5	23.0
	Jul 13	378.8	-23.0	247.0	-15.4	131.8	-7.6	29.5
	Aug 10	336.2	-12.6	219.2	-10.3	117.0	-2.3	33.9
	Sep 14	<b>319.1</b>	- <b>8.9</b>	<b>215.8</b>	-6.2	<b>103.3</b>	- <b>2.7</b>	<b>27.0</b>
	D KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +						
Month	ending	Male and Fema	ile	Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1994	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
	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
	Jun 8	317.1	-38.0	227.6	-29.1	89.6	-8.9	27.8
- 1	Jul 13	308.0	-44.0	221.2	-33.2	86.8	-10.8	24.0
	Aug 10	321.1	-33.0	224.5	-25.4	96.6	-7.6	24.2
	Sep 14	<b>369.3</b>	<b>-21.3</b>	<b>241.6</b>	-14.8	<b>127.7</b>	- <b>6.5</b>	<b>38.2</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 4½ 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.

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

NFLOW	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 Apr 13 May 11 Jun 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		
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	4.4 4.5 <b>4.5</b>	23.6 21.4 <b>24.3</b>	71.6 54.8 <b>49.0</b>	38.8 35.0 <b>34.1</b>	27.6 25.9 <b>25.5</b>	35.4 33.3 <b>33.3</b>	26.5 26.4 <b>26.6</b>	9.1 9.2 <b>9.2</b>	3.2 3.5 <b>3.2</b>	240.2 214.2 <b>209.8</b>		
FEMALE 1995 Apr 13 May 11 Jun 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		
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	3.4 3.5 3.4	16.3 14.9 <b>17.3</b>	47.5 32.9 <b>26.2</b>	16.8 15.4 <b>14.0</b>	9.8 9.9 <b>8.7</b>	15.0 17.0 13.4	13.5 16.2 <b>12.8</b>	3.5 4.1 <b>3.4</b>	0.0 0.0 <b>0.0</b>	125.7 113.9 <b>99.3</b>		
Changes on a year	r earlier											
MALE 1995 Apr 13 May 11 Jun 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		
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	0.3 0.2 <b>0.4</b>	-2.1 -1.3 -0.6	-5.6 -1.8 -1.3	-1.9 -1.9 <b>-0.9</b>	-1.3 -0.7 -0.1	-1.9 -2.4 -1.7	-2.0 -1.6 <b>-1.0</b>	-1.0 -0.6 <b>-0.6</b>	-0.5 -0.4 <b>-0.5</b>	-15.9 -10.5 - <b>6.4</b>		
FEMALE 1995 Apr 13 May 11 Jun 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		
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	0.3 0.2 <b>0.3</b>	-2.3 -0.8 - <b>0.6</b>	-2.6 -0.7 <b>-1.3</b>	-1.5 -1.0 - <b>0.9</b>	-0.6 -0.2 <b>-0.3</b>	-0.7 -0.2 <b>-0.3</b>	-0.6 0.4 <b>0.2</b>	-0.1 -0.1 <b>0.0</b>	0.0 0.0 <b>0.0</b>	-8.1 -2.5 <b>-2.9</b>		

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 Apr 13 May 11 Jun 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				
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	2.8 3.1 <b>3.5</b>	15.3 16.0 <b>19.2</b>	48.6 53.5 <b>59.2</b>	36.8 36.6 <b>39.5</b>	28.4 27.7 <b>29.9</b>	37.5 36.7 <b>38.2</b>	29.1 28.6 <b>29.4</b>	11.4 11.0 10.7	4.8 4.7 <b>4.5</b>	214.8 217.9 <b>234.1</b>				
FEMALE 1995 Apr 13 May 11 Jun 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				
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	2.3 2.4 <b>2.9</b>	9.5 11.0 13.2	23.4 30.2 <b>36.7</b>	13.1 13.7 17.6	8.3 8.6 10.9	11.5 11.9 18.5	11.5 11.3 17.0	3.7 3.6 <b>4.6</b>	0.2 0.2 <b>0.2</b>	83.6 92.9 <b>121.5</b>				
Changes on a year	ar earlier													
MALE 1995 Apr 13 May 11 Jun 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				
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	0.2 0.3 <b>0.6</b>	-1.6 -1.2 <b>0.0</b>	-5.0 -3.1 <b>-0.7</b>	-4.5 -3.4 <b>-2.1</b>	-3.1 -2.6 -1.1	-5.2 -4.2 -3.3	-4.8 -3.7 <b>-2.5</b>	-2.3 -2.1 -1.9	-2.0 -1.7 -1.4	-28.2 -21.8 <b>-12.4</b>				
FEMALE 1995 Apr 13 May 11 Jun 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				
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	0.2 0.3 <b>0.4</b>	-1.3 -0.8 - <b>0.3</b>	-2.1 -0.7 <b>-1.2</b>	-1.9 -1.6 - <b>1.2</b>	-1.0 -0.7 <b>-0.6</b>	-1.4 -1.2 -0.7	-1.0 -1.2 -0.8	-0.5 -0.5 <b>-0.6</b>	0.0 0.0 <b>0.0</b>	-8.9 -6.5 <b>-5.1</b>				

Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> 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.

#### 2.22 **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** Claims starting during the quarter ending July 1995 by number of previous claims

NUMBER OF PREVIOUS CLAIMS Total THOUSAND REGION South East East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorks & Humberside North West Northern Wales Scotland Great Britain 74.4 7.6 16.9 21.3 15.8 21 26.8 13.3 11.6 22.7 231.4 126.1 105.2 106.2 64.7 PER CENT REGION
South East
East Anglia
South West
West Midlands
East Midlands
Yorks & Humberside
North West
Northern
Wales
Scotland
Great Britain 22 38

### REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN 2.32

		1991	1992	1993	1993	1993	1993	1994	1994	1994	1994	1995
		Spring	Spring	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring
Now in employment (found new job since red	All lundancy)	98	79	59	55	45	62	50	49	61	53	87
Not in employment	All	290	245	204	184	163	167	156	145	129	66	133
All people	All Men Women	388 268	324 218 106	262 170	239 163 76	207 140 67	228 149 80	205 142 63	194 132 62	190 129 61	119 80 39	220 137 82

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 interview.

Note 2: 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.

### REDUNDANCIES BY REGION 2.33

100	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	t Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands) All Spring 1994 Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995	205 194 190 119 220	14 13 13 13	21 20 16 11 19	15 16 20 12 19	11	62 58 52 41 61	39 38 32 29 36	23 19 20 12 25	15 14 14 17	21 16 17 *	21 23 23 13 26	10 * * 15	19 19 17 18
Redundancy rates (redunda	ancies per 1	,000 employe	es)										
All Spring 1994 Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995	9.6 9.0 8.8 5.5 10.2	12.7 11.4 11.6 9.8	11.0 10.4 8.5 5.6 10.1	9.7 10.2 12.6 7.4 11.5	13.7	9.1 8.4 7.5 5.9 8.8	9.1 8.9 7.2 6.7 8.2	9.3 7.7 8.0 4.6 9.9	8.8 7.9 7.9 * 9.6	10.7 7.9 8.3 11.1	8.9 9.6 9.7 5.4 10.9	10.8 * * 14.7	9.5 9.5 8.6 9.2

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

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

### REDUNDANCIES BY AGE 2.34

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands) Spring 1994 Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995	38 45 42 24 50	52 51 50 33 57	46 35 39 25 43	44 38 33 25 47	26 25 24 13 23	205 194 190 119 220
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees Spring 1994 Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995	) 10.7 12.9 11.6 6.7 14.4	8.9 8.6 8.4 5.4 9.4	9.2 6.9 7.8 5.0 8.4	9.7 8.3 7.3 5.4 10.3	10.8 10.5 10.2 5.2 9.7	9. 9. 8. 5. 10.

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

### REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY 2.35

SIC 1992 #		Agriculture & fishing	Energy and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & restaurants	Transport	Banking, finance & insurance	Public admin, education & health	Other services
		(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(1)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Redundancies (	(thousands)	W SUBJECT HOLD O							40	
Spring 1994	All			66	21	39	17	28 20	16	
Summer 1994	All			59	17	48	13	20	19	11
Autumn 1994	All	***		54	17	44	17	27	15	
Winter 1994	All	*	*	32		28		21		
Spring 1995	All			54 32 55	20	55	17	31	22	14
Redundancy ra	tes (redundand	cies per 1,000 emp	oloyees)					10.0	2.8	
Spring 1994	All			14.6	20.7	9.4	12.5	10.0		9.2
Summer 1994	All	Bertal of the West		13.1	17.5	11.4	9.2	7.0	3.3	9.2
Autumn 1994	All	*	**	11.8	16.1	10.2	11.8	9.3	2.7	
Vinter 1994	All		*	7.0		6.5	The second second	7.0		101
Spring 1995	All			12.2	20.2	12.6	12.1	10.2	3.8	12.1

Note 1: Refer 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 Winter 1993, LFS results by industry have moved to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

### REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION 2.36

soc	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands) Spring 1994 Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995	31 25 24 14 33	10 11 10 12	11 12 12 12 *	28 24 29 17 38	42 40 35 18 35	14 13 13 15	18 19 19 13 23	34 28 28 20 28	17 24 17 12 19
Redundancy rates (redundar Spring 1994 Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995	9.8 8.1 7.4 4.4 10.2	4.5 5.0 4.8 5.3	5.7 6.2 6.0 *	7.8 6.6 7.8 4.7 10.6	18.2 17.6 15.2 8.0 15.7	5.8 5.5 5.2 *	10.0 10.6 10.6 7.5 12.6	16.1 13.5 12.9 8.9 12.8	9.2 12.5 8.8 6.5 10.4

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.

#### **VACANCIES** UK vacancies at jobcentres:\* seasonally adjusted

UNITE		UNFILLED V	/ACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PL	ACINGS
KINGL	JOW	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	Sep	130.4	1.7	2.3	191.7	3.1	188.8	1.9	143.6	2.5
	Oct	134.7	4.3	2.3	191.0	0.4	187.4	0.9	141.8	1.0
	Nov	138.5	3.8	3.3	196.9	4.2	193.8	3.8	148.7	3.9
	Dec	139.3	0.8	3.0	197.7	2.0	196.1	2.4	148.4	1.6
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
	Apr	146.8	5.1	2.0	201.0	0.9	200.5	1.2	154.7	1.9
	May	148.1	1.3	2.0	202.2	0.7	201.6	1.1	155.8	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	2.2	201.3	0.3	157.2	0.8
	Aug	163.7	6.7	5.2	225.3	7.7	218.0	5.5	171.1	5.1
	Sep	166.6	2.9	4.5	216.8	2.0	212.8	2.7	165.3	1.1
	Oct	177.3	10.7	6.8	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
	Jan	175.5	-3.3	-0.6	216.0	-1.6	218.2	2.1	165.1	0.4
	Feb	173.4	-2.1	-2.2	220.5	-2.5	222.3	-1.4	168.9	-1.7
	Mar	174.0	0.6	-1.6	216.1	-3.8	215.8	-4.1	165.6	-2.6
	Apr	181.7	7.7	2.1	216.7	0.2	215.5	-0.9	164.8	-0.1
	May	179.6	-2.1	2.1	218.3	-0.7	216.9	-1.8	166.5	-0.8
	Jun	179.7	0.1	1.9	218.4	0.8	218.5	0.9	170.3	1.6
	Jul	179.8	0.1	-0.6	223.4	2.2	222.2	2.2	172.9	2.7
	Aug R	182.4	2.6	0.9	229.4	3.7	227.0	3.4	176.1	3.2
	Sep P	<b>192.7</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>227.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>220.5</b>	0.7	<b>169.6</b>	- <b>0.2</b>

Note: Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 ½ 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.

Revised.

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

		South	Greater	East	South	West	East	Yorkshire	Month	Manufacture		0 11 1			THOUSANI
		East	London +	Anglia	West	Midlands		and Hum- berside		North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1993	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
995	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 May Jun	48.4 48.3 47.2	16.4 16.3 15.9	6.3 6.4 6.6	13.7 13.3 13.6	15.4 15.1 14.9	12.7 12.7 12.9	13.4 12.8 12.5	20.6 20.8 21.3	7.9 7.7 7.5	13.1 12.9 13.0	22.8 22.5 23.1	174.3 172.5 172.5	7.4 7.1 7.2	181.7 179.6 179.7
	Jul Aug R Sep P	45.4 45.0 <b>48.1</b>	15.6 15.3 <b>16.6</b>	6.5 6.8 <b>7.2</b>	14.1 14.3 15.3	14.8 15.1 16.6	12.9 13.1 13.4	13.5 13.5 14.3	21.3 21.9 <b>23.0</b>	7.6 7.8 <b>8.1</b>	13.0 13.4 14.2	23.6 24.1 <b>24.5</b>	172.7 175.0 184.7	7.2 7.4 8.0	179.9 182.4 192.7

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

VACANCIES 3.3 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
acan 991 992 993 994	cies at Jobcen ) Annual ) averages	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
994	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
995	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	49.3	16.2	7.2	15.6	15.4	13.4	13.4	22.0	8.0	14.1	24.5	182.7	5.8	188.5
	Jul	46.2	15.3	6.7	15.0	14.9	12.9	13.7	21.0	7.9	13.5	23.7	175.5	5.7	181.2
	Aug	44.6	14.6	6.9	14.7	14.7	12.9	13.5	21.5	7.8	13.5	24.2	174.2	5.6	179.8
	Sep	<b>51.2</b>	17.2	7.7	16.6	<b>17.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>196.4</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>202.9</b>
/acar 991 992 993 994	Annual averages	rs 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	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		1.6 7.2 1.7	0.4 0.4 0.5	0.2 0.3 0.3	1.0 1.0 1.0	0.2 0.3 0.3	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.3 0.2 0.2	0.4 0.4 0.5	0.0 0.0 0.0	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.6 0.6 0.6	4.6 4.7 4.9	0.8 0.9 0.8	5.4 5.5 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	3.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	8.5	0.7	9.2
	Jul	4.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	9.5	0.6	10.2
	Aug	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.5	0.6	9.2
	Sep	<b>3.9</b>	1.3	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>9.6</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).

NOVEMBER 1995

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#### LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage,

see Definitions page at the end of the Labour Market Data

12 months to August 1995

section. The figures for 1995 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom

Stoppages: August 1995
United Kingdom
Stoppages in progress

4.1

#### Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom 12	month	s to August	1994	12 months	to August	1995
	op- iges	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry		- CO				
and fishing	-		-	-	-	
Coal extraction	1	+	#	2	200	#
Coke, mineral oil						
and natural gas	-	-		1	200	#
Electricity, gas, other						
energy and water	100	29.300.5		1	2,000	1,000
Metal processing	_	000	0.000		400	п
and manufacture	7	800	3,000	2	100	#
Mineral processing						4 000
and manufacture	3	700	2,000	3	500	1,000
Chemicals and man-						
made fibres	-	-	0.000		700	1 000
Metal goods nes	4	600	3,000	4	700	1,000
Engineering	24	7,600	20,000	18	5,100	15,000
Motor vehicles	8	5,600	3,000	7	2,300	11,000
Other transport	-	0.000	40.000	0	F 000	12 000
equipment	7	2,300	16,000	8	5,800	13,000
Food, drink and	•	0.400	0.000	3	E00	1,000
tobacco	6	2,400	9,000		500	
Textiles	3		1,000	1	200	#
Footwear and clothing	5	1,200	1,000			
Timber and wooden	•	000	4 000	0	500	1,000
furniture	2	300	4,000	2	500	1,000
Paper, printing and		000	1 000	0	400	1 000
publishing	3	200	1,000	2	400	1,000
Other manufacturing						
industries	1	+	# 5 000	0	1 000	7 000
Construction	5	800	5,000	8	1,000	7,000
Distribution, hotels		4 400	1 000	3	400	#
and catering, repairs	8	1,100	1,000	3	400	#
Transport services	40	40 400	04.000	55	54,100	99,000
and communication	40	16,400	64,000	55	54,100	99,000
Supporting and misc.	0	400	1000	4	100	#
transport services	2	400	1000	4	100	#
Banking, finance,						
insurance, business	ina 0	2,800	5,000	7	11,700	12,000
services and leas		2,000	5,000	,	11,700	12,000
Public administration and		174 000	186,000	28	18,500	21,000
sanitary services	47	174,000	100,000	20	10,500	21,000
Education, research and	11	25,400	40,000	28	32,900	84,000
development		1,200	1,000	7	400	1,000
Health services	2 7	1,200	25,000	14	3,800	22,000
Other services	1	12,200	25,000	14	3,000	22,000
All industries	197	257,100	392,000	203 *	141,400	291,000
and services	197	237,100	332,000	203	141,400	201,000

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.

LABOUR DISPUTES
Stoppages of work:\* summary

United	Kingdom	Number of st	oppages:	Number of we	orkers (000)	Working days	lost in all stop	pages in progre	ess in period (0	000)		
SIC 19	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)		Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22,31-37)		Construction (50)	Transport and comm- unication (71-79)	All other industries and services
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994		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
1993	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	15 16 12 14 6	21 22 15 18 8	3 3 2 170 1	3 4 3 170	19 8 4 175		1 5 2 9			12 1 1 -	6 2 1 166 1
1994	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	10 7 19 19 25 29 22 12 16 16 17	12 9 22 22 33 36 28 18 19 19 19	2 3 5 4 18 29 8 11 5 7 5 8	2 4 8 5 19 42 15 10 10 7 10	2 4 8 15 33 70 32 39 20 14 17 23		1 1 1 3 4 66 7 7 3 1 4 5	1	4	2 9 2 17 16 18 13 2 1	2 3 6 3 26 43 8 14 4 11 11 12
1995	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul <b>Aug</b>	111 166 166 20 23 166 166 18	14 19 17 24 28 23 19 21	14 21 7 18 26 3 15 8	17 22 19 20 30 5 15	23 18 28 33 51 17 30 18	:	4 - 1 5 10 4 -		- 5 1 - 1	14 1 2 12 24 1 19 5	6 16 20 15 17 11 11

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



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### Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992 Whole economy (Divisions 01-93) Service industries (Divisions 50-93) Production industries (Divisions 10-41) Actual Seasonally adjusted Seasonally adjusted Actual Seasonally adjusted Actual Seasonally adjusted Per cent change over previous 12 months Per cent change over previous 12 months Per cent change Per cent change 1990=100 1993 Jan Feb Mar Oct Nov Dec 118.4 120.0 121.6 120.3 122.0 124.9 123.3 123.9 128.4 Jan Feb Mar 122.6 123.5 128.4 Oct Nov Dec 125.7 126.0 127.1 129.5 130.6 130.5 129.2 131.1 134.6 Jan Feb Mar 128.4 130.4 134.5 Apr May Jun 132.7 132.9 4.9 **4.2** 

GREAT SIC 19	BRITAIN 80	Whole e (Division	conomy ns 0-9)			Manufac (Division	cturing inc ns 2-4)	dustries		Product (Division	ion indus ns 1-4)	tries		Service (Division	industrie ns 6-9)	s	
		Actual	Season	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed
				Per cen over pr 12 mon				Per cen over pr 12 mon				Per cen over pr 12 mon				Per cen over pr 12 mon	
1990=	100				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *
1992	) Annual	114.6				115.3				115.8				114.1			
	Jan	111.1	111.8	6.9	71/4	111.6	112.6	7.6	73/4	112.1	113.1	7.8	73/4	110.8	111.3	6.3	7
	Feb Mar	111.9 115.8	112.2 113.1	6.4 7.0	7½ 7½	112.6 117.0	112.9 113.6	7.3 7.4	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8	113.1 117.2	113.5 114.3	7.5 7.5	8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 8	111.7 115.3	111.8 112.5	6.4 6.7	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Apr	113.0	113.3	6.4	7	113.0	113.4	6.4	71/2	113.8	114.1	6.6	71/2	112.8	113.1	6.7	7
	May Jun	113.9 114.5	113.8 114.3	6.1 6.5	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	114.8 115.4	114.5 115.1	6.9 6.7	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	115.3 115.8	114.7 115.3	6.3 6.7	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	113.4 113.8	113.5 114.0	6.4 6.8	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> 6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Jul	115.1	114.5	6.2	6	116.1	115.5	6.8	61/4	116.6	115.7	6.9	61/2	114.5	113.8	5.8	6
	Aug Sep	114.6 114.7	115.4 116.0	5.1 5.5	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	115.3 114.9	117.0 116.6	6.5 6.2	6	115.6 115.3	117.3 117.0	6.7 5.8	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	114.3 114.3	114.9 115.6	4.8 5.3	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
	Oct Nov	116.0 116.4	117.2 116.7	6.4 5.1	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	116.9 117.7	117.5 117.7	6.0 5.8	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	117.3 118.2	118.0 118.2	6.3 5.8	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	115.4 115.8	117.0 116.1	6.4 4.6	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
	Dec	117.9	116.8	5.7	43/4	118.8	118.0	5.7	51/2	119.2	118.4	5.8	51/2	117.4	116.0	5.9	41/2

Updated seasonal adjustments have been introduced from January 1992. Manufacturing for 1992 is on a SIC(80) basis and includes extraction of minerals and ores but excludes fuel processing and production. In a comparison across 1993 and 1994, the index for manufacturing using the SIC(80) definition differs from index based on the SIC(92) definition by up to 0.2 index point.

0.2 index point.
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.

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

GREA SIC 1	AT 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)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
	) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	¹ 114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
	) 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	123.2	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	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
	May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
	June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
	July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
	Aug	138.6	135.8	135.9	132.3	128.4	122.7	127.4	<b>127.2</b>	132.4	123.0	124.6	131.2	132.6

Notes:

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 (Pulp, paper products, printing and publishing). Construction, Hotels and catering (Hotels and restaurants), Transport and communication (transport, storage and communication), Public administration, Education and health services (Education, health and social work).

For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.

EARNINGS 5.3 Average earnings index: all employees: by industry

Electr- ical and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Construction	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	GRE	AT BRITAIN SIC 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)		1990=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3		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		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	118.8	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	119.2	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
133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4		May
132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	119.9	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2		June
133.8	133.7	138.4	125.6	124.1	118.3	121.8	130.9	131.3	118.3	125.7	126.8	127.1		July
131.7	131.1	135.8	<b>122.5</b>	124.9	118.7	121.4	127.0	126.1	117.5	125.5	128.0	126.1		Aug

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

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

GREAT	T BRITAIN		Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/or other than fuels; manu- facture of metals, min	Mechanical es e-	Electrical/ engineering engineering	Metal goods electronic and vehicles industries	, Food, drink engineering	Paper	Other manu products, industries		on Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT API		0	1	ral products chemicals 2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,	67 66
MEN	Weekly e 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	194.4 212.2 232.3 252.0 254.0 263.2 282.2 289.6 299.8	194.8 209.2 225.1 247.7 248.5 269.2 280.7 289.6 292.0	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 wo 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	44.6 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 43.0 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	44.2 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 44.0 44.3 43.8 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	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 6.19 6.61 6.81 7.01	4.28 4.60 4.99 5.46 5.50 5.95 6.24 6.53 6.67	4.27 4.52 4.90 5.32 5.41 5.80 6.27 6.40 6.55	4.38 4.70 5.08 5.53 5.58 6.08 6.45 6.68 6.85	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	4.28 4.56 4.90 5.34 5.36 5.74 6.08 6.29 6.42	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
	Weekly e 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994	arnings 111.8 109.0 118.7 134.3 132.2 142.1 152.6 157.6 169.8		124.2 133.3 147.3 164.9 165.6 176.3 190.1 198.0 206.2	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 wo 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	41.7 40.8 40.9 41.1 41.2 42.3 40.9 42.2 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 41.7 41.6 41.7	39.6 39.9 40.2 40.3 40.2 39.8 39.7 40.5 40.2	40.0 40.2 40.2 40.3 40.3 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 38.7 39.2 39.0 39.1 39.1 38.7 39.0
	Hourly ea 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	2.69 2.69 2.94 3.33 3.29 3.39 3.77 3.75 4.06		3.11 3.31 3.65 4.06 4.06 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 4.88 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 e 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	arnings 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	170.3 182.9 195.4 214.2 214.2 225.0 240.4 250.0 255.8	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 wo 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	44.3 46.2 46.2 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 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	42.9 43.4 43.2 43.0 43.0 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 40.3 40.7
	Hourly ea 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	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

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EARNINGS AND HOURS 5.4 Average earnings and hours of full-time <u>manual</u> 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 administration	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
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	233.2 260.6 278.0 312.4 312.0 335.1 344.6 336.0 362.3	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	153.2 163.8 177.3 189.6 190.2 207.6 222.4 232.3 235.8	154.8 168.2 181.5 197.4 197.6 216.7 228.5 237.8 242.0	195.9 212.3 230.6 250.0 251.4 261.8 279.7 287.9 296.9	172.0 184.0 200.5 216.8 219.7 236.4 248.2 254.2 260.0	£ 185.5 200.6 217.8 237.2 239.5 253.1 268.3 274.3 280.7
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	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 41.6 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	43.3 43.2 43.4 42.8 43.0 43.2 43.0 42.7 42.5	42.5 42.9 43.2 43.1 43.3 43.1 42.8 42.6 42.9	44.7 45.2 45.5 45.2 45.3 43.7 44.0 43.8 44.1	44.8 45.0 45.1 45.2 45.5 44.9 44.7 45.2	44.6 45.0 45.3 45.2 45.4 44.4 44.5 44.3
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	3.54 3.78 4.08 4.43 4.43 4.78 5.17 5.44 5.54	3.64 3.92 4.20 4.59 4.57 5.03 5.36 5.62 5.68	4.38 4.68 5.06 5.51 5.55 5.98 6.35 6.56 6.72	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
100.8 108.6 119.8 128.7 128.7 140.7 143.7 148.4 155.5	159.8 170.0 175.0 191.8 199.0 222.2 244.9 286.1 281.8	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	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	110.4 118.8 131.4 143.3 143.6 156.3 166.0 172.3	115.3 123.6 134.9 148.0 148.4 159.2 170.1 177.1 181.9
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 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	38.9 39.0 39.0 38.6 38.8 40.1 38.9 38.7	38.0 38.2 38.3 37.9 39.1 38.7 38.9 38.5 38.7	38.4 38.6 38.6 38.4 38.8 39.0 38.9 38.8 38.9	40.3 40.5 40.4 40.5 40.5 40.0 40.2 40.4 40.6	38.9 39.0 39.2 39.0 39.3 39.4 39.4 39.2	39.7 39.8 39.9 39.8 40.0 39.7 39.8 39.8 40.1
2.63 2.81 3.05 3.30 3.29 3.60 3.71 3.83 3.99	3.51 3.60 3.89 4.31 4.44 5.03 5.22 5.52 5.56	3.66 3.97 4.59 4.99 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	2.74 2.94 3.27 3.62 3.43 3.70 4.06 4.19 4.27	2.84 3.04 3.35 3.68 3.59 3.87 4.22 4.32 4.45	2.97 3.15 3.42 3.77 3.77 4.06 4.34 4.53 4.59	2.85 3.04 3.35 3.67 3.64 3.97 4.22 4.32 4.46	2.92 3.11 3.39 3.72 3.71 4.01 4.28 4.42 4.53
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	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
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	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	41.5 41.8 41.9 42.4 42.5 41.6 41.9 41.4	41.1 41.2 41.3 40.8 41.6 41.5 41.5 41.1	41.2 41.5 41.6 41.4 41.7 41.6 41.4 41.2 41.5	43.8 44.3 44.5 44.3 42.9 43.2 43.1 43.4	43.7 43.8 43.9 43.9 44.2 43.8 43.6 44.1	43.8 44.2 44.4 44.3 44.4 43.6 43.7 43.5 43.9
3.33 3.59 3.93 4.24 4.25 4.57 4.82 4.93 5.06	4.13 4.34 4.56 4.92 4.96 5.49 5.75 5.98 6.01	4.49 4.73 5.31 5.58 5.57 6.06 6.35 6.66 6.78	4.25 4.46 4.83 5.17 5.19 5.68 5.96 6.21 6.28	5.55 6.47 6.68 7.49 7.42 7.96 8.19 8.07 8.35	3.73 3.91 4.41 4.95 4.87 5.18 5.40 5.36 5.37	3.99 4.27 4.58 5.11 5.08 5.38 5.62 5.56 5.61	3.63 4.00 4.19 4.52 4.54 5.06 5.37 5.96 5.97	3.24 3.47 3.77 4.12 4.08 4.39 4.77 4.98 5.09	3.40 3.65 3.92 4.28 4.25 4.64 4.98 5.18	4.13 4.41 4.76 5.20 5.22 5.62 5.98 6.19 6.33	3.68 3.93 4.26 4.61 4.64 5.04 5.32 5.46 5.57	3.98 4.25 4.59 5.00 5.03 5.43 5.76 5.92 6.02

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

GREATBRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	The second second	Extraction	-	Electrical/ electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries		Paper		Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	chemicals 2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,6	67 66
MEN Weekly e 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	243.7 250.8 290.8 290.8 273.6 302.9 308.7 314.0 333.0	314.8 338.7 370.4 410.8 404.3 451.4 486.1 499.9 539.2	289.5 312.2 338.6 364.8 353.5 387.6 416.6 440.9 452.3	256.9 292.3 321.1 351.8 340.5 366.5 387.9 405.2 414.3	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	279.5 300.4 333.8 371.0 352.2 380.9 417.7 459.5 446.0	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	200.9 223.9 246.8 272.2 256.1 274.6 300.2 307.2 298.3
Hours wo 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	41.5  41.7  42.5 41.1 42.8	38.5 38.5 38.8 39.2 39.3 39.1 39.1 38.7 38.8	38.6 38.8 38.7 38.8 39.5 39.0 38.9 39.0 39.2	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 40.5 39.7 39.7 39.6 39.8	38.7 38.5 38.6 40.0 39.7 39.6 39.6 40.1	37.9 38.0 38.1 38.0 38.4 38.2 38.6 38.2 38.5	38.7 38.8 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	40.0 40.1 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
Hourly ea 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	5.16  6.16  6.77 7.57 7.88	8.13 8.70 9.50 10.32 10.16 11.40 12.36 12.78 13.68	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	6.49 6.97 7.74 8.54 8.27 9.13 9.72 10.28 10.81	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	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 9.76 10.45 10.57	6.07 6.83 7.73 8.54 8.46 9.12 9.61 9.92	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
WOMEN Weekly e 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	151.7 176.4 173.3 195.7 220.8 211.8 221.1	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	151.2 164.2 180.8 204.3 201.4 220.2 236.3 255.4 265.5	134.2 152.4 167.8 180.4 179.9 196.2 206.9 216.8 229.9	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
Hours wo 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	37.4  38.7  38.4 39.0	37.6 37.6 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8	37.6 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5	37.8 37.9 38.2 37.7 37.8 37.6 37.7 37.8 38.2	38.3 38.3 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.0 38.2 38.2	38.0 38.1 38.2 38.0 38.1 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 36.7 36.8 36.8	37.0 37.2 37.2 37.2 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.6	37.2 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.3 37.5 37.5	38.2 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.5 38.3 38.5 38.4 38.6	39.3 39.2 39.9 39.6 39.5 39.1 39.6 39.7 40.2
Hourly ea 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	3.97  5.09 5.38 5.60	4.56 4.99 5.47 6.04 6.03 6.86 7.34 7.76 8.16	4.11 4.52 5.11 5.50 5.48 6.19 6.67 7.15 7.26	3.47 3.74 4.26 4.66 4.66 5.22 5.58 5.76 5.94	3.78 4.21 4.53 4.95 4.92 5.59 5.95 6.17 6.57	3.79 4.16 4.71 5.14 5.13 5.75 6.13 6.39 6.72	4.05 4.52 4.72 5.28 5.23 5.73 6.12 6.84 6.88	4.49 4.97 5.45 6.15 6.06 6.66 7.05 7.68 8.26	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	3.19 3.54 3.90 4.24 4.23 4.68 5.01 5.30 5.47	3.17 3.60 3.84 4.35 4.29 4.89 5.21 5.46 5.51
Weekly e 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	195.7 218.0 228.2 261.4 249.5 277.8 287.9 290.0 304.9	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	227.4 250.8 271.6 305.5 296.3 318.7 342.1 363.6 369.1	222.3 246.7 278.3 309.1 307.2 329.6 350.7 359.9 374.7	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
Hours wo 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	40.1 39.7 39.8 40.8 41.0 41.5 40.3 41.6	38.2 38.2 38.4 38.8 38.9 38.6 38.7 38.3 38.5	38.3 38.4 38.3 38.3 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5	39.4 39.7 39.6 39.9 39.3 39.4 39.5 39.7	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 39.2 39.4	38.1 38.1 38.1 38.1 39.1 38.9 38.9 38.8 39.3	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 38.7 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	40.9 40.6 41.4 40.8 40.9 40.5 41.0 40.8 41.3
Hourly ea 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	4.77 5.31 6.11 5.74 6.44 6.43 6.99 7.22	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	5.66 6.30 6.93 7.67 7.43 8.22 8.58 8.98 9.21	5.82 6.30 6.94 7.64 7.43 8.20 8.75 9.27 9.81	5.99 6.55 7.28 7.99 7.75 8.59 9.02 9.53 9.86	6.01 6.61 7.03 7.79 7.35 8.10 8.91 9.75 9.68	6.22 6.87 7.42 8.24 8.00 8.64 9.13 9.75	5.74 6.28 6.86 7.62 7.26 7.91 8.44 9.05 9.22	5.56 6.17 6.96 7.68 7.63 8.22 8.69 8.99 9.20	4.31 4.79 5.28 5.73 5.59 6.02 6.48 6.76 6.92	4.00 4.34 4.82 5.35 5.09 5.70 5.96 6.27 6.30

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 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	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administra- tion	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
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	305.3 344.0 380.3 422.9 428.6 453.8 476.1 494.6 506.1	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	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	£ 265.9 294.1 323.6 354.9 346.4 375.7 400.4 418.2 428.2
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 41.1	36.6 36.7 36.5 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	34.6 34.8 34.8 34.8 34.6 34.7 35.2 35.4	37.7 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.6 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3	39.4 39.6 39.6 40.1 39.5 39.5 39.4 39.7	38.3 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.2 38.3 38.5	38.7 38.8 38.7 38.9 38.7 38.6 38.6 38.6
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	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 8.07 8.02 8.94 9.48 10.18 10.24	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	6.75 7.49 8.20 8.97 8.74 9.53 10.22 10.68	6.80 7.49 8.23 9.02 8.72 9.55 10.21 10.68 10.90
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	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	158.5 177.4 197.1 217.8 216.6 239.2 259.4 271.2 280.7	157.2 175.5 195.0 215.5 214.3 236.8 256.5 268.7 278.4
38.2 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 38.3 38.2	37.9 38.1 38.2 37.8 37.8 37.9 38.0 38.4 41.6	38.0 38.3 38.3 38.0 38.0 38.2 38.2 38.3 39.4	36.3 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.2 36.3 36.3	36.6 36.7 36.8 36.8 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.9	36.4 36.5 36.6 36.6 36.5 36.4 36.7	37.4 37.5 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.2 37.5 37.3	35.2 35.3 35.2 35.2 35.2 34.9 34.8 35.1	36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 35.9 36.0 36.1 36.2	37.5 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.6 37.7 37.6 37.7	36.7 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.6 36.6 36.7 36.9	36.8 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.8
3.19 3.55 3.91 4.25 4.24 4.70 5.03 5.31 5.48	3.84 4.30 4.69 5.27 5.21 5.66 6.04 6.37 6.67	4.57 5.04 5.48 5.90 6.73 7.28 7.75 8.09	4.15 4.60 5.02 5.54 5.51 6.09 6.54 6.86 7.20	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 6.31 6.87 7.31 7.61	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 6.08 6.63 6.94 7.20	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	3.92 4.30 4.82 5.31 5.25 5.86 6.26 6.68 6.94	4.22 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
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	205.2 230.0 255.5 277.7 275.2 307.7 339.2 348.2 359.6	205.7 226.7 249.3 272.6 270.1 300.7 325.3 337.9 347.1	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	217.4 240.7 264.9 291.2 287.3 312.5 334.6 349.5 359.5
39.2 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.5 39.6 39.4 39.6 39.9	39.7 40.1 40.1 39.8 39.9 40.1 40.0 39.9 39.8	39.2 39.3 39.6 38.8 38.9 38.9 41.5	39.5 39.8 39.9 39.3 39.5 39.6 39.5 40.4	36.4 36.6 36.5 36.4 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.3	37.3 37.7 37.5 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.5	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	35.0 35.1 35.1 35.1 34.8 34.8 35.1 35.3	36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.5 36.5 36.5	38.8 38.9 39.0 38.9 39.4 38.9 39.0 38.9 39.1	37.5 37.5 37.6 37.5 37.6 37.4 37.4 37.5 37.7	37.8 37.9 37.9 37.9 38.0 37.8 37.8 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	6.30 7.10 7.73 8.58 8.62 9.26 9.78 10.27	5.35 5.81 6.37 6.99 6.97 7.72 8.23 8.73 8.91	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	5.99 6.52 7.19 7.89 7.61 8.39 8.90 9.42 9.67	5.47 6.09 6.71 7.35 7.25 7.96 8.55 8.94 9.17	5.63 6.22 6.85 7.51 7.38 8.10 8.68 9.08 9.32

EARNINGS AND HOURS
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

GREATBRITAIN	Agriculture forestry fishing	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ore other than fuels; manu- facture of metals, mine	Mechanical s engineering	Electrical/ electronic engineering	Metal goods, engineering and vehicles industries	Food,drink and tobacco	Paper products, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construction	Distribution and repairs	Hotels and catering
AT APRIL SIC 1980	0	1	ral products/ chemicals 2	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,6	66
Weekly e 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	earnings 145.1 167.0 174.5 195.7 214.2 225.0 233.2 241.7	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	213.2 238.1 262.3 287.0 302.1 320.7 335.0 343.2	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
Hours wo 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	44.3 46.3 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	43.0 43.2 43.3 43.1 42.2 42.2 42.1 42.4	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	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	43.2 43.4 43.4 43.3 42.5 42.7 42.5 42.7	43.4 44.0 44.5 44.4 43.7 43.5 43.1 43.4	42.0 42.1 42.1 42.0 41.8 41.5 41.7 42.0	43.3 42.7 42.6 42.5 42.1 42.1 42.0 42.3
Hourly ea 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	3.14 3.45 3.63 4.04 4.40 4.73 4.97 5.15	6.33 6.88 7.46 8.17 9.09 9.97 10.44 11.10	5.37 5.75 6.26 6.79 7.43 7.98 8.34 8.54	4.88 5.31 5.77 6.37 7.02 7.30 7.71 7.88	5.25 5.61 6.14 6.73 7.42 7.90 8.25 8.54	5.14 5.55 6.06 6.65 7.38 7.76 8.14 8.33	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	4.91 5.29 5.73 6.27 6.82 7.22 7.61 7.73	4.52 4.89 5.38 6.12 6.60 7.09 7.29 7.37	4.45 4.86 5.37 5.82 6.25 6.70 6.90 7.02	3.50 3.74 4.24 4.53 4.91 5.12 5.23 5.40
/OMEN Weekly ex 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	arnings 122.3 124.9 135.5 150.5 164.3 184.1 182.5 195.2	169.6 186.2 203.5 226.0 255.4 275.3 291.1 303.7	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	133.1 145.0 155.2 170.7 188.0 198.8 206.0 217.9	137.0 148.7 164.9 180.3 197.8 211.6 220.2 230.1	137.2 148.8 159.3 178.4 193.4 209.6 227.1 227.8	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	105.7 118.2 128.4 142.4 155.0 163.9 169.0 174.6
Hours wo 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	40.1 39.6 39.8 40.0 40.9 39.9 40.6 40.6	37.6 37.7 37.7 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.7	38.6 38.6 38.5 38.7 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5	38.8 38.9 39.1 38.9 38.2 38.5 38.4 38.8	39.6 39.8 39.8 39.7 39.1 39.2 39.4 39.7	39.3 39.5 39.5 39.3 38.8 39.0 39.0 39.3	39.4 39.6 39.8 39.9 39.9 40.0 39.8 40.1	37.6 37.7 37.8 37.8 37.6 37.6 37.8 37.6	38.9 39.1 39.1 39.1 38.9 39.0 39.0 39.2	37.6 37.4 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.5 37.9	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
Hourly ea 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	3.05 3.13 3.40 3.75 4.03 4.43 4.40 4.77	4.51 4.93 5.40 5.96 6.76 7.26 7.70 8.12	3.68 4.00 4.52 4.92 5.50 5.92 6.33 6.43	3.35 3.57 4.00 4.39 4.92 5.27 5.45 5.60	3.35 3.63 3.90 4.25 4.76 5.06 5.23 5.47	3.47 3.75 4.15 4.54 5.07 5.41 5.62 5.84	3.47 3.72 4.00 4.46 4.84 5.22 5.64 5.65	4.09 4.53 4.97 5.54 5.99 6.32 6.95 7.50	3.25 3.51 3.84 4.30 4.71 5.02 5.41 5.54	3.46 3.93 4.41 4.70 5.16 5.41 5.75 6.00	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
Weekly et 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	248.1 271.1 295.0 326.8 363.2 391.4 403.3 426.9	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	194.1 212.6 236.3 268.5 285.7 305.5 310.2 318.6	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
Hours wo 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	rked 43.9 45.4 45.4 46.0 46.2 45.5 45.2 45.7	40.5 40.6 40.8 41.1 41.1 40.9 40.3 40.4	42.2 42.3 42.4 42.2 41.4 41.5 41.4 41.6	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	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	41.2 40.8 40.9 40.7 40.5 40.7 40.5 40.9
Hourly ea 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	rnings 3.13 3.41 3.61 4.01 4.35 4.69 4.91 5.11	6.08 6.61 7.15 7.84 8.72 9.51 9.93 10.52	5.08 5.43 5.96 6.45 7.06 7.60 7.95 8.13	4.70 5.11 5.57 6.15 6.77 7.06 7.44 7.60	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	4.57 4.90 5.24 5.74 6.29 6.74 7.22 7.17	5.47 5.92 6.43 6.96 7.48 7.94 8.39 8.97	4.41 4.75 5.14 5.66 6.15 6.54 6.93 7.06	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

EARNINGS AND HOURS
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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommuni cations	Transport and	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 42.1 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	36.8 36.9 36.7 36.7 36.5 36.5 36.5	38.8 38.8 39.5 39.5 39.7 39.5 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 42.5	40.9 40.9 41.0 40.9 40.6 40.6 40.5 40.8	41.9 42.1 42.3 42.2 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	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	38.7 39.0 39.0 38.7 38.8 39.0 38.9 39.9	36.3 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.2 36.3 36.3	36.7 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.8 37.0 37.2	36.4 36.6 36.6 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 35.4 35.6	36.5 36.6 36.5 36.5 36.3 36.3 36.4 36.5	39.0 39.2 39.1 39.1 38.8 38.9 38.9 39.1	37.0 37.1 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 37.6
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	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	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 36.1 36.0 35.7 35.7 35.9 36.1	37.8 37.8 37.8 37.7 37.4 37.4 37.5	42.0 42.3 42.5 42.4 41.3 41.5 41.7	39.3 39.3 39.2 39.0 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 6.26	4.57 4.86 5.20 5.65 6.19 6.61 7.00 7.07	5.21 5.59 6.06 6.43 7.10 7.69 8.05 8.40	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 10.88	6.13 6.93 7.56 8.42 8.98 9.44 9.73 9.93	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 8.64	5.04 5.70 6.44 7.00 7.90 8.70 8.91 9.10	4.93 5.45 6.05 6.60 7.38 8.01 8.35 8.52	4.74 5.09 5.55 6.09 6.69 7.09 7.45 7.62	4.90 5.40 5.95 6.51 7.15 7.67 8.02 8.21	4.85 5.29 5.81 6.37 7.00 7.50 7.84 8.03

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole econor	my	
SIC 1992 1990=100		,	Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier	
	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1986 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	71.8 75.1 76.0 78.3 82.3 85.5 87.5 89.8 93.7 100.0 105.7 106.3 106.3	8.1 4.6 1.2 3.0 5.1 4.0 2.3 2.6 4.4 6.7 5.7 .8	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	58.4 61.5 63.6 67.4 71.0 74.2 77.7 83.1 91.0 100.0 107.9 113.2 113.2 112.8	9.5 5.2 3.5 6.0 5.3 4.4 4.8 6.9 9.6 9.9 7.9 4.9	
	1990 Q3 Q4	100.9 102.8	6.6 7.3				101.5 103.2	10.2 9.2	
	1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104.2 106.5 106.0 106.2	6.8 7.8 5.1 3.2				104.9 106.9 109.3 110.7	8.8 8.1 7.7 7.3	
	1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	106.9 106.6 106.8 105.9	2.6 .1 .7 2				112.6 113.7 113.0 113.3	7.3 6.4 3.4 2.4	
	1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104.8 106.1 107.1 107.2	-1.9 5 .3 1.3				113.3 113.2 112.9 113.4	.6 5 1 .1	
	1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	106.4 106.0 105.8 107.0	1.6 1 -1.2 3		::		113.7 112.2 112.3 112.9	.4 9 5 4	
	1995 Q1 Q2	108.6 109.1	2.0 3.0	- ::	:: 1		114.0 112.9	.3 .7	
	1993 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	107.4 106.8 108.2 107.6 105.8	3 .1 2.4 .9 .5						
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.3 106.0 107.1 106.1 105.4 106.4 105.7 105.8 106.0 106.3 106.5	.6 2.3 1.8 .7 .5 -1.4 -1.2 -1.6 7 -1.8 -1.1 2.1						
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul <b>Aug</b>	108.6 108.8 108.5 109.0 108.9 109.4 110.2 109.5	2.1 2.6 1.3 2.7 3.3 2.9 4.3 3.5						
hree months ending:	1993 Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	107.4 107.1 107.5 107.5 107.2	1.0 .3 .7 1.1 1.3						
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.6 106.0 106.4 106.2 106.0 105.8 106.0 105.8 106.0 106.3	.7 1.1 1.6 1.6 1.0 1 7 -1.4 -1.2 -1.3 -1.2						
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul <b>Aug</b>	107.7 108.5 108.6 108.7 108.8 109.1 109.5 109.7	1.1 2.3 2.0 2.2 2.4 3.0 3.5 3.6						

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.

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

	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 averages 1986 1987 1988 1988 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	71.8 77.5 84.1 91.4 100.0 108.2 115.4 120.5 126.2	88 90 91 96 100 105 110 112 115	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 95.7 100.0 104.6 108.7 111.6 114.3	84.6 87.8 91.9 95.1 100.0 106.6 114.2 120.4 123.9	54 59 70 84 100 117 133 147 166	82 86 90 95 100 105 110	77.8 82.9 87.9 93.2 100.0 109.8 115.7 120.0 124.0	84.6 85.8 89.8 94.9 100.0 103.5 104.6 104.7 106.8	94.0 95.0 95.0 97.0 100.0 104.0 108.0 112.0	74.8 80.5 85.7 92.0 100.0 108.2 116.5 124.4 130.0	72.3 77.0 83.1 91.4 100.0 105.5 110.3 113.9 118.6	89.0 91.0 94.0 96.0 100.0 103.0 106.0 111.0
Quarterly average 993 Q2 Q3 Q4	ges 120.1 121.4 122.4	112.0 113.0 115.0	110.5 110.1 110.8	110.5 111.1 112.1	110.8 111.8 112.5	121.2 121.7 122.0	144.0 148.0 155.0	114.0 115.0 117.0	119.8 120.6 121.0	108.0 105.0 105.1	112.0 112.0 113.0	123.4 125.4 126.9	114.1 113.8 115.1	108.0 109.0 110.0
994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	124.0 125.4 126.8 128.8	112.0 115.0 115.0 117.0	112.9 112.4 111.4 113.0	112.1 114.5 113.0 113.3	112.9 113.6 114.3 115.0	122.6 123.1 124.9 124.9	159.0 162.0 168.0 174.0	116.0 117.0 117.0	123.3 123.9 124.3 124.6	106.6 109.7 104.1 108.3	114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0	128.1 129.4 130.3 131.8	116.4 118.7 118.7 120.5	111. 111. 111. 112.
995 Q1 Q2	130.2 131.3	::	113.4 113.5	::	115.3 116.3	125.2 126.3	179.0		126.4 126.7	110.8 112.5	115.0	133.4	121.2 123.4	113. 114.
Monthly 993 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	120.2 120.6 121.1 121.3 121.8 122.0 122.5 122.6	112.0  113.0 	109.8 109.8 109.8 109.8 110.7 110.7 110.6 111.2	110.5 111.6 113.2 109.6 110.8 111.0 111.0	111.8 111.8  112.5	121.7  122.0		114.0  115.0 	118.3 120.3 120.5 120.5 120.8 121.0 121.0 121.0	105.6 113.1 102.1 103.7 105.7 105.2 106.4 103.0	112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 113.0 113.0		114.7 112.7 115.1 112.4 113.6 113.8 113.8 115.3	108. 108. 108. 109. 109. 110.
994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	123.6 123.7 124.6 124.9 125.9 126.2 126.9 127.3 128.0 128.0 129.8	112.0  115.0 	112.1 113.0 113.5 112.6 112.1 112.5 111.8 110.6 111.8 112.1 113.0 113.8	112.1 112.9 113.7 114.5  113.0	113.6  114.3 	124.9		116.0  117.0 	123.0 123.4 123.6 123.8 124.0 124.2 124.3 124.3 124.5 124.6	106.9 107.2 107.3 106.8 115.1 98.6 104.9 109.3 109.8	114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0		115.7 115.1 116.2 118.1 119.7 117.7 120.1 117.3 118.7 120.0 119.9	111 111 111 111 111 112 112
Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	129.5 130.6 130.5 131.2 131.1 131.6 132.4 132.2		113.5 113.6 113.2 113.4 113.5 113.5		115.3	125.2			126.4 126.4 126.5 126.6 126.7 128.5	110.6 110.9 111.1 110.5 116.0	115.0 115.0 115.0 115.0 115.0 115.0		121.1 121.2 121.4 124.4 122.2 123.7	110 1110 1110 1110 1110 1110
Increases on a Annual average 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	year earlier es 8 9 9 9 9 8 7 7 5	21655523	3 4 5 5 5 5 3 2 2	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 6	7 6 6 7 10 5 4 3	1 5 6 5 4 1 0 2	1 0 2 3 4 4 4 4 2	8 6 7 9 8 8 7 5	7 8 10 9 6 5 3	
Quarterly avera	5 4 4	2 3 2	2 2 1	2 2 3	3 3 3	5 5 5	10 10 12	3 6 6	3 4 4	1 1 1	3 3 4	7 7 6	3 3 3	
1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4 4 4 5	2 3 2 2	1 2 1 2	3 4 2 1	3 3 2 2	5 2 3 2	12 13 14 12	4 3 2	4 3 3 3	1 2 -1 3	4 2 2 1	6 5 4 4	3 4 4 5	
1995 Q1 Q2	5 5		0 1		2 2	2 3	13	::	3 2	4 3	1	4	4 4	
Monthly 1993 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	55 55 44 54 44 44	2  3 	2 2 3 2 2 2 1	2 2 2 2 3 3 3	2  3	5  5		3  6  6	3 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 -1 -1 2 2 1 2 -1	3 3 3 3 4 4 4		3 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3	
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	555544455555	 2  3  2	1 1 3 1 2 2 2 1 1	3 3 4 4 4 4	2  2  2  2	5  5  3  2		4  3  2	4 4 4 5 5 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	6 2 3 2 1 2 -3 1 3 4 3	4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1		3 4 4 4 4 4 4 5 5	
Nov Dec 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	56 5655455	2	2 2 1 1 0 0 1 1	2	2 2	2  3			3 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3	3 4 3 4 3 1 6 0	0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		5 5 4 5 2 5	

Wages and salaries on a weekly basis (all employees).
 Seasonally adjusted.
 Males only.
 Hourly wage rates.
 Monthly earnings.

6 Including mining.
7 Including mining and transport.
8 Hourly rates.
9 All industries.
10 Production workers.

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators

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

		All items				All items except se	asonal foods	
		Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage cha	ange over		Index	Percentage cha	ange over
		oun 10 1307=100	1 month	6 months	12 months	—— Jan 13 1987=100	1 month	6 months
1994	Sep Oct	145.0 145.2	0.2 0.1	1.8	2.2	145.7	0.3	1.7
	Nov Dec	145.3 146.0	0.1 0.5	0.4 0.9	2.4 2.6 2.9	145.9 146.0 146.6	0.1 0.1 0.4	0.7 0.6 0.9
1995	Jan Feb	146.0 146.9	0.0 0.6	1.4 1.5	3.3 3.4	146.5	-0.1	1.3
	Mar Apr	147.5 149.0	0.4 1.0	1.7	3.5	147.3 148.0	0.5 0.5	1.4 1.6
	May	149.6	0.4	2.6 3.0	3.3 3.4	149.4 150.0	0.9 0.4	2.4 2.7
	Jun Jul	149.8 149.1	0.1 -0.5	2.6 2.1	3.5 3.5	150.4 149.9	0.3 -0.3	2.6 2.3
	Aug Sep	149.9 <b>150.6</b>	0.5 <b>0.5</b>	2.0 <b>2.1</b>	3.6 <b>3.9</b>	150.3 <b>151.0</b>	0.3 <b>0.5</b>	2.0 <b>2.0</b>

Seasonal Food
A small decrease of 0.2 per cent compares with a sharp fall last September of -3.6 per cent.
There was a steep rise in the price of fresh vegetables from August to September in contrast to the decreases of a year ago.
Potato prices fell less sharply than last year.
The fall in the price of fresh fruit was similar to last September.

Non-seasonal Food
An increase of 0.4 per cent from August to September contrasts with a decrease a year ago of 0.4 per cent.
Soft drinks prices were up in contrast to falls last year.
Prices for processed vegetables and other food products also rose in contrast to reductions last September.

September.

Decreases in beef prices were not as steep as 12 months ago and steady prices for poultry contrasted with heavy discounting this lime last year.

### September: Clothing and forotwear A monthly increase of 3.9 per cent compares with a smaller rise of 3.0 per cent last September. Following smaller initial recoveries and extended sale offers in August all categories experienced sharper recoveries in September than last year. Personal goods and services An unoward effect from the personal articles section due to steeper price recoveries and increases this year than last, particularly for leather goods, jewellery and spectacles. More price rises and fewer offers across a range of chemists' goods than 12 months ago. **RETAIL PRICES** Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for September 12

Small rise in house prices between August and September. Little change in mortgage interest rates (the recent rate decreases affected only new borrowers in September). **Household goods**A increase on the month to September of 1.0 per cent compares with a rise of 0.5 per cent last year.

Sharp recoveries and increases in the prices of electrical appliances compares with little movement a year ago.

Price recoveries and increases for furniture and soft furnishings were steeper than last

	Index Jan 1987=100	Percentage ch	ange over	Index		Percentage cha	ange over
	Dail 1907=100	1 month	12 months	— Jan 1	1987=100	1 month	12 months
LL ITEMS	150.6	0.5	3.9	Tobacco	180.1	0.0	6.9
and and and the				Cigarettes	181.5		7
ood and catering	145.9	0.3	5.3	Tobacco	170.1		6
cohol and tobacco	170.3	0.2	4.9				
ousing and household expendit	ure 152.4	0.3	4.7	Housing	169.1	0.2	7.5
rsonal expenditure	135.5	2.5	1.3	Rent	203.0	0.2	
evel and leisure	149.3	0.1	2.1	Mortgage interest payments			6
	140.0	0.1	2.1		181.1		19
onsumer durables	117.5	2.3	10	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)[3]	100.3		
risumer durables	117.5	2.3	1.0	Community charge and rates/council			5
				Water and other payments	234.8		5
asonal food	132.0	-0.2	13.4	Repairs and maintenance charges	156.1		3
od excluding seasonal	140.1	0.4	4.4	Do-it yourself materials	147.3		2
items excluding seasonal food	151.0	0.5	3.6	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	197.2		0
items excluding food	152.8	0.5	3.5	Dwelling insurance a ground ferit	151.2		U
3		0.0	0.0	Fuel and Light	4047		
her indices				ruei and Light	134.7	0.2	0.4
items excluding:				Coal and solid fuels	126.5		0
				Electricity	147.7		-1
ortgage interest payments(RPIX		0.4	3.1	Gas	124.4		2
using	146.7	0.5	3.1	Oil and other fuels	113.5		ō
ortgage interest payments and				3.1 4.14 54.10 140.10	110.0		U
indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	145.9	0.5	2.6	Household goods	134.9	1.0	4.0
ortgage interest payments and		0.0	2.0			1.0	4.6
council tax	149.6	0.5	2.4	Furniture	135.1		4
	149.6	0.5	3.1	Furnishings	133.4		5
ortgage interest payments and				Electrical appliances	110.1		2
depreciation[2]	149.4	0.5	3.2	Other household equipment	135.4		0
				Household consumables	156.9		8
od	139.1	0.3	5.7	Pet care	136.7		4
Bread	137.4		1	1 ot ouro	150.7		4
Cereals	141.9		3	Household comiese	4400		
Biscuits and cakes	146.1		3	Household services	140.9	0.1	-1.1
Beef	140.1			Postage	146.3		0
	134.0		3	Telephones, telemessages, etc	108.0		-5
Lamb	123.5		1	Domestic services	169.7		4
of which, home-killed lamb	132.6		9	Fees and subscriptions	158.3		-1
Pork	130.1		8		10010		
Bacon	139.8		4	Clothing and footwear	122.6	3.9	0.0
Poultry	109.6		3	Men's outerwear	122.0	3.9	0.3
Other meat	127.4		4				0
Fish	123.8		4	Women's outerwear	109.5		-1
			2	Children's outerwear	119.8		-1
of which, fresh fish	124.7		-4	Other clothing	146.4		3
Butter	158.6		18	Footwear	127.5		1
Oil and fats	133.8		3				
Cheese	155.2		8	Personal goods and services	160.0	0.6	3.1
Eggs	135.6		5	Personal articles	119.6	0.0	3.1
Milk fresh	150.6		4	Chemists goods			-3 5
Milk products	148.1		8		166.1		5
Tea	145.3			Personal services	201.8		6
			-1				
Coffee and other hot drinks	124.5		7	Motoring expenditure	153.0	-0.3	1.7
Soft drinks	165.9		7	Purchase of motor vehicles	134.9		
Sugar and preserves	152.6		8	Maintenance of motor vehicles	171.2		3
Sweets and chocolates	138.2		3	Petrol and oil	156.1		3 3 3
Potatoes	175.3		17	Vehicles tax and insurance			3
of which, unprocessed potato	es 203.8		19	VOLICIOS IAX ANU INSUIANCE	192.6		-2
Vegetables	124.9			F		THE PARTY OF THE P	
			16	Fares and other travel costs	160.0	-0.1	2.6
of which, other fresh vegetab			20	Rail fares	177.1		4
Fruit	129.3		11	Bus and coach fares	171.3		3
of which, fresh fruit	127.6		12	Other travel costs	142.3		1
Other foods	140.3		4				
				Leisure goods	121.8	0.2	0.5
ering	170.4	0.4	4.3			0.2	0.5
Restaurant meals	168.1	0.4		Audio-visual equipment	72.3		-4
Contoon moole			4	Tapes and discs	115.3		0
Canteen meals	183.0		7	Toys, photographic and sport goods	120.1		-1
Take-aways and snacks	168.4		3	Books and newspapers	167.8		5
				Gardening products	141.6		1
pholic drink	166.0	0.2	3.9	Cardoning producto	141.0		
Beer	173.6		4	Leisure services	170.1	0.0	
on sales	178.1				170.1	0.8	3.8
			4	Television licences and rentals	121.7		3
off sales	145.0		3	Entertainment and other recreation	206.5		5
Wines and spirits	155.6		3	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	107.6		4
on sales	169.8		5	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	103.7		2
off sales	146.7		2		100.7		6

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.

11 The taxes excluded are countil tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.

12 This series has been constructed using the index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments proir to February 1995.

13 Depreciation was introduced into the RPI, within the housing component, with effect from February 1995.

#### RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on September 12 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.

Average prices on September 12 1995

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets.

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

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine Soft 500g tub Low fat spread, 250g	324 330	51 49	38- 85 42- 53
Beef: home-killed, per lb Best beef mince Topside Brisket (without bone)	670 626 586	160 292 211	126- 220 263- 329 176- 238	Cheese Cheddar type, per lb	332	209	159- 259
Rump steak * Stewing steak	660 631	398 202	349- 469 134- 279	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	301 263	142 116	95- 170 96- 145
Lamb: home-killed, per lb	050	004	040 000				
Loin (with bone)	656 626	334 153	249- 399 99- 229	Milk	070	00	27- 31
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	577	237	159- 349	Pasteurised, per pint	370	36	27- 31
				Tea			
Lamb: imported (frozen), per	lb out	100	169- 226	Loose, per 125g	316	63	46- 72
Loin (with bone) Leg (with bone)	246 246	199 171	143- 187	Tea bags, per 250g	337	131	94- 156
Leg (with bolie)	2.0			Coffee			
Pork: home-killed, per lb			440 400	Pure, instant, per 100g	337	193	185- 227
Leg (foot off)	530	153	119- 192 160- 209	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	312	209	149- 283
Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	659 568	187 134	99- 179	0			
Snoulder (with borle)	300	104		Sugar Granulated, per kg	342	71	65- 79
Bacon, per Ib				Citationated, per ng			
Streaky *	488	140	99- 195	Fresh vegetables			
Gammon *	512	231	178- 275 159- 328	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	525	31	16- 45
Back, Danish	455 459	255 226	180- 290	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	653	19 44	15- 27 35- 65
Back, home produced	459	220	100-230	Tomatoes, per lb	735 696	44	28- 69
Ham				Cabbage, hearted, per lb Cauliflower, each	719	78	59- 89
Ham (not shoulder), per 402	z 540	77	59- 99	Brussels sprouts, per lb	166	73	44- 99
				Carrots, per lb	735	27	18- 32
Sausages, per lb	553	121	98- 149	Onions, per lb	734 730	36 37	22- 49 30- 41
Pork	553	121	30- 143	Mushrooms, per 4oz Cucumber, each	730	35	45- 65
Canned meats				Lettuce - iceberg, each	730	71	55- 79
Corned beef, 12oz can	331	99	75- 119				
0111				Fresh fruit		45	38- 49
Chicken: roasting, oven read Frozen	y, per ib 282	71	54- 81	Apples, cooking, per lb	715 709	45 49	38- 49
Fresh or chilled	675	93	75- 106	Apples, dessert, per lb Pears, dessert, per lb	713	52	40- 59
Trestroi crimed	0.0			Oranges, each	717	52 22	15- 29
Fresh and smoked fish, per II	b			Bananas, per lb	729	42	36- 49
Cod fillets	570	249	176- 324	Grapes, per lb	685	92	49- 129
Rainbow trout	531	204	129- 248				
Canned fish							
Red salmon, half size can	331	133	105- 159	Items other than food			
					000	440	100 174
Bread White loaf, sliced, 800g	360	53	35- 79	Draught lager, per pint	836 842	149 168	133- 174 152- 190
White loaf, sliced, 800g White loaf, unwrapped, 800		76	59- 87	Draught lager, per pint Whisky per nip	841	118	105- 135
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	332	50	37- 58	Gin, per nip	845	118	105- 135
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	349	77	59- 88	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,203	260	224- 275
				Coal, per 50kg	451	677	520- 840
Flour	317	58	45- 72	Smokeless fuel per 50kg	527	974	775-1190 57- 61
Self raising, per 1.5kg	317	30	40- 12	4-star petrol, per litre	662 647	59 53	51- 55
Butter				Derv per litre Unleaded petrol ord. per litre		53	51- 55
Home produced, per 250g	316	81	75- 87	Super unleaded petrol, per		58	56- 60
New Zealand, per 250g	303	77	72- 79	Super difference patrol, por			
Danish, per 250g	303	87	81- 93				

\* 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 Statistical Office. The RPI 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.

#### **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.

	ED KINGDOM ary 13, 1987 = 100	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food			Catering	Alcoholic
Janua	ary 13, 1967 = 100	ITEMS	except	except seasonal food +	except housing	except mortgage interest	ised industries*	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		drink
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Weights	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 856 858	974 975 977 976 976 978 979 980 978	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	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 47 45 45	76 78 83 77 77 77 80 78 76 77
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	Annual averages	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 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 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	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 Nov 16 Dec 14	141.8 141.6 141.9	144.1 144.0 144.3	142.7 142.5 142.8	139.6 139.3 139.7	141.7 141.4 141.8	Ξ	116.9 117.4 117.6	130.0 129.1 129.4	106.2 105.7 109.7	134.3 133.4 133.0	157.9 158.3 158.8	156.9 156.1 155.6
1994	Jan 18 Feb 15 Mar 15	141.3 142.1 142.5	143.5 144.3 144.7	142.1 142.9 143.2	139.3 140.2 140.6	141.3 142.2 142.6	Ξ	113.0 114.8 116.2	130.0 130.8 131.6	110.3 112.6 115.1	133.5 134.0 134.4	159.1 159.5 160.0	156.9 157.3 157.2
	Apr 19 May 17 Jun 14	144.2 144.7 144.7	146.5 146.9 147.0	144.9 145.2 145.3	141.6 142.1 142.1	143.9 144.5 144.4	Ξ	116.0 116.2 115.9	131.9 133.2 133.1	115.3 123.2 122.6	134.8 134.8 134.8	160.8 161.3 161.7	157.6 157.8 158.5
	Jul 19 Aug 16 Sep 13	144.0 144.7 145.0	146.2 147.0 147.6	144.6 145.3 145.7	141.2 142.0 142.3	143.7 144.4 144.7	Ξ	112.3 114.4 116.3	132.3 132.7 131.6	119.5 120.8 116.4	134.4 134.7 134.2	162.2 162.8 163.4	159.1 159.3 159.7
	Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13	145.2 145.3 146.0	147.8 147.9 148.5	145.9 146.0 146.6	142.1 142.2 142.9	144.5 144.6 145.3	Ξ	116.1 116.9 117.4	131.4 131.8 132.7	117.3 117.6 122.0	133.8 134.3 134.5	164.2 164.6 165.1	159.8 159.4 158.9
1995	Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	146.0 146.9 147.5	148.3 149.2 149.8	146.5 147.3 148.0	142.9 143.7 144.5	145.2 146.0 146.6	Ξ	113.2 114.8 116.2	134.1 135.0 135.9	126.3 128.5 130.0	135.3 135.9 136.7	165.7 166.4 167.1	161.3 162.4 163.1
	Apr 11 May 16 Jun 13	149.0 149.6 149.8	151.5 151.8 152.2	149.4 150.0 150.4	145.0 145.8 145.8	147.7 148.4 148.5	Ξ	116.5 117.2 116.9	135.8 138.1 137.0	130.3 135.6 125.2	136.4 138.2 139.0	167.8 168.5 168.8	163.2 164.1 164.8
	Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 12	149.1 149.9 <b>150.6</b>	151.6 152.1 <b>152.8</b>	149.9 150.3 <b>151.0</b>	145.0 145.9 <b>146.7</b>	147.7 148.6 <b>149.2</b>	=	113.4 114.9 <b>117.5</b>	135.9 138.7 <b>139.1</b>	116.9 132.2 <b>132.0</b>	139.3 139.6 <b>140.1</b>	169.2 169.8 <b>170.4</b>	165.6 165.6 <b>166.0</b>

<sup>+</sup> 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		
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	73 74 71 71 70 77 79 76 77	44 41 41 40 45 48 47 47	74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58	38 37 37 39 38 40 39 37 39	127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125	22 23 23 21 20 20 21 20 21 20	47 50 47 48 48 47 46 48 46	30 29 29 30 30 32 62 71 66	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Weights
100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9 144.2 156.4 168.2	103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.6 151.0 156.0	99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2 131.7	102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0 128.4	101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9 142.0	101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8 120.4	101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9 153.3	103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9 138.7 144.7 149.7	101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4 155.4	101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5 121.8	101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7 162.5	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	Annual averages
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
159.5	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8	1993	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
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2		Jun 13
180.2 180.1	168.3 168.8	134.4 134.4	132.0 133.5	140.7 140.8	116.2 118.0	158.3 159.1	153.9 153.4 153.0	159.9 160.2	121.3 121.6 121.8	167.9 168.7		Jul 18 Aug 15 Sep 12

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

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

		All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
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	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	3.5	2.9	4.4	4.0	6.9	7.8	0.4	3.8	0.2	0.6	3.5	2.3	2.2	-0.7	2.9
	Jul 18	3.5	2.7	4.3	4.1	6.9	7.3	0.4	4.5	-1.1	0.2	3.9	2.6	2.8	0.5	3.3
	Aug 15	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	6.9	7.5	0.1	4.1	-1.1	-0.5	2.6	1.8	2.6	0.6	3.6
	Sep 12	<b>3.9</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	3.9	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	4.6	-1.1	<b>0.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	1.7	<b>2.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Note: See notes under table 6.3.

### 6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=	=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annu 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	al averages	    	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
Month 1994	hly Jul 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	146.3 147.0 147.6	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	163.4 164.8 165.8
	Apr May Jun	148.2 148.6 149.0	::	157.5 158.1 158.4	124.9 124.9 125.0	133.5 134.0 133.6	125.9 126.1 126.6	425.2 428.1 431.9	175.7 175.7 176.0	129.6 129.9 129.9	133.1	166.6 167.5 168.7
	Jul Aug	148.8 149.0	::	157.6 158.5	125.7 126.0	133.2 133.4	126.5 125.2	421.8 422.1	176.0 176.4	129.6 130.3	133.8	168.8 169.4
	ases on a year ea al averages	rlier										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 6.5 6.2 5.2 4.4 4.0
Month 1994	Jul 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 3.3	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 4.7
	Apr May Jun	3.3 3.2 3.4		3.3 3.4 3.5	1.7 1.4 1.3	2.4 2.4 2.1	2.3 2.2 2.4	9.9 9.8 9.7	5.2 5.0 5.1	1.6 1.6 1.6	2.8	5.0 5.1 5.6
	Jul Aug	3.2 3.1	1.3	3.5 3.6	1.2 1.3	1.8 1.6	2.3 1.5	8.9 8.7	4.7 4.3	1.5 2.0	2.5	5.4 5.6

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

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 6.8
Selected countries

1985=10	Canada	Japan	United States	Switzerland	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Austria	Portugal	Netherlands	Luxembourg
Annual averages 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	108.7 113.1 118.7 124.4 131.4 135.8 136.1	100.7 101.4 103.7 106.9 110.4 112.3 113.8 114.6	105.7 110.0 115.3 121.5 126.6 130.5 134.3 137.8	102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 119.8 124.6 128.7 129.8	116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 140.0 143.3 146.5 148.6	108.6 114.9 122.3 135.1 147.8 151.1 158.2 161.6	107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 132.8 136.7 139.7 141.2	103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 115.1 119.7 124.0 127.7	122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 189.6 206.7 220.0 231.5	99.8 100.7 101.7 104.3 108.4 111.7 114.6 117.8	100.2 101.7 105.1 109.0 112.4 115.9 120.1 122.7
1994 Jul	136.1	113.9	138.0	129.5	148.8	161.6	141.9	128.8	231.9	117.7	122.8
Aug	136.2	114.4	138.6	130.0	148.8	161.6	142.1	129.6	232.2	118.2	123.0
Sep	136.3	114.8	139.9	130.1	149.5	163.1	142.4	128.6	232.7	119.2	123.4
Oct	136.1	115.3	139.0	130.0	149.7	163.3	142.5	128.2	233.6	119.3	123.6
Nov	136.8	115.0	139.2	129.9	149.8	163.1	142.1	128.1	234.0	119.0	123.9
Dec	137.0	114.7	139.2	129.9	149.7	162.9	142.0	128.1	234.7	118.5	124.1
1995 Jan	137.6	114.7	139.8	130.8	150.5	163.5	141.9	129.1	237.5	118.8	124.5
Feb	138.2	114.2	140.3	132.0	151.0	164.1	142.4	129.7	239.2	119.4	124.7
Mar	138.5	114.1	140.8	132.0	151.9	164.8	142.4	130.1	240.4	120.0	124.8
Apr	138.9	114.6	141.3	132.2	152.0	165.9	142.5	130.2	241.3	120.2	124.8
May	139.2	114.9	141.5	132.0	152.2	166.1	142.6	130.2	241.1	120.0	125.0
Jun	139.2	144.8	141.8	132.2	152.6	165.9	143.1	130.7	240.4	119.8	125.1
Jul	139.5	114.0	141.8	132.1	152.5	166.7	143.0	131.6	240.4	119.8	125.2
Aug	139.3	114.1	142.2	132.5	152.2	165.5	142.6	132.3	241.6	120.0	125.1
creases on a year earlie Annual averages	Inc										Per cent
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	4.4 4.0 5.0 4.8 5.6 1.5 1.8	0.1 .7 2.3 3.1 3.3 1.7 1.3	3.7 4.1 4.8 5.4 4.2 3.1 2.9 2.6	1.4 2.0 3.1 5.4 5.8 4.0 3.3	8.7 6.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.4 2.2 1.4	4.2 5.8 6.4 10.5 9.4 2.2 4.7 2.1	3.4 5.1 6.6 6.1 4.3 2.9 2.2	1.4 1.9 2.6 3.2 3.4 4.0 3.6 3.0	9.4 9.6 12.8 13.2 10.9 9.0 6.4 5.2	-0.4 .9 1.0 2.6 3.9 3.0 2.6 2.8	-0.1 1.5 3.3 3.7 3.1 3.1 3.6 2.2
Monthly 1994 Jul Aug Sep	.2 .2 .2	2 .0 .2	2.8 2.9 3.0	.7 .5 .7	1.4 1.6 1.7	2.9 2.7 2.7	1.6 1.9 1.9	2.8 3.2 3.1	5.1 4.8 4.7	2.8 2.6 2.7	2.2 2.0 2.2
Oct	2	.8	2.6	.5	1.7	2.5	1.8	2.9	4.6	2.8	2.1
Nov	1	1.0	2.7	.5	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.8	4.0	2.5	2.0
Dec	.2	.7	2.7	.4	1.9	2.6	1.6	2.6	4.0	2.6	2.0
1995 Jan	.6	.6	2.8	1.0	2.6	2.9	1.8	2.6	4.4	2.5	2.3
Feb	1.8	.2	2.9	1.5	2.6	2.9	1.8	2.4	4.6	2.4	2.2
Mar	2.2	4	2.9	1.5	2.7	3.0	1.6	2.4	4.8	2.3	2.3
Apr	2.5	2	3.1	1.7	2.7	3.3	1.5	2.6	4.6	2.3	2.2
May	2.9	.0	3.2	2.0	2.7	3.2	1.5	2.4	4.3	2.1	2.2
Jun	2.7	.3	3.0	2.1	2.7	3.0	1.0	2.6	3.8	2.2	2.3
Jul	2.5	.1	2.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	.8	2.2	3.7	1.8	1.9
Aug	2.3	3	2.6		2.2	2.7	.5	2.1	4.1	1.5	1.8

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

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

1990=	100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annua 1993 1994	al averages	113.4 116.8	113.6 117.0	116.1 118.8	108.2 110.5	104.5 106.3	111.0 113.9	158.4 173.9	117.4 122.9	107.5 109.2	107.9 111.2	116.7 121.4
Month	ly											
1994	Aug Sep	117.1 117.4	117.3 117.6	119.1 119.4	111.4 111.2	106.7 106.8	114.2 114.2	171.7 178.0	123.8 124.0	109.2 109.5	111.8	121.7 122.1
	Oct Nov Dec	117.6 117.7 118.0	117.8 117.9 118.2	119.2 119.3 119.9	110.9 110.9 110.9	107.0 107.2 107.2	114.2 114.3 114.5	181.0 182.0 184.2	124.3 124.5 125.1	109.8 109.8 109.7	111.9	122.7 123.2 123.7
995	Jan Feb Mar	118.4 119.0 119.5	118.7 119.2 119.8	119.9 120.6 121.2	111.4 111.7 111.5	107.2 107.8 108.2	115.1 115.4 115.5	183.1 182.0 187.7	126.4 126.9 127.8	110.0 110.4 110.7	112.7	124.0 125.0 125.8
	Apr May June	119.9P 120.2P 120.5P	120.2P 120.5P 120.7P	121.6 122.3 122.3	111.7 111.7 111.8	108.6 108.8 108.6	115.8 116.0 116.4	190.0 190.6P 192.5P	128.4 128.4 128.6	110.8 111.0 110.9	113.5	126.4 127.1 128.0
	July Aug Sep	120.2P 120.5P	120.5P 120.8P	121.6 122.4 123.1	112.4 112.7	108.0 108.2	116.3 116.0P	187.2P 187.3P	128.7 129.0	110.7 111.2	1,14.0	128.1 128.5
	ses on a year of averages	3.7 3.0	3.6 3.0	3.0 2.3	2.6 2.2	.8 1.7	3.6 2.6	14.5 10.9	4.6 4.7	2.2	2.0 2.9	Per cen 4.4 4.0
/onth	ly											
994	Aug Sep	2.9 2.9	3.0 2.9	2.1 1.8	2.3 2.3	2.1 1.8	2.6 2.6	10.7 11.7	4.8 4.5	1.6 1.5	2.6	3.8
	Oct Nov Dec	2.8 2.7 2.9	2.8 2.7 2.9	1.8 2.1 2.3	2.0 1.8 1.7	1.7 1.9 2.2	2.5 2.2 2.3	11.4 11.1 11.3	4.3 4.3 4.3	1.6 1.5 1.5	2.4	3.8 3.9 4.2
995	Jan Feb Mar	2.8 2.9 3.0	2.9 2.9 3.1	2.6 2.5 2.8	1.8 1.7 1.6	2.1 2.3 2.6	1.9 1.8 1.8	11.5 10.8 10.5	4.4 4.8 5.2	1.6 1.8 1.7	2.6	3.8 4.4 4.7
	Apr May June	3.0P 3.1P 3.1P	3.1P 3.2P 3.1P	2.4 2.6 2.6	1.6 1.3 1.1	2.4 2.4 2.0	1.8 1.8 2.1	10.3 10.2P 10.1P	5.2 5.0 5.1	1.6 1.6 1.6	2.4	5.0 5.1 5.6
	July Aug Sep	3.0P 2.9P	3.1P 3.0P	2.7 2.7 3.1	1.1	1.7 1.5	1.9 1.6P	9.3P 9.1P	4.8	1.4	2.0	5.4 5.6

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.

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

Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada	1990=100
109.1 111.2	107.5 109.8	128.7 135.9	110.6 113.4	112.2 113.9	110.4 113.0	107.5 109.1	110.3 112.9	105.9 106.3	109.5 109.6	Annual averages 1993 1994
										Monthly
111.5 111.8	110.0 111.0	135.9 136.2	115.3 114.0	114.5 114.7	112.8 114.2	109.3 109.9	113.5 113.9	106.2 106.5	109.8 109.8	Aug Sep
112.0 112.1 112.2	111.0 110.0 110.0	136.7 136.9 137.2	113.8 113.7 113.6	114.8 114.5 114.3	114.3 114.2 113.9	109.9 110.0 109.9	114.0 114.1 114.1	107.0 106.6 106.2	109.5 110.2 110.5	Oct Nov Dec
112.5 112.7 112.8	110.0 111.0 112.0	139.0 140.0 140.7	114.1 114.7 115.0	114.3 114.7 114.8	113.8 114.5 115.1	110.6 111.0 111.7	114.5 114.8 115.2	106.2 105.7 105.6	111.0 111.6 111.9	1995 Jan Feb Mar
112.7 112.9 113.0	112.0 112.0 111.0	141.2 141.1 140.7	115.0 115.0 115.5	114.9 114.9 115.2	115.8 116.0 115.8	111.7 111.9 112.2	115.7 115.9 116.1	106.0 106.3 106.2	112.5 112.7 112.7	Apr May June
113.1 113.0	110.0 110.0 111.0	140.7 141.4	116.3 117.0	115.1 114.9 115.0	115.6 115.6 116.9	112.1 111.9 112.4	115.9 116.1	105.3 105.5	113.0 112.7	July Aug Sep
Per cent 3.1 1.9	1.4 2.1	6.4 5.2	3.4 2.6	3.4 1.5	4.2 2.4	2.1 1.4	3.0 2.4	1.0	2.0 .2	ncreases on a year earlier Annual averages 1993 1994
										Monthly
1.7 2.0	1.9	4.8 4.7	2.9 2.6	2.1 1.9	2.6 2.6	1.8 1.8	2.8 2.8	4 1	.2	Aug Sep
1.9 1.7 1.6	2.8 1.9 1.9	4.5 4.0 4.0	2.6 2.5 2.2	1.7 1.6 1.4	2.2 2.3 2.2	1.7 1.9 1.9	2.5 2.4 2.5	.5 .8 .4	3 2 .2	Oct Nov Dec
1.9 1.9 2.0	1.9 1.8 1.8	4.4 4.5 4.8	2.1 1.9 1.9	1.6 1.5 1.4	2.6 2.6 2.6	2.9 2.8 2.8	2.7 2.8 2.8	.3 2 8	.7 2.4 2.6	1995 Jan Feb Mar
1.9 1.8 1.9	1.8 1.8 .9	4.6 4.3 3.8	2.0 1.9 2.3	1.2 1.2 .9	2.7 2.7 2.5	2.7 2.8 3.0	3.0 3.1 2.9	7 4 .0	3.0 3.6 3.2	Apr May June
1.6 1.4	.9 .0 .0	3.7 4.0	1.7 1.4	.7 .3 .3	2.4 2.5 2.3	2.5 2.4 2.3	2.6 2.3	3 7	3.0 2.7 	July Aug Sep

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen	t #	STOCKE - STOCK			ILO unemployed	Total	Economically	All aged 16 and
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++	unemployed	economically active	inactive	over
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1991	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,454 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 2,727 2,997 3,143 3,426 3,472 3,318	355 315 315 316 396 488 520 481 448 408		24,210 23,606 22,944 23,387 23,387 23,739 23,828 24,247 25,962 26,175 25,601	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	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
ipr 1992 um 1992 ut 1992 ut 1992/3 pr 1993 um 1993 ut 1993 uf 1993 uf 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994/5 pr 1995 um 1995 pr 1995	21,520 21,615 21,480 21,259 21,313 21,507 21,441 21,498 21,415 21,632 21,550 21,675 22,034	3,147 3,151 3,108 3,038 3,108 3,115 3,164 3,165 3,216 3,224 3,289 3,259 3,269 3,247	364 335 350 331 341 312 330 329 222 280 296 283 273 273 238	176 175 176 152 145 151 140 135 140 138 142 128 133 125	25,206 25,276 25,114 24,799 24,907 25,085 25,075 24,928 25,093 25,341 25,359 25,221 25,350 25,644	2,684 2,846 2,847 2,967 2,949 2,942 2,790 2,656 2,734 2,734 2,376 2,376 2,479	27,890 28,122 27,962 27,767 27,756 28,027 27,916 27,718 28,075 27,750 28,075 27,876 27,656 27,656 27,726 28,123	16,269 16,054 16,228 16,437 16,461 16,203 16,330 16,544 16,528 16,218 16,446 16,695 16,685	44,159 44,176 44,190 44,203 44,217 44,230 44,246 44,262 44,277 44,293 44,352 44,352 44,381 44,410
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Per cent	359 1.7	-21 -0.7	-35 -12.9		294 1.2	103 4.3	397 1.4	-367 -2.2	29 0.1
Pr 1979 pr 1979 pr 1981 pr 1983 pr 1984 pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1990	13,302 12,348 11,601 11,537 11,537 11,572 11,491 11,403 11,728 11,866 11,943	1,442 1,745 1,751 1,978 1,978 2,029 2,047 2,235 2,358 2,608 2,628 2,512	212 195 195 252 268 313 327 303 289 248		14,743 14,093 13,565 13,710 13,853 13,853 13,856 13,951 14,413 14,777 14,860 14,407	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	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	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 20,687 20,748 20,886 20,980 21,065 21,133 21,168
pr 1992 um 1992 ut 1992 /in 1992/3 pr 1993 um 1993 ut 1993 /in 1993/4 pr 1994 ut 1994 ut 1994 uf 1994/5 pr 1995 pr 1995	11,320 11,415 11,261 11,098 11,112 11,261 11,191 11,109 11,108 11,364 11,324 11,243 11,341 11,557	2.370 2.389 2.338 2.311 2.316 2.332 2.367 2.367 2.407 2.407 2.452 2.458 2.471 2.448	239 223 224 209 210 211 218 220 211 186 195 197 177	54 554 555 46 41 47 42 37 47 49 44 41 40 44	13,982 14,061 13,878 13,665 13,691 13,850 13,818 13,731 13,833 14,025 14,044 13,931 14,028 14,202	1,804 1,888 1,889 2,003 1,924 1,941 1,856 1,856 1,855 1,616 1,616 1,550	15,786 15,949 15,771 15,669 15,615 15,791 15,581 15,581 15,588 15,837 15,684 15,547 15,579 15,810	5,563 5,434 5,624 5,739 5,805 5,641 5,777 5,882 5,688 5,832 5,990 5,990 5,980	21,169 21,382 21,382 21,407 21,420 21,432 21,448 21,464 21,479 21,516 21,537 21,559 21,580
hanges pr 95 - Sum 95 er cent	216 1.9	-22 -0.9	-24 -13.7		174 1.2	58 3.7	231 1.5	-210 -3.5	21 0.1
OMEN pr 1979 pr 1981 pr 1983 pr 1984 pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1990 pr 1990	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	143 120 120 144 128 175 193 178 159 160		9,467 9,512 9,379 9,678 9,678 9,886 10,023 10,296 10,672 11,186 11,315 11,194	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 10,435 X 10,418 X 10,816 X 10,933 11,066 11,205 11,457 11,650 12,016 12,016 12,094	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 22,186 22,315 22,398 22,543 22,620 22,680 22,713 22,735
or 1992 Jm 1992 Jt 1992 Jin 1992/3 Jin 1992/3 Jm 1993 Jm 1993 Jm 1993 Jm 1993 Jm 1994 Jm 1994 Jm 1994 Jm 1994 Jm 1995 Jm 1995 Jm 1995 Jm 1995	10,200 10,201 10,219 10,161 10,201 10,246 10,250 10,189 10,246 10,335 10,307 10,307 10,307	777 782 771 746 792 783 787 801 809 797 801 798	126 112 126 121 118 101 102 108 112 108 94 102 94 96 85	122 121 121 105 104 104 98 98 98 98 89 98 88 93 88	11,224 11,215 11,235 11,134 11,215 11,235 11,267 11,197 11,261 11,316 11,315 11,290 11,321 11,321	880 958 954 964 925 1,001 986 940 923 878 878 819 826 871	12.104 12.173 12.190 12.098 12.141 12.242 12.136 12.152 12.132 12.132 12.132 12.103 12.107 12.107	10,686 10,621 10,604 10,694 10,656 10,656 10,652 10,662 10,662 10,659 10,614 10,705 10,675 10,675	22,790 22,794 22,795 22,796 22,796 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,826 22,830
hanges or 95 - Sum 95	143-		-11 -11 3	-13 -13 7	120	45 5.5	166	-158 -1.5	

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 one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.

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GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen	t #				ILO unemployed	Total economically	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++	unemployed	active		
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	22,600 21,574 20,446 20,613 20,672 20,836 20,879 21,529 22,157 22,354 21,973	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,608 2,608 2,704 2,716 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 26,889 26,966 27,281 27,604 28,074 28,172 28,026	15,310 X 15,654 X 16,397 X 16,174 X 15,997 16,063 16,180 16,148 15,996 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 43,903
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995	21,582 21,470 21,434 21,394 21,395 21,362 21,394 21,437 21,554 21,687 21,687 21,887	3,136 3,145 3,095 3,098 3,109 3,150 3,191 3,206 3,219 3,276 3,285 3,285 3,244	355 353 343 327 332 329 323 325 313 297 289 280 262 262	176 175 176 152 145 151 140 135 140 138 142 128 133 125	25,248 25,143 25,047 24,958 24,949 24,952 25,087 25,136 25,208 25,292 25,381 25,406 25,513	2,745 2,790 2,861 2,936 2,910 2,887 2,855 2,759 2,717 2,679 2,530 2,404 2,432 2,414	27,994 27,993 27,908 27,895 27,859 27,863 27,863 27,863 27,863 27,887 27,823 27,785 27,888 27,888 27,927	16,165 16,243 16,282 16,308 16,358 16,383 16,416 16,424 16,406 16,500 16,567 16,567 16,483	44,159 44,176 44,190 44,203 44,217 44,230 44,246 44,262 44,277 44,293 44,352 44,352 44,352 44,361 44,410
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Per cent	141 0,6	-20 -0.6	:		107 0.4	-18 -0.7	89 0.3	-60 -0.4	29 0.1
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990	13,381 12,427 11,672 11,607 11,607 11,546 11,451 11,771 11,908 11,987	1,449 1,753 1,759 1,986 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 13,797 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 15,490 X 15,598 X 15,658 15,743 15,687 15,756 15,890 16,024 15,915	4,067 X 4,324 X 4,842 X 4,882 X 4,831 4,894 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 21,055 21,133 21,168
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 P	11,378 11,303 11,242 11,184 11,170 11,150 11,172 11,195 11,253 11,306 11,328 11,400 11,446	2,968 2,966 2,926 2,932 2,9314 2,928 2,955 2,984 2,445 2,470 2,470 2,471 2,471 2,448	234 230 221 208 218 218 215 220 206 193 192 189 171 162	54 54 55 46 41 47 42 37 49 44 41 40 44	14,033 13,953 13,845 13,770 13,742 13,785 13,836 13,884 13,917 14,011 14,036 14,082 14,099	1,829 1,859 1,921 1,972 1,949 1,912 1,819 1,790 1,783 1,667 1,584 1,574	15,862 15,812 15,766 15,742 15,691 15,655 15,669 15,655 15,674 15,700 15,679 15,620 15,656 15,671	5,507 5,570 5,629 5,665 5,729 5,778 5,779 5,809 5,805 5,795 5,837 5,917 5,909	21,369 21,382 21,395 21,407 21,420 21,432 21,448 21,464 21,479 21,495 21,516 21,537 21,559 21,550
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Per cent	46 0.4	-23 -0.9	-10 -5.6		17 0.1	:	15 0.1		21 0.1
WOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989	9,220 9,147 8,774 9,006 9,108 9,290 9,428 9,758 10,249 10,367 10,278	319 438 533 622 622 667 663 744 767 801 827 788	145 122 122 146 130 177 195 179 161		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 11,119 11,018 10,907 10,605 10,565 10,624	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,186 22,186 22,318 22,543 22,620 22,680 22,713 22,735
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Min 1994/5 Spr 1995 Spr 1995	10,204 10,167 10,191 10,213 10,205 10,212 10,222 10,241 10,250 10,302 10,389 10,359 10,344	768 780 769 752 783 781 795 807 806 806 807 793 796	121 122 121 118 118 114 111 107 105 108 104 97 91 91	122 121 121 105 104 104 98 98 98 98 98 88 98 88	11,215 11,190 11,203 11,188 11,206 11,209 11,223 11,251 11,251 11,251 11,281 11,344 11,344 11,324	916 931 939 965 962 975 971 941 928 866 820 858	12.131 12.121 12.142 12.153 12.188 12.184 12.191 12.179 12.187 12.144 12.164 12.164 12.182	10,659 10,672 10,665 10,643 10,643 10,629 10,614 10,607 10,619 10,611 10,665 10,650 10,651	22,790 22,794 22,795 22,795 22,796 22,797 22,788 22,788 22,788 22,788 22,814 22,826 22,814 22,826 22,830
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Per cent	95 0.9	:	:	-13 -13.7	90 0.8	-16 -1.8	74 0.6	-66 -0.6	

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 one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.

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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.

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.

NOVEMBER 1995 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

NOVEMBER 1995 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS S69

GREAT BRITAIN	All Full-time			All Part-time	n main job +		All persons v	vith second job #	
All - Seasonally adju	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990	18,395 18,525 18,513 18,642 19,264 20,037 20,213 19,667	13,050 13,107 13,035 13,055 13,429 13,857 13,852 13,438	5,346 5,417 5,487 5,587 6,230 6,330	4,851 4,952	558 564 567	4,292 4,388			
Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	18,642 19,264 20,037	13,055 13,429	5,587 5,837	4,851 4,952 5,231 5,231 5,399 5,541 5,606 5,627	643 710	4,292 4,388 4,475 4,589 4,8823 4,842			
	20,213 19,667	13,852 13,438	6,361 6,230	5,541 5,606 5,627	719 772 784	4,823 4,834 4.842			
pr 1992 pr 1993	19,343 18,973	13,051 12,737	6,292 6,236	5,898 5,971 5,983 6,060	978 1.004	4,920 4,967			
Aut 1993 Vin 1993/4	19,343 18,973 18,961 18,940 19,012	12,728 12,733 12,785	6,292 6,236 6,234 6,227 6,209 6,243	5,983 6,060 6,068	1,004 1,012 1,046 1,046	4,971 5,013			
Sum 1994 Aut 1994	19,009 19,069 19,173	12,800 12,826 12,911	6,209 6,243 6,262	6,118 6,129 6,116		5,036 5,042			
Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Jul 1993 Jul 1993 Vin 1993/4 Spr 1994 Jul 1994 Vin 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995	19,009 19,069 19,173 19,215 19,256 19,277	13,051 12,737 12,728 12,733 12,785 12,800 12,820 12,911 12,911 12,951	6,292 6,2334 6,2237 6,2207 6,2093 6,3032 6,302 6,302	6,068 6,118 6,129 6,116 6,160 6,146 6,227	1,100 1,122 1,126 1,143	4,920 4,967 4,971 5,013 55,036 55,047 5,037 5,084			
II - Not seasonally	adimated.								
pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1991	18,398 18,632 18,632 18,601 18,771 19,437 20,217 20,352 19,774	13,050 13,183 13,100 13,147 13,544 13,955 13,951 13,505	5,449 5,6294 5,6294 66,426 66,26	4,954 5,102 5,1212 5,4540 5,736 5,7817 5,821	637 667 697 791	4,317 4,435 4,515 4,662 4,773 4,899 4,913	698 778 813 834 960 1,054 1,073	377 397 407 390 451 472 508 501	321 381 406
pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1990	19,437 20,217 20,352	13,544 13,935	5,894 6,282	5,640 5,736	866 837 904	4,662 4,773 4,899	834 960 1,054	390 451 472	444 509 582 565 572
pr 1991 pr 1992	19,774	13,505	6,269	5,817	898	4,324		508 501	565 572
opr 1992 opr 1993 oum 1993 out 1993 vin 1993/4 opr 1994 oum 1994	19,267 18,897 19,103 19,010 18,933 19,211 19,243 19,078 19,163 19,415	12,988 12,674 12,838 12,778 12,678 12,737 12,937 12,936 12,805 12,884 13,058	6,279 6,2265 6,231 6,197 6,197 6,287 6,279 6,356	5,932 6,004 5,974 6,056 6,1452 6,121 6,137 6,133 6,220	990 1,016 1,0034 1,048 1,093	4,942 4,965 5,022 4,965 5,036 5,036 5,013 5,081	970 1,037 1,049	441 464 4622 5022 5031 5311 531	529 573 581 616 641 658 678 744 760
Vin 1993/4 pr 1994	18,876 18,933	12,678 12,737	6,197 6,197	6,056 6,046 6,152	1,034 1,048 1,093	5,022 4,997 5,058	1,133 1,082 1,142	502 467 501	631
Vin 1994 Vin 1994/5 pr 1995 um 1995 P	19,243 19,078	12,937 12,956 12,805	6,274 6,287 6,273	6,121 6,113 6,137		5,036 5,026 5,013	1,180 1,208	522 530	658 678
um 1995 P	19,163	12,884 13,058	6,279 6,356	6,183 6,220	1,088 1,124 1,142 1,139	5,041 5,081	970 1,037 1,049 1,133 1,082 1,142 1,180 1,208 1,184 1,280 1,291	536 531	744 760
mployees - Season or 1984 or 1985 or 1985 or 1986 or 1987 or 1988 or 1989 or 1990 or 1991	16,222 16,288	11,189 11,206	5,033 5,081	4,391 4,485	418 428	3,973 4,057			
pr 1988 pr 1988	16,238 16,168 16,647	11,104 10,965 11,211	5,134 5,203 5,436	4,598 4,711 4,882	442 486 560	3,973 4,057 4,156 4,225 4,322 4,454 4,462			
pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1991	17,165 17,307 16,865	11,189 11,206 11,104 10,965 11,211 11,370 11,401 11,074	5,033 5,081 5,134 5,203 5,436 5,795 5,795 5,791	4,391 4,485 4,598 4,711 4,882 4,992 5,108	418 428 442 486 560 538 586 620	4,454 4,462 4,488			
pr 1992 pr 1993	16,532 16,266	10,728 10,502		5,047 5,107					
um 1993 ut 1993 Vin 1993/4	16.532 16.2664 16.186 16.225 16.2279 16.349 16.445	10,728 10,502 10,463 10,460 10,481	5,751 5,726 5,744	5,143 5,202 5,206	648 667 685 709 711	4,399 4,440 4,459 4,493 4,495			
pr 1994 um 1994 ut 1994	16,236 16,279 16,349	10,499 10,513 10,557	5,737 5,767 5,761	5,234 5,268	727 737 738 748 756 790	4,508 4,531			
pr 1992 pr 1993 um 1993 ut 1993 in 1993/4 pr 1994 um 1994 ut 1994 jr 1995 pr 1995 um 1995 P	16,410 16,445 16,503	10,499 10,513 10,557 10,571 10,609 10,641	5,764 5,751 5,751 5,726 5,737 5,767 5,767 5,839 5,862	5,047 5,107 5,143 5,202 5,203	756 790 804	4,508 4,531 4,486 4,516 4,579 4,578			
mployees - Not sea pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1991	sonally adjusted	11.111					115	211	004
pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1987	16,153 16,112 16.050	11,111 11,136 11,041 10,908 11,159 11,320 11,349 11,018	4,966 5,017 5,017 5,142 5,377 5,738 5,851 5,740	4,378 4,477 4,594 4,711 4,886 4,998 5,117	426 437 451	3,952 4,040 4,143 4,216 4,317	445 518 527 565 655 708 723 737	211 233 229 220 262 266 287 291	234 285 298 345 393 4436 445
pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1990	16,536 17,058 17,199	11,159 11,320 11,349	5,377 5,738 5,851	4,886 4,998	495 569 546 594	4,317 4,451 4,460	655 708	262 266	345 393 442
pr 1991 pr 1992	16,758 16,435	11,018	5,740		629	4,489			
pr 1992 pr 1993 um 1993 ut 1993 lin 1993/4	16,169 16,362 16,235	10,432 10,573 10,489	5,777 5,737 5,789 5,747 5,717 5,710	5,082 5,142 5,149 5,183 5,270	660 678 686	4,463 4,454	699 704	251 259 254	429 439 451
im 1994	16,112 16,139 16,428	10,395 10,429 10,623	5,717 5,710 5,805	5,183 5,270	699 713 738	4,470 4,532 4,532	774 762 795	283 280 298	492 482 497
ut 1994 /in 1994/5 pr 1995 um 1995 P	16,435 166,169 166,235 166,235 166,139 166,428 166,296 166,642	10,658 10,432 10,573 10,489 10,395 10,429 10,623 10,586 10,484 10,538 10,750	5,710 5,805 5,812 5,812 5,802 5,891	5,265 5,231 5,249 5,333 5,389	739 738 758	4,422 4,463 4,454 4,501 4,532 4,532 4,532 4,494 4,491 4,583 4,583	679 699 704 774 762 795 837 858 832 899	251 259 259 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260 260	429 439 451 492 487 5535 5586
um 1995 P elf-employed - Seas		10,750	5,891	5,389	758 803 806	4,530 4,583	908	313 312	586 596
pr 1984 pr 1985	2,157	1,849 1,901 1,929	308 336	451 467	137 135	314 332			
or 1986 or 1987 or 1988 or 1989 or 1990 or 1991	2,274 2,466 2,614 2,865 2,903 2,790	2,084 2,214	382 399	451 467 442 519 517 549 558 516	157 149	318 362 367			
or 1990 or 1991	2,903 2,790	2,084 2,214 2,433 2,448 2,355	344 382 399 433 455 435	549 558 516	124 157 149 181 186 164	332 318 362 367 368 372 352			
or 1992 or 1993	2,602 2,529	2,190 2,117	412 412	534 567					
in 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			
or 1994 um 1994 ut 1994	2,608 2,610 2,657	2,193 2,206 2,256	415 404 401	597 607 619	211 217 214	386 390 405			
or 1992 or 1993 im 1993 it 1993 in 1993/4 or 1994 im 1994 it 1994/5 or 1995 m 1995	2,629 22,5368 22,6608 22,66107 22,6646 22,6649 22,6420	2,190 21,132 21,136 22,156 22,193 22,2056 22,244 22,219	412 412 404 412 420 415 404 401 401 405 401	534 567 572 581 584 597 607 619 638 614 623	178 197 199 199 197 211 217 214 233 226 227	356 370 387 383 386 390 405 396			
elf-employed - Not s	seasonally adjust	ted 1,847	321	450	132	318	246	161	85
or 1985 or 1986 or 1987	2,248 2,285 2,479	1,847 1,899 1,928 2,083 2,214 2,432 2,447 2,354	321 349 357 395 413 446	450 464 441 519 516 547 515	132 130 119 151 144 175 181 158	318 336 323 367 372 373 377 357	246 260 286 306 349 336	161 164 178 170 189 206 220 209	85 96 108 99 116 140 129 127
elf-employed - Not s or 1984 or 1985 or 1986 or 1986 or 1987 or 1989 or 1990 or 1991	2,627 2,878 2,915	2,214 2,432 2,447	413 446 468 448	516 548 557	144 175 181	372 373 377	306 346 349	189 206 220	116 140 129
or 1991 or 1992	2,802 2,611	2,354 2,195							
or 1993 um 1993 ut 1993	2,537 2,543 2,582	2,121 2,137 2,166	416 405 416	569 571 581	195 194 200	375 377 381	337 344 358	190 205 208 218 187	132 136
or 1992 or 1993 Im 1993 It 1993 In 1993/4 or 1994	2,5343 2,5582 2,5881 2,66170 2,6620 2,624 2,624	2,195 2,121 2,137 2,166 2,197 2,216 2,216 2,224 2,224 2,221	416 416 405 416 419 406 404 396 407	536 5571 581 584 589 6018 638 614 612	175 195 194 200 198 209 215 215 224 223 226	360 375 377 381 386 390 403 404 391	290 337 344 358 319 345 342 349 351	187 203	100 132 136 140 133 142 136 140 137 158 163
in 1994 in 1994/5 or 1995 im 1995 P	2,670 2,620 2,654	2,266 2,224 2,247	404 396	618 638	215 234	403 404	349 351	203 206 208 213 221 219	140 137
im 1995 P	2,624	2,221	407	622	226	396	3/9	219	158

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED		NOT SEAS	ONALLY ADJU	STED					
	All aged 16	and over Men	Women	All	Age groups 16-17	s 16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Wome	65 & over (M en)60 & over (W
In employment * Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1991	23,547 23,884 23,962 24,368 25,195 26,064 26,272 25,692	13,797 13,933 13,880 14,019 14,475 14,835 14,918 14,465	9,750 9,951 10,082 10,349 10,720 11,229 11,354 11,227	23,387 23,739 23,828 24,247 25,085 25,962 26,175 25,601	812 843 834 837 914 886 795 716	1,917 1,976 1,927 1,985 2,072 2,081 1,917 1,707	2,937 3,075 3,086 3,186 3,227 3,350 3,264 3,022	5,155 5,280 5,412 5,973 6,311 6,537	7,879 8,053 8,166 8,262 8,570 8,785 8,950 8,958	4,777 4,684 4,598 4,545 4,575 4,669 4,717 4,617	722 672 640 644 668 765 764 761
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995	25,248 25,143 25,047 24,958 24,952 25,008 25,136 25,208 25,208 25,292 25,381 25,406 25,513	14,033 13,953 13,845 13,770 13,742 13,785 13,884 13,917 14,011 14,036 14,082 14,099	11,215 11,190 11,203 11,188 11,206 11,206 11,223 11,251 11,251 11,281 11,324 11,324 11,324	25,206 25,276 25,114 24,799 24,907 25,085 25,085 25,093 25,341 25,349 25,349 25,359 25,221 25,350 25,644	633 649 622 588 538 579 577 577 574 587 619	1,510 1,554 1,445 1,366 1,303 1,380 1,339 1,338 1,278 1,374 1,313 1,308 1,293 1,404	2,839 2,869 2,737 2,771 2,779 2,630 2,612 2,659 2,513 2,513 2,637	6,555 6,574 6,584 6,537 6,681 6,709 6,709 6,740 6,833 6,810 6,887	8,979 8,971 9,018 8,957 9,014 9,022 9,055 9,116 9,118 9,175 9,221	4,536 4,517 4,476 4,464 4,478 4,481 4,510 4,509 4,582 4,641 4,678 4,645 4,694 4,723	797 790 763 739 755 750 754 751 765 766 769 770 7773
ILO unemployed * Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	3,132 3,005 3,004 2,913 2,409 2,010 1,900 2,334	1,862 1,810 1,807 1,737 1,416 1,164 1,106 1,450	1,270 1,195 1,197 1,176 993 846 794 884	3,094 2,968 2,999 2,879 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302	223 214 219 201 150 107 103 129	541 484 495 434 326 239 250 298	632 592 607 523 437 352 325 439	726 730 754 762 621 530 501 620	691 702 682 680 551 455 444 553	447 411 406 437 401 349 314 352	58 49 46 42 40 52 35 40
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Min 1994/5 Spr 1995	2,745 2,790 2,861 2,936 2,936 2,887 2,855 2,757 2,679 2,530 2,404 2,432 2,414	1,829 1,859 1,921 1,972 1,949 1,912 1,884 1,884 1,790 1,783 1,667 1,584 1,574	916 931 939 962 975 971 941 928 886 863 828 842	2,8846 2,8847 2,9867 2,9842 2,8842 2,7556 2,7317 2,4346 2,479	121 196 138 124 110 183 145 121 121 178 140 115 121 180	295 417 348 322 307 415 338 301 294 396 311 271 272	499 545 546 5367 524 484 454 5175 424 413 446	754 763 787 823 7764 768 7744 714 680 680 667	691 704 763 725 730 723 722 686 643 648 630 635	415 449 485 475 445 460 482 453 423 423 391 377 361	31 28 31 28 33 30 27 25 24 22 17
Economically inac Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	15,997 16,063 16,180 16,148 15,996 15,671 15,674 15,878	4,831 4,894 5,061 5,130 5,089 5,066 5,109 5,254	11,166 11,169 11,119 11,018 10,907 10,605 10,565 10,624	16,194 16,244 16,347 16,303 16,138 15,804 15,802 16,000	715 660 614 625 562 530 552	1,090 1,018 971 931 881 840 859	833 841 854 832 822 717 727 798	1,600 1,560 1,552 1,510 1,477 1,425 1,417 1,470	1,666 1,636 1,666 1,584 1,570 1,519 1,557	2,235 2,260 2,273 2,241 2,232 2,176 2,156 2,165	8,770 8,930 9,034 9,122 9,142 9,076 9,125 9,156
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992/ Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995	16,165 16,243 16,282 16,308 16,358 16,352 16,383 16,416 16,424 16,406 16,567 16,567 16,543 16,483	5,507 5,570 5,629 5,665 5,778 5,778 5,780 5,795 5,805 5,807 5,917 5,909	10,659 10,672 10,663 10,643 10,629 10,614 10,607 10,619 10,619 10,663 10,650 10,654 10,574	16,269 16,054 16,228 16,437 16,437 16,203 16,544 16,528 16,446 16,695 16,695 16,287	579 474 546 587 632 5515 538 559 586 499 553 581 609 516	999 795 942 1,014 1,059 843 947 1,000 1,023 811 960 1,007 1,025 814	896 787 813 860 865 746 812 890 898 752 834 913 887 690	1,535 1,541 1,522 1,561 1,522 1,503 1,541 1,526 1,500 1,534 1,534 1,534 1,534	1,554 1,611 1,571 1,604 1,618 1,636 1,638 1,668 1,725 1,731 1,743 1,723	2,198 2,221 2,242 2,242 2,2456 2,304 2,295 2,297 2,289 2,356 2,357	9,086 9,100 9,126 9,155 9,135 9,135 9,142 9,148 9,135 9,146 9,141 9,141 9,145
Economic activity Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	rate + per cer 62.5 62.6 62.5 62.8 63.3 64.2 64.3 63.8	76.4 76.3 75.6 75.4 75.7 75.9 75.8 75.2	49.7 49.9 50.4 51.1 51.8 53.5 53.5	62.1 62.2 62.1 62.5 63.0 63.9 64.0 63.6	59.1 61.6 63.2 62.4 65.5 65.5 65.9 61.7	69.3 70.7 71.4 72.2 73.1 73.4 71.6 70.1	81.1 81.3 81.2 81.7 81.7 83.8 83.2 81.3	78.6 79.4 79.9 80.9 81.7 82.8 83.3 83.0	83.7 84.3 84.2 85.2 85.5 86.1 85.9	70.0 69.3 68.8 69.0 69.0 69.8 70.0 69.6	8.2 7.5 7.1 7.0 7.2 8.3 8.1 8.0
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995	63.4 63.2 63.2 63.1 63.9 63.9 62.9 62.9 62.8 62.6 62.7 62.9	74.2 73.9 73.7 73.5 73.0 73.1 73.0 73.0 73.0 72.9 72.5 72.6	53.2.2 533.3.3.4.4.5 533.3.4.4.5 533.3.4.5 533.3.4.5 533.3.4.5 533.7	63.2 63.7 62.8 62.8 63.4 62.7 62.7 62.4 62.4 62.3	56.6 64.1 58.2 59.3 57.4 553.3 60.4 54.7 53.1 60.7	64.4 71.3 65.5 62.5 60.3 68.0 63.9 61.7 60.6 62.8 61.1 60.4 68.6	78.8 81.3 80.5 79.2 79.0 81.7 77.8 77.3 80.9 76.3 76.7 81.7	82.6 82.8 82.5 82.9 83.0 83.3 82.9 83.1 83.4 83.4 83.4	86.2 85.7 86.1 85.8 85.6 85.6 85.4 85.5 85.0 84.9 85.1 84.7	69.3 688.7 688.7 668.5 668.5 668.9 688.1 668.3	8.3 8.3 8.7 7.7 7.8 7.9 7.8 8.0 7.9 8.0 7.9
ILO unemployment Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	rate #per cen 11.7 11.2 11.1 10.7 8.7 7.2 6.7 8.3	11.9 11.5 11.5 11.0 8.9 7.3 6.9 9.1	11.5 10.7 10.6 10.2 8.5 7.0 6.5 7.3	11.7 11.1 11.1 10.6 8.7 7.1 6.7 8.3	21.5 20.3 20.8 19.4 14.1 10.8 11.5 15.2	22.0 19.7 20.4 17.9 13.6 10.3 11.5	17.7 16.2 16.4 14.1 11.9 9.5 9.1 12.7	12.3 12.2 12.2 11.9 9.4 7.8 7.1 8.7	8.1 8.0 7.7 7.6 6.0 4.9 4.7 5.8	8.6 8.1 8.8 8.1 7.0 6.2 7.1	7.4 6.7 6.2 5.6 6.3 4.3 5.0
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995	9.8 10.0 10.3 10.5 10.4 10.2 9.9 9.6 9.7 8.7 8.6	11.5 11.8 12.2 12.5 12.4 12.0 11.6 11.4 10.1 10.1	7.6 7.7 7.7 7.9 7.9 8.0 8.0 7.7 7.6 7.4 6.7	9.6 10.1 10.2 10.7 10.3 10.5 10.2 10.1 9.6 9.7 9.8 8.8	16.1 23.2 18.2 17.6 16.9 24.0 17.3 18.1 23.7 16.4 17.5 22.5	16.3 21.2 19.4 19.1 19.1 20.1 18.7 22.4 17.2 17.4 21.0	15.0 16.0 15.6 16.4 17.0 16.2 15.8 16.3 14.6 14.4 14.1	10.3 10.4 10.7 11.2 10.4 10.3 10.3 10.3 9.9 9.5 9.1 8.9	7.1 7.0 7.2 7.4 7.5 7.4 7.0 6.8 6.6 6.6 6.4	8.4 9.8 9.8 9.0 9.7 9.3 7.9 7.8 7.4	3.8 3.4 3.8 3.7 4.1 3.8 3.4 3.1 2.8 2.2 2.4

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.

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 Alternative measures of unemployment §

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemplo	yment measure			Claimant une	mployment measur	e +		
	Seasonally a	djusted							
							Not ILO unemp		
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995	1,800 1,827 1,884 1,930 1,911 1,861 1,820 1,751 1,700 1,656 1,550 1,445 1,445	945 964 976 1,006 999 1,026 1,034 1,009 1,018 1,022 980 939 988 1,013	2,745 2,790 2,861 2,936 2,910 2,887 2,759 2,777 2,679 2,530 2,404 2,432 2,414	159 128 96 80 76 75 105 91 126 154 109 103	2,586 2,662 2,765 2,857 2,834 2,812 2,750 2,669 2,592 2,525 2,421 2,301 2,242 2,219	1,800 1,827 1,884 1,930 1,911 1,861 1,820 1,751 1,700 1,656 1,550 1,465 1,445	494 571 543 586 570 637 586 586 555 549 540 549 496 519	292 265 337 340 352 314 343 332 337 320 332 287 301 299	786 836 881 926 923 951 929 918 869 871 836 797 818
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Sum 94 - Sum 95	-44 -256	26	-18 -265		-23 -306	-44 -256	23 -30	-21	21 -51
MEN Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Sum 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 P	1,411 1,437 1,484 1,511 1,483 1,444 1,405 1,356 1,321 1,288 1,217 1,137 1,131 1,086	418 422 438 461 465 468 479 463 468 495 450 448 444	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	-151 -181 -200 -221 -226 -245 -224 -231 -198 -145 -180 -173 -135	1,980 2,040 2,121 2,193 2,174 2,158 2,050 1,987 1,928 1,848 1,757 1,710 1,689	1,411 1,437 1,484 1,511 1,483 1,444 1,405 1,356 1,321 1,288 1,217 1,137 1,131 1,086	352 405 379 422 413 470 434 433 383 387 373 397 343 368	217 198 259 260 278 244 269 260 272 253 257 223 236 235	569 603 637 681 714 703 693 666 640 630 620 579
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Sum 94 - Sum 95	-45 -202	42	-211		-21 -239	-45 -202	25 -19	-18	24 -37
WOMEN Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994 Win 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995	389 390 400 419 428 417 416 395 378 368 333 328 314 315	527 542 539 546 533 558 555 546 550 528 530 492 544 528	916 931 939 965 962 975 971 941 928 896 863 820 858 842	310 309 296 301 302 320 321 323 299 289 276 326 312	606 622 644 664 659 654 642 619 605 597 573 544 532	389 390 400 419 428 417 416 395 378 368 333 328 314 315	141 165 165 165 157 157 152 153 161 162 167 152 153 151	76 67 78 80 74 70 74 72 65 67 74 64 65 64	217 233 243 245 231 237 226 225 226 229 241 216 218
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Sum 94 - Sum 95	-53	-16	-16 -54		-67	-53	-11		-14

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

The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. For a full description of the method, see the technical note to the article Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared in the October 1993 issue of the Employment Gazette.

The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter.

See footnote XX on table 7.1.

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

8.1

	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth C	redits)	
	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
May	131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	274.0
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.2
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	291.4
1994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	294.3
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6
Apr	123.4	14.4	137.8	239.3	32.8	272.1
May	119.9	14.3	134.2	235.7	31.8	267.5
Jun	116.2	14.2	130.3	231.3	32.5	263.7
Jul	108.2	13.7	121.9	241.8	30.1	273.9
Aug	104.0	13.8	117.8	242.1	32.1 32.3	274.5
Sep	103.2	14.1	117.3	242.4	33.0	275.4
Oct	113.7	14.3	128.0	252.4	33.2	285.6
Nov	116.6	14.7	131.3	254.4	33.3	287.7
Dec	118.1	14.2	132.3	255.7	33.0	288.7
1995 Jan	115.7	14.4	130.1	253.5	34.0	287.5
Feb	117.4	14.6	132.0	252.8	34.3	287.1
Mar	103.5	14.4	117.9	239.6	33.6	273.2
Apr	83.9	14.1	98.0	228.6	33.0	261.6
May	81.5	13.8	95.2	227.3	32.5	259.8
Jun	78.4	13.6	92.0	226.0	31.6	257.6
Jul	72.7	13.1	85.8	233.4	30.3	263.7

Note: Latest figures for the Business Start-Up Scheme are available in the August 1995 issue of Employment Gazette.

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

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

	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth C	redits)		
	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	
23/28 May	21.5	2.1	23.6	10.6	1.3	11.9	
20 Jun/2	20.0	3.0	22.4	17.8	4.9	21.8	
18/30 Jul	22.2	1.8	24.2	35.7	2.8	38.7	
15/27 Aug	20.9	2.6	23.4	23.7	4.3	27.6	
12 Sep/1	23.1	3.7	25.9	27.9	4.2	31.5	
10/29 Oct	36.8	2.7	39.6	36.1	2.5	39.0	
7/26 Nov	26.4	2.7	29.1	20.3	2.0	22.6	
5/31 Dec	24.4	2.2	26.6	17.7	1.3	19.2	
1994 2 Jan	12.1	n/a	14.1	11.4	n/a	13.1	
31/28 Jan	30.8	2.7	33.6	16.0	3.4	19.2	
27/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	29.5	14.7	2.6	17.1	
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	24.6	13.1	2.8	15.3	
24/29 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	13.8	1.9	15.7	
22/27 May	20.8	2.5	23.3	11.3	1.5	12.7	
19 Jun/1	20.3	3.0	22.7	15.4	4.4	18.9	
17/29 Jul	21.8	1.9	23.8	38.5	2.3	41.1	
14/26 Aug	20.0	2.8	22.5	26.1	4.3	29.9	
11/30 Sep	21.6	3.8	24.6	29.8	4.4	33.5	
9/28 Oct	35.4	2.8	38.3	36.8	3.0	40.1	
6/25 Nov	25.7	2.9	28.6	20.6	2.5	23.3	
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	19.3	1.8	21.3	
1995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.2	9.6	n/a	11.5	
30/27 Jan	26.0	2.6	28.7	17.0	3.5	20.3	
26/24 Feb	23.9	2.9	25.3	16.3	2.8	18.9	
26/30 Mar	16.7	3.3	18.5	14.0	2.9	16.3	
23/27 Apr	11.5	2.2	13.7	13.7	2.1	15.8	
21/25 May	16.1	2.4	18.5	13.3	1.4	14.7	
18/22 Jun	15.0	2.8	17.7	14.6	2.4	16.5	
16/30 Jul	15.3	1.6	16.6	34.2	1.3	35.7	

Note: Latest figures for the Business Start-Up Scheme are available in the August 1995 issue of Employment Gazette.

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.

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

ENGLAND and WALE	S	Percentage of	survey respondents who	were:	Percentage of surv	vey 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 toward 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) (Nov 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Apr 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	35 33 32 34 35 36 35 36 34 34 34 36 33	43 39 42 39 38 39 38 40 39 41 42 41	49 53 50 54 55 53 54 53 54 53 49 48 50	63 59 60 58 57 66 58 60 66 61	57 54 52 54 54 55 54 55 54 55 54 59 54 53 53	42 38 41 36 36 39 38 45 38 45 38 45
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Oct 93) (Dec 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Apr 94) (Jun 94)	33 35 35 36 36 40 36 37 36 37 37	42 42 45 42 39 44 41 41 42 42 42 42 43	48 49 48 52 57 48 50 49 48 47 48	68 61 56 55 55 62 49 56 64 64 63 63	61 57 56 50 56 51 49 51 59 56 57	46 40 37 35 37 34 30 34 43 41 41
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun <b>Jul</b>	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Nov 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95)	36 37 37 39 38 40 <b>37</b>	45 43 44 42 40 43 <b>40</b>	45 48 47 49 51 48 <b>51</b>	71 66 65 59 60 68 <b>63</b>	65 60 61 56 57 57 63	53 44 45 37 40 41 45
Current and previous Oct 93-Jul 94 Oct 94-Jul 95	year to date (Apr 93-Jan 94) (Apr 94-Jan 95)	35 37	42 42	49 48	60 65	55 60	39 44

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.

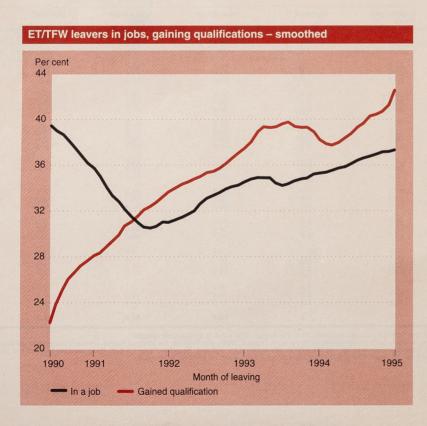
According to respondents' own classification.

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 8.4

ENGLAND and WALE	S	Percentage of	survey respondents who	were:	Percentage of surv	vey respondents wh	10:
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 qualificatio 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		20			
Oct 92-Sep 93			67	25	42	59	51
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28	41	62	48
эст эз-зер 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	69	25	44	64	49
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	56	72	23	56	69	58
Feb	(Aug 92)	51	71	23	47	64	52
Mar	(Sep 92)	47	73	22	44	61	48
Apr	(Oct 92)	44	63	31	30	55	37
May	(Nov 92)	44		31	30		
Jun			60	34	28	56	36
	(Dec 92)	46	59	35	36	57	40
Jul	(Jan 93)	45	59	35	32	57	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	45	60	34	30	57	38
Sep	(Mar 93)	55	68	27	44	63	49
Oct	(Apr 93)	47	62	32	33	60	43
Nov	(May 93)	48	63	32	36	64	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	72	61
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	54	70	25	52	70	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	72	22	49		
Mar				22	49	67	54
	(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				
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	29 21	36	63	44
Dec	(3011 94)	03	/4	21	58	73	61
1995 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
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25	36	58	38
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	70	23	45	62	46
Jul	(Jan 95)	57	68	26	39	61	43
Current and previous	s year to date						
Oct 93-Jul 94	(Apr 93-Jan 94)	52	69	25	45	65	50
Oct 94-Jul 95	(Apr 94-Jan 95)	57	72	22	46	65	49

Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

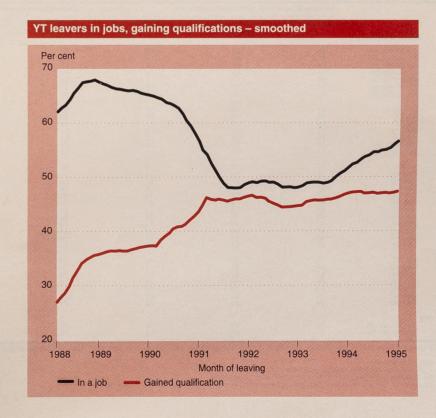
For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 Employment Gazette.

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'.



### **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  34 44 48 53 54	
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)	43 38 35 38 38	45 41 41 44 46	48 52 51 49 46	46 54 56 60 61		
1993 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Apr 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	39 38 39 37 36 39 35	42 41 43 41 43 46 46	50 51 49 51 48 46 47	58 60 60 64 60 57 66	51 53 54 58 51 49 57	
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Nov 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Apr 94) (May 94) (Jun 94)	36 39 39 40 42 43 43 43 43 39 39 39	47 46 49 45 45 46 48 46 45 45	44 46 45 48 51 46 44 45 46 46 46	67 62 63 54 62 53 53 55 64 60 60	58 54 53 51 56 47 48 49 57 54 60	
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun <b>Jul</b>	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Nov 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95)	37 40 39 43 42 44 <b>40</b>	47 46 46 46 44 46 43	43 45 45 45 48 46 <b>49</b>	69 63 65 58 59 59	64 57 59 51 54 52 <b>60</b>	
Current and previous year t Oct 93-Jul 94 Oct 94-Jul 95	to date (Apr 93-Jan 94) (Apr 94-Jan 95)	38 40	46 45	46 46	61 63	53 57	

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 training.

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

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	survey respondents who we	ere:	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     (Apr 87-Mar 88)     73       Jul 88-Jun 89     (Apr 88-Mar 89)     83       Jul 89-Jun 90     (Apr 89-Mar 90)     84       Jul 90-Sep 91     (Apr 90-Mar 91)     75       Oct 91-Sep 92     (Apr 91-Mar 92)     69       Oct 92-Sep 93     (Apr 92-Mar 93)     67       Oct 93-Sep 94     (Apr 93-Mar 94)     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 Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Apr 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	63 63 64 71 56 61 71	69 72 72 79 69 71 79	26 24 23 18 26 26	69 68 68 74 67 74 80	63 62 62 71 63 69 76	
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Nov 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Apr 94) (Jun 94)	67 68 67 69 67 66 68 73 67 66 73	78 80 81 78 76 75 73 75 81 75 74	19 16 16 19 21 21 21 20 14 20 21	82 81 78 72 67 70 70 69 74 69 69	78 77 72 65 60 64 65 63 70 64 64	
995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun <b>Jul</b>	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Nov 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95)	71 68 69 71 73 76 <b>74</b>	82 81 82 79 79 81 <b>80</b>	14 14 13 17 16 14	82 79 77 72 70 70 <b>71</b>	78 76 74 66 65 65	
Current and previous year to Oct 93-Jul 94 Oct 94-Jul 95	date (Apr 93-Jan 94) (Apr 94-Jan 95)	67 71	77 80	19 15	77 76	72 72	

Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving.

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".

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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 5 August 1995 - 8 September 1995 + Registered as disabled on 17 April 1995 #

8,817 381,409

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.

### OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES A.4 Regional Development Grants: April-June 1995

	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): April-June 1995

No payments made in this period.

Value (£) Region and company Region and company ORIGINAL SCHEME REVISED SCHEME

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.

No payments made in this period

Enquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to:

English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, RD3, Bay 3.B.40, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171-215 2597).

Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, IE/1A Branch 3, Room 313, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (0141-242 5678).

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

#### **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

#### **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 Labour Market Trends 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

Work outside normal hours for which a premium rate is

#### **CONVENTIONS**

The following standard symbols are used:

- nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)
- provisiona
- break in series
- revised
- series revised from indicated entry onwards
- not elsewhere specified nes
- SIC UK Standard Industrial
- Classification
- 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.

#### PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

#### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

#### SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

#### 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

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 taxpavers 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

#### 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 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** statistics

	Frequency	Frequency Latest Table issue number or page		Fn	Frequency		Table number or page
SUMMARY TABLES		400		LABOUR COSTS			
Labour Force Survey: UK Workforce: UK	M	Nov 95	0.1	Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
Labour Force Survey: GB	M	Nov 95 Nov 95	0.2 0.3	Annual update	A	Aug 93	381
Workforce: GB	М	Nov 95	0.4	RETAIL PRICES			
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	М	Nov 95	0.5	General index (RPI)			
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE				Latest figures: detailed indices : percentage changes	M M	Nov 95 Nov 95	6.2
Workforce: UK and GB				Recent movements and the index		110100	0.2
Quarterly series Labour force estimates, projections	M(Q)	Nov 95	1.1	excluding seasonal foods	М	Nov 95	6.1
Employees in employment industry: GB		Apr 93	139	Main components: time series and weights Changes on a year earlier: time series	M M	Nov 95 Nov 95	6.4
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	Nov 95	1.4	Food prices	М	Nov 95	6.3
time series, by order group:  Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M M	Nov 95 Nov 95	1.2 1.3	International comparisons	M M	Nov 95	6.8
Administrative, technical and clerical in				All items excluding housing costs	IVI	Nov 95	6.9
manufacturing Local authorities manpower	A D	Dec 94 Jan 94	1.10 1.7	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Nov 95	1.5	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted  Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Nov 95	7.1
Census of Employment  UK and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M M	Nov 95 Nov 95	7.2 7.3
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Full-time and part-time workers	М	Nov 95	7.4
International comparisons Registered disabled in the public sector	Q	Nov 95	1.9	Alternative measures of unemployment Occupations (employees and self-employed)	M A	Nov 95 Jun 95	7.5 7.6
Trade union membership	A	Aug 94 Jun 94	291 189	Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Jun 95	7.7
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Nov 95	1.14	Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	Α	Jun 95	7.8
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES				Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)  Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	A	Jun 95 Jun 95	7.9 7.10
Claimant unemployment				Job-related training (received by employees)	A	Jun 95 Jun 95	7.10
Summary: UK : GB	M M	Nov 95 Nov 95	2.1	Average actual weekly hours of work			
Age and duration: UK	Q	Sep 95	2.5	(full-time, part-time and second jobs)  Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Jun 95 Jun 95	7.12 7.13
Broad category: UK Detailed category: GB	M M	Nov 95 Nov 95	2.1	Temporary employees (all and part-time) (new)	A	Jun 95	7.13
Region: summary	Q	Sep 95	2.6	Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates) (7.14)	Α	Jun 95	7.15
Age: time series UK : estimated rates	Q	Sep 95	2.7	Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates) (7.15)  Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates) (7.1	6) A	Jun 95 Jun 95	7.16 7.17
Duration: time series UK	Q	Sep 95 Sep 95	2.15 2.8	Duration of ILO unemployment (7.17)	A	Jun 95	7.18
Region and area				People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview) (new)	A	Jun 95	7.19
Time series summary: by region : assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M M	Nov 95 Nov 95	2.3	Economically active (numbers and rates by age group) (7.18) Economically inactive (by age group) (7.19)	A	Jun 95 Jun 95	7.20 7.21
: counties, local areas	М	Nov 95	2.9	Economically inactive		041,00	
: parliamentary constituencies Age and duration: summary Flows	M Q	Nov 95 Sep 95	2.10 2.6	(by reason including discouraged workers) (7.20) Ethnic group (by economic activity) (new)	A	Jun 95 Jun 95	7.22 7.23
UK, time series Age time series	M	Nov 95 Nov 95	2.19	LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
Mean duration	Q	Oct 95	2.21	Summary: latest figures : time series	М	Nov 95	4.1
Claim history: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 95	2.22	Latest year and annual series	M A	Nov 95 Jun 94	4.2
Claim history: interval between claims Students: by region	Q D	Sep 95 Mar 93	2.23	Industry			
Disabled jobseekers: GB	М	Nov 95	A1	Monthly: broad sector time series Annual: detailed	M A	Nov 95 Jun 94	4.1 199
nternational comparisons Ethnic origin	М	Nov 95 May 94	2.18	: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Temporarily stopped				Main causes of stoppage			
Latest figures: by UK region /acancies	D	Nov 93	2.14	Cumulative  Latest year for main industries	M A	Nov 95 Jun 94	4.1 199
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and				Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
placings seasonally adjusted Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Nov 95	3.1	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M M	Nov 95 Nov 95	3.2 3.3	years by industry International comparisons	A	Jun 94 Dec 94	199 545
REDUNDANCIES							
n Great Britain	М	Nov 95	2.32	TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Participants in the programmes	М	Nov 95	0.4
by region by age	M M	Nov 95 Nov 95	2.33 2.34	New starts on the programmes	M	Nov 95	8.1 8.2
by industry	M	Nov 95	2.35	Destinations and qualifications			
by occupation	M	Nov 95	2.36	TFW/ET leavers YT leavers	M M	Nov 95 Nov 95	8.3 8.4
EARNINGS AND HOURS				TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Nov 95	8.5
Average earnings (index)				YT leavers completing agreed training	М	Nov 95	8.6
Whole economy  Main industrial sectors	М	Nov 95	5.1	Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	Q	Oct 95	8.7
Industries	M	Nov 95	5.3	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England		00135	0.7
Underlying trends _evels of earnings and hours for main	Q	Jul 95	291	and Wales	Q	Oct 95	8.8
industrial sectors and industries				Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Oct 95	8.9
Manual employees  Non manual employees	Q(A) Q(A)	Nov 95 Nov 95	5.4 5.5	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their	•	20.33	0.0
All employees	Q(A)	Nov 95	5.6	characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Oct 95	8.10
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298	DISABLED JOB SEEKERS			
International comparisons (index)  Manufacturing	М	Nov 95	5.9	Registrations and placements into employment	М	Nov 95	A1
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing				PECIONAL AID			
Latest figures: industry Regions: summary	M Q	Nov 95 Sep 95	1.11	REGIONAL AID Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 95	A2
Hours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Oct 95	A2 A3
OUTPUT PER HEAD				Development Grants by region	Q	Nov 95	A4
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Nov 95	1.8	Development Grants by region and company	Q	Nov 95	A5
Wages and salaries per unit of output  Manufacturing index, time series	М	Nov 95	5.8	*Frequency of publication, frequency of compliation shown in	brackete	(if different)	
Quarterly and annual indices	M	Nov 95	5.8	A Annual. S Six monthly. Q Quarterly. M Monthly. B Bi-monthly			

#### **STATISTICAL ENQUIRY** points

For the convenience of readers of *Labour Market Trends* 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

for manual workers with

collective agreement 0171 273 5571

New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earnings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earnings; composition of earnings; hours worked

01928 794903/4

Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of

earnings and labour costs 0171

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

01928 792825

Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)

Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-7.5) 0171 273 5585

Qualifications

01142 593787

Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.32-2.36)

0171 273 5530

Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6.8)

(Central Statistical Office)

Ansafone service 0171 217 4905 Enquiries 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)

Training (Tables 8.1-8.6)

Enterprise programmes

'Training for work', 'Youth

Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships' Workforce training

01142 594027

0171 273 4882

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs),

composition and review of 0171 273 5530

Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.20)

(claimant count)

0171 273 5532

Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) notified to Jobcentres Youth Cohort Study

0171 273 5532

(Note: The table numbers quoted relate to tables on the preceding pages)

#### FOR ADVICE ON:

Research related to qualifications, 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

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of Labour 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 56

#### The Evaluation of the National Training Awards

Neil Evans, Pieda

An evaluation of National Training Awards (NTA) was carried out in 1994 to assess the impact of the competition. The work involved a review of trends in entries since NTA were introduced in 1987 and a survey of the impact of the awards on a sample of employers, including those who had won, those who had entered and not won, those who had enquired but not entered, and non-participants. The report comments on the wider impact of NTA and draws some conclusions about value for money.

#### RES 57

Learning Effectiveness of Open and Flexible Learning in Vocational Education: A literature review and annotated bibliography

Ann McCollum and Judith Calder, Institute of Educational Technology

#### ES 58

Learning Effectiveness of Open and Flexible Learning in Vocational Education

Judith Calder, Ann McCollum, Alistair Morgan and Mary Thorpe, Institute of Educational Technology, Open University

This study was undertaken to investigate the learning effectiveness (as opposed to the cost effectiveness) of open and flexible learning (OFL) as compared with more traditional forms of learning. The first of these reports covers issues such as appropriate measures and definitions of 'learning effectiveness', whether some groups of people are better able than others to take advantage of OFL, and whether some subject areas or levels of training are more suitable for OFL provision than others. A second report (RES 57) provides a literature review and annotated bibliography.

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.

#### **RES 59**

### Alcohol in the workplace: Costs and

Dr Graeme, D Hutchinson, Marion M. Henderson and Professor John B. Davies Centre for Applied Social Psychology, University of Strathclyde

Jointly funded by: The Alcobol Education & Research Council, The Department for Education and Employment, The Health Education Authority, The Potman Group.

This literature review forms part of a study of alcohol policies in British industry. The project will attempt to illuminate the factors involved in designing and implementing alcohol policies. It will also assess the effectiveness of the policies in the specific workplaces studied. The literature review covers an international overview of alcohol policies and their implementation, economic consequences of alcohol consumption, problems associated with assessing risk factors, and industry's response to alcohol-related problems. The review also includes an extensive bibliography.

#### 1053

Routes Beyond Compulsory Schooling

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 the 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 full-time 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.



**Department for Education and Employment** 

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