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• Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the Labour Force Survey

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- Modern Apprenticeships: further lessons from the prototypes
 - What happens to women and men with SET degrees?

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Labour Market Contents Trends Volume 104 Number 2 Pages 37-76 incorporating **Employment** GAZETTE In this month's issue Labour Market Trends Central Statistical Office, Level 1. Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF 0171 273 6099 Editorial office News 0171 273 5799 **Managing Editor** Janet Dougharty **News update** 39 Barry Mortimer **Assistant Editor** Simon Hinds 1996 statistical portrait of Britain and new **News Editor** Andrew Opie head of CSO labour market statistics Zeta Image to Print **Geoff Francis** Office Manager Kevin Arque plus: Parliamentary Questions Labour Market Data Rob Locke and Bookshelf LFS Help-Line Cathy Murray Statistics enquiries See page S84 Advertisina **Nick Sunderland** 0171 354 4000 legraph Colour Library Annual subscription incl postage £57.75. (£63.80 overseas) Single issues £5,45 available by cheque (payable to Labour Market Trends) or by credit card from: Labour Market Trends Subscriptions and Sales. Regency Fulfilment Services Features 120-126 Lavender Avenue, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 3HP Tel 0181 646 1031 Subscription/sales as redundancy trends over the last few years 0181 646 1031 0181 648 4873 Membership of trade unions in 1994: an analysis based on information from the Certification Officer Copies can also be purchased from: Latest information from the Certification Officer looks at trends over time in the numbers, size and The House of Commons Bookshop. 12 Bridge Street, London SW1A 2JX

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Outlines the under-representation of women in science, engineering and technology in the UK by examining the occupational outcomes of women and men with science degrees

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Labour Market Data

Labour market update and the most recent figures for: employment, up industrial disputes, earnings, government-supported training and pt

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February 1996



This issue includes features on: redundancies in Great Britain, trade union membership, Modern Apprenticeships, and women and men with science, engineering and technology degrees.

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Redundancies in Great Britain:			
results from the Labour Force Survey			

Redundancy levels and the likelihood of being made redundant in Great Britain in spring 1995 as well

membership of unions and compares recent membership figures with results from the Labour Force Survey.

Modern Apprenticeships: further lessons from the prototypes

Findings from experiences of those involved in Modern Apprenticeship prototypes in the first year of their operation with lessons learned before their launch in September 1995.

should be addressed to the Deputy Commercial Manager, CSO, Room 64a/3, Great George Street, London SW1P 3AQ; tel: 0171-270 4627 or fax:

ISSN 1361-4819

Review of the Annual **Employment** Survey

AES

The first Annual Employment Survey (AES) was conducted in 1995, and completed a five year programme of work by the Central Statistical Office and the former Employment Department to improve the quality of economic statistics. Other work included the development of the Inter Departmental Business Register (IDBR), which contains details of the structure of businesses in the United Kingdom, including each of their local workplaces.

Essentially, the AES is a replacement for the sample Censuses of Employment that were conducted periodically since 1981. Through the link with the IDBR, the same range of results can be produced from the AES as in the sample censuses but with half the sample size. The prime purposes of the survey remain the production of local area and detailed industry statistics, providing the benchmark for monthly and quarterly surveys of employment (STES), and updating the local unit structure of the IDBR. Results from the AES will be published within 12 months of the survey date, compared with up to two years for a sample census

As with any government survey, the AES is subject to review. The first purpose of the review is to establish the continuing need for the data. If this need is established, options are considered for changing the way the data are collected to, for example, reduce survey costs, improve the accuracy of the results, or reduce the compliance burden on employers.

Three options that are already being considered for the AES are the collecting of the employee data tbrough other CSO surveys, a reduction in sample size, and increased use of administrative data from PAYE (Pay As You Earn) records to replace survey forms. Further options are likely to be considered during the course of the revieu

The review is scheduled to be completed in March 1996. Should you want any clarification about the review or to discuss aspects of the review, either over the telephone or in a meeting,

PLEASE CONTACT NORMA MCGEE • RUNCORN (CSO) • 01928 792123 by 1 March

Table Description

Review of monthly and quarterly employer surveys – changes to employment series tables in Labour Market Trends

Following the transfer of responsibilities for labour market statistics from the **Employment Department to the Central** Statistical Office (CSO) in July last year, the opportunity was taken to review the surveys that collect data for the monthly and guarterly Workforce in Employment (WiE) series to determine if costs and responder compliance burdens could be reduced. This review has concluded that it will be possible to merge the WiE series with existing CSO employer surveys into sales and turnover. extending the coverage of the latter where necessary.

Initial consultation with users has suggested that no figures other than total employees in employment are needed on a monthly basis, with the Male and Female, Full and Part-time analysis retained for quarter (March, June etc.) months. This note gives users advance notification of the forthcoming changes, and is intended to clarify what amendments can be expected to the content and layout of the datasets currently published in Labour Market Trends.

It is proposed that requests for data relating to overtime and short-time working by production operatives in the Manufacturing Sector will be discontinued, as will the practice of asking employers to supply a gender split

of the number of staff employed in nonguarter months.

The changes mentioned above will necessitate some alterations to the content of the monthly Production Sector employee data, which is presently published in Labour Market Trends' 'Employment' series of tables (1.1 to 1.13). From late 1996, tables 1.11 and 1.13 will be discontinued, and the Male and Female split presently published in table 1.3 will be removed. Please see the table opposite for full details.

It is expected that these table changes will be introduced during the final guarter of 1996. Users may wish to note that the CSO's Labour Force Survey can provide data relating to overtime and short-time working, though not to the same industry detail

Any discontinuities to the WiE series introduced by the change in method of data collection will be brought to the attention of users of the series prior to publication.

Any questions or comments on these proposals, including user representations of anticipated difficulties that may be caused by the reduction in detail, should be directed to NORMA McGEE at the CSO in Runcorn (01928) 792123 by 23 February.

1.1	Quarterly data relating to the Workforce in Employment in GB by males and females, full and part-time status	None
1.2	Monthly and quarterly data relating to total employees in employment in GB by detailed industry, total All Persons	None
1.3	Monthly data relating to employees in employment in Production industries in GB, by Males and Females	Gender split to be removed — data to relate to All Jobs only
1.4	Quarterly employees in employment in all published industries in GB by Males and Females, full and part-time status	None
1.5	Quarterly employees in employment in all published industries for all regions in GB by Males and Females, full and part-time status	None
1.9	Comparisons of employment in the UK and selected countries taken from OECD datasets	None
1.11	Monthly overtime and short-time working by operatives in GB Manufacturing industries	Discontinued
1.13	Quarterly overtime and short-time working by operatives in GB Manufacturing industries by region	Discontinued

New head of labour market statistics at CSO

Dennis Roberts, 46, has been appointed as head of the new Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group at the Central Statistical Office. Mr Roberts had been deputy

director at the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys with responsibilities for the Census of Population and for social surveys including the Labour Force Survey. The new Socio-Economic Statistics and Analysis Group incorporates much of the former Labour Market Statistics Group and will bring together the CSO's work on labour market analysis. household expenditure, and social and regional statistics. Responsibility for business surveys such as the New Earnings Survey and the Annual Employment Survey has been transferred to the **Business Statistics Group** Mr Roberts succeeds Peter

Dennis Roberts

Social Trends published

Recent increases in the extent of part-time and temporary working are highlighted in Social Trends 1996, the annual statistical portrait of British society prepared by the Central Statistical Office.

This 26th edition has 13 chapters of charts, tables and text covering subjects ranging from population, education and employment to housing, transport and lifestyles. Regional and international comparisons are also included. Trends identified in the chapter on employment include: • between 1987 and 1995 the number of women working

part-time rose by 12 per cent to 5.2 million: for men the number increased by more than half to 12 million • in spring 1995 there were more than 1.5 million temporary workers in the UK, a rise of 10

per cent on the previous year.

Overall, temporary workers

• more than four in ten of all

jobs had them because they

all employees.

represented some 7 per cent of

employees with temporary main

could not find permanent work

with the lowest rate. • In spring 1995, 60 per cent of ILO unemployed men age 50-64 had been unemployed for a year or more compared with 45 per cent of those aged 20-29.

• flexible working hours or

15 per cent of women

popular form of flexible

by 6 per cent).

280 000

flexi-time was worked by

around 10 per cent of men and

employees in full-time work in

spring 1995. The second most

working for full-time employees

was annualised hours (worked

• In 1994 the number of working

the UK was at its lowest level

since records began at around

• the highest ILO unemployment

inner London: in spring 1995

with a rate of 3.5 per cent in

the rate in Hackney was nearly

30 per cent and in Newham, just

under 25 per cent; this compares

Oxfordshire, the English county

rates in the UK are found in

days lost from labour disputes in

• Social Trends 26:1996 Edition. HMSO, ISBN 0-11-620742-6, price £35.95.

Stibbard, who is taking retirement.

PARLIAMENTARY questions

Given below is the text of two replies to Parliamentary Questions put recently to Government Ministers.

Length of time with employer

JUDITH CHURCH (Dagenham): To ask the Chancellor of the Exchequer what percentage of (a) part-time employees, (b) full-time employees, (c) all employees, have been with their current employer for (i) less than one year, (ii) one to two years, (iii) two to five years, (iv) five to 10 years, (v) 10 to 20 years and (vi) over 20 years in each year from 1992 to 1995.

ANGELA KNIGHT: The requested information is shown in the following table.

Employees in Great Britain: at summer (per cent)^a

Part-time

6

3

33

6

	All ^b	Full-time	I
Less than one year			
1992	17	11	
1993	17	11	
1994	18	12	
1995	20	13	
One but less than two	years		
1992	11	8	
1993	10	7	
1994	10	7	
1995	11	7	
Two but less than five	years		
1992	26	20	
1993	24	18	
1994	22	16	
1995	19	14	

	All ^b	Full-time	Part-time	ANGELA I	KNIGHT: Informa	tion which c	an be
	1	-		provided	using New Earn	ings Survey	data is
ive but less than 10 years		10		given in t	he following tab	ole. It is not p	ossible to
1992	20	16	4	provide th	his level of data	hefore 1986	
1993	20	15	4	provide d	ino icvor or data	1005	. ha
1994	21	16	4	Earning	gs for years bet	ore 1995 car	i be
1995	22	1/	5	converted	d to 1995 levels	using the Re	etail Prices
en but less than 20 years	1		and a second second	Indox (all	itome) This inf	ormation is n	ublished in
1992	18	15	3	inuex (all	1101115). 11115 1111		ublished in
1993	19	15	4	the Centr	al Statistical Of	tice Business	s Monitor
1994	19	15	3	MM23 a	copy of which i	s available in	the Library
1995	18	15	3	minizo, a	copy or minor.	e aranasie	
wenty years or more						0 4005 (0	Dultain
1992	9	8	1	New Earn	ings Survey 198	6-1995 (Great	(Britain)
1993	10	9	1	a strange and		a far a start a	
1994	11	9	1	1. 1. 1. 1. (NO)		Gross average	9
1995	10	9	1			weekly	
				14 STERNESS	1 per cent	earnings of	Percentage
	Sc	ource: Labour I	-orce Survey	The second states	earned more	highest paid	increase on
Not seasonally adjusted.				the second and	than	1 per cent	nrevious vea
The total of all employees	may no	t equal the sur	n of full and	Voor	ulan £	r per cent	providuo yeu
part-time due to rounding	. Also, th	e total of all e	nployees	Teal	L		
within each category for a	given y	ear may not e	qual 100 per	1986	541	730	_
cent due to rounding.				1987	602	838	14.9
		(18 D	ecember)	1988	674	968	15.5
		(10 5	coornibor)	1989	768	1 086	12.1
link comore				1000	845	1 185	92
nigh earners				1001	045	1 255	59
MICHAEL MEACHER	Oldha	m Weath a	akad the	1002	961	1 349	7.5
WIGHAEL WEAGHER (olulla	in west): a	skeu uie	1003	1 025	1 490	10.5
Chancellor of the Exc	heque	er what wa	s the	100/	1,023	1 481	-0.6
average income of th	e hiat	est naid 1	ner cent	1005	1,020	1 597	7.8
The second			A COLUMN TO A COLUMN	1991	1 1 1 () . 1		1.11

of the population in each year since 1966;

income at 1995 prices.

what was the percentage increase in each

year; and what was the value of each year's

Note: Full-tir	me employees on	adult rates whose	e pay for the
1995	1,083	1,597	7.8
1994	1,028	1,481	-0.6
1993	1,025	1,490	10.5
1992	961	1,349	7.5
1991	908	1,255	5.9
1990	845	1,185	9.2
1989	768	1,086	12.1
1988	674	968	15.5
1987	602	838	14.9
1900	041	100	

survey period was unaffected by absence (17 January)

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS FEBRUARY 1996

CSO news

BOOK shelf

A bi-monthly selection of recent books and videos which may be of interest to Labour Market Trends readers.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

ALTHOUGH A new approach to employment relations has emerged in all the advanced industrial nations included in our research, the particular forms it has taken and the extent to which it has diffused vary considerably, both across countries with different institutional arrangements and historical tradition and within nations, across firms, industries and regions."

This is the view of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology-based editors of a new book about employment relations in a changing global economy.

One main approach, they say, is firms that are seeking to upgrade their employees' skills, increase flexible working and promote trust and communication among stakeholders. The other is competing by cutting costs, downsizing and subcontracting work to lower-waged workers

National governments, employer associations and unions are also changing in diverse ways. For instance there is the undermining of national or industry-level collective bargaining. Also, there are employer associations that are altering their functions such as encouraging innovative employment practices.

Such innovations include teamworking, employee participation. quality circles and total quality management. In the UK, no more than 2 per cent of all establishments have quality circles or employee participation. No more than one-third of US workplaces have introduced flexible working in the past five years. Yet in Japan and Germany, and unlike the UK and US, there is a history of these practices, and they are currently being used extensively there.

The editors conclude that firms with work organised on Taylorist lines, where there is a high degree of job control, have a difficulty in reorganising work. Japan and Germany were never completely Taylorist.

Firms that find reorganisation easier are those where: a new, 'greenfield' site is established, employees had a voice in introducing new technology, union-management partnerships were created and there is a high degree of international competition.

But, they say, such innovation remains vulnerable to redundan-

FEBRUARY 1996

cies undermining employee commitment, a lack of national support for innovation and an adversarial approach to labour-management relations Other subjects in the book

includes: developments in industrial relations, decentralisation in Australia, and employment practices in Britain, Canada, Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Sweden, Norway and Japan. • Employment relations in a changing world economy; R Locke, T Kochan, M Piore (eds);

MIT Press; 1995; £16.95; ISBN 0

262 62098 7.

HAS THE importance of trade unions in the workplace been undermined by the 1980s management theories of Human **Besource Management (HBM)** and employee involvement? In a series of essays, new and old research is used to explore whether so-called 'welfare capitalism' rather than being benign is in conflict with workers' rights.

Professor John Storey and Nick Bacon, at Loughborough University, argue the dominant Trades Union Congress case. They say that welfare capitalism can be good for employees if unions adopt a cooperative approach. After case studies of nine organisations, they conclude that a 'vocabulary of the individual' needs to be developed to address HRM and that it should be tied to the collectivist approach

Anna Pollert, Warwick University, discovered that in one food factory shop stewards were needed to overcome the lack of training and contradictions in the implementation of teamworking methods. But she concludes that there was a long-term threat to unionism as teamworking became institutionalised.

A major survey of union activists by Warwick University's Jeremy Waddington and Keele University's Colin Whitson found that employees felt that their involvement was more about work intensification' than the democratisation of power.

John Kelly, at the London tion and moderation.

Other essays cover: trade unionism in the state sector, Japanese practices, unionism and racial

minorities, the future of the factory, and non-union firms. • The new workplace and trade unionism; P Ackers, C Smith, P Smith (eds); Routledge; 1996; £14 99: ISBN 0 415 11677 5.

EUROPE

THE CREATION of a European Union-wide system of labour relations is being frustrated by differences in national legislation and traditions, according to Ulster University's Paul Teaque.

He sees pressure for a European system coming from encouragement by European Commission (EC) institutions, growth in demand of Euro- citizenship, the urge to compare standards, multinational companies and international cooperation by trade unions. He defines two possible systems as: 'competitive flexibility', favoured in Britain, where the

labour market is deregulated and the focus is on the individual employee's relationship to his or her employer; 'constructive flexibility', favoured in Germany and the EC, where agreed rules and

standards aims to limit inequality in the market. But Teague identifies three different traditions in European nations. He believes that this could mean that impact of European Union (EU) laws in member states could differ and European institutions and policies are not strong

enough to counter the traditions In a Romano-Germanic system, individual rights are constitutionally recognised, legislation is extensive, the state plays a big role, and collective agreements are legally binding on employer and employee. The Anglo-Irish system has limited legislation and state intervention and voluntary agreement is important. The Nordic legal system gives greater importance to collec-

employment flexibility, consulta-

tion and information disclosure,

new technology, wage policies and

training and skill shortages are

tive rights Kevin O'Kelly, at the Centre for Enterprise and Labour, argues that the development of European-wide fora by multinational companies, unions and by the EC will slowly bring about increasing Europeanisation. He suggests that

School of Economics, believes that militant unionism better serves the interests of workers than coopera-

areas which link the local-national and EC dimension of employee representation

Strathclyde University, finds little evidence of a European agenda being developed by trade unions. Other subjects covered in the book include: European convergence, small firms, production concepts in Italy and Germany, working hours, young people and workers' rights and integration. • Work and Employment in

But Harvie Ramsay, at

Europe: A new convergence? P Cressey, B Jones (eds); Routledge; 1995; £45; ISBN 0 415 12532 4.

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

THE UK's employment of research scientists and engineers lags behind that of its competitors, according to **Richard Pearson of the** Institute for Employment Studies. This view contradicts the position that the UK has a problem in supplying workers with science and technology skills

Unemployment and underemployment exists among people with such skills because of a lack of demand for them. This may not be an effect of the recession but rather one where supply exceeds demand - as it does in the US. The US dominates in terms of

numbers with 250,000 science and technology students graduating every year. Japan follows with 100,000. But in terms of figures on a national, per capita basis, UK's graduation rate exceeds that of US, Japan, Germany, Italy and is just behind France.

When this information is combined with that of scientific activity such as investments, patents and publications, the major trading blocs and Japan and the Pacific Rim are converging in terms of the research and development intensity of their economies. Eastern Europe, on the other hand, is lagging behind with many of their scientists becoming unemployed.

Richard Pearson concludes that expanding the supply of scientists is no solution without expanding demand for them

Other essays include: future skill needs, graduates, the future of low skilled jobs, British education and training performance, and training for competitiveness.

• Future Skill Demand and Supply: Trends, shortages and gluts; H Metcalf (ed); Policy Studies Institute; 1995; £12.95; ISBN 0 85374 664 8.

Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the Labour Force Survey

statistical **FEATURE**



Photo: Steve France

This article looks at redundancy levels and the likelihood of being made redundant in Great Britain in spring 1995 as well as redundancy trends over the past few years. These trends are discussed in relation to industry, occupation, region of residence, age, gender and employment status.

By Jackie Potter, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office.

Key findings

Results from the spring 1995 Labour Force Survey show that:

- 220,000 people were made redundant in the three months prior to spring 1995 - a slight increase compared with the equivalent period a year ago (205,000 in spring 1994).
- 40 per cent of people had found paid employment following redundancy by the time they were interviewed in the survey, compared with 24 per cent in spring 1994.
- Almost two-thirds of those made redundant were men.
- Men aged between 16 and 24 were

the most likely group to be made redundant.

- redundancies occurred in the South East, although the likelihood of being made redundant in this region was the lowest.
- 115 in the South East.
- made redundant than in any other industry, although this likelihood has halved since spring 1992.

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- More than a quarter of all
- Around one in 60 employees in Wales had been made redundant in
- the three months prior to spring 1995, compared with around one in • Employees in the construction industry were more likely to be

well as overall numbers of redundancies. It should be noted that the redundancies part of the LFS questionnaire was revised from the spring 1995 survey to improve the ability of the survey to pick up all

Introduction

STATISTICS ON redundancies in

Great Britain have been available

from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) since

spring 1989. Initially, the LFS was an

annual survey conducted in the spring

quarter of each year but, in 1992, it moved

to a quarterly survey. The LFS is a house-

hold survey that identifies all people who

have been made redundant in the three

months prior to their interview. Since

information is collected on individual

respondents it is possible to look at the

characteristics of those made redundant as

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

relevant redundancies. In particular, a new question was added asking those who left their last job, for reasons other than redundancy, whether they were made redundant from any other job in the last three months. This quality improvement means the data will now be more comprehensive, and it should be noted that any resulting discontinuity is likely only to have a very small upwards effect (for more information on LFS methodology, particularly the questionnaire changes, see technical note).

All LFS estimates have been reweighted to take account of the revised population estimates published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) following their assessment of the 1991 Census of Population results. Care should therefore be taken when comparing figures published in this article with those given in issues of Employment Gazette prior to June 1995.

In the past the redundancy time series has been too short to attempt to calculate seasonal factors. However, now that the quarterly LFS has been running for three years, Central Statistical Office (CSO) statisticians are able to test for seasonal patterns using the 'X11 computer package'. After analysing the results, it was concluded that because of the volatile nature of the series there are not enough observations to determine whether or not redundancies are influenced by seasonal factors. Hence, it has not been possible to calculate, at this point in time, meaningful seasonal factors to adjust the series. (See Seasonal adjustment section for further details.)

Although results are available quarterly from 1992, this article presents only the spring quarter to allow comparisons of year-on-year changes free from any possible seasonal effects. The work referred to in the previous paragraph does not allow statisticians to judge with any certainty how representative the spring quarter is, although there is no indication that it is not. For quarterly unadjusted data, readers are referred to *table 19* in the December 1995 LFS Quarterly Bulletin and tables 2.32 to 2.36 in the 'Labour Market Data' section of Labour Market Trends.

This article looks at the gender and employment status of the person made redundant, their age, region of residence, industry and occupation. Also covered is a discussion on the variations in the likelihood of particular individuals being made redundant.

Redundancy levels

The number of redundancies in the three months prior to spring 1995 was 220,000 a slight increase compared with a year ago (7 per cent). Between the peak of spring 1991 and spring 1994, the total number of redundancies has gradually decreased and since then has remained relatively flat (see table 1 and figure 1).

Table 1 Redundancies^a by sex and current employment status, Great Britain; spring 1989 to 1995

						Т	housand
	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
In paid employment		-					
Men	30	42	69	54	36	36	56
Women	19	21	31	25	23	14	30
All	49	63	99	79	59	50	87
Not in paid employment							
Men	65	76	200	164	134	107	81
Women	29	42	92	81	70	49	52
All	95	119	292	245	204	156	133
All							
Men	95	118	269	218	170	142	137
Women	49	63	122	106	92	63	82
All	144	181	391	324	262	205	220

a Figures show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview

Figure 1 Redundancies by current employment status, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995





Note: Employment status of respondent at the time of interview

characteristics of those made redundant and analyses this trend in more detail for men and women and whether, by the time of interview, the respondent had found a new job

Characteristics of those made redundant In spring 1995, almost twice as many men as women were made redundant in the three months prior to interview (137,000 compared with 82,000). (See table 1.) In the three months prior to spring 1995 twofifths of those made redundant had found work by the time they were interviewed. This is almost double the proportion in previous years. Proportionately more men than women had found work following redundancy, 41 per cent of men were reemployed compared with 37 per cent of women in spring 1995. Both these propor-The following section looks at the | tions have significantly improved since Source: Labour Force Survey

spring 1994 (25 per cent and 22 per cent respectively).

> It should be noted that because the interviewee is asked whether they were made redundant in the three months prior to interview, the period of redundancy could be as little as one day to as long as three months.

Around one person in every five made redundant are aged over 50 and one in five are between the ages of 16 and 24. These proportions are similar for both sexes (see table 2).

The survey results show that for the over 50s, finding another job by the time of interview is affected by their age. In spring 1995 only 29 per cent of people aged over 50 made redundant had found employment by the time of interview compared with around 40 per cent for the 16 to 24-yearolds and the 25 to 49-year-olds (see figure 2 and table 3).

Figure 2 Redundancies by current employment status and age, Great Britain; spring 1995



Table 2 Redundancies by age and sex, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995

								Thousands
	Men				Womer	1		
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
16-24	50	35	25	33	21	26	13	17
25-49	118	96	85	75	62	48	34	45
50+	51	40	32	29	22	18	16	18
All ages	218	170	142	137	106	92	63	82
				and the Me	and the second	19 19 19 19	Source: Labo	ur Force Surve

Table 3 Redundancies by age and current employment status; Great Britain, spring 1992 to 1995

				Sur Land				Thousand
Seler all	In paid	employm	Not in paid employment					
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
16-24	16	17	11	20	56	43	27	30
25-49	48	36	34	52	132	108	86	68
50+	16	*	*	14	57	53	43	35
All ages	79	59	50	87	245	204	156	133
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·							Source: Labo	our Force Surv

* Less than 10 000 in cell: estimate not shown

Table 4 Redundancies by industry^{a, b}, gender and employment status, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995

	In paid	d emplo	yment		Not in	paid er	nploym	ent	Men				Wome	en		
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
Manufacturing	19	19	14	19	87	74	52	36	74	68	47	39	31	26	19	15
Service	44	32	31	58	112	102	77	80	90	73	65	75	66	62	43	63
Other	12	*	*	*	46	27	27	17	52	29	29	21	*	*	*	*
All industries	79	59	50	87	245	204	156	133	218	170	142	137	106	92	63	82

It is assumed that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.
 b 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

Table 4 shows that the majority of those made redundant worked or currently work in the service sector. In spring 1995 this accounted for almost two-thirds of those made redundant (63 per cent or 138,000), a higher proportion than in previous years (52 per cent or 107,000 in spring 1994). This proportion varies between the sexes. More than twothirds of women made redundant were previously in jobs in the service sector in spring 1995 compared with just over a half of men.

Distribution of redundancies

By region

Over a quarter of those made redundant lived in the South East in spring 1995, although this proportion is lower than in previous years (a third in spring 1994). East Anglia and the North had the smallest share (see table 5).

It should be noted that these proportions do not take into account the number of people who could be affected by redundancy. When this is allowed for, it shows that although the South East had the largest share of redundancies, people living there were the least likely to be made redundant in Great Britain. In contrast, people in East

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Table 5 Redundancies by region of residence; spring 1992 to 1995

				Thousands
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Great Britain	324	262	205	220
North	19	18	14	11
Yorkshire and Humberside	31	25	21	19
East Midlands	32	23	15	19
East Anglia	14	*	*	11
South East	102	78	62	61
Greater London	38	30	23	25
South West	25	22	15	17
West Midlands	32	27	21	23
North West	32	29	21	26
Wales	16	11	10	15
Scotland	19	22	19	18
			Source	: Labour Force Survey

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

Figure 3 Redundancies by broad industry groupings, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995



Anglia, the region with the smallest share of redundancies, had the second highest chance of being made redundant after Wales (see 'Residents of which region were affected by redundancy' section and table 7).

By industry

Manufacturing and other industries have seen falls in the numbers made redundant over the past three years whereas the service sector saw a rise between spring 1994 and spring 1995 (see figure 3).

Prospects of finding employment after being made redundant are slightly affected by industry type. The service sector has a slightly higher proportion of people who were made redundant finding work by the time they were interviewed compared with manufacturing industries (42 per cent compared with 35 per cent in spring 1995). (See table 4.) These proportions, however, do not take into account the distribution of employment by industry (see 'Likely industries affected by redundancy' section).

Readers should note that in the case of people in paid employment at the time of b Standard Occupation Classification (SOC).

interview, it is assumed that the person was made redundant from the industry in which they are currently employed; and for those not in employment, the figures reflect the industry in which they were last employed.

By occupation

In the three months prior to spring 1995, most redundancies occurred in the clerical

Table 6 Redundancies by occupation^{a, b}, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995

				Inousands
	1992	1993	1994	1995
Managers and administrators	36	25	31	33
Professional occupations	14	13	10	12
Associate professional and technical	20	16	11	16
Clerical and secretarial	54	36	28	38
Craft and related	70	49	42	35
Personal and protective	16	16	14	15
Sales	27	28	18	23
Plant and machine operatives	49	48	34	28
Other	32	28	17	19
All occupations	324	262	205	220
a It is assumed that people do not change occupa	tion when starting	a omployment offer	Source:	Labour Force Survey

and secretarial occupations (38,000 or 17 per cent) closely followed by craft and related occupations (35,000 or 16 per cent) and managerial and administrative occupations (33,000 or 15 per cent). (See table 6.) Until 1994, the craft and related occupational group accounted for the greatest number of redundancies in all spring quarters but saw a decrease of 7,000 (16 per cent) between 1994 and 1995. The professional occupations have experienced the least redundancies in all quarters since the series began. As with the industrial breakdowns, the occupation of people made redundant reflect their occupation at the time of interview for those in paid employment and their last occupation for those not in employment.

Likelihood of redundancy

The previous section concentrated on the levels and characteristics of those made redundant without taking into account the number of people who could be affected by redundancy. Combining the redundancy levels with the relevant employee totals (i.e. producing redundancy rates) gives an indication of the likelihood of certain groups of the population being made redundant. One main use of redundancy rates is to see how the chances of becoming redundant vary between one group and another. The next section looks at this.

Residents of which region were affected by redundancy

In spring 1995 10.2 employees out of every 1,000 were made redundant in Great Britain as a whole (see table 7). This figure is slightly higher than the position in spring 1994 (9.6 per 1,000) but is still significantly lower than the position in spring 1991 (17.8 per 1,000) and spring 1992 (15.1 per 1,000).

Redundancy rates in Wales increased by over a third between spring 1994 and spring 1995 to make it the region where people were most likely to lose their job (14.7 per 1,000). In contrast, over the same period, redundancy rates in the North decreased by over a fifth. This resulted in

Table 7 Redundancy rates by region of residence; spring 1992 to 1995

	and the second second		Rates per 1	1,000 employees
The second s	1992	1993	1994	1995
Great Britain	15.1	12.3	9.6	10.2
North	16.8	16.5	12.7	9.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	16.3	13.1	11.0	10.1
East Midlands	20.1	13.9	9.7	11.5
East Anglia	17.7	*	*	13.7
South East	14.7	11.2	9.1	8.8
Greater London	14.6	11.2	9.3	9.9
South West	14.5	12.5	8.8	9.6
West Midlands	16.2	13.9	10.7	11.1
North West	13.6	12.4	8.9	10.9
Wales	16.2	11.4	10.8	14.7
Scotland	9.5	11.3	9.5	9.2
			Source	e Labour Force Survey

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

Figure 4 Redundancy rates for men by age, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995

Bates per 1,000 employees



Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 5 Redundancy rates for women by age, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995



the North moving from having the highest rate in spring 1994 (12.7 per 1,000) to having one of the lowest rates in spring 1995 (9.8 per 1,000).

Characteristics of those affected by redundancy

Men are more likely than women to be made redundant (see table 8). In spring 1995, 12.2 per 1,000 male employees were made redundant compared with 8.0 per 1.000 female employees. Older and younger workers, both male and female, are more likely to be made redundant than those aged between 25 and 49 years (see figures 4 & 5). In spring 1995 male employees aged between 16 and 24 were the most likely group to be made redundant (18.5 per 1,000). This rate represents a significant rise from the position in spring 1994 (13.7 per 1,000) but is still below the peak of spring 1991 (29 per 1,000). In contrast, women aged between 25 and 49 were by far the least likely group to be made redundant (6.9 per 1,000).

Likely industries affected by redundancy

People working in the construction industry are by far the most likely to be made redundant. In spring 1995, 20.2 employees per 1,000 employed in the construction industry were made redundant compared with only 3.8 per 1,000 employed in public administration, education and health industries. However, although the construction industry still has the highest redundancy rate, between spring 1992 and spring 1995 the likelihood of being made redundant has halved (see table 9)

Employees in service industries are less likely to be made redundant than those employed in manufacturing industries despite the fact that the majority of those made redundant worked in the service sector (see 'By industry' section and figure 6).

In spring 1995 it was just as likely for a man to be made redundant from a manufacturing industry as it was for a women (12.2 per 1,000 and 12.3 per 1,000 respectively). However, the pattern is very different for the service sector with the redundancy rate for men being more than one and half times that of women (11.1 per 1,000 and 7.1 per 1,000 respectively). (See table 10.)

Likely occupations affected by redundancy

Workers in the manual occupational groups are more likely to be made redundant than those in the non-manual professions. In spring 1995 the redundancy rate for craft and related occupations was the highest at 15.7 per 1,000 - almost three times as much as the rate for the professional occupations (5.3 per 1,000). Although employees in manual occupations have a

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Photo: Neil Libbert/NETWOR

Table 8 Redundancy rates by age and sex, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995

993 1994 8.7 13.7 13.7 13.2	1995 18.5	1992 11.1	1993 14.1	1994 7.5	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
8.7 13.7	18.5	11.1	14.1	7.5	10.1	18.5	16.4	10.7	14.4
07 400								10.1	1-11
3.7 12.0	10.4	9.9	7.6	5.3	6.9	13.5	10.8	8.8	8.7
7.6 14.5	13.2	11.1	9.4	7.9	9.8	16.6	13.8	11.4	11.5
5.3 12.8	12.2	10.4	9.1	6.2	8.0	15.1	12.3	9.6	10.2
	7.6 14.5 5.3 12.8	7.6 14.5 13.2 5.3 12.8 12.2	7.6 14.5 13.2 11.1 5.3 12.8 12.2 10.4	7.6 14.5 13.2 11.1 9.4 5.3 12.8 12.2 10.4 9.1	7.6 14.5 13.2 11.1 9.4 7.9 5.3 12.8 12.2 10.4 9.1 6.2	7.6 14.5 13.2 11.1 9.4 7.9 9.8 5.3 12.8 12.2 10.4 9.1 6.2 8.0	7.6 14.5 13.2 11.1 9.4 7.9 9.8 16.6 5.3 12.8 12.2 10.4 9.1 6.2 8.0 15.1	7.6 14.5 13.2 11.1 9.4 7.9 9.8 16.6 13.8 5.3 12.8 12.2 10.4 9.1 6.2 8.0 15.1 12.3	7.6 14.5 13.2 11.1 9.4 7.9 9.8 16.6 13.8 11.4 5.3 12.8 12.2 10.4 9.1 6.2 8.0 15.1 12.3 9.6 Source: Labo

greater risk of being made redundant, the

redundancy rate for both craft and related occupations and plant and machine opera-

tives have decreased by around a half since

Until now, it has not been possible to

calculate seasonal factors for the redundan-

cy series because the time series was too

short. The quarterly LFS, however, has

now been running for three years and there

is just enough data available for seasonal adjustment. As the LFS is subject to sam-

pling variability, all estimates are rounded

to the nearest thousand and estimates of

less than 10,000 are suppressed. This has

spring 1992 (see figure 7).

Seasonal adjustment

Table 9 Redundancy rates by industry^a, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995

	and the second		Rates per 1,	,000 employee
SIC 92 ^b	1992	1993	1994	1995
Agriculture and fishing (A, B)	*	*	*	*
Energy and water (C, E)	32.5	*	*	*
Manufacturing (D)	21.4	19.1	14.6	12.2
Construction (F)	39.5	24.6	20.7	20.2
Distribution, hotels, restaurants (G, H)	17.4	15.1	9.4	12.6
Transport (I)	15.7	16.2	12.5	12.1
Banking, finance, insurance (J, K)	14.6	8.0	10.0	10.2
Public admin, education, health (L, M, N)	1.8	2.9	2.8	3.8
Other services (O, P, Q)	10.9	11.6	*	12.1
All industries	15.1	12.3	9.6	10.2
Contraction of the second s			Source:	Labour Force Surve

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown

It is assumed that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant. SIC 92 section references in brackets.

Table 10 Redundancy rates by broad industry groupings and sex^a, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995

										Rates	per 1,000	employees
	Men				Womer	ı			All			
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995	1992	1993	1994	1995
Manufacturing	21.1	19.4	14.7	12.2	22.2	18.6	14.4	12.3	21.4	19.1	14.6	12.2
Services	14.1	11.6	9.8	11.1	7.8	7.3	5.0	7.1	10.5	9.1	7.1	8.9
Other	36.5	21.9	22.9	17.6	*	*	*	*	33.8	20.3	19.9	17.0
All industries	19.3	15.3	12.8	12.2	10.4	9.1	6.2	8.0	15.1	12.3	9.6	10.2

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 a It is assumed that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.

Figure 6 Redundancy rates by broad industry groupings,

Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995

Rates per 1,000 employees



Figure 7 Redundancy rates by occupation, Great Britain; spring 1992 to 1995



greatest effect on statistics analysed for small sub-groups of the population and for small areas. Consequently, it is only practical to seasonally adjust the total number of redundancies time series. All other seasonally adjusted LFS series are separately adjusted for men and women and the 'all persons' series is then a sum of the two. The total redundancy series for men and

Source: Labour Force Survey

women were seasonally adjusted using the computer package X11. On examining the statistical analyses from the package, CSO statisticians concluded that the series available exhibits no significant seasonality. Both series are very volatile with peaks and troughs but no particular quarter stands out as having significantly more or less redundancies.

It may be expected that more redundancies occur once companies know their annual losses/profits. However, as not all companies have the same financial year end such redundancies would not necessarily occur in the same quarter. Also companies may make decisions on mid-year or other estimates and trends. Other seasonal patterns could be masked due to the redundancy question design. For example, some people made redundant in April would be picked up in the spring quarter survey while others would be picked up in the summer quarter (see technical note).

In conclusion, there are not enough observations at this stage to determine the existence of any seasonal patterns in the redundancy series. The series is very volatile and the limited amount of data available exhibits no seasonality. Therefore, all data presented in this article are unadjusted for seasonal factors.

Conclusion

Results from the LFS show that, in general, redundancies have followed a downward trend since the peak of spring 1991 in keeping with economic recovery, with a slight rise between spring 1994 and spring 1995. There remain, however, large variations in the likelihood of being made redundant between different industries, occupations, regions and age groups.

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Technical note

mates in this article are based on the results of interviews with individuals during the spring quarters of 1992 to 1995, which are conducted during the months of March, April, May. The respondents were asked questions about redundancy during the three months prior to the survey reference week (i.e. the three months prior to the week preceding their interview). Individuals were also asked about their economic activity during the reference week. The results are based on self-assessments by the respondents. Each quarterly survey identifies all people who have been made redundant in a variable three month period beginning in the three months prior to the first month of the survey and ending in the last month of the survey. Therefore the spring guarter includes people who were made redundant between December and May.

The sample results are weighted and grossed to give a distribution that equates to the known population resident in private households in Great Britain during the survey period. As with all sample surveys, the results are subject to sampling error.

(i)

(iii)

As referred to in the 'Introduction'. the redundancy section of the LFS questionnaire was completely revised in spring 1995. This includes the addition of a new question asking those who left their last job for reasons other than redundancy, whether they were made redundant from any other job in the last three months. The likely effect of this additional question is to raise the redundancy estimates by a small amount. Approximately 10,000 people stated that "yes" they had been made redundant from a job in the last three months which was not their last job. It is, however, not possible to calculate precisely how many extra people are included in the spring 1995 estimates as a result of this new question because the previous questions, asked of people currently in paid employment, included "Have you left any paid job within the last three

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The Labour Force Survey (LFS) esti- | months?" This previous question may | mation on redundancies is collected (or may not) have picked up some of the 'extra' 10,000 redundancies. In addition to the extra questions, the section on redundancies has been ordering and routing, to ensure infor-

more comprehensively. It is not possible to calculate the precise effects these changes have had on the figures, but it is expected that they changed in spring 1995, including the would increase the total by only a small amount.

Redundancy estimates prior to spring 1995 were extracted from the following LFS questions:

For people in paid employment in the reference week:

"Have you left any paid job within the last three months?"

- If so, "In that job were you working as an employee?"
- If so, "Did you leave that job because your employer was closing down?, cutting back on staff?"
- If so, "Did you take redundancy with payment?, redundancy without payment?"

For people not in paid employment in the reference week (who left their last job less than three months ago):

- "Did you leave your last job because your employer was: closing down or cutting back on staff? If so go to (i) some other reason?" If so go to (ii)
- "On leaving that job did you take . . . redundancy with payment? none of these?" If so go to (ii)
- "Could you tell me why you left that job? you were made redundant?"

Redundancy estimates from spring 1995 onwards were extracted from the following LFS questions:

For people who started their present job in the three months prior to the reference week:

"Have you left any paid job within the last three months?"

If so, "Could you tell me the reason you left your last job?"

you were made redundant or took voluntary redundancy? some other reason (dismissed, temporary job ended, resigned, health, family or personal reasons, early or statutory retirement, other)? If so go to (i)

"Have you been made redundant from any other job in the last three months?"

For people not in paid employment and left their last job in the three months prior to the reference week:

"Could you tell me the reason you left your last job?"

you were made redundant or took voluntary redundancy?

some other reason (dismissed, temporary job ended, resigned, health, family or personal reasons, early or statutory retirement, other)? If so go to (i)

"Have you been made redundant from any other job in the last three months?'

Membership of trade unions in 1994: an analysis based on information from the Certification Officer

TRADES UNION CONGRESS

statistical **FEATURE**

All trade unions have a statutory obligation to present their membership statistics to the **Certification Officer of Trade Unions** and Employers' Associations.

This article uses the latest information from this source to look at trends over time in the numbers. size and membership of unions, and also compares recent membership figures from the Certification Officerbased data with results from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). A further article analysing trade union data from the autumn 1995 LFS is scheduled for publication in the May 1996 issue of Labour Market Trends.

By Kate Sweeney,

Labour Market Statistics Group. Central Statistical Office.

Introduction

MEMBERSHIP OF all trade unions known to the Employment Department¹ (ED) up to 31 December 1994 is covered in this article. Lists of such

Key findings

- At the end of 1994, there were 243 unions in the United Kingdom with 8.3 million members - the lowest • number of trade union members since 1945.
- 1994 saw the fifteenth, consecutive, annual fall in total membership from its peak of 13.3 million in 1979, resulting in a reduction of 38 per cent since the peak level.
- Union membership is concentrated in a small number of very large unions: seven unions (3 per cent of the total) accounted for 59 per cent of union members.
- Male membership fell between 1993 and 1994 by 456,000 (9 per cent). By

organisations are kept by the Certification Office of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations under section 2 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. To enter the

contrast, female membership rose over the year by 35,000 (1 per cent). Women outnumbered men in five of the ten largest unions in 1994. The public service union, UNISON, has the largest number of women members at 966.000.

- There has been a steady fall in the • number of unions since 1920 as a result of mergers and declining unionisation; in 1994 there were two union mergers.
- The downward trend in trade union membership registered by the Certification Officer has been mirrored in recent results from the Labour Force Survey.

satisfy the definition in section 1 of the 1992 Act; the essential requirement is that it is an organisation of workers which has the regulation of relations between workers and employers as one of its principal purposes.

Using this source, this article examines changes over time in membership levels, the gender make-up of membership and the size of unions. The article also briefly compares membership figures from the Certification Officer (CO) with those shown by the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Number of unions

There were 243 trade unions at the end of 1994, 11 fewer than the 1993 total and less than a fifth of the peak number of 1,384 in 1920. From 1920, there has been a steady fall in the number of unions, while the number of members generally increased until reaching a peak in 1979. Figure 1 shows the number of trade unions and trade union membership from 1900 to 1994. Figure 2 shows how the average

Photo: Steve France statutory list of trade unions, a body must



Figure 1 Trade unions' numbers and membership, 1900-1994



Figure 2 Average number of members per union since 1900 Thousands

number of members per union has increased steadily during the 1900's and has generally continued to increase in the past 15 years despite falls in the number of members.

The fall in the number of unions reflects the continuing process of union mergers and transfers of membership, as well as declining unionisation. Despite the net decrease in the number of unions, new unions are still being formed in most years, although there were fewer unions at the end of 1994 than ever previously recorded. In 1994, there were two union mergers, the largest of which involved the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union transferring engagements to the GMB.

Changes in membership

Total membership of trade unions in the UK at the end of 1994 was 8.3 million – the lowest figure since 1945, and 422,000 (4.8 per cent) fewer than the total for 1993. The latest fall is the third biggest proportionate fall since 1970 and continues the downward trend that has reduced trade union membership by over 5 million since 1979. *Table 1* shows the number of trade unions and total membership over the latst twenty-five years. *Figure 3* shows the pattern of trade union membership since 1970.

As expected, union membership falls as the number of employees in employment falls, especially in highly-unionised industries. Over the period 1980 to 1994, the number of employees in the production and construction sectors fell in nearly every year, whereas there were significant increases in employment levels in the service sector through most of the 1980s and between 1993 and 1994. However, the decline in union membership over the period was far greater than the decline in production and construction employment, implying that membership was probably also falling in the service sector while jobs increased. Two references on the reasons for changes in trade union membership have been included at the end of this article.

It is not possible to draw an accurate pattern of union membership by industry from the CO returns since many union members now belong to unions that have multi-industry membership. However, information from the LFS on the industrial pattern of unionisation in Great Britain in 1994 was described in an article in the May 1995 edition of *Employment Gazette*. (Note: the figures used in this article have since been revised but the overall industrial pattern will remain unchanged).

Union size

Most of the 243 unions recorded in 1994 were small: 141 (58 per cent of the 1994 total) had fewer than 2,500 members, and together these accounted for just one per

the other end of the scale, seven unions (just 3 per cent of the total) had 250 more members, and accounted for cent of the total membership. Simila 17 largest unions, all of which had 100,000 members, accounted for large majority of trade union me (79 per cent). Figure 4 display relationship pictorially and table 2 detailed analysis of the membersh the number of unions by size at the 1994. Membership by sex Analysing changes in trade membership by sex shows that the of female trade union members a increased in 1994 by 35,000 (1 per to 3.5 million. This is in sharp con male membership which fell by 4 (8.7 per cent) to 4.8 million. CO the sex of union members is only av for the periods, 1960 to 1981 an 1989 onwards. Between 1980 an there was a very large fall in

there was a very large fall in male membership of 750,000. However, in percentage terms, this fall was smaller than the 8.7 per cent drop seen over the last year, which is now the largest percentage fall on record. *Table 3* shows trade union membership

analysed by sex for the period 1989-94. The final column in the table shows how the proportion of trade union members that are men fell sharply between 1993 and 1994 to 57.5 per cent after remaining fairly level at 60 per cent between 1991 and 1993.

Table 4 gives the distribution of membership by size of union for 1993 and 1994 for men and women separately. The table shows that the sharp fall in male membership mainly occurred in the largest unions (those with at least 250,000 members). This is partly, but not entirely, due to the Graphical Paper and Media Union (which had 187,000 male members in 1994) moving from the highest size band in 1993 to the second highest group in 1994. The distribution of female membership by size of union remained broadly unchanged between 1993 and 1994.

Table 5 gives an analysis of the membership of the ten largest unions in 1989 and in 1994, and shows that women outnumbered men in five of the ten largest unions in 1994. The union with the highest proportion of female members (92 per cent) in 1994 was the Royal College of Nursing (RCN) while the union with the largest number of women members (966,000) was UNISON. The largest single block of male union members at the end of 1994 was in the Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union (AEEU), where 710,000 men made up 91 per cent of the membership.

cent of the membership of all unions. At | Table 1 Trade unions: numbers and membership 1970-1994

Year	Number of unions end of year	Total membership end of year (000s)	Percentage change in membership since previous year
1970	543	11,187	6.8
1971	525	11,135	-0.5
1972	507	11,359	2
1973	519	11,456	0.9
1974	507	11,764	2.7
1975	470	12,026	2.2
1976	473	12,386	3
1977	481	12,846	3.7
1978	462	13,112	2.1
1979	453	13,289	1.3
1980	438	12,947	-2.6
1981	414	12,106	-6.5
1982	408	11,593	-4.2
1983	394	11,236	-3.1
1984	375	10,994	-2.2
1985	370	10,821	-1.6
1986	335	10,539	-2.6
1987	330	10,475	-0.6
1988	315	10,376	-0.9
1989	309	10,158	-2.1
1990	287	9,947	-2.1
1991	275	9,585	-3.6
1992	268	9,048	-5.6
1993	254	8,700	-3.8
1994	243	8,278	-4.9

Table 2 Trade unions: numbers and membership end 1994

Number of members	Number of unions	Membership (000's)	Number of unions per cent	Cumulative per cent	Membership of all unions per cent	Cumulative per cent
Under 100	29	1	11.9	(11.9)	0.0	(0.0)
100-499	49	13	20.2	(32.1)	0.2	(0.2)
500-999	23	17	9.5	(41.6)	0.2	(0.4)
1,000-2,499	40	68	16.5	(58.0)	0.8	(1.2)
2,500-4,999	26	93	10.7	(68.7)	1.1	(2.3)
5,000-9,999	19	135	7.8	(76.5)	1.6	(4.0)
10,000-14,999	6	76	2.5	(79.0)	0.9	(4.9)
15,000-24,999	7	125	2.9	(81.9)	1.5	(6.4)
25,000-49,999	20	736	8.2	(90.1)	8.9	(15.3)
50,000-99,999	7	493	2.9	(93.0)	6.0	(21.2)
100,000-249,999	10	1,599	4.1	(97.1)	19.3	(40.6)
250,000 and more	7	4921	2.9	(100.0)	59.5	(100.0)
All	243	8,278	100		100	

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Table 3 Membership by sex, 1989-1994

					and the second second	Т	housands
Year	Men			Women			Per cent of
1	Members at the end of the year	Change in membership since the previous year	Per- centage change	Members at the end of the year	Change in membership since the previous year	Per- centage change	members
1989	6.405			3,753			63.1
1990	6,195	-210	-3.3	3,752	-1.0	0.0	62.3
1991	5,813	-382	-6.2	3,772	20	0.5	60.6
1992	5,472	-341	-5.9	3,577	-195	-5.2	60.5
1993	5,218	-254	-4.6	3,482	-95	-2.7	60.0
1994	4,762	-456	-8.7	3,516	35	1.0	57.5
						Concentration of the second	

Table 4 Membership by sex, by size of union

Number of members	1993				1994	194			
	Men	Per- centage of all male union members	Women	Per- centage of all female union members	Men	Per- centage of all male union members	Women	Per- centage of all female union members	
Under 100	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	
100-499	10	0	5	0	9	0	4	0	
500-999	8	0	5	0	12	0	5	0	
1,000-2,499	47	1	28	1	39	1	29	1	
2,500-4,999	45	1	42	1	53	1	40	1	
5,000-9,999	70	1	59	2	71	1	65	2	
10,000-14,999	43	1	32	1	41	1	34	1	
15,000-24,999	108	2	35	1	96	2	29	1	
25,000-49,999	389	7	344	10	370	8	366	10	
50,000-99,999	404	8	174	5	354	7	139	4	
100,000-249,999	741	14	682	20	877	18	722	21	
250,000 and more	3,351	64	2,075	60	2,838	60	2,083	59	
Total	5,218	100	3,482	100	4,762	100	3,516	100	
Broad classifications									
0-49,999	722	14	549	16	692	15	572	16	
50,000-249,999	1,145	22	857	25	1,231	26	861	24	
250,000 and more	3,351	64	2,075	60	2,838	60	2,083	59	
All	5,218	100	3,482	100	4,762	100	3,516	100	

Table 5 Membership of top ten unions in 1994 compared with membership of top ten unions in 1989

1989 top ten unions	Membership (000s)	1994 top ten unions	Membership (000s)	Men per cent	Women per cent
Transport and General Workers Union	1,271	Unison – The Public Service Union	1,369	29	71
GMB	823	Transport and General Workers Union	n 914	81	19
National and Local Government Officers' Association	751	GMB	790	64	36
Amalgamated Engineering Union	742	Amalgamated Engineering and Electrical Union	781	91	9
Manufacturing Science and Finance Union	653	Manufacturing Science and Finance Union	482	71	29
National Union of Public Employees	605	Royal College of Nursing of the UK	303	8	92
Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers	376	Union of Shop Distributive and			
Electrical Electronic Telecommunication		Allied Workers	283	42	58
and Plumbing Union	367	National Union of Teachers	245	25	75
Royal College of Nursing of the UK	286	Graphical Paper and Media Union	225	83	17
Union of Construction Allied Trades and Technicians	258	National Association of School Maste	ers 213	47	53

Comparisons with LFS

Since 1989 information on trade union membership in Great Britain has been available annually from the LFS. The data relates to the spring quarter (March to May) for 1989 to 1991 and the autumn quarter (September to November) from 1992 onwards. The CO data relates to 31 December of each year. Figure 5 compares trade union membership levels shown by the two sources since 1989. LFS data for the United Kingdom are not available for the period 1992-1994 but with the introduction of the quarterly LFS in Northern Ireland, they will be restored from autumn 1995 onwards. The CO data is consistently higher than the LFS measure. This is largely due to the fact that the CO data includes union members who are retired or unemployed whereas the LFS data are based only on those in employment. Nonetheless, the overall trend shown by the two sources over the five year period is very similar, although the LFS shows a less steep rate of decline in membership between 1992 and 1994. (An article analysing the autumn 1995 LFS trade union data is scheduled for publication in the May 1996 edition of Labour Market Trends).

Mergers

Thousands

There are two types of mergers that affect the number of unions: amalgamations - where two or more unions join to form a new union, and transfers of engagements - where a union is subsumed by another union and thus loses its legal identity

During 1994, few mergers were completed despite high levels of merger activity and only two transfers of engagements involving a total of 32,000 members were recorded. The largest merger in 1993 was the amalgamation between the National and Local Government Officers Association (NALGO), the National Union of Public Employees (NUPE) and the Confederation of Health Service Employees (COHSE) to form UNISON -

The Public Service Union. This took effect on 1 July 1993 and created the largest union in the country.

Top ten unions

The largest union at the end of 1994 was UNISON, with a total membership of 1.369 million which accounts for 17 per cent of all union members. In 1993 UNI-SON overtook the Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU), which had the largest membership for a number of years prior to 1993. Together, the two largest unions account for more than a quarter of all union members. The smallest union recorded was the Artists Union with just eight members. As noted previously, table 5 compares details of the top ten unions in 1994 with the top ten unions in 1989.

Most of the top ten unions moved into their position in the table by merger or amalgamation. For example, UNISON was formed in 1993 as a result of a merger of NALGO, NUPE and COHSE.

Similarly, the Amalgamated Engineering Union and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union merged in 1992 to form the AEEU.

The RCN was the only large union that was unaffected by any type of merger between 1989 and 1994 and also increased its membership - from 286,000 in 1989 to 303,000 in 1994. During the five years 1989 to 1994 the TGWU and MSF each lost more than a quarter of their members.

Footnote

The responsibility for compiling the statistics was transferred to the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in July 1995.

Useful references

Mason, Bob and Peter Bain (1993), 'The Determinants of Trade Union Membership in Britain: A Survey of the Literature', Industrial and Labour Relations Review, Vol. 46, No. 2 pp. 332-

Waddington, Jeremy and Colin Whitson (1995), 'Trade Unions: Growth, Structure and Policy', in P.K. Edwards (ed.), Industrial Relations: Theory and Practice in Britain, Oxford: Blackwell, pp. 151-202.

Per cent

Figure 5 Trade union membership levels, 1989-1994 -

Certification Officer and Labour Force Survey data compared Millions

Note: LFS data for United Kingdom are not available for 1992-1994. LFS data for 1989-1991 relates to spring and for 1992-1994 to autumn.

Source: Central Statistical Office

53

Technical note

Basis of the statistics

The statistics cover the membership of all organisations known to the Central Statistical Office (CSO) (formerly Employment Department). Since 1975, they concern organisations that fall within the definition of a trade union under section 28 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 and more recently section 1 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. They are based on data supplied by trade unions to the Certification Officer of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations. They are then supplemented with information from the Department of Economic Development, Northern Ireland, and some individual trade unions.

The statistics include home and overseas membership figures of contributory and non-contributory members under the rules of those trade unions whose head offices are in the United Kingdom. They exclude members of trade unions with head offices elsewhere. Categories of membership are not available and the figure may include some people who are self-employed, unemployed or retired.

As some workers may belong to more than one union there may be an element of duplication in the aggregates; however, this is probably insignificant.

Statutory list of trade unions Lists of trade unions and employers'

associations are kept by the Certification Office of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations under section 2 of the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 1992. To enter the statutory list of trade unions, a body must satisfy the definition in section 1 of the 1992 Act. The essential requirement is that it is an organisation of workers which has the regulation of relations between workers and employers as one of its principal purposes.

The CO also keeps records of other bodies that satisfy the statutory definition of a trade union, but have not applied for entry in the list. While application for entry into the list is voluntary, all listed and unlisted trade unions and employers' associations must, under section 32 of the 1992 Act, present annual returns, including membership figures, to the CO. Unions which consist wholly or mainly of representatives of constituent or affiliated organisations, or have been in existence for fewer than 12 months do not have to comply with this section.

The CSO with the co-operation of the CO has been able to use the information about membership and thus avoid hav-

ing a separate survey, except for those unions in Northern Ireland. The figure of 243 unions for 1994, given in this article, does not match those in the CO's annual report; similarly, the estimates of union membership differ. The main reason for this is that sections of certain federations and unions (for example, areas of the National Union of Mineworkers) are listed as separate trade unions by the CO. By contrast, the CSO has continued the previous practice of the Employment Department of counting only the 'parent' union in the total number of trade unions. The statistics in this article also include trade unions with their head office in Northern Ireland, while the CO figures do not

The Labour Force Survey

The LFS is a quarterly survey of approximately 60,000 households throughout the United Kingdom. The question on trade union membership has been asked annually since 1989 of all individuals in employment (or away temporarily) during the reference week. In 1992 the question was moved from the spring to the autumn quarter. There is also a minor discontinuity between 1992 and 1993 due to the inclusion in 1993 of additional questions on trade unions which preceded the membership question.

special **FEATURE**

Modern Apprenticeships: further lessons from the prototypes

Modern Apprenticeship prototypes operated in a number of occupations and local areas for a year before the initiative was launched nationally in September 1995. In June 1995 an article in *Employment Gazette* gave early findings of the experiences of those involved. This article reports on further research, summing up the lessons learnt from the first year.

By **Mike Everett**, Ernst & Young (now at MORI), **Steve Leman**, Analytical Services, Department for Education and Employment, **Lorna Unwin** and **Jerry Wellington**, Centre for Research in Postcompulsory Education and Training, University of Sheffield.

Modern Apprenticeship

MODERN Apprenticeship (MA) aims to improve the supply of technical, craft and junior management skills at NVQ Level 3 and above through work-based training for young women and men entering the labour market. It covers not only job-specific skills, but also core skill development and broad occupational knowledge. The time needed to become qualified depends on a young person's

Key findings

- Well over 90 per cent of participating employers said that they would recommend Modern Apprenticeship to other employers in their sector.
- Comparison with previous provision shows that Modern Apprenticeship is providing new, additional training places leading to NVQ Level 3 qualifications.
- Over 90 per cent of participating

ability, but it is expected that the average time taken to achieve an NVQ Level 3 qualification will be around three years.

Employers and apprentices sign a 'training agreement' which outlines the training to be provided, and indicates a mutual commitment to successful completion of the apprenticeship. Apprentices usually have employed status, though there are exceptions for special reasons in a few industries.

Training is based on frameworks

- young people said that they were satisfied or very satisfied with their Modern Apprenticeship.
- Most of the participating young people were male.
 Ethnic minorities were markedly
- under-represented.
- Only half of the participating young people used the term 'Modern Apprentice' to refer to themselves.

developed by Industry Training Organisations (ITOs) and Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs), to reflect the needs of industry sectors. Frameworks are approved by a steering group comprised of members of the national councils of ITOs and TECs, and convened by the Department for Education and Employment.

Prototype Modern Apprenticeships began in 14 sectors in September 1994. Each prototype ITO was matched with at least one TEC which would run Modern Apprenticeships in its local area. In total there were 42 TECs running Modern Apprenticeships in the prototype sectors. In each sector one of the TECs was designated as a lead TEC.

Since September 1995 Modern Apprenticeships have been offered by all TECs and in a wider range of occupations. The number of training frameworks approved so far is 54. (see *box 2*)

Evaluation methods

The former Employment Department commissioned Ernst & Young and the

Further information:

The Annual Report of the Certification Officer, published in 1995, contains the names of those trade unions and employers' associations listed at 31 December 1994. It includes a statistical summary of the annual returns of membership and finances submitted by both listed and unlisted bodies for the year 1993. Both the lists and the returns are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, 27 Wilton Street, London SW1X 7AZ.

For organisations with their head offices in Scotland, the lists and returns can be viewed at the office of the Assistant Certification Officer, 58 Frederick Street, Edinburgh EH2 1LN.

For organisations with their head office in Northern Ireland the lists and returns are open to public inspection at the Certification Office, Windsor House, 9-15 Bedford Street, Belfast BT2 7NU. Modern Apprenticeships in their first year of operation; develop ideas about good and bad practice; and feed back lessons learned from the first year to inform the full implementation of Modern Apprenticeships in September 1995. The priority was to produce and disseminate as quickly as possible indicative findings to help policymakers and practitioners to fine-tune the initiative.

To gather information on the process of generating and implementing the training frameworks, face-to-face and telephone interviews were conducted with staff of all TECs and ITOs involved in the prototypes. Information on young people's experience of recruitment and the early stages of training was collected through two self-completion questionnaire surveys of all prototype Modern Apprentices. This was enhanced through group interviews with apprentices in selected sectors. Employer experiences and views were gathered using two postal questionnaire surveys of all employers involved with prototype Modern Apprenticeships; face-to-face and group discussions with participating employers in selected TEC areas; and telephone interviews with non-participating employers drawn from selected sectors, focusing on barriers to participation.

There were fewer than 2,000 apprentices during the prototype year. Despite the relatively small samples, this article's authors are confident that the research reliably describes the prototypes, because the various strands of the project produced consistent results. However, these are still very early days for the initiative. Also, as the prototype sectors were small in number they may not have been representative of the labour market as a whole.

In 1996, the DfEE is sponsoring research that will provide statistically significant results, grossed up to the full populations of participating employers and young people, enabling a more rigorous assessment of Modern Apprenticeship's impact on employers' training practices and on young people's choices. It will not be possible to evaluate the outcomes of Modern Apprenticeship until some time after significant numbers of young people have completed their training - that is, near the end of the decade.

In this article, for brevity the term 'apprentice' is used to mean 'modern apprentice', i.e. a young person whose training is taking place under the auspices of the Modern Apprenticeship initiative. Findings do not refer to apprenticeship in general, which was discussed in an article in the February 1995 issue of Employment Gazette pp 67-74.

Employer characteristics

Approximately half of the employers who had recruited Modern Apprentices were single site employers with fewer than

University of Sheffield to: examine | 200 employees. The retail, marine and engineering, engineering manufacture, chemicals and IT sectors tended to be characterised by larger employers whereas there was a predominance of small employers in the agriculture, childcare, travel and electrical installation engineering sectors.

Employers' experience so far

Modern Apprenticeship is intended to remedy the UK's shortfall in intermediatelevel skills, which restricts firms from developing high added value products and services. This, in turn, leads to reduced demand for skills and eventually to a low skill equilibrium. The survey of participating employers shows that they share this concern and see Modern Apprenticeship as a remedy.

They were asked if they would recommend the initiative to other employers in their sector. Overall 94 per cent said that they would. Those responding positively were asked why (without prompting for specific answers). The main reason was that: 'Modern Apprenticeship improves the skills base of the industry'. This response was three times more frequent than the second-ranked one: 'benefits to the individual company' (see table 1).

In the second employer survey, employ-

Quality of external training Training assessment process Level of publicity/advertising Mix of on/off job training **Recruits** performance Applicants' quality Core skills NVQs involved Funding level Help from ITO Help from TEC 50 75 100 25 Per cent Verv satisfied **Dissatisfied** Satisfied Very dissatisfied

Figure 1 Employers' satisfaction levels with aspects of the Modern Apprenticeship

ers were asked to rank their satisfaction with different aspects of Modern Apprenticeships. On the whole their responses show a high degree of satisfaction with the initiative.

Improvements suggested by employers included the following:

"(we would like) an ability to 'bolt-on' further pertinent industry training" (Business Administration);

"(we would like) a clearer picture of NVOs/GNVOs, i.e. some stability; there have been too many changes" (Engineering Manufacture), and

"(we would like to see) more flexibility in programmes, i.e. by-pass NVQ Level 2" (Engineering Manufacture).

Table 2 shows the pattern of employers' views on potential improvements.

Examples falling into the category 'other' in table 2 included:

• formally linking MAs to higher education: and

• extending employer fora and encouraging employer cooperation.

Eighty per cent of respondents said that the training agreement marked a change from their previous practice. Their views on this change show that for those who have formed a view, the majority think that the training agreement is an improvement on previous practice (see figure 2).

Table 1 Ranked reasons for recommending Modern Apprenticeship to others

Reason	Rank	Number of responses
Improves the skills base of the industry	1	19
Benefits the individual company	2	6
Provides structured training	3	5
Benefits the young person	4	3
Flexibility of the programme	5	2
To discourage 'poaching'	5	2
Breadth of training provided	5	2
Funding provided	6	1
Other	-	19
		Source: Second Employer Surve

Table 2 Improvements employers would make in their industrial sector to **Modern Apprenticeships**

Suggested improvements	Rank	Number of responses
Framework of NVQ structure	1	32
Funding	2	29
Other	3	27
More information/awareness raising	4	23
Training provision and assessment	5	20
Recruitment	6	12
Level of bureaucracy	7	11
Support from TEC	8	9
Quality of young people	9	7
Too early to say	10	6

Source: Second Employer Survey

Table 3 Factors in deciding to take on more Modern Apprentices

Factor		Rank	Number of responses
Business need	1993	1	31
Funding levels		2	17
Economic climate		3	7
Performance of current MAs		4	6
Quality of applicants		5	4
Closer liaison with TEC/provider		6	3
Employment prospects for recruits		7	2
Decision of senior management		7	2
Management resource levels		7	2
Other			5

Source: Second Employer Survey

Figure 2 Employers' views about effects of Training Agreements

Additional/improved training

The majority of participating young people were recruited directly for Modern Apprenticeship, though others were transferred from Youth Training or from incompany schemes (see figure 3).

The additionality of Modern Apprenticeship can take a number of different forms:

- employers taking on apprentices when they had previously not recruited young people;
- employers training to NVQ3 when previously young recruits received no training:

• employers training to NVQ3 when previously training led to a lower level qualification or no qualification at all, and

• employers adding core skills to their existing NVQ3 training

The first three of these have been estimated. Twenty-eight per cent of employers taking on Modern Apprentices had not recruited school leavers in the previous year, and a further 2 per cent had recruited school leavers but not trained them. Of the 70 per cent of employers that had recruited and trained young people in the previous year, 10 per cent had not provided training leading to a qualification. Of those who had provided training leading to a qualification, it had been to Level 2 or lower in 40 per cent of cases. Figure 4 gives further information.

The most important factor determining why employers recruit MAs is the identification of a business need. Conversely, it is the lack of an identified business need which is the main reason given by employers for not recruiting a Modern Apprentice, as distinct from specific problems relating to the Modern Apprenticeship initiative itself.

Over 60 per cent of participating employers expected to offer further new modern apprenticeship places in the following year. Table 3 shows the significance of various factors influencing employers' decisions on this.

Barriers to employer involvement

A sample of employers who had decided not to take part in MAs were asked for their reasons for this decision. Seventytwo per cent stated that the main reason was that there was a lack of business need

A number of other barriers have been identified during the evaluation. These are: • some employers do not think that funding is sufficient;

- in some sectors, e.g. retail and childcare, employers would seem to be more interested in recruiting 18-year-olds rather than 16-year-olds;
- a reluctance to offer employed status on the part of some employers, particularly in sectors with a tradition of recruiting through YT;

Figure 3 How apprentices were recruited

Source: Second Employer Survey

Figure 4 Training offered to school leavers by employers in the year before commencing Modern Apprenticeship

Per cent

Note: Total is more than 100 per cent because employers could answer positively to more than one option. Source: Average of first and second employer survey results

the lack of availability or acceptance of NVQs in a small number of sectors, and
the existence of previously well regarded, non-apprenticeship based, training schemes.

Apprentice characteristics

The majority of apprentices responding to the second survey were men (83 per cent). The majority of women were located within the business administration, information technology and childcare sectors. Three per cent of MAs had a disability. Less than 3 per cent were members of ethnic minorities. More recent information covering all Modern Apprenticeships in training in October 1995 shows that 73 per cent were male.

A separate DfEE-funded project on equal opportunities in Modern Apprenticeship produced a report criticising most of the partners involved in implementation for giving insufficient attention to equal opportunities in the early stages of development. Work is in hand to produce good practice guidance on the equal opportunity aspect of recruitment.

The average age of MAs when they began their apprenticeship was 17 years and four months.

Young people's decision-making

Careers officers, schools and newspapers were the most important routes through which the apprentices had first heard about Modern Apprenticeship (see *figure 5*).

Forty-eight per cent of apprentices reported that their parents had been the strongest influence on their decision to become a Modern Apprentice. Just over 10 per cent of participating young people said that there had been an attempt to dissuade them from becoming a Modern Apprentice. For those in this category, the most common negative influence had been school: teachers had counselled them against taking up an apprentice place.

Part of the original rationale for Modern Apprenticeship was that the lack of a credible, work-based route leading to wellregarded qualifications was causing young people to choose routes which did not suit them. Modern Apprenticeship, it was argued, should result in young people taking a positive view of the long-term returns from work-based training. The evaluation does provide evidence that Modern Apprenticeship represents an apparently more appropriate offering for some young people than the options previously available to them: 16 per cent of apprentices responding to the second survey had begun A-level courses but not completed them. Over half of these had persisted with the A-level course for a year or more.

Generally, the young people had chosen Modern Apprenticeship positively, in preference to other routes that are widely well regarded. Over 90 per cent of young people doing a Modern Apprenticeship said it was the option they had most wanted. Many apprentices had strong academic records (half had five or more GCSEs at grades A-C) but had made positive decisions not to do A-levels. The second survey asked what option the young people would have chosen had a Modern Apprenticeship not been available (see *table 4*); over a third would have gone into employment, but nearly a fifth would have opted for A-levels.

Apprentices' education

The apprentices recruited in the prototype year generally had good qualifications on entry. Fifty per cent of those responding to the first survey had achieved five or more GCSE passes at Grade C or above; the national average (at the end of compulsory schooling) is 43 per cent. The percentage was highest in the steel, polymers, chemicals and travel sectors.

Modern Apprenticeship for older participants seems to be an attractive alternative to higher education. The second apprentices survey found that one in eight apprentices had completed A-level courses and there were some impressive grade profiles, more than adequate for university entrance. The most commonly taken subjects had been

Table 4 Other option apprentices would have chosen if Modern Apprenticeships had not been available

	Frequency	Percentage		
Youth Training	41	10.4		
A-levels	72	18.2		
GNVQ	28	7.1		
Full-time vocational education	34	8.6		
Employment	143	36.1		
University	24	6.1		
Missing	32	8.1		
Other	22	5.6		
All	396	100		

Source: Second Apprentice Survey

Figure 6 Young people's plans at the end of their Modern Apprenticeship

Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry. The sectors with the highest number of apprentices who had completed A-levels were IT and polymers. A smaller number of apprentices (6 per cent) had completed a GNVQ course.

Employed status

The second survey showed that 83 per cent of apprentices said that they had employed status. Seven per cent said that they did not yet, and a further 7 per cent said that they did not know if they had. Those without employed status at the time of the fieldwork are concentrated in particular sectors, for specific reasons. For example, many local authorities, as employers, limit employed status below the age of 18 and this affects the Business Administration and Childcare sectors; in Engineering Construction it is necessary for apprentices to gain experience with a variety of employers, making it difficult for them to be employed by a particular firm.

Young people's experience

Over 90 per cent of apprentices are satisfied with their apprenticeship and a similar proportion firmly expect to finish their training. Only two per cent feel that they will not complete it. The majority expect to continue working for their current employer (see *figure 6*). The young people value highly the work-based learning in their apprenticeship.

A substantial minority (16 per cent) expressed dissatisfaction with the off-thejob training component. The dissatisfaction is associated with a perception that the offthe-job learning, especially in colleges, is not relevant and not well linked to the practical side of the job. Apprentices with the first year of their training totally off-the -job also voiced some criticism that their contact with employers was very limited. Because of these concerns a number of TECs are examining ways in which employer contact can be maximised.

The average weekly salary as reported by the apprentices was £76. The lowest was £29.50 and the highest £165. Pay is of concern to young people in those sectors where it is the same as, or little more than, the Youth Training allowance. Dissatisfaction with pay is also seen in those sectors where temporary staff are employed at significantly higher rates than apprentices to perform similar tasks.

There is concern from some apprentices in some sectors about the status and recognition of the NVQ qualification. There are two specific areas of concern -

- a) The extent to which NVQs will be recognised by higher education institutions if young people wish to continue their education.
- b) Whether employers will recognise and value their NVQ qualifications. This concern is greatest in sectors where NVQs are relatively new and are 'competing' with more traditional qualifications.

What MAs call themselves

Half of all MAs do not call themselves 'modern apprentices'. Examples of what they do call themselves are given in *box 1*.

Box 1

Terms other than 'modern apprentice' used by such apprentices to describe themselves:

level

electronic apprentice/technician	1
technical engineer;	
multi-skilled technician;	
multi-skilled engineer;	
shepherdess;	
analyst programmer;	
software developer;	
trainee electrician;	
IT trainee;	
chemical trainee;	
employed admin. assistant;	
trainee computer technician;	
mechanical technician;	
management trainee in retail	

A number of these terms are aspirational in nature. This is an indication that MAs, whatever they are called, see their job and training as being of high status. It is also important to them that they are associated with a particular occupation.

Establishing the training framework

The management of the prototypes through TEC and ITO development groups has been crucial to their success. This management process has improved relationships between TECs and ITOs and has generally been marked by a desire for these organisations to work in partnership with each other.

In nearly all the prototype sectors, participants also believe that these development groups have led to improved relationships between the TECs and ITOs involved. These improvements have manifested themselves in terms of an improved understanding of the different roles of TECs and ITOs, as well as a greater openness in discussions. The good relationships developed have been particularly marked between the lead TECs and the respective ITOs.

The development groups worked particularly well where:

- leading employers were involved at an early stage – either in the form of an employers' representative group, such as the Engineering Employers Federation, or of individual employers in the case of the steel, polymers and agriculture development groups;
- ITOs and TECs strived to work in partnership with each other;
- the TEC members had first hand knowledge of the sector in question; and
- the representatives of the TECs and ITOs remained the same.

Successful prototype management has involved leading employers. This has

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either been in the form of an employers' representative or through the involvement of individual employers in the development groups.

Options for contracting

TECs pursued different ways of contracting with employers. A small number contracted with employers directly, others through a training provider or a Group Training Association (GTA), and some combined the two approaches. Where TECs contracted with training providers, it was often the providers themselves who were responsible for securing employer commitment.

Some TECs used the prototypes to pilot direct employer contracting. Their experience has so far been mixed. While on the one hand it has led to more direct employer involvement it has also led to increased workload for the TEC. Other TECs are not convinced that employers want direct contracting as opposed to a training provider or Group Training Association dealing with all the relevant contracting issues. It is clear that contracting in the future will depend on a particular TEC's wider contracting strategy and the specific nature of the sector involved, e.g. for some sectors such as Engineering Construction, direct employer contracting is difficult because of the peripatetic nature of the training.

In order to encourage smaller employers to take on modern apprentices some TECs are exploring the option of contracting with consortia of employers. These are difficult to set up and only a small number is known to have been, so far, established.

National employers

Because of the small number of employers and apprentices involved in the prototype year, there have generally been few difficulties related to national employers contracting with a number of different TECs. There were examples, e.g. in Polymers, where the lead TEC took on the responsibility for being the coordinator for a number of different TECs.

However, this issue is likely to become increasingly important as the number of employers and young people involved in modern apprenticeships increases. One large company is becoming increasingly frustrated by the problems and bureaucracy caused by contracting with a number of different TECs. Work is already in hand to address these issues.

Quality assurance

There is general agreement that it is the role of the TEC to monitor the training suppliers through their TEC Quality Assurance: Supplier Management (TQASM) procedures and that it is the role of the awarding body to monitor the assessment process. ITOs need to be able to verify that the mandatory elements of the training framework are being delivered, and to know which optional elements are included. However, there are concerns about overlaps between the roles and responsibilities of TECs and ITOs. Ernst & Young have made specific recommendations for clarifying this relationship, and these are being disseminated to TECs and ITOs

Box 2

Approved Modern Apprenticeship Training Frameworks Accountancy

Agriculture and commercial horticulture Agricultural and garden machinery Amenity horticulture Arts and entertainment Banking Builders merchants **Business administration** Bus and coach Carpet manufacture Ceramics Chemicals industry Childcare Cleaning Construction Craft baking Electricity supply industry Electrical installation engineering Emergency fire service Engineering manufacture Engineering construction Furniture manufacture Glass Hairdressing Health and social care Heating and ventilation Hotel and catering Housing Information technology Knitting, lace and narrow fabrics Landscaping Manmade fibres Marine engineering Red and white meat industry Merchant navy Motor industry Newspapers Operating department practice Paper and board manufacture Physiological measurement technicians Plumbing Polymers Printing Residential estate agency Retailing Road haulage Sea fish Security Sports and recreation Steel industry Telecommunications Timber trade (woodmachining) Travel services Wool textiles

Core skills

There is an established consensus that core skills should be developed and demonstrated through the normal work activities which generate evidence for the NVQ. This was felt to be important to ensure the relevance of the core skills learning. Identification of the core skills covered by existing NVQs is at an early stage; a number of sectors, e.g. Agriculture and Polymers, are conducting mapping exercises as a first step.

It is also clear that further consideration needs to be given to both the precise core skills required and the level that apprentices need to obtain. For example, some

Box 3

Frameworks being currently prepared Marine industry Broadcasting Air transport Amenity horticulture^a Footwear Laundering Horses Museums Floristry Forestry Insurance Rail Photography Clothing Environmental conservation a A single framework, combining and replacing the current Landscape and Amenity Horticulture frameworks

sectors complained that the IT core skill had proved difficult to deliver and to make relevant to employers.

Flexible training delivery

A number of sectors, for example engineering manufacture, see the framework they have developed as an all-age model with multiple entry and exit points. This means that individuals of whatever age can join and leave the training framework at different points. Constructing the framework in this way means that it will be available to people who are retraining as well as those currently working and being accredited for NVQ units through Accredited Prior Learning (APL).

TECs and ITOs are trying to ensure that the training itself is being delivered in as flexible a way as possible to meet the differing needs of employers. In Childcare, the framework provides for either day or block release at college within its first stage. LETEC, which is involved with the

Technical note

The research used discussions with TECs, ITOs, employers and apprentices; and two surveys of employers and apprentices - one at the end of 1994 and one during the summer of 1995. The survey response rates were as follows: First Survey - Winter 1994 Second Survey - Summer 1995 Employers 37% 23% 57% 31% Apprentices

engineering manufacturing prototype, is exploring ways of having part-time as opposed to full-time training in the first year so that employers have their apprentice working on site for at least part of the first year.

However, a flexible framework does not guarantee choice for employers unless that flexibility is reflected in the actual provision of training within a local area. For example, even if a framework allows for either on- or off-the-job training a local employer will have no choice if the only provision locally is a college-based block release course.

Although there is general agreement by ITOS, TECs and employers that flexible frameworks are important, they are not without risks. A number of examples was found where this flexibility caused difficulties for TECs and providers because they wanted more prescription over what the training should be. Close coordination and consultation with employers should minimise any such difficulties.

These response rates, particularly for the second survey, were not as high as the authors would have liked due to understandable research fatigue on the part of both employers and apprentices. However, through the combination of research methods used, the authors have been able to verify that the survey responses are representative of employer and apprentice views.

Further information:

For employers and young people wishing to explore the idea of taking up Modern Apprenticeship, the local TEC can provide information. The manager for national evaluation work on Modern Apprenticeship is:

> Steve Leman, Room W446 Department for Education and Employment Moorfoot Sheffield S1 4PQ tel. 0114 2594789.

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Job Title	Company Address				FUR EDUCATION
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FREE YOUR POTENTIAL

What happens to women and men with SET degrees?

This article focuses on the under representation of women in science, engineering and technology (SET) in the UK. It reviews recent British government policy on the promotion of women in SET and examines the occupational outcomes of SET graduates. The research uses secondary analysis of the Labour Force Survey, showing the potential of this method for the examination of numerically small subsets, while still retaining national representativeness.

By Judith Glover, Senior Lecturer in the Department of Sociology and Social Policy, Roehampton Institute London, Jane Fielding, Lecturer in Quantitative Methods in the

Department of Sociology, University of Surrey, and **Deborah Smeaton**, Research Officer in the Department of Sociology, University of Surrey.

Key findings

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- Women's representation in engineering and technology professions (as defined by the Standard Occupational Classification, 1990) has risen from 1 per cent in 1979 to 7 per cent in 1994.
- The largest proportion of women in scientific occupations is in the field of biology – 39 per cent in 1994.
- More men than women with SET degrees find employment in equivalent occupations – 36 per cent of men and 21 per cent of women in 1994.
 - Higher proportions of female than male SET graduates are in employment not requiring a degree

- 29 per cent of women compared with 19 per cent of men.
- Women with SET degrees who are in the 33-45 and 46-65 year old age groups are more likely to be in teaching (31 per cent and 54 per cent respectively) than any other single occupation.
- From 1980 to 1994 the proportion of women engineering graduates has more than doubled, from 6 per cent to 14 per cent.
- From 1980 to 1991 the proportions of girls passing mathematics and science at GCSE and Advanced level have increased, but girls remain a minority compared to boys.

CONCERN IN government about

Introduction

a shortage of UK scientists and technologists is not new. The 1946 Barlow Report, emanating from the Committee on Scientific Manpower, proposed a doubling of the output of scientists and technologists. Similarly, in the period 1950-70, a series of government reports saw the problem in terms of a 'brain drain', a net outflow of UK-trained scientists and technologists to better paid jobs, mainly in North America. During this period, there was a great deal of government interest in the problem of matching the perceived demand for scientific 'manpower' with an insufficient supply; manpower planning was seen to be the answer.

Over the 1980s and 1990s, a series of government reports focused on the need to encourage more girls to take science and

FEBRUARY 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS 6

technology subjects at school, in Further Education and in Higher Education. In the 1980s girls and women were singled out as a pool of available SET talent with the potential to strengthen Britain's economic performance. A major policy thrust encouraged more girls to become qualified in science and mathematics, with the compulsory science element of the National Curriculum being seen by the Assessment of Performance Unit (APU) as the major means of achieving 'genuinely equal curricular opportunities in science to girls and hovs

In 1992, a Cabinet Minister was given responsibility for SET, supported by the newly designated Office for Science and Technology and in 1993, the White Paper Realising our Potential was published. While praising the overall growth of specialist scientists and engineers between 1971 and 1990, the White Paper nevertheless acknowledged that the number of SET graduates was forecast to drop between the mid-1980s and mid-1990s, with proportions graduating in engineering below the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average. It noted that high calibre students in particular continued to be in short supply – a problem which the Engineering Council had also noted in 1988. In addition, the 1993 White Paper said, in rather similar terms to the Finniston report in 1980, that women remain an under-utilised source of potential SET expertise:

Women are the country's biggest most under-valued and therefore under-used human resource. The government believes that there is massive scope to attract more women into science and engineering. It has set up a working party to address this important issue

Cabinet Office (1993:57)

This working party produced a report entitled The Rising Tide whose recommendations spanned the career life cycle, from encouraging and guiding girls towards SET at school age and beyond, to measures aimed at securing the presence of women in senior SET positions. Other recommendations included the need for companies to have equal opportunities strategies and for the (former) Department of Employment to facilitate returner schemes for SETqualified women. The recommendation with the most far-reaching financial consequences was a request that childcare costs should be deductible from income tax and that the Government should increase the provision of publicly-funded childcare services. The Government's response to The Rising Tide resulted in the establishment of a Development Unit within the Office of Science and Technology, with the role of facilitating progress for women in SET.

Girls and women in SET

There is some evidence of an increase, during the 1980s, of girls' and women's take-up of SET subjects both at school and in Higher Education. Our analyses indicate that there has been a rise over the period 1980-91 in the proportions of girls passing mathematics and science at both Ordinary level (GCSE) and Advanced level. However, girls remain in a clear minority as a percentage of total passes for both boys and girls, particularly in physics, a subject which has shown the least genderrelated shift over the period 1980-91.

A recent Consultation Paper by the former Department for Education (DFE) shows a growth in science generalists, but a decrease in science specialists. Furthermore, although the proportion of women engineering graduates has more than doubled over the past decade (from 6 per cent in 1980/1 to 14 per cent in 1993/4), the low base in 1980/1 needs to be recognised, as well as the fact that women's representation has also increased in the physical and biological sciences. Women's representation among SET

professional occupations has also shown some growth over the past decade. For example, in 1994, women occupied 7 per cent of professional engineering and technology occupations (as defined in the Standard Occupational Classification, OPCS, 1990). This constitutes a considerable increase since 1979; our analyses of the LFS 1979 show women occupying 1 per cent of such occupations (see technical note). Among physical scientists, the proportion of women is still barely above a quarter, having grown from 20 per cent to 28 per cent between 1979 and 1994. The largest proportion of women is still to be found among biological scientists: in 1994, 39 per cent of such occupations were held by women, a figure which has remained stable since 1979.

In both SET education and SET employment, therefore, a slow increase in women's representation can be observed. This leads us to ask whether women are using their SET degree-level qualifications in the same way as men. This issue is of importance in the context of governmental concern about raising the number of qualified scientists, engineers and technologists in the workforce. It is also a key question for the equal opportunities lobby, since there is little point in seeking to bring about a widening of women's qualifications, if these qualifications are under-used in the labour market.

Methodology

The methodology of the research involved secondary analysis of the Labour Force Survey (LFS) 1994, Quarter 1. The potential of secondary analysis for the exploration of subsets which, though small, retain their representativeness has been identified as one of the method's

ally representative sample and was conducted every two years between 1973 and 1983, annually between 1984 and 1991 and quarterly from 1992. The sample size for annual and quarterly data is around 60,000 households, with a response rate of 80-85 per cent. The data are collected by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) for the Central Statistical Office. The occupational classification used in the LFS and other government data sets is the Standard Occupational Classification, SOC. The data used here are unweighted.

Cross-sectional data are not ideal to track change in employment, since they do not give an unambiguous understanding of sequences of change and duration of stability. This article therefore serves as a preliminary examination of the correspondence between qualifications and occupations and, specifically, how this differs for women and men. Women's employment, with its typical patterns of exits and entrances, illustrates well the problems involved in using cross-sectional data to track change over the life-course.

Education and employment correspondence

Initial analyses of the LFS (not shown here) indicated a wide range of destinations for SET graduates (a term which includes both first and higher degrees). These destinations have been aggregated into five categories which represent the most common among SET graduates. The first category is SET: professional engineers and technologists, physical and biological scientists, as defined in SOC. Computer analysts have been added to this group. The other four categories have been defined as non-SET and are described in table 1, but the definition of SET in this article may be particularly narrow.

Occupational outcomes

Analysis of SET graduates aged 21-65 ('All' column of *table 1*) reveals that 36 per cent of male SET graduates are in SET occupations, compared to 21 per cent for women.

Still looking at the 'All' column of table 1, within the non-SET occupations as they have been defined, the destination that women are most likely to pursue is teaching (27 per cent) or 'other' (29 per cent). Men with SET qualifications in non-SET occupations are most likely to be in the management category.

Degrees and occupations

Although women 'translate' their SET degrees into SET occupations less frequently than men, table 1 shows that the occupational outcomes of both women and men can be seen as an under-utilisation of SET degrees. Some 'mismatch' between qualifications and occupations may be

major advantages. The LFS uses a nation- Table 1 Occupations of science, engineering and technology (SET) graduates, by age group

ccupation	Age group	os in years							
r ientists, engineers and computer analysts) ^a n-SET nagers ^b ifessionals ^c ichers ^d	21-32		33-45		46-65		All		
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	
ET									
cientists, engineers and computer analysts) ^a	26	44	18	34	(14)	28	21	36	
on-SET									
lanagers ^b	20	18	16	31	(13)	32	17	27	
rofessionals ^c	(6)	5	(6)	6	(3)	4	6	5	
eachers ^d	15	5	31	14	54	20	27	13	
ther ^e	33	28	30	16	17	15	29	19	
II	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
ase	268	630	224	824	96	643	588	2,097	

centages based on samples of less than 30 appear in brackets

SFT occupations are SOC Minor Groups 20, 21, 32

percent of the procession of t These are respondents who view the

Thisse are responsiblents who when services primary as managers, antiougn may not who who can be made and may not example to the field of health, law, business and finance, librarians, surveyors, town planners, architects and 'other professionals'; SOC Minor Groups 22, 24-29. This group includes all teaching levels from primary to university; it excludes 'other' teachers (special needs and inspectors); SOC Minor Group 23. This category incorporates a range of occupations; they individual qualifications: associate professional and technical occupations; health and childcare occupations; occupations; occupations; needs the services; buyers, brokers, draughtspersons, aslespersons and machine operatives.

xpansion of places on SET and maths degrees, with government funding to universities explicitly favouring science and technology over the arts and humanities, but there appears to be an imbalance between demand and supply on SET university courses, with the supply of places outstripping student demand. In addition, there may have been what Mar-Molinero refers to as a 'reluctant shift' towards science and technology undergraduate degrees, which may be reversed on graduation, with a high number of science and technology students ultimately seeking employment in areas such as management and accounting.

Overgualification

The 'Other' category in table 1 (occupations which do not typically require graduate qualifications) is an indication of overqualification; the proportions in this category are high for both sexes. It is probably to be expected that one effect of the dramatic growth of graduates over the past 30 years is their employment in jobs which have not traditionally required the possession of a degree. However, table 1 indicates that overqualification is gendered: of women aged 21-65, 29 per cent are in 'Other' occupations, compared to 19 per cent for men.

Outcomes by age

Longitudinal data are of course required to analyse whether SET graduates enter SET occupations in the first instance, but move out of SET at a later stage. While the LFS cannot provide longitudinal data in a form appropriate to studying individual work histories, some information can nevertheless be gleaned by exploring the age at which different occupational outcomes are prevalent. It goes without

explained structurally. There has been an | saying, however, that generation and | tions as managers if they regard their mancohort effects cannot be distinguished in table 1.

> Despite the limitations of the data, the age group analysis in table 1 is revealing. While the proportions of men in SET professional occupations decrease with age, so their representation in management increases. It may be inferred from this that men move into managerial occupations as they get older, although longitudinal data would be required to confirm this. This pattern is not observable for women. A further point to note is that more younger than older women are in SET professional occupations. As already established, the growth of women in SET occupations and on SET degree courses is a comparatively recent phenomenon. A key issue for further research is the tracking of these young women as they move into the phases of family formation and post-family formation.

Managers with SET degrees

The category 'managers' requires some explanation. As indicated above, the Standard Occupational Classification categorises respondents with SET qualificaagerial function as taking precedence over their SET background. Table 1 shows that there are high proportions of young SETqualified women in management. However, caution is advised when interpreting any growth of women in management. The managerial experience for women and men may be quite distinct, as described by several authors, including Devine, Lindley and Halford and Savage. While younger women appear to be catching up with men in terms of the proportions reaching management, it is uncertain that they are assuming similar levels of responsibility. Indeed, there is evidence from these studies that women may be exercising individual expertise rather than assuming 'control' within organisations. There are clearly many different types of managers and further analysis is required in order to determine gender-related differences of status and responsibility.

Dor cont

The predominance of SET-qualified women in teaching is primarily a feature of the two older age groups (31 per cent and 54 per cent, respectively). This phenomenon is examined in more detail.

Table 2 Science, engineering and technology graduates in teaching, by sex and type of institution

			Per	cen
	Women	Men	All	
Teaching Sector				
University and Further Education	23	44	37	
Secondary school	58	53	55	
Primary school	18	(3)	9	
All	100	100	100	
Base	146	262	408	
	Source: Labour Ford	ce Survey 1994, Qu	arter 1 (authors' and	alyses

Percentages based on samples of less than 30 appear in brackets

SET-qualified women in teaching

Further exploration of the teaching sectors in which SET-qualified women and men are found demonstrates a considerable degree of vertical segregation (figure 1 and table 2).

Apart from the secondary school sector, where half of both women and men teachers are found, men are concentrated in Higher Education/Further Education teaching posts, while there is a concentration of women in primary schools. At primary level, teachers are required to be generalists, but the increasing emphasis on science

in the primary school curriculum may make the employment of science graduates particularly appealing. From the point of view of the government's policies of encouraging more women into science and technology in the interests of economic growth, it could of course be argued that a SET-qualified woman who becomes a science teacher at secondary level or who is a primary teacher with considerable expertise in science, is a good use of their qualifications. Nevertheless, from the point of view of equal opportunities, there is clear vertical sex segregation among SET-quali-

fied teachers, which must be to the disadvantage of women, particularly in relation

to equal pay. New Earnings Survey data show clearly that average primary teachers' salaries are considerably lower than those of Higher and Further Education teachers.

Problems faced by women

This article has shown that women and girls have made advances in the attainment of SET qualifications. However, within engineering and technology professional occupations, the numbers of women remain low compared with their male counterparts. Employment patterns of women and men with SET degree-level qualifications remain distinct.

A growing body of UK literature has sought to explain, from several competing and complementary perspectives, the issue of women's continued minority status within SET. Women entering SET occupations confront a variety of problems, some peculiar to traditionally male-dominated spheres, others which potentially afflict all professional women. Research by Robinson & McIlwee and Carter & Kirkup, focusing on the supply side of the equation, indicates that women actively choose not to enter SET, in the knowledge that they are likely to feel 'cultural discomfort'. Byrne emphasises the personal and social costs associated with crossing gender barriers, arguing that until a certain critical mass is reached, women will continue to experience these costs. The 'craft ethic' of many engineers, which forms part of engineering's 'interactional display' makes women feel culturally displaced

Research focusing on employer aspects has pinpointed blocked promotional opportunities, less access than men to training and a lack of commitment to equal opportunities policies. Family formation is not conducive to career success in many occupations where full-time, unbroken work histories are expected. Wajcman and Rose identify the nature and content of the science agenda as the source of women's lack of interest

A structural issue is that women in SET often appear to be deployed as 'specialist experts', a role which does not necessarily confer seniority or ongoing promotion; thus 'dual career ladders' have been identified by Evetts and Devine. Women may find themselves on professional or technical career paths, which supposedly run parallel to management equivalents, yet are widely perceived as lower status pathways with less chance of promotion.

Conclusion

This article has established that change in women's and girls' representation within SET education and employment is occurring, albeit slowly. High proportions of women and men do not appear to be using their SET degrees directly in SET professional occupations. SET-qualified women are particularly concentrated in teaching, especially in the older age groups. Within teaching, there is evidence of sex segregation, with women being considerably less likely than men to be in the more highly paid teaching jobs. There are policy implications of our findings, both in relation to the Government's drive to increase the number of women in SET and in terms of equal opportunities.

Technical note

Between these two dates, there were two changes in occupational classification used by the LFS. CODOT was replaced by the Classification of Occupations 1980 which in turn was replaced in 1992 by the Standard Occupational Classification. In terms of SET occupations, the main difference lies in the identification in SOC of computer analysts and software engineers as distinct groups. Also, within SOC 'other natural scientists' is a separate group. Thus, when comparing changes between 1979 and 1994, all scientists are combined, including 'other natural scientists', into a single category in order to maintain continuity of definitions over time.

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Figure 1 Science, engineering and technology graduates in teaching by sex Per cent

Note: The percentage of men in primary schools is based on a sample of less than 30. Source: Labour Force Survey, 1994, Quarter 1, authors' analyses

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WHICH REGION OF GREAT BRITAIN HAS THE HIGHEST EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING?

employment - Census of

WHICH REGION HAS THE FEWEST FEMALE EMPLOYEES?

Employment Statistics 1993

HOURS WORKED - 3rd QUARTER 1995

STATISTICAL update

n December 1995 edition of Labour Market Trends introduced a new experimental series on hours worked. This statistical update gives the most recent quarterly information. THE FIGURES for total hours

Table 1 Total hours worked per week

United Kingdom Employees in employment

Male

ΔII

Unadjusted for seasonal variation

SIC 92

1992

the Labour Force Survey with data on employee numbers from the Workforce in worked are consistent with national accounts definitions. Employment series. Full details

Part-time

Female

All

but not worked, such as holidays. The series is derived by combining information on average hours worked collected in ter. This was because of a fall in average hours worked (seasonally

All

Part-time

There have been some small changes to the figures published previously due to revisions in

All

132

the underlying Workforce in Employment series from September 1994 onwards and to new seasonally adjustment factors. These are not individually marked in the tables.

HME

24

WRGT

UPFW^a

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employment statistics by broad by gender and full-time or parttime status for TEC and LEC

Statistics 1993: Size analysis employment statistics by size band of local units and broad industry group for Great Britain

1993 1994 1995 Adju 1992 1993

article in the | They represent total actual | are given in a technical note on | adjusted) reported to the Labour pages 475-476 of Labour Market Force Survey hours worked, whether paid or unpaid, but exclude hours paid

Self-employed

Male

Trends, December 1995. In the 3rd quarter of 1995 total hours worked per week were 833 million (seasonally adjusted), a slight increase over the same period the previous year, but a decrease from the previous quar-

Female

Millions

Total

842

	Jun	41/	14	209	10	000	101	20			004	
	Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821	
	Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849	
						050	06	01	117	23	796	
	Mar	394	14	262	69	656	90	21	109	22	833	
	Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	120	22	808	
	Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	844	
	Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	044	
	Mar	303	15	263	71	656	100	22	123	21	800	
	lup	113	16	274	73	688	109	24	134	20	842	
	San	413	16	259	69	663	111	23	134	20	818	
	Sep	403	17	280	77	702	114	24	139	20	861	
	Dec	722										
	Mar	300	16	267	73	667	104	22	126	19	811	
	lup	420	17	277	76	697	113	24	137	19	853	
	Sen	405	17	262	70	667	111	23	134	19	819	
	Sep	400										
st	ed for sea	asonal vari	ation							0.1	000	
	Jun	410	14	264	70	674	106	24	130	24	829	
	Sep	411	14	268	70	679	105	24	130	24	833	
	Dec	409	14	266	70	675	103	23	127	24	825	
									105	00	001	
	Mar	407	14	266	70	673	103	22	125	23	021	
	Jun	405	14	266	70	671	103	23	126	22	819	
	Sep	404	15	268	71	672	104	23	127	22	820	
	Dec	404	15	267	71	671	105	23	128	21	819	
						070	107	04	121	21	825	
ł	Mar	406	16	268	72	673	107	24	101	21	828	
	Jun	407	16	269	72	676	108	23	131	21	831	
	Sep	409	16	268	72	678	109	23	133	20	927	
	Dec	410	16	272	73	682	111	24	135	20	037	
		410	17	272	73	684	111	23	134	19	837	
C	Mar	412	17	212	75	685	111	23	135	19	839	
	Jun	413	17	212	74	682	109	23	132	19	833	
	Sep	411	17	212	17				Contractor Internet in			
				1 10	Training: LIDE\M	Unnaid Family	Norker					

Copies of all the above are available from:

Central Statistical Office, LMSG D4, Room 336, East Lane House, Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 2DN.

Price £30

a HMF – Her Majesty's Forces; WRGT – World-Re

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

Millions Standard region Public Additivity Agriculture Production Construc-Other admin. adjustmenta tion services industries Unadjusted for seasonal variation hunting, defence, forestry & education, fishing health & social work G-K/O-P L-N F All A/B C-E **SIC 92** Male Female South East 55.9 -0.8 159.7 20.9 3.7 3.1 3.9 38.1 1994 Dec 175.3 102.2 277.6 153.1 159.8 52.3 -0.5 36.1 18.6 1995 Mar 165.5 97.3 262.8 54.4 -0.3 38.5 20.3 Jun 174.7 102.0 276.6 49.6 -0.3 155.1 37.1 20.7 4.3 Sep 169.2 97.3 266.5 **East Anglia** 2.4 2.2 2.4 2.7 6.4 0.2 15.5 20.8 19.3 32.4 1.7 6.2 Dec 116 1994 14.9 6.1 0.1 10.9 30.1 1.4 5.4 6.1 5.9 1995 Mar 15.7 6.6 -0.1 20.4 11.7 32.1 1.5 Jun 15.6 5.7 -0.1 11.4 31.6 1.8 20.2 Sep South West -0.1 -0.2 14.8 5.8 32.3 4.3 12.7 1994 Dec 44.5 25.3 69.8 14.0 14.7 30.6 11.7 5.2 3.8 1995 Mar 41.5 23.7 65.2 -0.2 12.7 6.1 32.2 4.2 25.1 24.1 Jun 44.6 69.7 32.3 12.9 0.0 12.8 5.9 4.1 Sep 43.9 68.0 West Midlands 5.9 5.1 5.3 5.4 0.4 33.4 13.7 2.1 20.4 75.9 497 26.2 1994 Dec 1995 Mar 32.6 13.1 0.3 2.0 20.0 25.7 73.1 473 1995 33.1 13.9 0.2 75.4 2.5 20.4 49.0 26.4 Jun 12.1 0.3 31.2 Sep 46.6 24.1 70.7 2.5 19.2 **East Midlands** 2.0 1.9 16.4 5.3 24.8 10.1 -0.1 38.2 20.4 58.5 1994 Dec 15.6 4.8 23.5 9.7 0.0 1995 Mar 35.8 19.7 55.6 -0.1 -0.1 16.3 4.6 25.0 9.7 2.0 2.1 Jun 37.1 20.4 57.5 15.4 5.3 24.4 8.4 55.6 Sep 36.6 19.0 Yorkshire & Humberside -0.3 -0.3 14.0 13.2 13.4 16.4 5.4 30.8 68.2 2.0 24.3 1994 Dec 44.0 29.7 31.4 23.1 64.5 1.8 15.3 4.8 41.4 1995 Mar -0.2 23.7 68.4 2.3 16.2 5.4 44.7 Jun 12.2 -0.2 22.5 64.7 2.6 15.0 5.1 29.9 42.2 Sep North West 17.3 0.4 40.8 19.4 6.6 54.1 31.6 85.7 1.2 1994 Dec 17.9 19.0 17.7 16.7 0.2 38.4 5.7 1995 Mar 50.7 29.6 80.3 1.3 39.8 16.9 0.3 6.1 53.5 30.2 83.7 1.7 Jun 0.1 6.4 39.5 15.9 1.8 52.3 29.1 81.4 Sep North 8.8 0.1 39.9 36.7 39.9 9.0 3.8 16.8 1.4 1.2 1994 Dec 25.5 14.4 8.2 3.1 16.0 8.2 0.1 13.1 1995 Mar 23.6 1.3 8.8 3.6 17.0 8.7 0.4 14.3 Jun 25.6 37.5 8.0 3.7 16.4 7.7 0.4 1.3 13.0 Sep 24.4 Wales 8.6 0.0 Dec Mar 24.6 22.9 24.1 13.7 38.3 2.9 9.3 2.7 14.9 1994 35.8 2.3 8.6 2.4 13.9 8.5 0.1 12.9 1995 13.2 37.3 2.6 9.2 2.6 14.3 8.5 0.1 Jun 7.7 -0.1 23.1 12.5 35.6 2.6 8.7 2.4 14.2 Sep Scotland 33.6 31.7 16.0 0.3 3.2 14.0 6.4 46.4 27.1 73.5 1994 Dec 15.0 0.2 12.4 5.4 42.0 25.5 67.5 2.9 1995 Mar 15.5 0.0 45.2 26.4 71.6 3.0 13.9 6.1 33.1 Jun 0.1 13.8 43.3 24.9 68.2 2.9 12.9 6.4 32.1 Sep **Great Britain** 65.2 57.3 165.6 0.0 402 6 162.1 1994 Dec 523.1 296.8 819.9 24.3 156.9 0.0 384.5 1995 Mar 490.0 281.6 771.6 21.7 151.2 401.4 162.3 0.1 62.5 519.0 293.4 812.3 25.0 161.0 Jun 0.1 64.0 390.6 146.1 Sep 277.9 779.8 26.2 152.8 501.9 **Northern Ireland** 0.0 6.3 1.9 4.0 1.6 7.6 1994 Dec 13.7 7.7 21.4 7.4 6.4 0.0 1.8 4.0 1.6 1995 Mar 13.4 7.8 21.2 -0.1 7.9 6.3 4.2 1.7 Jun 14.2 8.1 22.3 2.2 -0.1 5.5 7.5 Sep 13.5 7.3 20.8 2.3 4.1 16

a The sum of total hours by industry may not be equal to the regional total. The additivity adjustment shows the difference. For an explanation see the technical note on pages 475-476 Labour Market Trends, December 1995

70 FEBRUARY 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS Table 3 Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by industry

	-													
nited Kingdom	Section Subsection	Sep 1995					Jun 1995		Sep 1994			French		
	Group	Male		Female		All				Male		Female		All -
IC 92	CidSS	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Male	Female	All	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
djusted for seasonal variation	A-P	497.9	21.9	215.3	79.4	814.5	524.9	295.2	820.0	498.0	20.6	214.1	77.8	810.5
	A /D	20.0	1.0	2.5	0.9	26.0	00.0	4.4	26.6	21.6	12	33	0.8	26.9
griculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	20.9	1.0	3.5	0.8	20.2	22.2	4.4	20.0	21.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	20.5
lining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	121.2	1.2	33.8	4.3	160.4	123.0	38.2	161.2	119.7	1.2	33.6	4.5	158.9
Construction	F	60.1	0.7	2.8	0.8	64.5	60.1	3.4	63.5	59.6	0.7	2.9	0.7	63.9
Vholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants	G-K/													
transport, financial, real estate and other services	0-P	238.8	15.2	104.0	42.0	400.1	258.1	146.3	404.4	238.9	14.1	103.5-	41.0	397.5
ublic administration, defence, private														
household with employed person, education,	1 - N	56.9	3.8	71.1	31.5	163.4	61.5	102.8	164.3	58.2	3.5	70.8	30.7	163.2
Tealth and social work	2.11	00.0	0.0											
Inadjusted for seasonal variation Il sections (excluding Q)	A-P	493.2	22.2	209.5	75.7	800.6	533.2	301.5	834.6	493.5	20.9	208.6	74.2	797.2
griculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	22.7	1.1	3.9	0.8	28.5	22.4	4.8	27.2	23.4	1.3	3.6	0.8	29.1
Nining and quarrying	С	2.8		0.3	•	3.0	3.1	0.3	3.3	2.7		0.3	*	3.0
Manufacturing	D	111.1	1.2	31.6	4.0	148.0	118.3	37.5	155.9	109.4	1.2	31.3	4.3	146.3
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages & tobacco	DA	11.0	0.2	4.2	0.8	16.2	11.1	4.9	16.0	11.3	0.2	4.2	1.0	16.7
textiles and textile products	DB	5.6	•	6.1	0.7	12.6	6.0	7.2	13.2	5.7	*	5.6	0.7	12.0
leather and leather products	DC	0.8	*	0.5	*	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.8	*	0.5	*	1.4
wood and wood products	DD	3.0	*	0.3	*	3.5	3.4	0.4	3.8	3.4		0.5		4.0
pulp, paper & paper products,	DE	12.1	0.2	48	0.6	17.7	12.3	5.5	17.8	11.5	0.2	4.5	0.7	16.8
coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF	1.1	*	0.2	*	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.4	1.2	*	0.3	*	1.5
chemicals, chemical products &	00	~ ~		0.0	0.0	0.6	6.6	2.4	0.0	6.2	*	22	0.2	87
man-made fibres	DG	6.2	*	2.2	0.2	8.0 7.6	6.7	2.4	9.0	6.3	*	1.3	0.2	7.9
rubber and plastic products		0.0		0.8	*	5.6	5.2	1.0	6.3	4.8		0.9	*	5.8
basic metals	D.I	19.4		22	0.4	22.0	20.2	2.8	23.0	18.6		2.4	0.4	21.5
machinery and equipment NEC	DK	12.1		2.0	0.2	14.4	13.4	2.2	15.7	11.8	*	2.0	0.2	14.1
electrical and optical equipment	DL	12.5	*	4.5	0.4	17.5	13.0	5.1	18.1	11.7	*	4.2	0.4	16.5
transport equipment	DM	10.8	*	1.2	*	12.1	11.9	1.5	13.4	10.3	*	1.2	*	11.7
Manufacturing NEC	DN	5.9	•	1.5	0.2	7.6	6.5	2.0	8.5	5.8	*	1.6	0.2	7.6
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	4.7	*	1.0		5.8	4.9	1.2	6.1	5.1	*	1.1	*	6.3
Construction	F	61.3	0.7	2.8	0.7	65.5	60.8	3.5	64.2	60.7	0.7	2.9	0.7	65.0
Molecele and retail trade of motor vehicles														
motorcycles and personal and household goods	G	77.5	5.1	29.3	16.7	128.6	85.1	47.5	132.6	77.4	4.4	30.8	17.0	129.6
Hotels and restaurants	н	17.7	2.9	12.1	7.4	40.0	21.6	20.2	41.9	18.5	2.7	12.6	6.9	40.7
Fransport, storage and communication	I	43.1	1.5	9.2	1.6	55.4	46.4	11.1	57.6	43.9	1.5	9.3	1.5	56.2
Financial intermediation	J	15.8	0.3	13.1	2.1	31.3	17.2	15.2	32.4	16.4	0.3	13.1	1.9	31.8
Real estate, renting and business activities	к	63.3	3.7	28.7	8.5	104.1	67.6	37.2	104.8	62.3	3.2	26.4	8.0	99.9
Public administration and defence, compulsory; social security	L	22.8	0.5	15.1	2.7	41.1	24.7	19.1	43.9	23.5	5 0.5	16.0	2.7	42.
Education	М	13.8	1.1	16.1	6.3	37.3	18.7	30.5	6 49.3	3 13.8	3 1.1	16.0	5.8	36.
Health and social work	N	16.8	2.0	34.9	19.6	73.3	19.4	56.1	75.5	5 17.3	3 1.8	33.9	19.3	72.
Other community, social and personal service activities employed persons in private														
households	0-P	19.9	2.2	11.4	5.1	38.7	22.8	17.1	39.0	9 19.0	2.2	11.2	5.1	37.

FEBRUARY 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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Quarterly projections of the New Earnings Survey - October 1995

 Results of projecting the April
 Table 1
 Avecan

 1995 New Earnings Survey to
 Occupation

October 1995.

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

All employees on adult rates

Estimated average earnings in October 1995 It is estimated that the average gross weekly earnings of full-time adult employees in October 1995 was £338.4.

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 >

LÆ	Major group	Males	Females	All
Managers and administrators	1	540.5	370.1	493.8
Professional occupations	2	503.0	410.5	467.5
Associate professional and				
technical occupations	3	445.8	335.4	398.6
Clerical and secretarial occupations	4	271.7	231.9	244.2
Craft and related occupations	5	320.4	192.4	308.6
Personal and protective service				
occupations	6	298.0	200.0	252.9
Sales occupations	7	312.3	201.2	264.5
Plant and machine operatives	8	295.6	202.8	278.3
Other occupations	9	252.1	171.9	235.5
All non-manual occupations		446.2	289.9	373.9
All manual occupations		293.2	189.3	273.5
All occupations	1-9	377.0	271.5	338.4

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

Agriculture, hunting and forestry Mining and quarrying Manufacturing Manufacture of food products Manufacture of textile and textile products Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and printing Manufacture of electrical and optical equipment Manufacture of transport equipment Electricity, gas and water supply Construction Wholesale and retail trade Hotels and retail trade	SIC code	Males			Females			Males and Females			
		Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A	239.6	336.9	259.5	176.5	238.9	210.8	233.0	303.6	251.5	
Mining and guarrying	С	343.1	603.4	464.5	*	*	*	*	541.8	446.7	
Manufacturing	D	316.0	452.0	366.5	199.9	276.8	238.2	293.0	401.2	336.3	
Manufacture of food products Manufacture of textile and textile	DA	307.7	469.1	357.0	214.2	272.4	238.2	283.3	398.5	322.1	
products Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products; publishing and	DB	254.2	395.1	298.8	167.7	231.8	180.1	206.3	330.9	238.0	
printing	DE	353.9	463.7	405.5	236.2	313.3	292.7	333.2	403.6	371.8	
Manufacture of electrical and optical	DI	200.1	155 1	370.8	100.6	282 4	239.4	271.0	409.5	340.7	
equipment	DM	357 1	433.4	387 0	253.6	263.2	259.7	350.5	413.4	373.6	
Flastricity gas and water supply		370.8	515.8	130.2	*	319.4	318.3	369.4	440.8	411.3	
Construction		207 1	131.3	3/7 1	*	247 7	244.3	295.7	390.0	335.9	
Whelesele and retail trade	C	257.1	368.0	307.7	175 4	227.6	221.3	247.9	308.7	291.0	
Hotels and restaurants Transport, storage and	H	198.1	328.3	243.8	148.2	240.5	186.3	176.5	284.6	217.5	
communication	1	308.5	456.3	359.5	281.8	288.2	286.7	306.5	398.5	345.7	
Financial intermediation Real estate, renting and business	J	340.8	565.6	556.9	*	304.1	303.4	321.6	435.1	432.4	
activities	К	271.5	499.6	432.2	183.0	296.6	287.4	259.1	410.7	378.1	
Public administration and defence	L	266.6	409.6	387.1	208.8	283.6	280.5	257.1	351.1	341.0	
Education	М	235.3	447.6	418.0	169.8	353.9	344.4	212.8	390.0	374.6	
Health and social work Other community, social and personal	Ν	234.1	427.6	369.3	173.5	296.7	273.1	196.8	329.9	300.4	
service activities	0	261.6	399.2	338.7	163.8	294.3	266.0	238.5	350.3	310.8	
All industries and services	A-O	293.7	446.1	377.0	189.4	290.0	271.5	273.9	373.9	338.4	

FEBRUARY 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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

Region	Males			Females Males and Female				d Females	s		
	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All	Manual	Non- manual	All		
South East East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorkshire & Humberside North West	313.2 285.6 278.8 287.5 284.7 287.8 292.8 292.8	509.5 405.2 412.6 412.8 398.3 393.1 417.0 387.8	440.4 343.3 351.9 348.5 340.4 339.3 356.5 333.9	209.9 176.5 179.2 187.7 178.4 177.4 183.3 181.5	328.3 265.8 269.1 266.0 264.6 261.0 272.4 260.4	312.7 247.0 253.2 248.2 242.7 243.7 255.7 242.7	294.0 266.8 260.5 268.1 263.1 268.9 272.8 268.6	427.8 341.4 346.0 344.5 339.9 333.2 347.8 325.4	391.9 310.6 315.8 313.0 307.4 306.9 319.5 301.0		
England Scotland Wales	294.9 286.8 286.7	451.4 415.8 389.2	381.8 353.0 333.6	189.9 187.3 186.7 189.4	292.9 274.5 266.7 290.0	274.5 255.8 248.6 271.5	275.3 265.2 267.9 273.9	378.8 346.5 330.1 373.9	342.8 315.4 303.2 338.4		

Table 4 Multipliers used for ratio projection

	Males	Females	All
Manuals Non-manual	1.0082 1.0063	1.0069 1.0067	1.0077 1.0063
All	1.0065	1.0063	1.0063

For categories not shown in tables 1-3, users can construct their own October 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 0.6 per cent increase in the Average Earnings Index (AEI)

between April 1995 and October 1995. The AEI used is an unpublished series which excludes arrears of pay. Apr May

 Articles in this series appear quarterly in the November, February, May and August Labour Market Trends.

STATISTICAL update

CHANGES IN AVERAGE EARNINGS - 3rd QUARTER 1995

he Average Earnings Index and by other seasonal factors; is a monthly indicator of calculation of the underlying earnings growth across a earnings growth removes these range of industrial sectors in effects. Great Britain. The index compares IN THE third quarter of 1995, the current levels of earnings with those for 1990, the base year, and is published in tables 5.1 and 5.3

of the Labour Market Data

Section. The index is based on a

sample of 8,000 firms which

provide details of the paybill and

the actual number of employees

on the payroll. Earnings growth

can be affected by pay arrears, by

changes to the dates bonuses and

pay awards are implemented,

Date

Jan 1992

Feb Mar

Jun

Jul Aug Sep Oct

Nov Dec

Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Jan 1994 Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec

Jan 1995 Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep

127.1

127.0

126.8

04

0.3

0.6

1.1

127.9

128.2

3¼

31/4

Jan 1993

underlying annual growth in average earnings for the whole economy was 31/4 per cent. This is ¹/₄ point lower than the rate for the previous quarter. Throughout 1994, the quarterly rate remained at $3^{3}/_{4}$ per cent, following three years of falling growth rates - down from a peak of 10 per cent in 1990 to a low of 3 per cent in 1993.

During the 1980s, the underlying rate for the whole economy never underlying annual rate fell ½ point

fell below 71/2 per cent, compared with around 2 per cent in 1967. Underlying average earnings have been increasing faster than the Retail Prices Index, leading to a rise in average earnings of around 7 per cent in real terms since 1990. In manufacturing industries, the

underlying annual increase in earnings was 41/4 per cent in Quarter 3 1995. This is 1/2 per cent lower than the rate for Quarter 2. In Ouarter 4 1993, the annual growth rate was also 41/4 per cent; these are the lowest rates since the manufacturing series began in 1980. For service industries, the

to 21/2 per cent. Together with the third and fourth quarters of 1993, this is the lowest rate of growth since the services series began in 1985. The last peak in service earnings growth was in Quarter 3 1990, when it stood at 10 per cent. The series has been revised to

take account of the updated seasonal adjustments, from January 1992, published in the November 1995 issue of Labour Market Trends. The format of table 1 has also been revised to show more clearly the separate effects of pay arrears and other seasonal factors on the actual index.

----- Whole economy

---- Manufacturing

1994

--- Services

• The next statistical update in this series will cover average earnings for Quarter 4 1995 and will appear in April.

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

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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 which is conducted by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

CONTENTS FOR FEBRUARY 1996 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM SUMMER (JUNE TO AUGUST) 1995 LFS

- Average gross hourly earnings by region
- Average hourly earnings are highest in Greater London
- 2 Routes to ILO unemployment
- becoming ILO unemployed
- additional job, by reason
- 1.5 million employees in Great Britain were looking for a replacement iob

AVERAGE GROSS HOURLY EARNINGS BY REGION

available (for quarters from winter The table shows that hourly one-fifth of the full LFS sample), London, followed by the rest of the LFS Help-Line has received the South East, for both men and many requests for information women. Men earned over £2 more about average hourly earnings. per hour on average than women, Table 1 shows the average hourly and men, on average, earned more and region, and also shows the

Earnings data in the LFS

1993/94 on wards, based on earnings are highest in Greater LFS earnings data are available for employees but not for the self-employed The data relate to average gross earnings in the most recent period from the main job, converted to a weekly basis. Hourly earnings are based on the usual hours worked per week. Questions on earnings in the LFS are only asked of respondents receiving their fifth and final interview; accordingly, the sample size on which these estimates are based are considerably smaller than those for corresponding analyses of employment characteristics.

Table 1 Average gross hourly earnings^a of all employees, by region (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

			Sout	h East									
	Great Britain	England	Greater London	Rest of South-East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humbs	North West	North	Wales	Scotland
All (£)	7.15	7.24	9.13	7.86	6.70	6.40	6.68	6.84	6.33	6.74	6.48	6.32	6.70
Standard Error (£)	0.06	0.07	0.21	0.13	0.24	0.16	0.25	0.41	0.16	0.15	0.21	0.26	0.17
Sample Size	8,137	7,016	837	1735	291	690	728	599	730	915	491	357	764
Men (£)	8.15	8.24	10.22	9.21	7.55	7.42	7.34	7.76	7.20	7.51	7.53	7.29	7.68
Standard Error (£)	0.09	0.09	0.34	0.20	0.36	0.25	0.23	0.25	0.27	0.22	0.35	0.47	0.24
Sample Size	3,954	3,404	400	848	148	321	365	292	351	433	246	178	372
Women (£)	6.04	6.12	7.92	6.36	5.71	5.28	5.90	5.85	5.36	5.90	5.34	5.24	5.67
Standard Error (£)	0.09	0.10	0.25	0.14	0.29	0.19	0.45	0.77	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.21	0.23
Sample Size	4,183	3,612	437	887	143	369	363	307	379	482	245	179	392

Average gross hourly earnings (£) from main job based on usual weekly hours of paid work.

5 Highest qualifications held, by ethnic origin • The proportion of people with a qualification is highest

- Over half of the ILO unemployed were working prior to
- 3 People in employment who are looking for a different or

Since the earnings data became sample sizes and standard errors. earnings of employees, by sex per hour in each region.

Hours of overtime usually worked

among black people

• Over half of all employees sometimes work overtime

2 ROUTES TO ILO UNEMPLOYMENT

of people ILO unemployed in those who had previously been ILO unemployed. Table 2 shows leaving their last job was because the reasons the people among they were made redundant, or took those who were in employment voluntary redundancy. Of those before they became ILO who left because a temporary unemployed gave for leaving job ended, most had been ILO their last job.

Figure 1 shows that a larger proportion of the long-term ILO unemployed than of all ILO unemployed people were working previously, and the proportion who were looking after the family or home before becoming ILO unemployed was much higher for

Figure 1 shows the activities women. Table 2 shows that of Table 2 Reason for leaving their last job of ILO unemployed people who were previously in employment summer 1995 before they became working, the main reason for (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

		M	len	Women		
		IL	0 unempl	oyed	and the second	
Thousands	All	Less than I year	l year or more	Less than I year	l year or more	
Base	1,354	492	554	200	106	
Dismissed	107	40	-45	14	3	
Made redundant, voluntary redundancy	466	158	215	55	37	
Temporary job ended	252	115	74	51	Li e	
Resigned	128	53	38	28		
Health/personal/family reasons	135	41	48	28	E I	
Other	267	86	134	25	3	

Figure 1 ILO unemployed people by previous activity (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

unemployed for less than one year.

Men Wo		Men Women		looking for a different job for their	replacement ic	placement job Around a		
ILO unemployed			Section 1	these people said that their				
Less than I year	l year or more	Less than I year	l year or more	shows that 1.5 million employees were looking for a different job in Almost 20 per cent s			esent jol that the	
492	554	200	106					
40	.45	14	*	Table 3 Employees who we	ere looking fo	or a job		
158	215	55	37	(Great Britain, summer 1995, not	seasonally adjust	sted)		
115	74	51	12	Thousands	All	Men	Womer	
53	38	28	*	Total number of employees	25,644	14,203	11,44	
41	48	28	17	of whom				

of whom			
are looking for a different or additional job ^a	1,742	1,001	741
- different job	1,506	895	611
as a percentage of all employees	5.9	6.3	5.3
- additional job	231	103	128
as a percentage of all employees	0.9	0.7	1.1

The LFS asks people who are in summer 1995, and 231,000 were were looking for a different job new job because they wanted to employment whether they have looking for an additional job. because their present job may work shorter hours, and 10 per been looking for a different or Table 4 shows the reasons that come to an end. Only 7 per cent cent were looking for a job with additional job, and asks those were given for looking for a said that they were looking for a longer hours.

Table 4 Reasons employees gave for looking for a different job (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

	All	Men	Women
Reasons for looking for a different job (percent ^a)			
Pay unsatisfactory in present job	32	35	27
Present job may come to an end	18	19	17
Present job to fill time before finding another	13	14	II
Wants longer hours than in present job	10	7	15
Wants shorter hours than in present job	7	8	6
Journey unsatisfactory in present job	6	5	6
Other aspects of present job unsatisfactory	34	33	35
Other reasons	24	23	25
Base (000s):		Mar and	
all employees looking for a different job	1,506	895	611

a Includes some people who did not state whether they were looking for a different or additional job.

HOURS OF OVERTIME USUALLY WORKED 4

The LFS is a useful source of infor- unpaid) and the hours of overtime mation about both the actual and they usually do. This table shows not usually work overtime, work work overtime are longer than for usual hours that people work. that over half of full-time slightly longer basic usual hours on those who do not usually work Table 5 shows the number of employees, and around a third of average than those who usually overtime. full- and part-time employees who part-time employees sometimes work overtime, whereas for partusually work overtime (paid and work overtime.

Full-time employees who do usual hours of those who usually time employees, the average basic

Table 5 Full- and part-time employees working overtime (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

HELP-LINE

3 PEOPLE IN EMPLOYMENT WHO ARE LOOKING FOR A DIFFERENT OR ADDITIONAL JOB, BY REASON

	Full-time employees			Part-time employees		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Total number of employees (thousands)	16,641	10,751	5,890	5,390	806	4,585
Per cent		and the second second	and the second		and the state	a main the
who sometimes work overtime	58	62	51	32	25	33
of which:				and the second		
who usually do paid overtime only	25	29	16	15	14	15
who usually do unpaid overtime only	22	20	24	7	5	8
who usually do paid and unpaid overtime	5	6	5	3	1	3
who never work overtime	42	38	49	68	75	67
Average usual weekly hours	in the state	Constanting of				Marcel Re
Employees who do not usually work overtime			And State States	Same and State		ion light
Basic usual hours	41.1	43.0	38.3	16.3	15.6	16.4
Employees who usually do paid overtime		and the second second		the state of the state of the	an on the	a de la carra de
Basic usual hours	38.9	39.4	37.1	18.1	15.9	18.4
Usual hours of paid overtime	8.4	9.0	6.0	5.3	6.4	5.1
Employees who usually do unpaid overtime						
Basic usual hours	38.0	38.9	36.6	19.0	17.9	19.1
Usual hours of unpaid overtime	8.5	9.1	7.5	3.8	4.8	3.7
Employees who usually do paid and unpaid overtime						
Basic usual hours	38.2	38.9	36.9	19.6	15.5	19.9
Usual hours of paid overtime	7.1	7.6	6.0	5.9	3.8	6.0
Usual hours of unpaid overtime	5.1	5.4	4.5	3.3	2.3	3.3

5 HIGHEST QUALIFICATION HELD, BY ETHNIC ORIGIN

people with a qualification is Pakistani or Bangladeshi origins. highest for those from mixed or

Figure 2 shows that for both men highest among black people and The proportion of people with other origins and lowest for those and women the proportion of lowest amongst those from qualifications above A-level is from Pakistani/Bangladeshi origin.

Figure 2 Proportions of men and women of working age, by ethnic origin, according to their highest qualification (Great Britain, summer 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Women

CORRECTION

Figure 3 in the November 1995 number of employees who were LFS Help-line feature contained sick or injured in the reference some errors. The percentages in week in each region were wrong. the chart were correct, but the The table (right) shows the correct actual numbers, relating to the figures.

Number of employees who were sick or injured in the reference week, by region and sex (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

	Men	Women
East Anglia	15	14
South West	35	40
East Midlands	32	38
Northern	26	27
Rest of South East	78	109
West Midlands	38	50
North West	44	60
Wales	20	26
Scotland	44	55
Greater London	45	74
forkshire & Humberside	40	58

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LABOUR MARKET UPDATE

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Publication dates of main economic indicators February - April

Labour market statistics Unemployment, employment, vacancies, ear productivity and industrial disputes.	nings, hours, unit wage costs,	Retail prices index	
February	14 Wednesday	February	15 Thursday
March	13 Wednesday	March	21 Thursday
April	17 Wednesday	April	18 Thursday

LABOUR MARKET update

Labour market overview

- The latest statistics confirm earlier indications that the continuing improvement in the labour market has become more hesitant in recent months.
- UK claimant unemployment fell in December to its lowest level since May 1991. The UK claimant unemployment rate was unchanged at 8.0 per cent, and 2.5 percentage points lower than the peak rate in December 1992. The rate fell in four regions, was unchanged in six regions, but rose in Scotland. It is too early to say whether this month's smaller fall signals a significant weakening of the underlying downward trend which, since the middle of last year, has varied between –10,000 and –15,000 a month. Latest results for autumn (September to November) from the Labour Force Survey for GB show 2.4 million unemployed or 8.6 per cent on the ILO basis down 15,000 from previous quarter and 131,000 over the year.
- There was a decrease in the seasonally adjusted stock of unfilled vacancies at UK Jobcentres in December. The stock of unfilled vacancies is still historically high, but reflects a very pronounced fall in the number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres, and an equally pronounced fall in the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service. However, some of this decrease in Jobcentre activity could represent a 'bounce back' from the previous months' figures which were among the highest ever calculated. In addition, 'industrial action' in the 40 Jobcentre saffected may have had a limited downward effect on Jobcentre volumes.
- □ Latest results for autumn (September to November) from the Labour Force Survey for GB show an increase in total employment to 25.6 million – up 38,000 from the previous quarter and 259,000 over the year. The economic activity rate for persons aged 16 and over was unchanged from the previous quarter at 62.9 per cent, but up 0.1 percentage points over the year.
- Jobs in the manufacturing industries in GB rose over the month to November, following a rise in October and a fall in September. Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell over the month to November, while short-time working rose over the month. These movements have led to a slight rise in total hours worked (up 0.1 per cent), and a fall in average hours worked by manufacturing operatives (down 0.4 per cent).
- In the three months ending November, manufacturing unit wage costs increased by 4.0 per cent compared to the equivalent period one year ago, while manufacturing productivity decreased by 0.1 per cent.
- □ The annual increase in average earnings for the whole economy is 3% per cent, unchanged for the fourth consecutive month.
- The number of working days lost to stoppages of work due to labour disputes in the twelve months to November is provisionally estimated to be 367,000. This is higher than in the corresponding period one year ago (257,000), and higher than the annual total for 1994 (278,000).

Economic background

Table 0.5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the third quarter of 1995 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the third quarter of 1995 was 0.3 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- □ Retail Sales volumes in the three months to November were 0.1 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 0.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to November was down 0.1 per cent on the previous three months and was 0.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- □ Construction output in the third quarter of 1995 was 1 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 2 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- □ Manufacturing Investment in the third quarter of 1995 was 2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 12 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the third quarter of 1995 was

Figure 1: Employees in manufacturing: GB (seasonally adjusted)

Figure 2: UK claimant unemployment

0.2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

- The **balance of visible trade** in the three months to October was in deficit by £3.9 billion. This compares to a deficit of £2.9
- billion in the previous quarter and £2.2 billion a year earlier.
 Excluding oil and erratics export volumes in the three months to October were up 1.3 per cent on the previous three
- months and 4.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
 Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in the three months to October were 1.6 per cent higher than in the
- previous three months and 6.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

 Interest rates went down from 6.5 per cent to 6.25 per cent
- on 18 January 1996.

Jobs in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain rose by

Figure 1. Tables 0.2.0.4.1.1-1.5. 1.11

Employment

- 4,000 in November to stand at 3,853,000 following a rise of 13,000 in October and a fall of 3,000 in September.
 Manufacturing employment is now at its highest level since
- October 1992. The latest monthly rise was equally shared between men and women - both increased by 2,000 in November.
- Jobs in this sector have now risen by 47,000 (1.2 per cent) over the year – entirely in male employment. (Table 1.2)
- Jobs in the mining and quarrying; supply of electricity, gas and water industries showed no change during November,

with the level remaining constant at 226,000. Over the year employment in these industries fell by 19,000, two-thirds of this fall being in jobs held by men. (*Table 1.2*)

- Overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell by 0.3
 million hours in November to 8.6 million hours per week –
- just below the average for the year (8.7). Hours lost through short-time working rose sharply to stand at 0.20 million hours per week – slightly above the annual average (0.19).
- The latest monthly figures for November show that the total hours index stands at 68.9 (up 0.1% on October), and the average hours index at 100.3 (down 0.4% on October).

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
- 7,900 in December 1995 to stand at 2,236,900. (Table 2.1)
 Unemployment level is 643,100 (40 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 741,600 (25 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment remained the same in December at 8.0 per cent of the workforce (the lowest rate since May 1991). (Table 2.1)
- □ United Kingdom unemployment rate is 0.6 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (*Tables 2.1 & 2.3*)
- Between November and December the level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in all regions except EastAnglia, Wales and Northern Ireland where it remained the same and in Scotland where there was a rise. The largest percentage falls were in the South West and the South East. (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in the South West, the South East, the North, and the North West. It remained unchanged in all other regions except Scotland where it rose. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted level of claimant unemployment rose by 32,100 in December to stand at 2,228,214 or 8.0 per cent of the workforce, down 0.6 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- On the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (autumn 1995) stood at 2.40 million (or 8.6%), which is 228,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period.

Jobcentre vacancies

Figure 3. Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) decreased by 3,400 to 188,800. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres decreased by 13,400, to 222,300. (Table 3.1)
 On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed
- into jobs by the Employment Service decreased by 10,900 to 168,000. (Table 3.1)

Labour disputes

Figure 4. Tables 4.1, 4.2

- It is provisionally estimated that 69,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in November 1995. This compares with 29,000 in October 1995 and 17,000 in November 1994.
- □ The number of working days lost in the twelve months to November 1995 is provisionally estimated to be 367,000, equivalent to 17 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is higher than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (257,000). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period to November 1994 of 2.6 million days lost.
- Of the 367,000 days lost in the latest twelve month period, 33 per cent was lost in the transport, storage and communication group and 20 per cent in education.
 A provisional total of 28 changing wars percented as being in
- A provisional total of 28 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in November 1995. The twelve months to November total (229) is higher than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 196.

Average earnings

- Figure 5. Tables 5.1, 5.3
- □ Underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to November 1995 was provisionally estimated to be 3¼ per cent. This is the same as the October figure. (Table 5.1)
- The September to November 1993 rate of 3 per cent was the lowest since 1967.

* South East includes Greater London

Figure 5: Underlying average earnings index: GB

S2 FEBRUARY 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings 3½ pe cent (Table 5 1)
- In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 4 per cent. This is the same as the October figure. (Table 5.1)
- Along with the September 1995 and November 1993 rates this is the lowest since 1967
- The production industries increase was 4¼ per cent. This is the same as the October figure. The final rate for September has been revised up ¼ point to 4½ per cent. (Table 5.1)
- This rate, along with that of October to December 1993 and June to August 1994, is the lowest since 1967.
- □ In the service industries the increase was 2³/₄ per cent. This is the same as the October figure, which has been revised up 1/4 point. (Table 5.1)

Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 6. Tables 1.8. 5.8

- Manufacturing output rose by 0.8 per cent in the three months ending November 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head fell 0.1 per cent in the three months ending November 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 4.0 per cent in the three nonths ending November 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.6 per cent higher in the third guarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 0.8 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Prices

Tables 6 1-6 5

- The increase over the 12 months to December in the 'alltems' RPI was 3.2 per cent, up from 3.1 per cent in November. The main upward effect on the 12 month rate came from motoring costs, where the increases in duty announced in the November Budget pushed up petrol prices. Other upward effects on the 12 month rate came from household goods, tobacco and non-seasonal food.
- Between November and December the 'all-items' index rose 0.6 per cent, compared to an increase of 0.5 per cent en November and December 1994.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12 month ate of price increases was 3.0 per cent in December, up from 2.9 in November
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.5 per cent, up from 2.4 per cent
- The 12 month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.3 per cent for December, compared with a 4.3 per cent provisional increase for November. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 5.8 per cent over the year to December, compared with a provisional increase of 6.1 per cent for Novembe

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 7. Tables 0.1,0.3, 7.1-7.5

- Key LES rapid release results, published on 17 January showed that the number of people in employment in autumn 1995 rose by 38,000 to 25.6 million (seasonally adjusted) compared with summer 1995. This measure differs from the figures given in the employment section which are the numbers of jobs. (Table 7.1)
- The number of employees rose by 37,000 to 21.9 million seasonally adjusted) and self-employment rose by 8,000 to 3.3 million. In addition there were 0.24 million people on ernment-supported training and employment programmes and 0.13 million unpaid family workers. (Table 7.1)
- The number in full-time employment decreased by 9,000 to 9.3 million (seasonally adjusted) and the number in part-time employment increased by 50,000 to 6.3 million. (Table 7.4)
- 2.4 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, a fall of 15,000 since summer 1995. (Table 7.1)
- □ ILO unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 20,000 for males and rose by 5,000 for females since summer 1995. (Table 7.1)
- □ The total economically active rose by 23,000 on the quarter to stand at 28 million in autumn 1995. This rise consisted of a 31 000 increase in the number of economically active women. (Table 7,1)

Training

- Tables 8.1-8.6
- Seasonally adjusted, 3.0 million (13.8 per cent) employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview during summer 1995. This suggests an increase on spring 1995. 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 September and October 1995. The number of participants is down 36 per cent from the number participating in October 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW in 1994/95 who were in a job six months after leaving was higher than the equivalent figure for leavers in 1993/94. The proportion who gained a alification was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. These proportions continue to show upward trends. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants increased slightly between September and October 1995. The number of participants was 0.5 per cent lower than in October 1994. (Table 8.1
- The proportion of YT leavers in 1994/95 who were in a job six nonths after leaving was higher than for leavers in 1993/94. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. Table 84
- The proportion of YT leavers in 1994/95 who gained a qualification while on the programme was slightly lower than the corresponding figure from a year earlier. The most recent monthly figures, however, have been above those for the earlier year, suggesting that the trend might have begun to rise (*Table 8.4*). This may in part be owing to a change in the definition of leavers, but the figures for those ng their training also indicate a slight upward trend. (Table 8.6)

- International comparisons Over the year to June 1995 civilian employment rose in Canada, United Kingdom and the USA but fell slightly in anan 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) Amongst our EU partners the internationally comparable ILC unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, Italy, France, Belgium and
- Sweden, (Table 2.18) The UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in Germany, he Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Denmark
- Greece, Luxembourg & Austria are not available). (Table 2.18) The UK unemployment rate is below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.6 per cent for the UK in October 1995 compared to 11.0 per cent in October 1995 for the EU average - excluding Denmark, Greece, mbourg and Austria). (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is also below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.1 per cent for the UK in November 1995 compared to 10.6 per cent for the EU as a whole). The UK rate is lower than the EU rate for both males and females
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in ten OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.0 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to November, compared with an increase of 3.1 per cent in the UK. Over the ame period consumer prices rose in France by 1.9 per cent and in West Germany by 1.5 per cent. While outside the EU, sumer prices rose by 2.6 per cent in the United States, by 2.1 per cent in Canada and fell by -0.8 per cent in Japan
- It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular the treatment of housing costs differs between countries

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-SUPPORTED TRAINING

Both the LFS and WiE series have separate components for people on Governmentsupported training. Neither of these

components represent everyone on | etc. Labour Force Surveys are conducted in programmes. Some people on programmes do not have an element of work experience in their training so are excluded from the workforce. Others are either self-employed or have a contract of employment so are counted as self-employed or employees. For more information on Government-supported training and how 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

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 guality from one guarter to the next. Industry classification within the LES is based on statements by individuals who may have a different perception of the sector in which they work to that of their employer. The WiE series also feeds into National Accounts and the workforce in employment total is used in the denominator for calculating claimant unemployment rates. The disadvantages of the WiE are that, to give an overall picture of employment, a number of figures from different sources have to be added together. Although the WiE has a much higher coverage rate than the LFS, with over 50 per cent of employees explicitly covered, there is some evidence that the employment figures from the WiE are not as comprehensive in their scope, as those from the LFS.

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

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

SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom 1 U

		In employmen	t								
		Employees	Self- employed	Government- supported training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over	
All 1992 1993 1994	Spr Spr Spr	22,082 21,875 21,970	3,216 3,174 3,290	376 354 333		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 1995 1995	Win Spr Sum	22,191 22,260 22,405	3,370 3,350 3,326	300 279 278	133 140 130	25,994 26,030 26,138	2,481 2,511 2,491	28,475 28,541 28,629	17,067 17,033 16,977	45,543 45,574 45,606	
Changes Spr 95 - 3	Sum 95	145	-24	-1	-10	108	-20	88	-56	32	
Males 1992 1993 1994	Spr Spr Spr	11,637 11,430 11,477	2,436 2,382 2,478	245 232 219	55 43 49	14,374 14,087 14,224	1,891 2,012 1,851	16,265 16,099 16,075	5,659 5,886 5,975	21,924 21,985 22,050	
1994/95 1995 1995	Win Spr Sum	11,586 11,660 11,709	2,551 2,545 2,518	201 182 174	43 43 47	14,381 14,429 14,447	1,640 1,632 1,627	16,022 16,061 16,074	6,088 6,071 6,081	22,110 22,132 22,154	
Changes Spr 95 - 3	Sum 95	49	-27	-8	4	18	-5	13	10	22	
Females 1992 1993 1994	Spr Spr Spr	10,445 10,445 10,493	780 792 811	130 123 115	126 108 97	11,481 11,467 11,516	941 986 948	12,422 12,453 12,464	10,963 10,961 10,951	23,386 23,415 23,416	
1994/95 1995 1995	Win Spr Sum	10,604 10,600 10,696	819 806 807	99 98 104	90 97 84	11,612 11,601 11,691	841 879 865	12,453 12,480 12,555	10,980 10,962 10,896	23,433 23,442 23,451	
Changes Spr 95 - S	s Sum 95	96	1	6	-13	90	-14	75	-66	9	

Note: LES seasonal quarters are defined as follows: spring (March-May); summer (June-August); auto

In employment Government-supported training programmes Unpaid family workers Self-employed ILC Employees Total All 1994 Aut 21,585 3,276 289 142 25.292 1994/95 Win 1995 Spr Sum Aut 21,687 21,746 21,887 21,925 3,285 3,264 3,244 3,252 280 262 256 243 128 133 125 131 25,381 25,406 25,513 25,551 Changes Sum 95 - Aut 95 37 8 -14 6 38 Aut 94 - Aut 95 340 -23 -46 -11 259 Males 1994 Aut 11,306 2,470 192 44 14,011 1994/95 Win 1995 Spr Sum Aut 11,328 11,400 11,446 11,453 2,478 2,471 2,448 2,461 189 171 161 156 41 40 44 42 14,036 14,083 14,100 14,112 Changes Sum 95 - Aut 95 6 13 -5 -2 12 Aut 94 - Aut 95 147 -9 -36 -1 101 Females 1994 Aut 10,280 806 97 98 11,281 1994/95 Win 1995 Spr Sum Aut 10,359 10,346 10,442 10,472 807 793 796 791 91 91 95 87 88 93 81 88 11,344 11,323 11,414 11,439 Changes Sum 95 - Aut 95 31 -5 -8 8 26 Aut 94 - Aut 95 193 -14 -11 -10 158

THOUSAND

THOUSAND

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

Workforce in employment

SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in the United Kingdom .2

	Workforce in emp	oloyment					
	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related Government- supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All 1992 Sep 1993 Sep 1994 Sep	21,590 21,660 21,783	3,229 3,190 3,301	317 306 289	284 267 246	25,420 25,423 25,619	2,834 2,893 2,562	28,254 28,316 28,181
1994 Mar 1995 Jun 1995 Sep	21,838 21,909 21,911	3,367 3,346 3,326	270 237 235	233 230 228	25,709 25,722 25,700	2,346 2,313 2,265	28,055 28,035 27,965
Changes Jun 95 - Sep 95	2	-20	-2	-2	-22	-48	-70
Sep 94 - Sep 95	128	25	-54	-18	81	-297	-216
Males 1992 Sep 1993 Sep 1994 Sep	11,031 10,960 11,010	2,435 2,398 2,495	205 194 184	265 248 229	13,936 13,800 13,917	2,173 2,217 1,957	16,109 16,017 15,874
1994 Mar 1995 Jun 1995 Sep	11,031 11,059 11,062	2,550 2,542 2,519	167 144 141	217 214 212	13,964 13,959 13,935	1,794 1,764 1,728	15,758 15,723 15,663
Changes Jun 95 - Sep 95	3	-23	-3	-2	-24	-36	-60
Sep 94 - Sep 95	52	24	-43	-17	18	-229	-211
Females 1992 Sep 1993 Sep 1994 Sep	10,559 10,700 10,774	793 792 806	111 112 104	20 18 17	11,484 11,623 11,702	661 676 605	12,145 12,299 12,307
1994 Mar 1995 Jun 1995 Sep	10,807 10,850 10,849	817 803 807	103 93 93	17 16 16	11,744 11,763 11,765	553 550 538	12,297 12,313 12,303
Changes Jun 95 - Sep 95	-1	4	0	0	2	-12	-10
Sep 94 - Sep 95	75	1	-11	-1	63	-67	-4

	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related Government- supported training	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All 1994 Sep Dec	21,224 21,242	3,219 3,276	270 273	246 237	24,958 25,028	2,467 2,326	27,425 27,354
1995 Mar Jun Sep	21,272 21,338 21,341	3,285 3,264 3,244	252 220 220	233 230 228	25,042 25,052 25,033	2,257 2,226 2,178	27,299 27,278 27,211
Changes Jun 95 - Sep 95	3	-20	0	-2	-19	-48	-67
Sep 94 - Sep 95	117	25	-50	-18	75	-289	-214
Males 1994 Sep Dec	10,730 10,721	2,423 2,470	172 172	229 220	13,553 13,583	1,884 1,776	15,437 15,359
1995 Mar Jun Sep	10,749 10,774 10,778	2,478 2,471 2,448	155 133 132	217 214 212	13,599 13,592 13,570	1,724 1,695 1,660	15,323 15,287 15,230
Changes Jun 95 - Sep95	. 4	-23	-1	-2	-22	-35	-57
Sep 94 - Sep 95	48	25	-40	-17	17	-224	-207
Females 1994 Sep Dec	10,494 10,521	796 806	98 101	17 17	11,405 11,444	583 551	11,988 11,995
1995 Mar Jun Sep	10,523 10,564 10,563	807 793 796	97 87 88	17 16 16	11,443 11,460 11,463	533 530 518	11,976 11,990 11,981
Changes Jun 95 - Sep 95	-1	3	1	0	3	-12	-9
Sep 94 - Sep 95	69	0	-10	-1	58	-65	-7

S6 FEBRUARY 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain

) employed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over	
,530	27,823	16,500	44,322	
404 432 414 399	27,785 27,838 27,927 27,950	16,567 16,543 16,483 16,497	44,352 44,381 44,410 44,447	
-15	23	14	37	
-131	128	-3	125	
,667	15,679	5,837	21,516	
,584 ,574 ,572 ,552	15,620 15,657 15,672 15,664	5,917 5,902 5,908 5,940	21,537 21,559 21,580 21,604	
-20	-7	32	25	
-115	-14	103	88	
863	12,144	10,663	22,806	
820 858 842 847	12,164 12,182 12,256 12,286	10,650 10,641 10,574 10,557	22,814 22,822 22,830 22,843	
5	31	-18	13	
-15	142	-106	37	

SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in Great Britain

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	THO	205	SAN	ND
10.000000	1987 S. 1794 S. 17		100000	1000

S7

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

NOMIS

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Ν	0	Μ	I	S
				3

		Output								
		GDP	GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK					
			1000 prices				Manufacturing industries 1,3			
		1990=100	£ billion % 1990=100 %		%	1990=100	%			
1989		99.6	476.2	2.3	100.3	2.1	100.2	4.5		
1990		100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2		
1991		98.0	468.9	-2.1	96.3	-3.7	94.6	-5.4		
1992		97.5	466.5	-0.5	96.2	-0.1	94.0	-0.6		
1993		99.7	476.9	2.2	98.1	2.0	95.1	1.2		
1994		103.6	496.3	3.9	103.1	5.1	99.2	4.3		
	Q3	104.3 r	124.9 r	4.2	104.4 r	6.0	100.0	4 9		
	Q4	105.0	125.8	4.3	104.2	4.4	100.7	5.3		
1995	Q1	105.6	126.5	3.7	105.0	43	100.7	37		
	Q2	106.1	127.0	2.8	105.1	20	101.0	23		
	Q3	106.5	127.5	2.1	105.8	1.3	101.4	1.4		
995	May				105.3	3.2	101.0	2.9		
	Jun				104.9	2.0	101.2	2.2		
	Jul		· · · · ·		105.7	1.8	101.3	2.0		
	Aug				105.6	1.6	101.7	1.9		
	Sep		The state of the second		106.1	1.4	101.1	1.5		
	Oct				105.2 R	0.7	101.4	1.3		
	Nov		Caller Caller	2	105.7	0.8	101.4	0.9		

	Consumer expenditure		Potell color										Base Effective			
			volumes 1		Fixed inves	stments 5	1	1	General government		Stock changes	lending rates + ⁸	exchange rate + ^{1,9}			
	1990 prices				All industries 1990 prices	5 6	Manufacturin industries 1990 prices	g 3,6	consumption at 1990 prices		1990 prices ⁷					
	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%		
	345.4 347.5 339.9 339.5 348.4 358.2	3.2 0.6 -2.2 -0.1 2.6 2.8	99.3 100.0 98.7 99.4 102.4 106.2	2.1 0.7 -1.3 0.7 3.0 3.7	82.0 81.9 75.4 74.1 73.4 75.3	11.7 -0.1 -7.9 -1.7 -0.9 2.6	15.0 14.2 12.8 11.8 11.1 11.8	8.2 -5.1 -10.0 -7.8 -5.9 6.3	110.1 112.9 115.8 115.7 116.0 118.3	1.4 2.5 2.6 -0.1 0.3 2.0	2.70 -1.80 -4.63 -1.70 0.19 2.62	15.00 14.00 10.50 7.00 5.50 6.25	88.9 89.2	· · · · · · · · · 0.3		
4	90.4	2.0	107.1	2.7	18.9	1.8	3.1	14.8	29.6	0.7	0.90	6.25	89.1	1.4		
1 2 3 4	90.8 91.5 92.0	2.3 2.4 2.6	106.4 107.3 107.4	0.7 1.4 0.5	18.9 19.3 19.2	0.6 3.2 2.7	3.1 3.2 3.3	10.7 10.3 10.0	29.6 29.7 29.8	0.2 0.3 0.7	0.24 0.70 1.20	6.75 6.75 6.75	87.2 84.3 84.3 83.6 P	-3.3 -3.3 -0.8		
ay un		·:- 	107.1 107.5	1.0 0.9	· · ·		••	· · · · ·		· · ·	· · · · ·	6.75 6.75	84.3 84.1	-0.2 -0.2		
ul ug ep	· · · · ·	 	107.9 107.1 r 107.3	0.9 0.7 0.4	 	 	 	 	 	 	 	6.75 6.75 6.75	83.6 84.4 84.8	-0.6 1.4 -0.6		
ct ov		 	107.4 108.0	0.2 0.4			··· ··	· · ·		··· ••		6.75 6.75	84.3 83.4	-1.1 -0.6		
	Visible trade				Balance of	payments			Prices							
	Export volum	ne 1	Import volum	e 1	Visible	Current			Tax and price		Produce	r price index	+ 1,3,10			
					Dalalice	Dalance			index + mis		Materials	and fuels	Home sales			
	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion			Jan 1987=100	%	1990=10	0 %	1990=100	%		
	94.2 100.0 101.2 103.7 107.4 118.6	5.8 6.2 1.2 2.5 3.6 10.4	99.9 100.0 94.7 100.9 104.8 109.1	8.1 0.1 -5.3 6.5 3.9 4.1	-24.7 -18.8 -10.3 -13.1 -13.4 -10.7	-22.5 -19.0 -8.2 -9.8 -11.0 -2.0			110.6 119.7 126.2 129.8 131.4 135.2	7.1 8.2 5.4 2.8 1.3 2.9	100 97 97 101 104	.0 .8 -2.2 .4 -0.4 .8 4.5 .4 2.6	100.0 105.4 108.7 113.0 115.8	5.4 3.1 4.0 2.5		
3 4	119.5 123.9	11.5 13.4	107.5 114.2	3.0 6.2	-3.1 -3.1	-1.2 -0.6			141.6 139.6	2.5 3.1	104 108	.7 4.0 .6 4.3	116.0 116.8	5.8 5.0		
1 2 3	124.1 123.1 126.4	10.0 5.1 5.8	109.8 112.7 116.2		-1.9 -3.2 -3.4	-0.9 -1.2 -1.3			141.0 140.8 141.2	3.1 3.8 3.1	112 114 114	.8 9.8 .8 12.7 .4 9.6	119.1 120.4 121.1	5.3 4.9 3.8		
pr lay un	120.4 124.9 124.1	6.9 7.3 4.8	113.8 112.0 112.2	1.9 2.3 4.5	-1.4 -0.9 -0.9	 			140.3 141.0 141.2	3.1 3.9 3.8	114 114 115	.2 11.6 .8 11.4 .4 11.1	120.2 120.5 120.6	3.9 4.1 4.2		
ug ep	124.2 125.4 129.5	6.5 4.3 4.5	115.1 116.5 117.0	5.1 6.2 6.7	-1.1 -1.3 -1.0	 			140.4 141.3 142.0	3.9 -0.3 3.8	114 113 114	.4 10.4 .9 9.8 .9 9.3	120.9 121.1 121.3	4.3 4.4 4.4		
ct	122.6	3.0	114.6	5.5	-1.7				141.2	3.8	114	.0 8.8	121.4	4.4		
	4 1 2 3 4 4 y y p p p t t 3 4 1 1 2 2 3 4 4 1 1 2 2 3 4 4 1 y p p p p p p p p p p p p p	347.5 339.9 339.5 348.4 358.2 4 90.4 1 90.8 3 92.0 4 ay ay ay ay ay ay ay ay ay by ct p p ct 1990=100 94.2 94.2 100.0 101.2 103.7 107.4 118.6 3 119.5 4 123.9 1 124.1 ay 124.1 ay 124.1 ay 124.2 ug 125.4 or 122.6 Provisional Provisional	347.5 339.5 -0.1 339.5 -0.1 348.4 2.6 339.5 -0.1 348.4 2.6 1 90.8 2.3 2 91.5 2.4 3 92.0 2.6 4 ay 100.0 <	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \frac{347.5}{339.9} - 2.2}{339.5} - \frac{92.7}{92.2} + \frac{93.7}{99.4} - \frac{13}{75.4} + \frac{7.9}{79} + \frac{14.2}{12.8} + \frac{5.1}{10.0} + \frac{112.9}{118.5} + \frac{2.6}{2.0} + \frac{339.5}{118.5} + \frac{2.6}{2.9} + \frac{102.4}{102.4} + \frac{3.0}{2.9} + \frac{7.1}{11.8} + \frac{7.3}{75.3} + \frac{116.7}{11.8} + \frac{7.3}{75.3} + \frac{116.7}{10.3} + \frac{7.3}{29.7} + \frac{7.3}{3.3} + \frac{116.7}{10.0} + \frac{7.3}{29.7} + \frac{7.3}{3.3} + \frac{110.6}{10.0} + \frac{7.3}{29.7} + \frac{7.3}{3.3} + \frac{7.3}{10.0} + \frac{7.3}{29.7} + \frac{7.3}{3.3} + \frac{7.3}{10.0} + \frac{7.3}{29.7} + \frac{7.3}{3.3} + \frac{7.3}{10.0} + \frac{7.3}{10.3} + \frac{7.3}{29.7} + \frac{7.3}{10.3} + \frac{7.3}{10.2} + \frac{7.3}{10.3} + \frac{7.3}{10.2} + \frac{7.3}{10.3} + \frac{7.3}{10.2} + \frac{7.3}{10.6} + \frac{7.4}{10.9} + \frac{7.3}{10.3} + \frac{7.3}{10.2} +$	$ \frac{347,5}{339,9} - \frac{2}{2} - \frac{93}{93,4} - \frac{1}{13} - \frac{75,4}{7,9} - \frac{1}{12,8} - \frac{1}{10,0} + \frac{112,9}{11,8} - \frac{2}{7,8} - \frac{1}{112,9} - \frac{2}{2,6} - \frac{1}{4,80} \\ \frac{339,9}{339,9} - \frac{2}{2,8} - \frac{1}{10,1} - \frac{1}{39,4} - \frac{1}{0,0} - \frac{7}{4,1} - \frac{1}{1,7} - \frac{1}{11,8} - \frac{7}{7,8} - \frac{1}{115,7} - \frac{1}{0,0} - \frac{1}{1,7,7} \\ \frac{1}{13,7} - \frac{7}{7,8} - \frac{1}{115,7} - \frac{1}{0,0} - \frac{1}{1,7,7} - \frac{1}{113} - \frac{7}{7,8} - \frac{1}{115,7} - \frac{1}{0,0} - \frac{1}{1,7,7} \\ \frac{365,2}{2,8} - \frac{2}{2,8} - \frac{1}{106,2} - \frac{3}{3,7} - \frac{7}{75,3} - \frac{2}{2,8} - \frac{1}{11,8} - \frac{6}{6,3} - \frac{1}{116,3} - \frac{2}{2,0} - \frac{2}{2,02} \\ \frac{90,4}{2,2} - \frac{2}{2,4} - \frac{1}{107,3} - \frac{1}{1,4} - \frac{1}{9,3} - \frac{3}{2,2} - \frac{3}{3,2} - \frac{1}{10,3} - \frac{2}{2,7} - \frac{3}{3,3} - \frac{1}{10,0} - \frac{2}{2,8} - \frac{1}{0,7} - \frac{1}{0,3} - \frac{1}{0,7} \\ \frac{90,6}{2,2} - \frac{1}{0,0,7} - \frac{1}{0,1} - \frac{1}{1,4} - \frac{1}{9,3} - \frac{3}{2,2} - \frac{3}{3,3} - \frac{1}{10,0} - \frac{2}{2,8} - \frac{1}{1,7} - \frac{1}{0,3} - \frac{1}{1,2} \\ \frac{1}{0,0} - \frac{1}{0,7} - \frac{1}{0,7} - \frac{1}{0,7} - \frac{1}{0,9} - \frac{1}{0,7} -$	347.5 0.6 100.0 0.7 81.9 -0.1 14.2 -5.1 112.9 2.5 -1.80 14.00 33.8 -0.6 102.4 0.0 7.54 -7.9 12.8 10.0 115.7 0.0 1.70 0.50 348.4 -0.6 102.4 0.0 7.53 2.6 11.8 6.3 118.3 2.0 2.62 6.25 4 90.4 2.0 107.1 2.7 18.9 1.8 3.1 14.8 2.96 0.7 0.90 6.25 1 90.8 2.3 107.4 0.5 19.2 2.7 3.3 10.0 2.6 0.7 0.20 0.24 6.75 3 92.0 2.6 107.4 0.5 19.2 2.7 3.3 10.0 2.6 6.75 3 92.0 2.6 107.1 1.0 <	347.5 0.6 190.0 0.7 19.9 0.1 14.2 1.0 112.9 2.5 1.80 14.00 348.4 2.6 1002.4 3.0 77.4 -0.9 111.1 -6.9 115.0 2.6 -1.80 10.9 55.0 88.9 4 90.4 2.0 107.1 2.7 18.9 1.8 3.1 14.8 2.0 2.6 4.62 6.25 89.1 1 90.6 2.3 1004.4 0.7 18.9 0.8 3.1 10.7 2.96 0.2 0.24 6.75 87.2 3 9.0 2.6 107.4 0.5 19.2 2.7 3.3 10.0 2.9 0.7 1.20 6.75 84.3 3 92.0 2.6 107.7 0.9 0.7 0.9 6.25 84.3 4 <t< td=""></t<>		

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

		Income			
dex of oduction ECD untries 1		Real persona disposable income	al .	Gross tradir profits of companies	ng 4
90=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
98.4 100.0 99.7 99.5 98.9 103.7	3.3 1.6 -0.2 -0.4 -0.3 4.6	98.2 100.0 99.9 102.2 103.9 104.6	4.9 1.8 -0.1 2.3 1.7 0.8	67.5 68.0 67.9 68.3 77.0 88.1	8.6 0.7 -0.1 0.6 12.7 15.3
104.7 106.1	5.2 6.3	105.1 105.1	1.2 0.3	22.3 r 23.4	15.6 15.6
106.6 106.5 106.8	5.4 3.4 2.0	107.0 106.7 106.4	2.4 2.4 1.2	22.5 23.6 23.5	5.6 7.8 5.4
106.8 106.4	4.1 3.3		 	•••	
106.3 107.5 106.6	2.8 2.1 1.9	 	··· ···	 	

uding leased assets. Le of physical increase in stocks and work in progress. Le lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the per-ter of the long rate of the London clearing banks on the last friday of the per-ter of the long rate of the long rate of the perter of the per rly figures are average of monthly indices

		Employees	in employment			Sector of the	Self-employ	ed HM	Work-related	Workforce	n Workforce *
		Male		Female		All	— persons (with or with)	Forces #	government training	employmen	t ##
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +		employees)				
UNITI Unad	ED KINGDOM justed for seasonal Dec	variation 11.357		10,712		22,068	3,316	295	355	26,034	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	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	10,916	1,083	10,552	4,766	21,468	3,141	275	354	25,238	28,235
	Jun	10,952	1,093	10,660	4,827	21,613	3,189	271	311	25,384	28,249
	Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424	28,336
	Dec	10,963	1,134	10,757	4,937	21,720	3,245	258	329	25,552	28,334
1994	Mar	10,867	1,122	10,658	4,875	21,525	3,246	254	323	25,349	28,126
	Jun	10,921	1,147	10,739	4,931	21,660	3,298	250	302	25,510	28,096
	Sep	11,045	1,175	10,740	4,906	21,785	3,306	246	289	25,626	28,206
	Dec	11,022	1,197	10,867	5,048	21,889	3,371	237	291	25,788	28,205
1995	Mar	10,970	1,197	10,762	4,977	21,733	3,341	233	270	25,577	27,976
	Jun	11,055	1,244	10,870	5,064	21,925	3,351	230	237	25,743	27,997
	Sep	11,105	1,241	10,821	4,997	21,926	3,329	228	235	25,718	28,010
UNITE Adjus	ED KINGDOM sted for seasonal va Dec	ariation 11,342		10,661		22,002	3,305	295	355	25,957	28,508
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,301 11,226 11,031 10,979	1,100	10,717 10,677 10,559 10,542	4,754	22,019 21,904 21,590 21,521	3,259 3,219 3,229 3,178	293 290 284 280	363 325 317 356	25,934 25,738 25,420 25,334	28,589 28,473 28,254 28,313
1993	Mar	10,970	1,089	10,589	4,780	21,559	3,167	275	354	25,355	28,294
	Jun	10,951	1,086	10,636	4,809	21,588	3,178	271	311	25,348	28,268
	Sep	10,960	1,122	10,700	4,864	21,660	3,190	267	306	25,423	28,316
	Dec	10,946	1,114	10,699	4,880	21,645	3,231	258	329	25,463	28,243
1994	Mar	10,925	1,131	10,700	4,892	21,624	3,272	254	323	25,473	28,195
	Jun	10,921	1,141	10,718	4,917	21,639	3,288	250	302	25,478	28,124
	Sep	11,010	1,190	10,774	4,960	21,783	3,301	246	289	25,619	28,181
	Dec	11,004	1,178	10,805	4,988	21,809	3,358	237	291	25,695	28,113
1995	Mar	11,031	1,207	10,807	4,997	21,838	3,367	233	270	25,709	28,055
	Jun	11,059	1,239	10,850	5,048	21,909	3,346	230	237	25,722	28,035
	Sep	11,062	1,253	10,849	5,048	21,911	3,326	228	235	25,700	27,965
GREA	T BRITAIN justed for seasonal	variation	1 039	10 //1	4 726	21 521	3 224	295	336	25.376	27.826
1991	Mar Jun Sep	10,975 10,952 10,784	1,035 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	10,642	1,046	10,280	4,653	20,922	3,058	275	336	24,591	27,481
	Jun	10,676	1,054	10,390	4,713	21,066	3,108	271	295	24,740	27,502
	Sep	10,715	1,065	10,390	4,693	21,105	3,115	267	288	24,774	27,579
	Dec	10,685	1,094	10,480	4,818	21,165	3,164	258	311	24,898	27,580
994	Mar	10,589	1,082	10,383	4,757	20,972	3,165	254	305	24,697	27,376
	Jun	10,642	1,106	10,462	4,812	21,104	3,216	250	286	24,856	27,345
	Sep	10,765	1,134	10,461	4,786	21,226	3,224	246	270	24,966	27,447
	Dec	10,738	1,154	10,581	4,922	21,319	3,289	237	273	25,118	27,445
995	Mar	10,689	1,155	10,479	4,853	21,168	3,259	233	252	24,912	27,222
	Jun	10,771	1,201	10,584	4,939	21,355	3,269	230	220	25,074	27,243
	Sep	10,820	1,198	10,536	4,871	21,356	3,247	228	220	25,051	27,254
djust	T BRITAIN ted for seasonal va	riation	1.019	10 393	4 678	21.458	3.213	295	336	25,302	27,752
992	Mar	11,026	1,029	10,449	4,702	21,474	3,166	293	345	25,279	27,831
	Jun	10,951	1,047	10,408	4,689	21,359	3,136	290	307	25,091	27,721
	Sep	10,755	1,042	10,290	4,642	21,045	3,145	284	297	24,772	27,500
	Dec	10,704	1,063	10,273	4,640	20,977	3,095	280	337	24,688	27,561
993	Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,083	275	336	24,706	27,540
	Jun	10,675	1,048	10,365	4,695	21,039	3,098	271	295	24,703	27,520
	Sep	10,683	1,083	10,427	4,749	21,110	3,109	267	288	24,774	27,563
	Dec	10,668	1,074	10,424	4,761	21,092	3,150	258	311	24,812	27,491
994	Mar	10,646	1,091	10,424	4,774	21,069	3,191	254	305	24,820	27,443
	Jun	10,642	1,101	10,439	4,797	21,081	3,206	250	286	24,823	27,370
	Sep	10,730	1,149	10,494	4,840	21,224	3,219	246	270	24,958	27,425
	Dec	10,721	1,135	10,521	4,862	21,242	3,276	237	273	25,028	27,354
995	Mar	10,749	1,165	10,523	4,873	21,272	3,285	233	252	25,042	27,299
	Jun	10,774	1,196	10,564	4,923	21,338	3,264	230	220	25,052	27,278
	Sen	10,778	1,209	10,563	4,923	21,341	3,244	228	220	25,033	27,211

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 (hose with a contract are included in the employees in employment series). 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.

S10	FEBRUARY	1996	LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries an A-Q	All industries and services A-Q		dustries	Production indus C-E	stries	Production and construction industries C-F		
Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
1981 Jun 1982 Jun 1983 Jun 1983 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1987 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun	21,386 20,916 20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,740 22,134 22,382 21,728 21,387	21,373 20,904 20,562 20,735 20,909 20,874 21,736 22,173 22,370 21,7359	5,661 5,341 5,034 4,928 4,882 4,763 4,763 4,763 4,763 4,763 4,723 4,723 4,723 4,723 4,196 4,196 4,196	5.677 5.358 5.052 4.946 4.895 4.777 4.713 4.754 4.754 4.747 4.628 4.215 3.995	6,338 5,986 5,644 5,504 5,504 5,431 5,282 5,140 5,140 5,140 5,140 5,000 4,566 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 6,263 6,243 6,242 6,114 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 Jun	21,066	21,039	3,808	3,814	4,097	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	21,226	21,224	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	21,319	21,242	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	21,168	21,272	3,814 3,827 3,826	3,830 3,839 3,850	4,053 4,066 4,064	4,069 4,076 4,088	4,884	4,915	
Apr May Jun	21,355	21,338	3,811 3,824 3,840	3,834 3,840 3,845	4,046 4,058 4,074	4,070 4,076 4,081	4,888	4,903	
Jul Aug Sep	21,356	21,341	3,849 3,858 3,854	3,841 3,839 3,836	4,081 4,089 4,086	4,074 4,070 4,067	4,916	4,889	
Oct P			3,864	3,849	4,092	4,075			

GREAT BRITAIN SI				SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					
		Service Industri G-Q	es	Agriculture, hunting,	Mining and quarrying,	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles leather	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing &	Chemicals, chemical products &
SIC 19 Section	992 on ection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-12,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	& recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibres DG 24
1981 1982 1983 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	13,563 13,513 13,541 13,863 14,126 14,297 14,584 15,196 15,596 15,974 15,849 15,845	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	677 645 610 577 550 461 437 419 398 373 336	606 582 546 531 525 508 504 495 485 485 481 455	617 579 550 549 552 557 546 549 519 476 404 388	84 78 78 78 80 83 85 89 92 91 80 78	485 471 459 455 458 458 448 454 457 466 467 456 447	362 347 327 326 322 313 306 311 317 305 276 268
1993	Jun	15,822	15,783	307	292	442	382	84	439	255
	Jul Aug Sep	15,834	15,888	305	290 287 283	442 438 437	381 382 382	87 89 85	439 439 444	255 253 254
	Oct Nov Dec	15,954	15,885	299	280 277 274	442 441 439	384 386 384	87 87 87	446 449 447	251 249 252
1994	Jan Feb Mar	15,811	15,866	297	273 270 267	437 435 429	382 381 384	87 87 88	450 452 452	247 246 247
	Apr May Jun	15,912	15,880	297	264 261 259	430 430 431	383 382 383	88 87 88	457 458 457	245 242 237
	Jul Aug Sep	15,964	16,011	297	256 253 250	431 434 430	383 384 386	85 84 84	458 460 460	238 237 235
	Oct Nov Dec	16,105	16,030	293	246 245 243	428 429 428	386 384 386	82 83 83	452 456 464	236 237 236
1995	Jan Feb Mar	16,004	16,064	292	239 238 238	429 431 428	385 385 384	82 82 81	462 462 466	239 240 237
	Apr May Jun	16,169	16,138	296	236 236 236	432 430 429	381 384 381	81 81 82	463 463 469	236 236 236
	Jul Aug Sep	16,119	16,155	296 P	233 231 232	433 432 429	382 382 380	81 81 81	464 464 461	235 235 235
	Oct P Nov P				226 226	436 436	376 376	83 83	463 466	233 231

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain

S11

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted 1.2

GRE	AT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallie mineral products, metal & met	c Machinery and equip nec tal	y Electric ment and op equipm	cal Tran tical equi lient	sport pment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1 Section	992 on, ection, group	DH 25	products DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	5	nec DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	213 203 196 201 202 203 208 218 228 218 226 216 216 190 185	1121 1050 954 925 911 866 844 854 856 870 856 765 722	587 547 504 491 492 480 475 485 485 489 488 489 488 457 422	675 639 617 615 613 596 588 588 588 582 550 488 447	66 55 55 4 4 4 4 3	74 19 83 06 85 85 82 74 70 25 98	238 225 220 217 219 223 226 232 238 238 209 203	1,125 1,062 1,042 1,040 1,029 1,002 1,002 1,003 1,101 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	904 929 959 959 988 993 1,068 1,158 1,216 1,188 1,174
1993	Jun	188	681	381	425	3	53	203	844	3,500	1,139
	Jul Aug Sep	190 188 187	680 681 683	379 379 373	426 425 424	3333	29 26 24	208 208 203	837	3,537	1,153
	Nov Dec	185 187	682 681	376 371	425 422	33	24 20	204 205	839	3,547	1,156
1994	Jan Feb Mar	186 187 189	680 679 684	373 374 371	423 423 424	3 3 3	20 19 17	202 202 206	850	3,552	1,145
	Apr May Jun	188 187 188	684 685 687	370 371 370	425 424 427	3333	15 14	205 207 211	852	3,563	1,162
	Jul Aug Sep	190 192 195	685 686 684	372 371 373	424 429 432	3 3 3	14 13 12	209 214 217	859	3,575	1,184
	Oct Nov Dec	195 196 197	684 686 690	374 374 375	427 432 437	3 3 3	12 10 13	218 219 219	847	3,583	1,183
1995	Jan Feb Mar	199 199 200	692 692 693	375 375 376	431 431 446	3 3 3	14 14 14	223 227 225	827	3,575	1,221
	Apr May Jun	198 198 197	689 688 686	378 378 376	436 437 445	3 3 3	14 16 17	226 228 227	822	3,578	1,234
	Jul Aug Sep	196 195 195	686 686 688	377 378 377	443 443 447	3 3 3	16 18 20	227 224 224	821	3,550	1,228
		107	600	1370	0.46			225			
-	Oct P Nov P	197	693 694	379 381	440	3	19	219	and the		
GREA	Oct P Nov P	198 Transport & storage	Post and telecomm- unication	379 381 Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other busines	Public administ and defe	Education ration nce; ory	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social & personal
GREA SIC 11 Sections	Oct P Nov P T BRITAIN	198 Transport & storage	Post and telecomm- unication	379 381 Financial intermediation J 65-67	K 70	Renting, research, computer & other busines activities 71-74	Public administ and defe s compuls social se L + 75	Education ration nce; cory curity 80	Health activities N 851-852	Social work activities 853	Other community social & personal activities O-Q * 90-93
GREA SIC 11 Section subsection 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992	Oct P Nov P IT BRITAIN 992 Jun, cetion, group Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	1998 Transport & storage 60-63 953 953 953 953 953 953 953 95	694 Post and telecomm- unication 64 453 451 446 447 442 435 435 435 453 463 463 462 455	3381 Financial intermediation J 65-67 786 811 857 858 881 996 996 1.038 1.047 1.047 1.047 1.047	K 122 141 140 142 141 140 140 141 140 142 157 156 157 165 165 183 190 186 205	71-74 71-74 1.487 1.506 1.562 1.643 1.777 1.843 1.777 1.843 2.202 2.167 2.158	Public administ and defe s compuls social sc L+ 75 1,505 1,421 1,468 1,453 1,424 1,433 1,404 1,383 1,406	Education nece; ory scurity 80 1.523 1.515 1.522 1.524 1.523 1.515 1.522 1.544 1.570 1.680 1.742 1.784 1.805 1.791 1.774	Health activities N 851-852 1.247 1.247 1.250 1.247 1.266 1.307 1.302 1.381 1.409 1.445 1.493 1.513	Social work activities 853 514 552 568 613 654 707 848 812 794 800 846	Other community social & personal activities O-Q * 90-93 762 771 761 767 831 841 852 874 854 865 884 880 865 894
GREA SIC 11 Sector subsec 1981 1982 1983 1985 1985 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Oct P Nov P T BRITAIN 992 on, ection, group Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	1998 Transport & storage 10 60-63 953 910 881 876 868 846 832 849 878 877 887 873	693 Post and telecommunication 64 453 451 446 435 436 453 463 462 455 446 420	3381 Financial intermediation J 65-67 786 811 837 858 881 920 996 1.038 1.047 1.024 991 959	122 121 141 140 141 140 141 140 141 140 141 140 147 152 157 165 183 186 205 237	3 Renting, research, computer & other busines activities 71-74 1,487 1,552 1,643 1,719 1,777 1,846 2,083 2,167 2,168 2,209	Public administ social st L+ 75 1,505 1,471 1,468 1,453 1,454 1,418 1,418 1,419 1,341 1,341 1,341 1,341 1,400	Education nce; boy scurity M 80 1.523 1.515 1.525 1.515 1.525 1.544 1.570 1.617 1.680 1.791 1.774 1.774	Health activities N 851-852 1,245 1,257 1,247 1,250 1,260 1,260 1,307 1,332 1,337 1,409 1,445 1,493 1,513 1,470	Social work activities 853 514 532 568 613 654 707 767 848 812 794 800 846 899	Other community social & personal activities O-Q* 90-93 762 771 751 757 787 787 831 841 852 874 884 884 885 894 923
GREA SIC 1: Section subsection 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1999 1999 1999	Oct P Nov P T. BRITAIN 992 on, ction, group Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	198 Transport & storage 953 910 881 876 868 846 832 849 878 910 897 897 887 873 873	693 Post and telecomm- unication 64 453 451 446 435 435 462 455 446 420 418	3381 Financial intermediation J 65-67 786 811 858 858 881 920 996 1.038 1.047 1.024 991 959 959	K 70 122 141 140 147 152 157 165 186 205 237 245 245	3 Renting, research, computer & other busines activities 71-74 1.487 1.562 1.643 1.717 1.846 1.964 2.083 2.167 2.158 2.209 2,222	Public administ social sc L+ 75 1,505 1,471 1,468 1,453 1,454 1,418 1,436 1,419 1,341 1,341 1,341 1,401 1,397	Education nece; iory security M 80 1.523 1.515 1.525 1.524 1.570 1.617 1.617 1.617 1.617 1.742 1.784 1.774 1.775 1.775 1.764	Health activities N 851-852 1245 1257 1247 1250 1260 1267 1302 1302 1302 1302 1302 1302 1453 1,470	Social work activities 853 514 532 568 613 654 707 848 812 794 899 911	Other community social & personal activities O-Q * 90-93 762 771 751 751 757 831 841 852 874 884 884 884 884 884 885 894 923
GREA SIC 11 Section 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	Oct P Nov P T. BRITAIN 992 Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	198 Transport & storage 953 953 953 950 950 950 950 950 950 876 884 846 832 876 878 877 877 877 876 867	693 Post and telecommunication 64 453 451 446 435 436 453 463 462 455 446 420 418 417	3381 Financial intermediation J 65-67 786 811 837 858 881 920 996 1.038 1.047 1.024 1.024 1.024 1.024 991 959 956 957	122 121 141 140 142 141 140 152 157 165 165 165 183 186 205 237 245 241	3 Renting, research, computer & other busines activities 71-74 1,487 1,506 1,562 1,643 1,719 1,719 1,719 1,719 1,846 2,083 2,202 2,167 2,209 2,222 2,225	Public administ social st L+ 75 1.505 1.471 1.468 1.453 1.453 1.454 1.453 1.454 1.413 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341	219 Education nce; ory; scurity M 80 1.523 1.515 1.522 1.544 1.570 1.617 1.617 1.617 1.617 1.617 1.742 1.774 1.752 1.764 1.754	Health activities N 851-852 1.245 1.257 1.247 1.250 1.260 1.267 1.307 1.322 1.307 1.322 1.307 1.332 1.307 1.331 1.409 1.415 1.470 1.465 1.471	Social work activities 853 514 532 568 613 654 707 767 848 812 794 800 846 899 911 915	Other community social & O-Q* 90-93 762 762 771 751 787 831 841 852 874 884 880 865 894 923 943 943
GREA SIC 11 Subsecting Subsecting 1983 1983 1983 1985 1986 1987 1989 1999 1999 1993	Oct P Nov P T BRITAIN 992 Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	198 Transport & storage 953 910 881 876 868 846 832 849 877 873 877 867 867 867 867	693 Fost and telecommunication 64 453 451 446 435 463 462 455 446 420 418 417 413	3381 Financial intermediation J 65-67 786 811 837 858 881 920 996 1.038 1.047 1.024 991 959 956 957 957 951	K 70 122 141 140 147 152 157 165 186 205 237 245 241 240 240	3 Renting, research, computer & other busines activities 71-74 1.487 1.506 1.562 1.643 1.719 1.777 1.846 1.964 2.083 2.202 2.167 2.158 2.209 2.222 2.225 2.226	Public administ social sc L+ 75 1.505 1.471 1.468 1.453 1.424 1.418 1.436 1.419 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.397 1.393 1.384	219 Education nce; bry ecurity M 80 1.523 1.515 1.525 1.525 1.524 1.570 1.617 1.617 1.617 1.742 1.774 1.752 1.764 1.754 1.748	Health activities N851-852 1245 1257 1247 1250 1260 1260 1302 1322 1381 1409 1445 1,493 1,513 1,470 1,465 1,471 1,473	Social work activities 853 514 532 568 613 654 848 812 707 848 800 846 899 911 915 920	Other community social & personal activities O-Q * 90-93 762 7771 751 751 757 831 841 842 874 884 884 884 884 923 943 943 942 946
GREA SIC 11 1982 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1989 1999 1999 1999 1999	Oct P Nov P T BRITAIN 992 Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	1998 Transport & storage 953 910 876 868 846 832 849 877 887 873 876 867 867 867 867 867 867	694 Post and telecomm- unication 64 453 451 446 435 462 455 446 420 418 417 413 410	3381 Financial intermediation J 65-67 786 811 786 811 920 996 1,038 1,047 1,024 991 959 956 957 951 942	K 70 122 141 147 152 157 156 183 186 205 237 245 241 240 240	3 Renting, research, computer & other busines activities 71-74 1.487 1.506 1.562 1.643 1.719 1.777 1.846 1.964 2.003 2.202 2.158 2.209 2.083 2.202 2.158 2.209 2.222 2.225 2.225 2.226 2.226 2.226 2.223	Public administ social sc L+ 75 1,505 1,471 1,468 1,453 1,424 1,418 1,436 1,419 1,341 1,341 1,341 1,341 1,341 1,397 1,393 1,384 1,374	219 Education nce; ory ecurity M 80 1.523 1.515 1.525 1.524 1.570 1.680 1.742 1.784 1.774 1.752 1.764 1.754 1.754 1.763	Health activities N851-852 1245 1247 1247 1247 1247 1257 1247 1247 1247 1302 1302 1302 1302 1302 1302 1302 1455 1,470 1,465 1,471 1,473 1,457	Social work activities 853 514 568 613 654 707 848 812 704 800 846 899 911 915 920 927	Other community social & personal activities O-Q * 90-93 762 771 751 787 831 841 852 874 884 884 880 885 894 923 943 943 942 946 936
GREA SIC 11 Sectic subsection 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1990 1991 1993	Oct P Nov P T BRITAIN 992 992 993 Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	198 Transport & storage 60-63 953 910 881 876 868 846 832 849 873 876 867	694 Post and telecomm- unication 64 453 451 447 435 435 435 446 420 418 417 413 410 409	3381 Financial intermediation J 65-67 786 811 786 811 858 881 920 996 1,038 1,047 1,024 991 959 956 957 951 942 949	K 70 122 141 147 157 157 157 237 245 241 240 241	3 Renting, research, computer & other busines activities 71-74 1.487 1.506 1.562 1.643 1.717 1.346 1.964 2.083 2.209 2.158 2.209 2.158 2.209 2.222 2.225 2.225 2.226 2.225 2.226 2.233 2.314	Public administ social se L+ 75 1.505 1.471 1.468 1.453 1.424 1.418 1.436 1.419 1.341 1.341 1.341 1.397 1.393 1.384 1.374 1.361	219 Education nce; ory scurity M 80 1.523 1.515 1.522 1.544 1.570 1.680 1.784 1.774 1.752 1.764 1.754 1.754 1.754 1.763 1.768	Health activities N851-852 1245 1247 1250 1296 1296 1296 1297 1391 1495 1493 1493 1493 1493 1493 1493 1493 1493	Social work activities 853 514 532 568 613 654 707 848 812 794 800 999 911 915 920 927 949	Other community social & personal activities O-Q * 90-93 762 771 751 787 881 841 852 874 884 884 884 923 943 943 942 946 936 937
GREA SIC 11 Section subsection 1982 1983 1984 1985 1989 1990 1993 1993	Oct P Nov P T BRITAIN JUN JUN JUN JUN JUN JUN JUN JUN JUN JU	198 Transport & storage 953 910 881 876 868 846 846 846 847 873 876 867 867 867 867 873 876 867 873 870 870	694 Post and telecomm- unication 64 453 451 447 435 453 462 453 462 418 417 413 410 409 402	3381 Financial intermediation J 65-67 786 811 786 811 920 996 1,038 1,047 1,024 991 959 956 957 951 942 949 942	K 122 141 141 147 152 157 155 157 155 122 141 147 152 157 155 237 245 241 240 241 241	3 Renting, research, computer & other busines activities 71-74 1,456 1,662 1,643 1,717 1,864 2,083 2,158 2,209 2,222 2,225 2,226 2,226 2,233 2,314 2,343	Public administ social se L+ 75 1,505 1,471 1,483 1,424 1,418 1,436 1,419 1,343 1,406 1,401 1,397 1,393 1,393 1,384 1,374 1,361 1,355	219 Education nce; ory scurity M 80 1.523 1.515 1.522 1.544 1.570 1.547 1.680 1.784 1.784 1.752 1.764 1.754 1.768 1.759	Health activities N 851-852 1247 1247 1247 1250 1206 1206 1207 1302 1302 1303 1445 1445 1445 1445 1455 1,470 1,465 1,471 1,473 1,455 1,450	Social work activities 853 514 522 568 634 707 767 848 800 846 899 911 915 920 927 949 948	Other community social & o-Q * 90-93 762 771 751 787 831 841 852 874 884 880 865 894 923 943 943 942 946 946 936 937 954
GREA SIC 11 Sectic subsection 1982 1983 1984 1988 1989 1990 1991 1993	Oct P Nov P T BRITAIN 992 992 993 Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	198 Transport & storage 60-63 953 910 881 868 846 832 849 873 876 867 867 867 867 867 867 867 873 876 867 870 870 872 </td <td>694 Post and telecomm- unication 64 453 451 446 435 453 462 453 462 453 462 418 417 413 410 409 402 394</td> <td>3381 Financial intermediation</td> <td>K 122 141 141 147 152 157 155 157 155 237 245 241 240 241 241 241 241 241 240</td> <td>3 Renting, research, computer & other busines activities 71-74 1.487 1.506 1.642 1.487 1.506 2.083 2.083 2.084 2.083 2.202 2.158 2.209 2.222 2.225 2.226 2.233 2.314 2.343 2.371</td> <td>Public administ social se L+ 75 1,505 1,471 1,468 1,453 1,424 1,418 1,436 1,419 1,341 1,397 1,393 1,384 1,374 1,361 1,355 1,341</td> <td>219 Education nce; ory scurity M 80 1.523 1.524 1.540 1.570 1.677 1.680 1.774 1.752 1.764 1.754 1.768 1.759 1.753</td> <td>Health activities N 851-852 1247 1247 1250 1250 1260 1286 1381 1445 1493 1493 1493 1493 1493 1493 1495 1495 1,453 1,470 1,465 1,471 1,473 1,455 1,450 1,448</td> <td>Social work activities 853 514 532 568 613 654 707 767 767 848 812 794 949 911 915 920 927 949 948 948 954</td> <td>Other community social & personal activities O-Q * 90-93 762 771 751 787 831 841 852 874 865 894 923 874 865 894 923 943 942 946 936 937 954 960</td>	694 Post and telecomm- unication 64 453 451 446 435 453 462 453 462 453 462 418 417 413 410 409 402 394	3381 Financial intermediation	K 122 141 141 147 152 157 155 157 155 237 245 241 240 241 241 241 241 241 240	3 Renting, research, computer & other busines activities 71-74 1.487 1.506 1.642 1.487 1.506 2.083 2.083 2.084 2.083 2.202 2.158 2.209 2.222 2.225 2.226 2.233 2.314 2.343 2.371	Public administ social se L+ 75 1,505 1,471 1,468 1,453 1,424 1,418 1,436 1,419 1,341 1,397 1,393 1,384 1,374 1,361 1,355 1,341	219 Education nce; ory scurity M 80 1.523 1.524 1.540 1.570 1.677 1.680 1.774 1.752 1.764 1.754 1.768 1.759 1.753	Health activities N 851-852 1247 1247 1250 1250 1260 1286 1381 1445 1493 1493 1493 1493 1493 1493 1495 1495 1,453 1,470 1,465 1,471 1,473 1,455 1,450 1,448	Social work activities 853 514 532 568 613 654 707 767 767 848 812 794 949 911 915 920 927 949 948 948 954	Other community social & personal activities O-Q * 90-93 762 771 751 787 831 841 852 874 865 894 923 874 865 894 923 943 942 946 936 937 954 960
GREA SIC 11 Sectic subsection 1982 1983 1984 1985 1990 1990 1993	Oct P Nov P T BRITAIN 992 992 993 Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	198 Transport & storage 60-63 953 910 881 868 846 832 849 873 876 867 873 870 872 872 872	693 Post and telecomm- unication 64 453 451 446 435 453 462 453 462 418 417 413 410 409 402 394 395	3381 Financial intermediation J 65-67 786 811 786 811 920 996 1,038 1,047 1,024 991 959 956 957 951 942 949 942 949 942 935 929	K 70 122 141 144 147 157 155 157 155 237 245 241 240 241 240 241 241 240 241 243 243	3 Renting, research, computer & other busines activities 71-74 1.4876 1.562 1.643 1.777 1.846 1.964 2.083 2.158 2.209 2.222 2.225 2.226 2.226 2.233 2.314 2.343 2.371 2.402	Public administ social se L+ 75 1,505 1,471 1,488 1,453 1,424 1,416 1,436 1,419 1,341 1,397 1,393 1,384 1,374 1,361 1,355 1,341 1,324	219 Education nce; ory scurity M 80 1.523 1.524 1.544 1.570 1.617 1.617 1.617 1.617 1.617 1.522 1.744 1.774 1.752 1.764 1.754 1.763 1.759 1.753 1.777	Health activities N 851-852 1,245 1,247 1,227 1,247 1,473 1,473 1,455 1,450 1,455 1,450 1,450 1,450 1,450 1,450 1,450 1,450 1,448 1,456	Social work activities 853 514 532 568 613 654 707 767 848 899 911 915 920 927 949 948 954 964	Other community social & social & o-Q* 90-93 762 771 751 787 831 841 852 874 865 894 923 874 841 841 841 974 874 841 841 841 974 943 942 946 936 937 954 960 968

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. Not +

			alate searce	The same of the same	Service Services	1. 1. C. 1. S. 10. S. 14	and the second second		and the states				THOUSAND
GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-	Nov 1994			Sep 1995			Oct 1995	P		Nov 1995	Ρ	
SIC 1992	or group	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	All
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,877.6	1,195.1	4,072.7	2,902.4	1,183.7	4,086.1	2,910.8	1,181.1	4,091.9	2,912.4	1,186.1	4,098.5
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	59.5	7.9	67.4	61.3	7.9	69.2	60.1	7.5	67.6	59.8	7.5	67.3
Mining and quarrying of energy Producing materials	CA (10-12)	38.1	4.6	42.7	39.2	4.4	43.6	38.2	4.3	42.5	38.0	4.3	42.3
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	10/12	14.1 24.0	1.1 3.5	15.2 27.5	14.6 24.6	0.3 4.0	14.9 28.7	14.6 23.6	0.3 4.0	15.0 27.5	14.7 23.3	0.3 3.9	15.1 27.2
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.4	3.3	24.7	22.1	3.5	25.6	21.9	3.2	25.1	21.8	3.2	25.0
MANUFACTURING	D	2,682.0	1,145.2	3,827.2	2,714.7	1,139.3	3,853.9	2,726.4	1,137.8	3,864.2	2.729.3	1.142.7	3.872.0
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco	DA	271.0	168.1	439.1	272.2	162.5	434.6	277 4	165.2	442.6	278.9	167.1	446.0
of food of beverages & tobacco	15.1-15.8 15.9/16	222.7 48.4	148.1 20.0	370.7 68.4	224.6 47.6	143.8 18.7	368.4 66.3	230.6 46.8	146.6 18.6	377.1 65.5	232.1 46.8	148.4 18.7	380.5 65.6
Manufacture of textiles & textile products of textiles	DB 17	139.3 102.9	201.9 84.1	341.2 187.1	136.7 99.1	198.2 80.9	334.9 180.0	136.1 98.4	196.6 80.9	332.7 179.4	135.7 98.4	198.3 81 1	334.0 179.5
of made-up textile articles, except apparel	17.4	18.0	22.8	40.8	17.0	21.0	28.0	17.4	00.0	40.0	17.0	01.1	179.0
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles of wearing apparel; dressing & dveing of fur	Rest of 17	85.0	61.3	146.3	82.1	59.0	141.1	81.1	58.2	139.2	80.8	58.1	138.8
Manufacture of leather 8	10	30.4	117.0	104.2	37.5	117.3	154.8	37.7	115.6	153.3	37.3	117.2	154.5
leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	23.3 9.2 14.1	23.1 8.3 14.8	46.3 17.5 28.8	23.7 9.7 13.9	22.4 8.1 14.4	46.1 17.8 28.3	23.3 9.3 14.0	22.1 7.9 14.1	45.3 17.2 28.1	23.3 9.4 13.8	21.9 7.9 14.0	45.2 17.3 27.8
Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	66.4	15.9	82.2	66.7	15.4	82.1	66.0	16.0	82.0	66.3	15.8	82.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products	DE 21	288.2	167.1 37.3	455.2	290.7	175.0	465.7	292.4	172.1	464.5	293.3	172.6	466.0
Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	198.5	129.8	328.3	198.8	138.0	336.9	200.7	135.2	336.0	203.4	136.2	339.7
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	30.7 16.6	7.5 4.3	38.2 20.9	30.0 16.8	7.4 4.4	37.4 21.2	29.5 16.5	7.1 4.2	36.6 20.7	29.4 16.3	7.0 4.1	36.4 20.5
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	163.5	74.1	237.5	159.8	72.2	232.0	160.8	73.0	233.8	159.9	72.5	232.4
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	148.1	48.9	197.0	147.6	47.8	195.4	149.4	.47.8	197.1	150.6	47.8	198.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DI (26)	111.6	29.4	141.0	109.2	28.9	138.1	108.4	28.3	136.7	107.3	28.2	135.5
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ 27	452.0	91.1	543.1	461.5	91.0	552.4	462.5	90.8	553.3	463.8	91.9	555.7
of fabricated metal products,	20	227.1	77.0	129.0	245.0	13.0	130.3	118.4	14.2	132.0	117.5	14.0	131.5
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	301.6	74.1	375.7	304.5	74.3	378.8	306.4	74.7	381.1	308.3	74.5	382.8
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	286.1	148.2	434.3	300.1	150.7	450.8	300.2	149.5	449.7	301.4	150.2	451.6
of electrical machinery	30	28.1	15.4	43.5	27.1	15.0	42.1	27.7	15.1	42.7	27.4	15.3	42.8
& apparatus nec of electric motors, etc; control apparatus & insulated cable	31 31.1-31.3	103.4 68.3	50.4 28.8	153.8 97.1	112.4 76.8	50.8 28.6	163.2 105.4	113.1 76.7	51.5 29.5	164.7 106.2	114.5 78.2	52.0 30.2	166.5 108.4
of accumulators, primary cells, batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	31.4-31.6	35.1	21.6	56.6	35.6	22.2	57.8	36.4	22.0	58.5	36.4	21.8	58.2
of radio, television & communication eqpt.	32	71.7	40.5	112.2	75.1	40.8	115.9	76.0	39.7	115.7	75.6	39.6	115.2
of electronic components of radio & TV and telephone apparatus	32.1	30.3	21.3	51.5	31.5	21.6	53.0	31.6	21.2	52.8	31.8	21.3	53.1
of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	33	82.9	42.0	124.8	85.5	44.0	129.5	83.4	43.2	126.6	83.8	43.2	127.1
Manufacture of transport													
equipment of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	DM 34 35	269.5 136.2 133.3	41.8 25.4 16.4	311.3 161.6 149.7	277.1 145.1 132.0	42.1 26.7 15.4	319.2 171.8 147.5	277.6 146.2 131.4	42.0 26.6 15.5	319.6 172.8 146.8	278.4 146.6 131.8	42.3 26.7 15.6	320.7 173.3 147.4
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN 36.1	130.7 78.2	54.2 22.3	184.9 100.5	135.0 79.2	51.4 21.9	186.4 101.1	136.4 79.4	52.6 22.1	189.0 101.5	132.6 79.7	52.7 22.4	185.3 102.1
ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	136.0	42.1	178.1	126.4	36.6	163.0	124.4	35.7	160.1	123.3	35.9	159.2
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	102.9	31.1	134.1	93.0	25.4	118.4	91.8	25.2	117.1	91.2	25.5	116.8
Collection, purification and distribution of water	41	33.1	10.9	44.0	33.4	11.2	44.6	32.6	10.5	43.0	32.1	10.4	42.5

P Provisional R Revised

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries

1.4	EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: September 1995
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ImagePart	GREAT BRITAIN	Section	Sep 1994					Jun 1995			Sep 1995			1	Service States
BarbonPath		sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female		All
ALL D <thd< th=""> <thd< th=""> <thd< th=""></thd<></thd<></thd<>	SIC 1992	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
ACTURDNo. <t< td=""><td>ALL SECTIONS</td><td>A-Q</td><td>9,630.5</td><td>1,134.1</td><td>5,675.0</td><td>4,786.3</td><td>21,225.9</td><td>10,770.6</td><td>10,584.3</td><td>21,354.9</td><td>9,622.4</td><td>1,198.1</td><td>5,664.5</td><td>4,871.5</td><td>21,356.5</td></t<>	ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,630.5	1,134.1	5,675.0	4,786.3	21,225.9	10,770.6	10,584.3	21,354.9	9,622.4	1,198.1	5,664.5	4,871.5	21,356.5
Markar and an and and any any and any	AGRICULTURE, HUNTING	^	195 7	33.5	51.2	32.7	313.1	207.3	82.6	290.0	197.2 P	33.3 P	50.3 P	32.6 P	313.4 P
Name No A A A A	Agriculture, Hunting and related	A 01	189.6	33.3	50.0	32.1	305.0	201.1	80.7	281.8	191.0	33.2	49.1	32.0	305.3
C 6. 7.0	EISHING	в	4.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	7.3	5.1	2.2	7.3	4.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	7.3
Normalization of energy Market producting parameters Chi (1)-10 11 2 2 1 1 2 1 2 3 <td></td> <td>c</td> <td>60.1</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>6.9</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>68.9</td> <td>60.5</td> <td>7.6</td> <td>68.1</td> <td>61.0</td> <td>0.3</td> <td>6.6</td> <td>1.3</td> <td>69.2</td>		c	60.1	0.3	6.9	1.6	68.9	60.5	7.6	68.1	61.0	0.3	6.6	1.3	69.2
Subject Subject <t< td=""><td>Mining and guarrying of energy</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>10.5</td><td></td><td>10</td><td>40.5</td><td>20.1</td><td>0.1</td><td>20</td><td>0.5</td><td>43.6</td></t<>	Mining and guarrying of energy						10.5		10	40.5	20.1	0.1	20	0.5	43.6
description CB CP D <thd< th=""> D D <thd< th=""> <th< td=""><td>Oroducing materials Oil & natural gas extraction</td><td>CA (10-12) 11</td><td>38.6 23.2</td><td>0.2 0.1</td><td>4.2 3.1</td><td>0.5</td><td>43.5 26.7</td><td>25.1</td><td>4.2 3.9</td><td>29.0</td><td>24.5</td><td>0.1</td><td>3.6</td><td>0.4</td><td>28.7</td></th<></thd<></thd<>	Oroducing materials Oil & natural gas extraction	CA (10-12) 11	38.6 23.2	0.2 0.1	4.2 3.1	0.5	43.5 26.7	25.1	4.2 3.9	29.0	24.5	0.1	3.6	0.4	28.7
	Vining and quarrying except of	00 (40(44)	01 5	0.2	27	11	25.4	21.2	34	24.6	22.0	0.2	2.7	0.8	25.6
Diff AddAth C.E. 19.7.6 1.2 22.7.7 19.7.7<	energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.5	0.2	2.1	1.1	20.4	21.2	0.1	2					
ALMUFACTURING02.83151.591.2290.7 3.672 2.703 11.57 3.480 2.694 653 603 2.813 3.823 All	ENERGY & WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	197.5	1.2	42.2	9.3	250.1	188.0	45.7	233.7	186.7	1.0	36.4	8.0	232.1
Instructure Barden Ba	ANUFACTURING	D	2,633.1	51.5	912.2	230.7	3,827.5	2,700.3	1,139.7	3,840.0	2,659.4	55.3	908.3	231.0	3,853.9
and dots 15 / 15 / 15 / 15 / 15 / 15 / 15 / 15 /	Manufacture of food products;	DA	257.5	10.2	115.7	52.3	435.7	263.9	159.3	423.3	260.9	11.3	115.9	46.6	434.6
And set of white A method well wells $1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 +$	of food of beverages & tobacco	15.1-15.8 15.9/16	209.9 47.5	9.0 1.3	98.9 16.8	48.4 3.9	366.2 69.5	217.6 46.3	141.1 18.2	358.7 64.6	214.5 46.4	10.1	99.2 16.6	44.5 2.1	66.3
exists protection 09 092 92 1002 92 1002	Vanufacture of textiles &							101.0	100.4	222.4	120.7	7.0	163.0	34.3	334.9
of maxing with instance 1.4 1.4 1.7 2.4 1.7 2.4 1.7 2.4 1.7 2.4 1.7 2.4 1.7 2.4 1.7 1.4 1.7 1.4 1.7 1.4 1.7 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.7 1.8 1.7 1.8 1.7 1.8 1.7 1.8 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.4 2.97 1.4 1.8 1.4 1.8 1.4 2.97 1.4 1.8 1.4 1.8 1.4 1.8 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 9.8 0.6 1.8 1.8 1.4 1.8 1.4 1.8 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 9.8 0.6 1.8 <t< td=""><td>extile products of textiles</td><td>DB 17</td><td>133.9 99.6</td><td>6.2 2.4</td><td>69.0</td><td>32.3 13.9</td><td>185.0</td><td>98.1 16.5</td><td>81.4</td><td>179.5</td><td>96.6</td><td>2.5</td><td>66.4 17.9</td><td>14.5</td><td>180.0</td></t<>	extile products of textiles	DB 17	133.9 99.6	6.2 2.4	69.0	32.3 13.9	185.0	98.1 16.5	81.4	179.5	96.6	2.5	66.4 17.9	14.5	180.0
arrangeneric densing of metric arrangeneric densing of metric arrangeneric arrang	of made-up textile articles of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	17.4 Rest of 17	17.1 82.5	0.8	18.6 50.5	10.2	144.9	81.6	59.4	141.0	80.2	1.9	48.5	10.5	141.1
$ \begin{array}{c} \mbox matches of samp $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$ $$$	of wearing apparel; dressing of fur	18	34.3	3.7	98.6	18.4	155.1	35.9	118.0	155.9	00.1	4.4	07.0	10.0	104.0
d etama 162 (15.2 1.2 2.6 3 1.3 1.6 2.5 1.1 1.4 1.4 5.6 1.8 3.6 1.9 1.8 5.6 5.5 Arendetine growth of public part of public public part of public public part of public	Manufacture of leather & eather products including footwear	DC	23.2	0.5	20.0	3.2	47.0	23.6	22.0	45.5	23.0 9.4	0.6 0.4	19.0 6.3	3.4 1.8	46.1 17.8
Detrocheme of word A word products marketisking of place is priori and place priority of place is priori and place priority of place is priority between products of the place is priority of place is priority and place priority of place is priority place is priority of place is priority priority priority of place is priority	of leather and leather goods of footwear	19.1/19.2	14.2	0.3	13.4	1.8	29.7	14.1	14.5	28.6	13.7	0.3	12.7	1.6	28.3
Berling and Large Large of the set of the s	Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	68.1	1.7	10.8	4.3	84.9	67.2	16.1	83.3	64.9	1.8	9.8	5.6	82.1
Deschart Deschart <thdeschart< th=""> Deschart <thd< td=""><td>products; publishing & printing</td><td>DE</td><td>281.8</td><td>9.1</td><td>133.2 31.4</td><td>40.6</td><td>464.7 128.7</td><td>293.6 91.0</td><td>175.2 38.4</td><td>468.8 129.4</td><td>280.5 90.9</td><td>10.2 0.9</td><td>134.6 30.9</td><td>40.4 6.1</td><td>465.7 128.8</td></thd<></thdeschart<>	products; publishing & printing	DE	281.8	9.1	133.2 31.4	40.6	464.7 128.7	293.6 91.0	175.2 38.4	468.8 129.4	280.5 90.9	10.2 0.9	134.6 30.9	40.4 6.1	465.7 128.8
The constrained Text	Publishing, printing & reproduction of	22	192.7	8.4	101.8	33.1	336.0	202.6	136.8	339.4	189.5	9.3	103.7	34.4	336.9
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Series matrix} probable & nucleix probabl$	Manufacture of coke refined													0.0	27.4
And Advance Op (Q4) 0.0 0.2 9.9 23.7. 10.10 7.2.8 23.8. 15.9.2 1.5. 0.0 1.3. 23.7. And Advance of interpretation DH(25) 14.0 2.7. 38.1 10.6 195.5 147.4 48.0 195.3 145.5 2.1 37.5 10.3 13.7 <td>of refined petroleum products</td> <td>DF (23) 23.2</td> <td>30.5 16.2</td> <td>0.1 0.1</td> <td>6.9 3.9</td> <td>0.7 0.3</td> <td>38.2 20.5</td> <td>29.8 16.5</td> <td>7.0 4.1</td> <td>36.8 20.6</td> <td>30.0 16.8</td> <td>0.1 0.0</td> <td>6.7 4.1</td> <td>0.8</td> <td>21.2</td>	of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	30.5 16.2	0.1 0.1	6.9 3.9	0.7 0.3	38.2 20.5	29.8 16.5	7.0 4.1	36.8 20.6	30.0 16.8	0.1 0.0	6.7 4.1	0.8	21.2
Decketts DG (Q) 160.4 0.8 62.5 9.9 233.7 110.0 7.28 233.8 186.2 1.6 0.03 1.1.3 1.23 Seate products DH (E5) 144.0 2.7 38.1 10.6 195.5 147.4 48.0 195.3 145.5 2.1 37.5 10.3 198.2 Mandacturd of other non-mathic memory products DL 445.6 6.6 70.9 20.6 49.7 47.7 12.4 28.5 147.4 18.6 0.9 61.4 27.4 14.6 14.4 14.2 24.5 55.3 18.4 416.2 341.5 73.8 73.8 73.8 73.8 73.8 73.8 74.8 73.8 73.8 73.8 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.8 74.4 74.8 74.7 74.8 74.7 74.8 74.7 74.8 74.7 74.8 74.7 74.8 74.7 74.8 74.7 74.8 74.	Manufacture of chemicals, chemical								70.0	000.0	150.0	16	60.0	11.2	232.0
Manufacture of nubber and Manufacture of Cher non-methic merger products DH(25) 144.0 2.7 38.1 10.6 195.5 147.4 48.0 195.3 145.5 2.1 37.5 10.3 195.3 Manufacture of Chain methic merger products DL(28) 111.0 1.6 2.46 5.5 142.7 115.4 127.4 28.5 30.9 106.1 1.1 23.7 5.2 13.8 Attridecture of basic methics and barbard metal products, except methods 28 332.9 5.6 59.3 18.4 416.2 341.8 7.6.8 415.5 339.0 6.0 58.1 19.1 42.4 13.7 12.0 42.3 11.9 22.4 43.8 22.5 43.48 29.6 16.0.8 447.6 29.4 6.1 17.7 23.0 45.7 14.6 13.6 11.6 14.6 14.4 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 14.8 13.8 14.5	products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	160.4	0.8	62.5	9.9	233.7	161.0	72.8	233.8	150.2	1.0	00.9	11.5	202.0
Anumber of other mon-metalic poly D(26) 1110 1.6 2.4.6 5.5 142.7 112.4 2.8.5 140.9 10.8.1 1.1 2.3.7 5.2 13.3 Anumber of hase metals and of lase metals and segment metal products of segment prod	Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	DH (25)	144.0	2.7	38.1	10.6	195.5	147.4	48.0	195.3	145.5	2.1	37.5	10.3	195.4
Initial and characterized basic metals and absolute frames products Di 1110 116 1110 116 11100<	Manufacture of other non-metallic	DI (00)	111.0	10	24.6	5.5	1427	112.4	28.5	140.9	108.1	1.1	23.7	5.2	138.1
Admulation of basic metals and portasic metals and of basic metals products, except metal products, except	nineral products	DI (26)	111.0	1.6	24.6	5.5	142.7	112.4	20.5	140.5	100.1		2017		
of basic metals 2/3 112/3 0.63 11.0 1.0 10.4 10.5 10.5<	Manufacture of basic metals and abricated metal products	DJ	445.6	6.5	70.9	20.8	543.7	457.2	90.5 13.7	547.7	454.6	6.9 0.9	69.4 11.4	21.5 2.4	552.4 130.3
accept machinery 26 362.5 10.5 10.6	of basic metals of fabricated metal products,	27	222.0	0.0	50.3	18.4	416.2	341.8	76.8	418.5	339.0	6.0	58.1	19.1	422.2
And Label of Machinery of Machiner Dic 283 G 1.0	except machinery	20	208.8	3.0	61.5	11.4	374.8	303.2	72.8	376.0	301.4	3.1	62.3	11.9	378.8
Baladization of the set of the s	Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	290.0	5.0	01.0										
of electric motive matrix and matched work, else 31 103.5 1.5 4.2.1 7.4 154.5 108.3 50.9 159.2 110.4 2.0 4.3.5 7.3 16 of electric motions, elsc, control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulations ept. 31.1.31.3 67.2 0.8 24.0 3.7 95.6 73.4 29.0 102.4 75.4 1.4 25.0 3.6 10 of accumulations ept. 32.1 29.6 0.5 15.5 51.5 51.5 51.6 109.4 73.8 21.0 13.2 3.7 15. of radio, TVA disphone superatus, of matical, procision A optical 32.1 29.6 0.5 16.6 16.6 7.8 18.2 3.7 15.1 31.0 21.1 12.8 3.6 8.7 11.8 22.6 2.8 35.3 8.7 12.8 of other taneport explanatus, of motion-tipes, trainer 33 83.4 1.7 34.9 8.4 128.3 87.2 44.6 131.8 82.6 2.8 35.3 8.7 129.9 144.6 131.8 126.1 17.2 14.4	Anutacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	283.6	4.8	123.8 12.3	22.5 1.6	434.8 42.6	296.9 27.6	150.8 14.9	447.6 42.5	294.0 26.8	6.1 0.3	127.7 13.6	23.0	450.8
Bit apparation Bit and metabelies 31.1.31.3 67.2 0.8 24.0 3.7 95.6 73.4 29.0 102.4 75.4 1.4 25.0 3.6 100 Batteries, lighting equt, A control 31.4-31.6 65.3 0.7 18.2 3.7 58.9 94.8 21.9 56.8 35.0 0.6 18.5 3.7 55.1 11 O electronic components of radio, TX & telephone apparatus, sound and video reporters etc. 32.1 29.6 0.5 17.9 3.6 51.5 31.0 21.1 52.1 30.9 0.6 18.5 3.7 55 11 Of radio, TX & telephone apparatus, sound and video reporters etc. 32.1 29.6 0.5 17.4 0.4 84.2 19.2 62.0 43.3 0.4 17.4 1.8 66.6 of radio, TX & telephone apparatus, sound and video reporters etc. 30.1 22.4 17.4 0.8 18.4 122.8 18.4 27.5 11.1 2.0 36.5 17.2 14.4 2.0 9.0 67.1 12.1 14.2 0.9 0.0 13.6 50.7	of electrical machinery nec	31	103.5	1.5	42.1	7.4	154.5	108.3	50.9	159.2	110.4	2.0	43.5	7.3	105.2
Databases, incluing add 31.4-31.6 36.3 0.7 18.2 3.7 58.9 34.8 21.9 56.8 35.0 95.5 5.	apparatus, and insulated cable	31.1-31.3	67.2	0.8	24.0	3.7	95.6	73.4	29.0	102.4	75.4	1.4	25.0	3.0	105.4
of radie, TV & communication expt. 32 66.6 1.0 34.5 5.2 1.0 7.4 4.2 0.2 32.6 5.7 3.7 <td>batteries, lighting eqpt., & electrical eqpt. pec</td> <td>31.4-31.6</td> <td>36.3</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>18.2</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>58.9</td> <td>34.8</td> <td>21.9</td> <td>56.8</td> <td>35.0</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>18.5</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>57.8</td>	batteries, lighting eqpt., & electrical eqpt. pec	31.4-31.6	36.3	0.7	18.2	3.7	58.9	34.8	21.9	56.8	35.0	0.6	18.5	3.7	57.8
of radio, TV & Helephone apparatus; 32.2-32.3 39.1 0.5 16.6 1.6 57.8 42.8 19.2 62.0 43.3 0.4 17.4 1.8 66. of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches 33 63.4 1.7 34.9 8.4 128.3 87.2 44.6 131.8 82.6 2.8 35.3 8.7 12 drautacure of transport equipment of motr vehicles, trainers DM 268.2 1.7 34.5 7.6 15.9 14.4 27.5 15.5 34.4 7.7 31 of other transport equipment of motr vehicles, trainers DN 126.5 2.6 41.9 9.0 180.0 135.6 7.7 189.3 132.9 2.1 42.4 8.9 18.9 defunitive 36.1 73.3 1.6 17.8 3.7 181.0 135.6 7.6 12.5 0.7 29.9 6.7 16. IECTRICITY, GAS E 137.4 0.8 35.3 7.7 181.2 127.5 38.2 165.7 125.6 0.7 29.9 6.7 16. <td>of radio, TV & communication eqpt.</td> <td>32 32.1</td> <td>68.6 29.6</td> <td>1.0 0.5</td> <td>34.5 17.9</td> <td>5.2 3.6</td> <td>109.4 51.5</td> <td>73.8 31.0</td> <td>40.3 21.1</td> <td>114.1 52.1</td> <td>74.2 30.9</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>35.2 17.8</td> <td>3.5 3.7</td> <td>53.0</td>	of radio, TV & communication eqpt.	32 32.1	68.6 29.6	1.0 0.5	34.5 17.9	5.2 3.6	109.4 51.5	73.8 31.0	40.3 21.1	114.1 52.1	74.2 30.9	0.9	35.2 17.8	3.5 3.7	53.0
of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches 33 83.4 1.7 34.9 8.4 128.3 87.2 44.6 131.8 82.6 2.8 35.3 8.7 12 Aanufacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, trailers DM 268.2 1.7 34.5 7.6 311.9 224.7 43.7 318.4 275.6 1.5 34.4 7.7 31 of motor vehicles, trailers 35 133.5 0.7 14.6 2.2 153.0 129.9 15.6 145.5 131.4 0.6 13.8 1.6 14 Aanufacturing nec of furniture DN 126.5 2.6 41.9 9.0 185.0 53.7 189.3 132.9 2.1 42.4 8.9 18 Adautacturing nec of untruture 36.1 73.3 1.6 177.3 18.12 127.5 38.2 165.7 125.6 0.7 29.9 6.7 16 Staticity agas,team & hot water supply 40 103.6 0.5 25.9 5.9 136.0 95.6 26.9 122.5 0.4 20.7 4.7 11<	of radio, TV & telephone apparatus; sound and video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	39.1	0.5	16.6	1.6	57.8	42.8	19.2	62.0	43.3	0.4	17.4	1.8	62.9
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches	33	83.4	1.7	34.9	8.4	128.3	87.2	44.6	131.8	82.6	2.8	35.3	8.7	129.5
of motor vehicles, trailers 34 132.7 1.0 19.8 5.4 139.8 144.5 131.4 0.6 13.8 1.6 14 of other transport equt. 35 135.5 0.7 14.6 2.2 153.0 129.9 15.6 144.5 131.4 0.6 13.8 1.6 14 during record transport equt. 36.1 73.3 1.6 17.8 9.0 180.0 135.6 53.7 189.3 132.9 2.1 42.4 8.9 18 during record transport equt. 36.1 73.3 1.6 17.8 3.7 96.3 81.9 23.7 105.6 78.1 1.2 18.5 3.4 100 Statistication and distribution of water 41 33.7 0.3 9.4 1.8 45.2 31.9 11.3 43.1 33.1 0.3 9.1 2.1 4.4 Construction F 712.8 12.4 88.1 50.7 864.1 681.9 132.6 814.5 689.8 12.4 77.3 50.7 83.8 SERVICE INDUSTRIES	Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	268.2	1.7	34.5	7.6	311.9	274.7	43.7	318.4	275.6	1.5	34.4	7.7	319.2 171.8
Anufacturing neconstruction DN 126.5 2.6 41.9 9.0 180.0 135.6 53.7 189.3 132.9 2.1 42.4 8.9 18 eLCTRICITY GAS UNDWATERSUPPLY E 137.4 0.8 35.3 7.7 181.2 127.5 38.2 165.7 125.6 0.7 29.9 6.7 16 Selecticity gas,steam & hot water supply collection, purification and distribution of water 40 103.6 0.5 25.9 5.9 136.0 95.6 26.9 122.5 92.5 0.4 20.7 4.7 11 collection, purification and distribution of water 41 33.7 0.3 9.4 1.8 45.2 31.9 11.3 43.1 33.1 0.3 9.1 2.1 4.4 CONSTRUCTION F 712.8 12.4 88.1 50.7 864.1 681.9 132.6 814.5 689.8 12.4 74.7 1.064.7 35.0 VHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; TEPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, MOTORY VEHICLES, retail sale of automotive lueging of motor Vehicles, retail sale of automotive lueging 50 363.0 27.1 78.4	of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport egpt.	34 35	132.7 135.5	1.0 0.7	19.8 14.6	5.4 2.2	158.9	129.9	15.6	145.5	131.4	0.6	13.8	1.6	147.5
of fumiture 36.1 73.3 1.6 17.6 3.7 90.3 01.3 1.6.1 <th1.6.1< th=""> <th1.6.1< th=""> 1.6.1 1.6.</th1.6.1<></th1.6.1<>	Manufacturing nec	DN	126.5	2.6	41.9	9.0	180.0	135.6	53.7	189.3	132.9	2.1 1.2	42.4 18.5	8.9 3.4	186.4 101.1
ELECTRICITY GAS NDWATERSUPPLY E 137.4 0.8 35.3 7.7 181.2 127.5 38.2 165.7 125.6 0.7 29.9 6.7 16 Electricity,gas,steam & hot water supply Collection, purification and distribution of water 40 103.6 0.5 25.9 5.9 136.0 95.6 26.9 122.5 92.5 0.4 20.7 4.7 11 Collection, purification and distribution of water 41 33.7 0.3 9.4 1.8 45.2 31.9 11.3 43.1 33.1 0.3 9.1 2.1 4 CONSTRUCTION F 712.8 12.4 88.1 50.7 864.1 681.9 132.6 814.5 689.8 12.4 77.3 50.7 83 SERVICE INDUSTRIES G-Q 5.886.7 1,035.2 4,579.6 4,462.2 15,963.8 6,988.1 9,181.4 16,169.4 5,884.6 1,095.7 4,590.5 4,548.6 16,11 WOLDESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; TEPDAIR OF MOTOR WEHICLES, fuel, motory electers, if a for motor wehicles, motory electers, if a motory electers 50 363.0 27.1 78.4 </td <td>of furniture</td> <td>36.1</td> <td>73.3</td> <td>1.6</td> <td>17.8</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>90.5</td> <td>01.5</td> <td>20.7</td> <td>100.0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	of furniture	36.1	73.3	1.6	17.8	3.7	90.5	01.5	20.7	100.0					
Electricity.gas.steam & hot water supply 40 103.6 0.5 25.9 5.9 136.0 95.6 26.9 122.5 92.5 0.4 20.7 4.7 11 Collection, purification and distribution of water 41 33.7 0.3 9.4 1.8 45.2 31.9 11.3 43.1 33.1 0.3 9.1 2.1 4 CONSTRUCTION F 712.8 12.4 88.1 50.7 864.1 681.9 132.6 814.5 689.8 12.4 77.3 50.7 83 SERVICE INDUSTRIES G-Q 5.886.7 1,035.2 4,579.6 4,462.2 15,963.8 6,988.1 9,181.4 16,169.4 5,884.6 1,095.7 4,590.5 4,548.6 16,11 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; TEEPAIR OF MOTOR WEHICLES, WOTORCYCLES& FERSONAL & HOUSSHOLD GOODS G 1,452.3 272.6 760.0 1,073.3 3,558.2 1,741.3 1,822.8 3,564.1 1,441.7 284.2 74.7 1,064.7 3,53 Sale of motor vehicles, motorycles repair of motor vehicles 50 363.0 27.1 78.4 47.5 516.0	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	137.4	0.8	35.3	7.7	181.2	127.5	38.2	165.7	125.6	0.7	29.9	6.7	163.0
Collection, purification and distribution of water 41 33.7 0.3 9.4 1.8 45.2 31.9 11.3 43.1 33.1 0.3 9.1 2.1 4 CONSTRUCTION F 712.8 12.4 88.1 50.7 864.1 681.9 132.6 814.5 689.8 12.4 77.3 50.7 83 SERVICE INDUSTRIES G-Q 5,886.7 1,035.2 4,579.6 4,462.2 15,963.8 6,988.1 9,181.4 16,169.4 5,884.6 1,095.7 4,590.5 4,548.6 16,11 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, BEPRIONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS G 1,452.3 272.6 760.0 1,073.3 3,558.2 1,741.3 1,822.8 3,564.1 1,441.7 284.2 742.7 1,064.7 3,53 Sale, maintenance & repair of motor enclose; retails el a dutomotive fuel Sale of motor vehicles, fuel & motory elerpair 50 363.0 27.1 78.4 47.5 516.0 389.2 122.3 511.5 358.7 27.8 76.6 44.8 50 Sale of motor vehicles, fuel & motory elerpair 50.1/50.3-5 220.6	Electricity,gas,steam & hot water supply	40	103.6	0.5	25.9	5.9	136.0	95.6	26.9	122.5	92.5	0.4	20.7	4.7	118.4
F 712.8 12.4 88.1 50.7 664.1 681.9 132.6 814.5 689.8 12.4 77.3 50.7 83 SERVICE INDUSTRIES G-Q 5,886.7 1,035.2 4,579.6 4,462.2 15,963.8 6,988.1 9,181.4 16,169.4 5,884.6 1,095.7 4,590.5 4,548.6 16,11 VHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; IEPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, BACTORY VEHICLES, PERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS G 1,452.3 272.6 760.0 1,073.3 3,558.2 1,741.3 1,822.8 3,564.1 1,441.7 284.2 742.7 1,064.7 3,533 Sale, maintenance & repair of motor encles; retail sale of automotive fuel Sale of motor vehicles fuel & motory encles of notor vehicles 50 363.0 27.1 78.4 47.5 516.0 389.2 122.3 511.5 358.7 27.8 76.6 44.8 50 Sale of motor vehicles motory vehicles 50.1/50.3-5 220.6 20.4 60.0 33.2 334.3 240.3 88.8 329.1 219.3 21.0 57.9 31.0	distribution of water	41	33.7	0.3	9.4	1.8	45.2	31.9	11.3	43.1	33.1	0.3	9.1	2.1	44.6
SERVICE INDUSTRIES G-Q 5,886.7 1,035.2 4,579.6 4,462.2 15,963.8 6,988.1 9,181.4 16,169.4 5,884.6 1,095.7 4,590.5 4,590.5 4,548.6 16,11 VHOLESALE AND RETAILTRADE; EEPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, ADTORCYCLESA ERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS G 1,452.3 272.6 760.0 1,073.3 3,558.2 1,741.3 1,822.8 3,564.1 1,441.7 284.2 742.7 1,064.7 3,53 Sale, maintenance & repair of motor encleds; retail sale of automotive fuel Sale of motor vehicles motor vehicles 50 363.0 27.1 78.4 47.5 516.0 389.2 122.3 511.5 358.7 27.8 76.6 44.8 50 Sale of motor vehicles motor vehicles 50.1/50.3-5 220.6 20.4 60.0 33.2 334.3 240.3 88.8 329.1 219.3 21.0 57.9 31.0 32 Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles 50.2 142.4 6.7 18.4 14.3 181.8 148.9 33.6 182.5 139.4 6.9 18.8 13.9 17 Vholesale & Commission Trade (except motor v	CONSTRUCTION	F	712.8	12.4	88.1	50.7	864.1	681.9	132.6	814.5	689.8	12.4	77.3	50.7	830.2
Sale maintenance & repair 50 363.0 27.1 78.4 47.5 516.0 389.2 122.3 511.5 358.7 27.8 76.6 44.8 50 Sale of motor venicles, motor venicles, motor venicles, motor venicles, motor venicles, repair of motor 50.363.0 27.1 78.4 47.5 516.0 389.2 122.3 511.5 358.7 27.8 76.6 44.8 50 Sale of motor venicles, so 1.50.3-5 20.6 20.4 60.0 33.2 334.3 240.3 88.8 329.1 219.3 21.0 57.9 31.0 32 Maintenance & repair 50.2 142.4 6.7 18.4 14.3 181.8 148.9 33.6 182.5 139.4 6.9 18.8 13.9 17 Vholesale & Commission Trade 51.1 559.7 30.7 207.3 92.5 890.2 600.0 301.6 901.6 563.3 29.7 210.3 86.8	ERVICE INDUSTRIES	G-Q	5,886.7	1,035.2	4,579.6	4,462.2	15,963.8	6,988.1	9,181.4	16,169.4	5,884.6	1,095.7	4,590.5	4,548.0	16,119.4
Etch of MOCONVENCESA Conversion Con	VHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE;														
Sale, maintenance & repair of motor 50 363.0 27.1 78.4 47.5 516.0 389.2 122.3 511.5 358.7 27.8 76.6 44.8 50 Sale of motor venicles, motor venicles 50.1/50.3-5 220.6 20.4 60.0 33.2 334.3 240.3 88.8 329.1 219.3 21.0 57.9 31.0 32 Maintenance & repair 50.2 142.4 6.7 18.4 14.3 181.8 148.9 33.6 182.5 139.4 6.9 18.8 13.9 17 Vholesale & Commission Trade 51 559.7 30.7 207.3 92.5 890.2 600.0 301.6 901.6 563.3 29.7 210.3 86.8 89 of agricultural materials & animals 51.1 14.8 0.9 4.7 2.3 30.4 17.7 13.4 31.1 17.1 1.1 10.1 3.2 3 30 16.9 901.6 563.3 29.7 210.3 86.8 89 30 61.7 7	MOTORCYCLES&	G	1,452.3	272.6	760.0	1,073.3	3,558.2	1,741.3	1,822.8	3,564.1	1,441.7	284.2	742.7	1,064.7	3,533.3
Sale Initialities and repair operation of the least operation operation of the least operation operadiculural internet operating anet operation operation	Color maintenance & renair of motor	u	1,10210									07.0	76.6	44.9	508.0
Tuel: Amotorycle repair 50.1/50.3-5 220.6 20.4 60.0 33.2 334.3 240.3 88.8 329.1 219.3 21.0 57.9 31.0 32 Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles 50.2 142.4 6.7 18.4 14.3 181.8 148.9 33.6 182.5 139.4 6.9 18.8 13.9 17 Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles 50.2 142.4 6.7 18.4 14.3 181.8 148.9 33.6 182.5 139.4 6.9 18.8 13.9 17 Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles 51 559.7 30.7 207.3 92.5 890.2 600.0 301.6 901.6 563.3 29.7 210.3 86.8 89 61.0 32.2 33.4 17.7 13.4 31.1 17.1 1.1 10.1 32.2 33.0 18.7 7.1 20.9 11.1 1.2 4.1 2.3 1 18 11.1 18.3 11.1	ehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	363.0	27.1	78.4	47.5	516.0	389.2	122.3	511.5	358.7	27.8	70.6	44.8	320 1
Of motor vehicles 50.2 142.4 6.7 18.4 14.3 181.8 148.9 33.6 182.5 139.4 6.9 18.8 13.9 17 Vholesale & Commission Trade 51.1 559.7 30.7 207.3 92.5 890.2 600.0 301.6 901.6 563.3 29.7 210.3 86.8 89 (except motor vehicles) 51.1 159.7 10.7 207.3 92.5 890.2 600.0 301.6 901.6 563.3 29.7 210.3 86.8 89 of agricultural materials & animals 51.1 14.8 0.9 4.7 2.3 30.4 17.7 13.4 31.1 17.1 1.1 1.2 4.1 2.3 1 13.9 1 1.3 2.3 1.1 1.2 4.1 2.3 1.1 1.1 1.2 4.1 2.3 1.1 1.3 2.3 1.1 1.3 2.1 1.8 1.1 1.3 2.3 1.1 1.3 2.3	fuel; & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3-5	220.6	20.4	60.0	33.2	334.3	240.3	88.8	329.1	219.3	21.0	57.9	31.0	179.0
	of motor vehicles	50.2	142.4	6.7	18.4	14.3	181.8	148.9	33.6	182.5	139.4	6.9	18.8	13.9	900.4
of agricultural materials & animals & 51.2 14.8 0.9 4.7 2.3 22.8 13.7 7.1 20.9 11.1 1.2 4.1 2.3 1 of food, beverages and tobacco 51.3 117.7 12.1 39.0 24.2 193.0 128.0 63.3 191.4 119.2 11.1 38.3 21.1 18 of household goods 51.3 17.7 12.1 39.0 29.7 184.4 98.5 81.8 180.3 91.1 6.8 53.7 27.8 17 of household goods 51.4 92.3 7.5 54.9 29.7 184.4 98.5 81.8 180.3 91.1 6.8 53.7 27.8 17 of non-agricultural intermediate 51.4 92.3 7.5 34.5 38.5 14.5 216.8 171.0 54.8 225.8 156.8 4.8 37.7 16.0 21 products, waste and scrap 51.6 159.3 4.5 38.5 14.5 216.8 171.0 54.8 225.8 156.8 4.8 37.7 16.0 21 products, waste and scrap 51.6 129.2 3.1 44.8 12.3 1894 138.4 58.3 196.7 136.0 3.3 49.7 11.8 20	(except motor vehicles)	51 51 1	559.7	30.7	207.3	92.5 3.3	890.2 30.4	600.0 17.7	301.6 13.4	901.6 31.1	563.3 17.1	29.7	210.3	3.2	31.5
of household goods 51.4 92.3 7.5 54.9 29.7 184.4 98.5 81.8 180.3 91.1 6.8 53.7 27.8 17 of household goods 51.4 92.3 7.5 54.9 29.7 184.4 98.5 81.8 180.3 91.1 6.8 53.7 27.8 17 of non-agricultural intermediate 51.5 159.3 4.5 38.5 14.5 216.8 171.0 54.8 225.8 156.8 4.8 37.7 16.0 21 products waste and scrap 51.5 159.3 4.5 38.5 14.5 216.8 171.0 54.8 225.8 156.8 4.8 37.7 16.0 21	of agricultural materials & animals	51.2	14.8	0.9	4.7	2.3 24.2	22.8 193.0	13.7 128.0	7.1 63.3	20.9 191.4	11.1 119.2	1.2	4.1 38.3	2.3	189.6
products, waste and scrap 51.5 159.3 4.5 38.5 14.5 216.8 171.0 54.8 225.8 156.8 4.8 37.7 16.0 24	of household goods	51.4	92.3	7.5	54.9	29.7	184.4	98.5	81.8	180.3	91.1	6.8	53.7	27.8	015 9
	products, waste and scrap	51.5	159.3	4.5	38.5 44.8	14.5 12.3	216.8 189.4	171.0 138.4	54.8 58.3	225.8 196.7	156.8 136.0	4.8	49.7	11.8	200.8

BREAT BRITAIN	Section	Sep 1994	1.000			a free and a second	Jun 1995			Sep 1995			TH	IOUSAND
	sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	and the second	Female		All
SIC 1992	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
Retail trade, except motor vehicles & motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	529.6	214.8	474.3	933.3	2.152.0	752.1	1.398.8	2.150.9	519.6	226.6	455.8	933.1	2.135.2
Non-specialised stores selling mainly food,drink & tobacco	52.11/21 -24/27	164.3	114.0	120.7	410.4	809.3	280.2	536.4	816.5	155.4	124.3	115.2	421.5	816.4
Other non-specialised & second-hand stores; sales not in stores	52.12,52.5, 52.6	60.0	23.3	75.9	131.9	291.2	84.0	206.0	290.0	60.2	22.8	73.8	123.0	279.8
Beverages and tobacco products	52.25-52.26	5 8.0 20.1	5.6	6.9 46 9	19.7	40.2	14.2	26.9	41.1	9.6	6.0	9.0 47.3	20.2	44.8
Clothing,footwear and leather goods Textiles, furniture, lighting eqpt.	52.42-52.43	3 29.0	14.6	61.0	107.3	211.9	40.7	162.3	203.1	26.1	13.7	55.7	104.7	200.2
hardware, h'hold goods nec	52.44-52.46	6 104.6	23.1	57.8	74.7	260.2	129.6	130.1	259.7	101.3	26.3	54.0	73.5	255.1
other specialised retail shops Repair of personal & h'hold goods	52.47-52.48 52.7	3 130.1 13.4	27.9 1.1	101.5 3.6	120.7 2.3	380.3 20.3	162.2 14.0	217.3 5.2	379.6 19.2	133.3 13.0	26.0 0.9	97.9 2.8	122.5 2.5	379.7 19.3
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	н	271.9	175.6	242.7	521.1	1,211.4	473.2	783.7	1,256.9	279.3	193.9	246.5	535.9	1,255.6
Hotels & campsites,short-stay accom Restaurants	55.1-55.2 55.3	97.7 82.4	37.8 56.4	91.0 58.0	105.9 124.0	332.4 320.8	142.5 148.4	201.4 188.8	343.9 337.2	99.7 84.7	40.1 63.9	92.4 56.8	108.7 132.8	340.9 338.2
Bars Canteens and catering	55.4 55.5	54.3 37.6	70.6 10.9	44.0 49.6	197.1 94.1	365.9 192.2	133.2 49.1	250.2 143.3	383.5 192.3	57.5 37.4	/8.2 11.7	48.8 48.5	204.8 89.6	389.2 187.3
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	1	877.9	60.8	262.6	83.0	1,284.3	925.6	346.1	1,271.8	851.7	66.9	257.7	88.1	1,264.4
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60 60 1	357.7	21.8	78.4	19.1	476.9	369.6	96.0 48.6	465.6	340.6	23.9	76.9	19.8	461.2
Other land tranport,& via pipelines	60.2/60.3	274.4	21.3	30.2	17.9	343.9	293.3	47.4	340.7	267.6	23.4	30.5	18.3	339.8
Water transport	61	13.9	0.4	4.2	1.2	19.7	14.7	5.6	20.3	13.9	0.4	4.3	1.3	19.9
Air transport Supporting & auxiliary transport	02	35.1	0.0	23.0	3.1	02.0	30.0	20.4	04.4	35.8	0.7	24.0	3.9	05.2
activities; activities of travel agencies Travel agencies and tour operators	63 63.3	185.6 17.0	16.7 2.2	86.0 39.5	27.1 13.4	315.5 72.1	206.7 19.5	118.2 55.7	324.9 75.2	189.9 17.4	16.1 2.0	87.8 40.9	29.9 14.6	323.7 74.9
Post and telecommunications	64 64 11	285.6	21.3	70.2	32.6	409.6	298.7 153.0	98.0 45.5	396.7 198.5	271.5	25.7 20.3	63.9	33.2 23.5	394.3 198.6
Courier activities Telecommunications	64.12 64.20	29.2 121.7	2.4 0.7	7.5 40.3	2.7 7.5	41.8 170.3	34.2 111.5	11.5 41.0	45.7 152.5	30.1 108.7	4.5 1.0	8.1 33.6	3.0 6.7	45.8 150.0
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	404.5	14.2	408.0	119.1	945.9	412.7	517.8	930.5	392.9	16.4	388.6	122.4	920.3
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	215.8	6.8	248.9	81.7	553.2	222.4	331.3	553.7	211.1	7.7	242.7	85.2	546.8
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	102.3	5.4	89.7	18.8	216.2	105.6	103.7	209.4	98.7	6.8	82.7	18.8	207.0
Auxiliary to financial intermediation	67	86.5	2.1	69.4	18.6	176.5	84.7	82.8	167.4	83.1	2.0	63.1	18.3	166.5
Aux. to insurance & pension funding	67.2	63.8	1.7	57.2	15.8	138.4	60.9	66.2	127.1	60.1	1.4	50.6	14.2	126.3
& BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	к	1,161.6	171.7	703.6	533.5	2,570.4	1,362.0	1,268.2	2,630.3	1,228.5	170.1	758.6	546.5	2,703.7
Real estate activities Letting of own property Activities on a fee\contract basis	70 70.1-70.2 70.3	93.7 53.7 39.9	13.8 7.4 6.4	47.3 38.8	49.2 24.7 24.5	133.2 109.6	61.1 43.2	71.3 62.3	132.4 105.5	93.8 53.5 40.3	7.3 6.0	47.3 40.0	25.7 25.3	133.9 111.6
Renting of machinery & equipment without	71	83.1	67	21.8	11.9	123 5	87.7	32.8	120 5	80.4	7.0	21.3	11.3	120.0
Construction/civil engineering eqpt All other goods and equipment	71.32 Rest of 71	34.1 49.0	0.7 6.0	4.1 17.7	1.6 10.3	40.6 82.9	34.5 53.2	6.8 26.1	41.3 79.2	33.3 47.0	0.7 6.3	3.9 17.4	2.3 9.0	40.2 79.8
Computer and related activities	72	127.2	3.1	52.3	12.7	195.4	144.9	68.8	213.7	144.2	4.7	56.3	15.3	220.5
Research and development	73	56.4	1.3	28.0	6.5	92.2	54.4	34.0	88.3	51.1	1.1	26.9	6.9	86.0
Other business activities Legal activities	74 74.11	801.2 46.9	146.9 3.7	515.2 115.0	453.2 30.4	1,916.6 196.1	970.7 54.0	999.0 149.6	1,969.7 203.6	859.0 51.0	143.9 4.1	566.7 118.8	462.0 30.1	2,031.6
Accounting, auditing; tax consultancy Market research, consultancy servs.	74.12 74.13-74.1	4 63.8	3.7 4.5	64.3 48.5	22.8	151.4 141.9	63.8 74.5	78.4	149.9	71.3	6.1	54.3	23.9	152.5
of holding companies Architectural & engineering service	74.15	15.5	1.7	8.7	2.2	28.2	18.4	15.0	33.4	18.9	1.9	15.6	2.6	39.0
related technical consultancy Advertising	74.2-74.3 74.4 74.7	285.3 31.5 52.3	5.7 1.3 61.9	73.6 19.9 40.6	29.4 6.8 268.7	394.0 59.5 423.5	299.2 37.1 116.1	103.9 31.8 311.8	403.1 68.9 427.9	298.1 35.1 50.6	6.1 1.7 68.0	73.9 27.9 43.4	30.9 5.4 269.9	409.1 70.1 431.9
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE;	14.7	02.0	42.0	40.0	101 1	1 262 0	670.2	650.0	1 221 2	627.2	12.2	468 5	181 3	1 319 2
EDUCATION	M	408.0	90.1	569.8	620.5	1,688.4	516.1	1,278.3	1,794.4	399.2	96.9	566.2	652.5	1,714.8
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	327.6	99.1	912.2	1,060.1	2,399.1	431.4	1,984.8	2,416.2	332.5	106.9	922.4	1,069.8	2,431.6
Human health & veterinary services Social work activities	85.1/85.2 85.3	207.5	55.8 43.3	583.8 328.5	603.6 456.5	1,450.6 948.5	264.7 166.7	1,189.5 795.4	1,454.2 962.1	208.9 123.6	58.8 48.1	582.8 339.6	607.4 462.4	1,458.0 973.6
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSO SERVICE ACTIVITIES	NAL O.P.Q	331.1	108.0	234.5	270.5	944.1	455.3	528.8	984.1	331.7	118.2	239.3	287.3	976.5
Sewage & refuse disposal	90	64.4	2.6	8.2	5.0	80.1	73.4	14.5	87.8	67.7	3.2	8.2	6.2 77.2	85.3 194.7
Recreational, cultural & sporting servs	92	190.9	65.5	115.9	146.4	518.7	255.0	271.3	526.2	186.1	68.8	116.1	151.3	522.2
Motion picture, video, radio, TV, & other entertainment services	92.1-92.4	56.5	8.1	37.6	16.9	119.1	62.3	55.6	118.0	55.8	7.9	39.8	16.7	120.1
Sporting & recreational activities	92.5 92.6-92.7	113.8	6.4 51.0	56.1	97.1	318.0	164.6	160.3	324.8	108.6	53.6	53.8	102.3	318.3
Other service activities nec	93/95/99	33.0	7.2	74.2	46.9	161.3	42.9	125.7	168.5	35.0	7.9	78.7	52.6	174.2
Cleaning of textile & fur products Hairdressing other beauty treatment and well-being activities	93.01	12.4	3.1	57.2	28.7	44.9 97.1	11.4	87.8	48.2	9.8	1.3	57.8	32.1	101.0
9											and the second second of the	and the second se	and the second se	

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.

EMPLOYMENT 1.4

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region* 1.5

Standard	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		<u>C-F</u>	<u>C - E</u>	D	<u>G - Q</u>	A,B
South East 1995 Jun Sep	3,145 3,164	435 427	2,017 2,033	1,520 1,498	7,117 7,122	1,154 1,160	932 936	876 880	5,896 5,890	67 71 P
Greater London (Included in South East) 1995 Jun Sep	1,468 1,481	186 182	1,016 1,022	523 528	3,194 3,213	418 431	316 321	296 301	2,771 2,777	5 5 P
East Anglia 1995 Jun Sep	362 367	46 46	200 205	214 208	823 827	175 178	149 150	138 139	619 617	29 31 P
South West 1995 Jun Sep	745 752	110 114	442 444	464 456	1,761 1,766	371 378	311 315	287 291	1,350 1,345	39 43 P
West Midlands 1995 Jun Sep	932 931	97 97	507 507	440 435	1,976 1,970	593 595	526 529	507 510	1,356 1,345	28 30 P
East Midlands 1995 Jun Sep	696 703	85 88	380 380	368 364	1,529 1,535	484 490	422 421	400 399	1,017 1,015	28 30 P
Yorkshire and Humbersi 1995 Jun Sep	de 825 821	104 102	453 450	471 458	1,854 1,832	490 487	420 420	398 398	1,340 1,317	24 27 P
North West 1995 Jun Sep	1,040 1,052	114 114	598 596	531 534	2,284 2,297	586 588	489 487	471 470	1,680 1,690	17 19 P
North 1995 Jun Sep	496 497	62 61	273 272	258 257	1,089 1,087	294 294	228 231	218 221	784 780	12 13 P
Wales 1995 Jun Sep	441 440	52 52	251 251	235 230	979 974	271 268	239 238	228 227	689 685	19 20 P
Scotland 1995 Jun Sep	887 895	95 97	525 526	437 431	1,943 1,948	470 479	357 359	318 319	1,439 1,434	35 35 P
Great Britain 1995 Jun Sep	9,570 9,622	1,201 1,198	5,645 5,665	4,939 4,871	21,355 21,356	4,888 4,916	4,074 4,086	3,840 3,854	16,169 16,119	297 321 P
Northern Ireland 1995 Jun Sep	241 242	43 43	160 160	125 125	570 570	134 134	110 111	103 104	416 416	19 19 P
United Kingdom 1995 Jun Sep	9,811 9,864	1,244 1,241	5,806 5,824	5,064 4,997	21,925 21,926	5,022 5,050	4,184 4,197	3,943 3,958	16,586 16,536	317 340 P
Standard region	Retail, except of motor vehicles & repair of household	Hotels and restaurants	Transport storage & communic- ation	Land transport & transport via pipelines	Air transport	Post & tele- comunication	Financial s intermediation	Financial intermediation except insurance & pension funding	Real estate renting and business activities	Other business activities
SIC 1992	goods 52	<u> </u>	_ !	<u>60</u>	62	64	_ <u>J</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>K</u>	<u>74</u> 868
1995 Jun Sep	731 722	390 383	516 510	162 160	54 54	159	438	262	1,223	907
(Included in South East) 1995 Jun Sep	318 313	186 179	283 278	96 93	38 39	81 81	273 272	175 173	617 642	482 503
East Anglia 1995 Jun Sep	81 80	43 45	54 53	17 17	1	17 17	32 32	12 11	92 97	68 73
South West 1995 Jun Sep	181 178	132 134	82 82	32 31	1	31 31	83 81	46 45	178 183	131 134
West Midlands 1995 Jun Sep	186 184	97 100	99 100	40 40	2 2	32 32	60 59	38 38	225 221	172 169
East Midlands 1995 Jun Sep	157 160	88 85	73 73	29 28	 	21 21	38 37	27 27	144 154	105 114
Yorkshire and Humbers 1995 Jun Sep	side 188 184	112 113	105 104	48 48	:	35 34	65 65	43 43	190 185	153 150
North West 1995 Jun Sep	234 236	133 138	131 133	50 52	3 3	38 38	86 85	49 49	242 247	183 189
North 1995 Jun Sep	110 111	69 69	53 53	25 26	1	14 14	25 25	16 16	108 109	77 78
Wales 1995 Jun Sep	92 90	63 62	46 45	22 22	 	14 14	25 25	17 17	72 76	57 60
Scotland 1995 Jun Sep	189 188	129 127	114 112	40 38	3 3	36 36	76 75	41 40	203 207	154 157
Great Britain 1995 Jun Sep	2,151 2,135	1,257 1,256	1,272 1,264	466 461	64 65	397 394	930 920	554 547	2,630 2,704	1,970 2,032
Northern Ireland 1995 Jun Sep	55 R 55	28 28	22 22	9 9	1	7 R 7	14 14	9 9	31 32	24 R 25
UVP										

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Manufacture o food, drink and tobacco	f Manufacture d of electrica & optical equipment	Electricity and water supply	gas Constru	ction V a t r	Nholesale and retail trade and repairs	Sale, maint- enance & repair of motor vehicles	Wholesale & commission trade except of motor vehicles	Standard region
c	<u>D</u>	<u>DA</u>	<u>DL</u>	E	F		3	50	51	SIC 1992
7 8	876 880	78 84	140 137	49 48	222 224	1	,188 ,178	150 149	307 307	1995 Jun Sep
3 3	296 301	26 25	30 29	17 16	102 110		479 473	46 47	115 114	Greater London (Included in South East) 1995 Jun Sep
3 3	138 139	29 30	15 15	8 8	26 28		140 139	22 23	36 36	East Anglia 1995 Jun Sep
6 6	287 291	34 34	38 40	18 18	61 63		303 299	46 47	76 74	South West 1995 Jun Sep
4 4	507 510	36 37	46 47	15 15	67 66		326 323	53 52	88 87	West Midlands 1995 Jun Sep
8 8	400 399	47 47	33 33	14 14	62 69		275 273	44 44	74 70	East Midlands 1995 Jun Sep
9 9	398 398	55 56	22 23	13 13	70 67		319 310	48 48	82 77	Yorkshire & Humbersid 1995 Jun Sep
2	471 470	49 49	46 50	16 16	97 100		393 398	54 54	105 107	North West 1995 Jun Sep
4	218 221	23 24	19 20	6 6	66 63		176 176	30 30	36 35	North 1995 Jun Sep
3 3	228 227	24 24	35 35	9 9	31 30		143 141	24 23	27 27	Wales 1995 Jun Sep
23 23	318 319	48 51	54 53	17 17	112 120		300 296	40 38	71 70	Scotland 1995 Jun Sep
68 69	3,840 3,854	423 435	448 451	166 163	814 830		3,564 3,533	512 508	902 890	Great Britain 1995 Jun Sep
2	103 104	20 R 19	9 9	5 5	24 24		87 87	12 R 12	20 R 21	Northern Ireland 1995 Jun Sep
70 71	3,943 3,958	443 454	457 460	171 168	838 854		3,651 3,620	523 520	922 R 911	United Kingdom 1995 Jun Sep
Public admin & defence; compulsory	Education	Health and H social work h v a	uman s ealth & s eterinary a ctivities	Social O vork c activities s	other ommunity ervices	Sewage & refuse disposal	Self employed	Work-related government training programmes	Civilian workforce in employment	Standard region
	<u>M</u>	<u>N 8</u>	51/852 4	<u>353 C</u>	<u>)-Q</u>	90			_	SIC 1992
465 465	611 580	743 746	430 432	312 314	364 367	27 28	1,177 1,167	47 R 45	8,341 R 8,334	1995 Jun Sep
222 222	219 215	299 297	170 171	129	193	10	443	21 R	3,657 R 3,648	Greater London (Included in South Eas 1995 Jun Sep
47 48	78			126	199	13	416	19		
	10	96 97	62 63	126 34 35	199 36 37	13 2 2	416 147 150	19 7 R 5	976 R 982	East Anglia 1995 Jun Sep
121 120	161 153	96 97 221 222	62 63 131 132	126 34 35 90 90	199 36 37 69 70	12 13 2 2 9 9	416 147 150 376 374	19 7 R 5 16 R 16	976 R 982 2,153 R 2,156	East Anglia 1995 Jun Sep South West 1995 Jun Sep
121 120 96 96	161 153 159 155	96 97 221 222 212 214	62 63 131 132 129 130	126 34 35 90 90 83 84	199 36 37 69 70 82 77	12 13 2 9 9 9 7 7	416 147 150 376 374 280 265	19 7 R 5 16 R 16 16 21 21	976 R 982 2,153 R 2,156 2,277 R 2,256	East Anglia 1995 Jun Sep South West 1995 Jun Sep West Midlands 1995 Jun Sep
121 120 96 96 68 67	161 153 159 155 114 109	96 97 221 222 212 214 160 161	62 63 131 132 129 130 91 91	126 34 35 90 90 83 84 69 70	199 36 37 69 70 82 77 58 57	13 2 9 9 7 7 4 4	416 147 150 376 374 280 265 212 212	19 7 R 16 R 16 21 21 15 R	976 R 982 R 2,153 R 2,156 R 2,277 R 2,256 R 1,757 R 1,762 R	East Anglia 1995 Jun Sep South West 1995 Jun Sep West Midlands 1995 Jun Sep East Midlands 1995 Jun Sep
121 120 96 96 68 67 98 97	161 153 159 155 114 109 165 165	96 97 221 222 214 160 161 210 212	62 63 131 132 129 130 91 91 128	126 34 35 90 90 83 84 69 70 82 84	199 36 37 69 70 82 77 58 57 76 75	13 2 2 9 9 9 7 7 7 4 4 4 8 8	416 147 150 376 374 280 265 212 212 212 212 260 258	19 7 R 16 R 16 21 21 15 R 15 R 23 R 22	976 R 982 2,153 R 2,156 2,277 R 2,256 1.757 R 1.757 R 1.757 R 2,136 R 2,112	East Anglia 1995 Jun Sep South West 1995 Jun Sep West Midlands 1995 Jun Sep East Midlands 1995 Jun Sep Yorkshire & Humbers 1995 Jun Sep
121 120 96 96 68 67 98 97 138	161 153 159 155 114 109 165 157 186 186	96 97 221 212 214 160 161 210 212 270 273	62 63 131 132 129 130 91 91 128 128 128 164	126 34 35 90 90 83 84 69 70 82 84 107 109	199 36 37 69 70 82 77 58 57 76 75 101 97	13 22 99 77 44 88 96	416 147 150 376 374 280 265 212 212 212 260 258 290 290	19 7 R 16 R 21 21 15 R 15 R 23 R 32 R 30 R	976 R 982 2,153 R 2,156 2,277 R 2,256 1.757 R 1.757 R 1.757 R 2,136 R 2,112 2,606 R 2,617	East Anglia 1995 Jun Sep South West 1995 Jun Sep West Midlands 1995 Jun Sep East Midlands 1995 Jun Sep Yorkshire & Humbers 1995 Jun Sep North West 1995 Jun Sep
121 120 96 96 68 67 98 97 138 138 138	161 153 159 155 114 109 165 157 186 181 181 88	96 97 221 212 214 160 161 210 212 270 273 125	62 63 131 132 129 130 91 91 128 128 128 128 164 164	126 34 35 90 90 83 84 69 70 82 84 107 109 48 47	199 36 37 69 70 82 77 58 57 76 75 101 97 59 58	13 22 99 77 44 88 96 67	416 147 150 376 374 280 265 212 212 260 258 290 290 132 132	19 7 R 16 R 21 21 15 R 15 R 23 R 32 R 30 30 19 R	976 R 982 2,153 R 2,156 2,277 R 2,256 1,757 R 1,757 R 2,136 R 2,136 R 2,112 2,606 R 2,617 1,240 R 1,239	East Anglia 1995 Jun Sep South West 1995 Jun Sep West Midlands 1995 Jun Sep Yorkshire & Humbers 1995 Jun Sep North West 1995 Jun Sep North 1995 Jun Sep
121 120 96 67 98 97 138 138 138 138 138 138	161 153 159 155 114 109 165 157 186 181 181 88 84 84 84 87	96 97 221 212 214 160 161 210 212 270 273 125 125 125 134	62 63 131 132 129 130 91 91 128 128 128 164 164 164 77 77 82 82	126 34 35 90 90 83 84 69 70 82 84 107 109 48 47 52 53	199 36 37 69 70 82 77 58 57 76 75 101 97 58 45 46	13 22 99 77 44 88 96 67 55	416 147 150 376 374 280 265 212 212 260 258 290 132 132 161 163	19 7 R 16 R 21 21 15 R 15 R 23 R 32 R 30 19 R 20 13 R 20	976 R 982 2,153 R 2,156 2,277 R 2,256 1.757 R 1.762 2,136 R 2,112 2,606 R 2,617 1.239 1,153 1,149	East Anglia 1995 Jun Sep South West 1995 Jun Sep West Midlands 1995 Jun Sep Yorkshire & Humbers 1995 Jun Sep North West 1995 Jun 1995 Jun 1995 Jun Sep North 1995 Jun Sep
121 120 96 68 67 98 97 138 138 138 81 73 73 73 73	161 153 159 155 114 109 165 157 186 181 181 88 84 84 84 83 144	96 97 221 212 214 160 161 210 212 270 273 125 125 125 134 135 245	62 63 131 132 129 130 91 91 128 128 128 164 164 164 164 77 77 82 82 82 160 R	126 34 35 90 90 83 84 69 70 82 84 107 109 48 47 52 53 85 87	199 36 37 69 70 82 77 58 57 76 75 101 97 59 58 45 46 93	13 22 99 77 44 88 96 67 55 51 11	416 147 150 376 374 280 265 212 212 260 258 290 132 132 161 163 235 236	19 7 R 16 R 21 21 15 R 15 R 23 R 32 R 30 19 R 12 R 12 R 13 R 27 R	976 R 982 2,153 R 2,156 2,277 R 2,256 1.757 R 1.762 2,136 R 2,112 2,606 R 2,617 1.239 1,153 1,153 1,149 2,205 2,218	East Anglia 1995 Jun Sep South West 1995 Jun Sep West Midlands 1995 Jun Sep Yorkshire & Humbers 1995 Jun Sep North West 1995 Jun 1995 Jun 1995 Jun 1995 Jun Sep Wales 1995 Jun Sep Scotland 1995 Jun Sep
121 120 96 68 67 98 97 138 138 81 73 73 73 135 135	161 153 159 155 114 109 165 157 186 181 88 84 84 83 144 143 143	96 97 221 212 214 160 161 210 212 270 273 125 125 125 125 134 135 245 247 2,416	62 63 131 132 129 130 91 128 128 128 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164 164	126 34 35 90 90 83 84 69 70 82 84 107 109 48 47 52 53 85 87 962 974	199 36 37 69 70 82 77 58 57 76 75 101 97 59 58 45 46 93 93 93 984	13 22 99 77 4 4 8 8 8 96 67 55 11 11 11 88 85	416 147 150 376 374 280 265 212 212 260 258 290 132 132 161 163 235 236 3,269 3,247	19 7 R 16 R 21 21 15 R 15 R 22 R 32 R 30 19 R 12 R 12 R 12 R 27 R 220 R	976 R 982 2,153 R 2,156 2,277 R 2,256 1.757 R 1.762 2,136 R 2,112 2,606 R 2,617 1,240 R 1,239 1,153 1,149 2,205 2,218 24,843 R	East Anglia 1995 Jun Sep South West 1995 Jun Sep West Midlands 1995 Jun Sep Yorkshire & Humbers 1995 Jun Sep North West 1995 Jun 1995 Jun Sep Wales 1995 Jun Sep Scotland 1995 Jun Sep Scotland 1995 Jun Sep Sep
121 120 96 68 97 138 138 138 81 73 73 135 135 135 135 135	161 153 159 155 114 109 165 157 186 181 88 84 83 183 144 143 1,794 1,795 59	96 97 221 212 214 160 161 210 212 270 273 125 125 125 125 134 135 245 247 2,416 2,432 899	62 63 131 132 129 130 91 128 128 128 128 164 164 164 164 164 164 165 82 160 159 82 159 82 159 82	126 34 35 90 90 83 84 69 70 82 84 107 109 48 47 52 53 85 87 962 974	199 36 37 69 70 82 77 58 76 101 97 58 45 93 984 976 26	13 22 99 77 4 4 8 8 8 96 67 55 11 11 11 88 85 22	416 147 150 376 374 280 265 212 212 260 258 290 132 161 163 235 236 3,269 3,247 82	19 7 R 16 R 21 21 15 R 23 R 22 R 32 R 30 19 R 12 7 R 220 R 220 R 17 15	976 R 982 2,153 R 2,277 R 2,256 R 1,757 R 1,762 R 2,112 2,112 2,606 R 2,617 1,240 R 1,240 R 1,240 R 1,240 R 1,153 1,149 2,205 2,218 24,843 R 24,843 R 24,824	East Anglia 1995 Jun Sep South West 1995 Jun Sep West Midlands 1995 Jun Sep Yorkshire & Humbers 1995 Jun Sep North West 1995 Jun Sep North West 1995 Jun Sep Wales 1995 Jun Sep Scotland 1995 Jun Sep Scotland 1995 Jun Sep Sep North I Sep North 1995 Jun Sep North 1995 Jun Sep North 1995 Jun Sep Sep Scotland 1995 Jun Sep Sep Sep Sep Sep Sep Sep Sep Sep Sep

* See footnotes to table 1.1.

FEBRUARY 1996

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*

0.1	Indices of	f output	#, emp	loymen	t and o	utput pe	er pers	on emp	loyea		1990=10 Construc-
	Whole economy	Total production industries	Manufacturin Total manu- facturing	g Industries Food, drink and tobacco	Textiles, footwear, clothing and leather	Pulp, paper, paper prod- ucts, printing & publishing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Machinery and equipment	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	- tion
Section		C,D,E		DA	DB,DC	DE	DG	DK	DL	DM	F
Output * 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	92.7 97.3 99.4 100.0 97.9 97.4 99.6 103.6	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 99.2	96.1 98.2 98.6 100.0 98.7 99.9 99.9 102.0	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 90.8	84.1 91.7 99.9 100.0 93.1 91.1 91.9 98.0
1991 Q3	97.7	95.4	93.6	98.6	88.1	94.5	102.8	87.8	95.0	90.2	91.5
	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	101.9	100.7	97.1	100.9	90.2	101.6	110.1	88.4	107.2	88.5	89.7
Q2	103.3	103.0	98.7	101.7	90.8	100.9	113.1	88.4	109.9	89.3	90.7
Q3	104.4	104.4	100.0	103.4	89.3	102.0	111.8	91.2	114.0	92.3	91.1
Q4	105.1	104.2	100.7	102.2	91.5	101.4	114.3	89.0	117.2	93.0	91.3
1995 Q1	105.6	105.0	100.7	103.6	89.8	102.1	116.4	87.8	116.9	91.8	90.5
Q2	106.1	105.1	101.0	104.3	90.8	103.3	116.1	88.6	117.7	90.0	89.5
Q3	106.5	105.8	101.4	104.5	89.2	103.3	116.4	87.4	118.6	91.9	88.3
Employed labou 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	r force + 93.3 96.6 99.4 100.0 97.1 94.6 93.6 94.2	102.3 103.0 102.9 100.0 92.5 86.8 83.1 82.2	101.2 102.4 102.7 100.0 92.3 86.8 83.8 83.8 83.4	103.7 102.9 100.9 100.0 98.9 94.8 92.5 89.9	113.1 113.9 108.8 100.0 88.1 83.1 82.0 83.0	95.6 97.3 99.5 100.0 98.2 95.8 95.2 97.5	100.8 102.5 104.1 100.0 91.7 88.3 84.6 80.1	96.7 99.4 100.4 100.0 94.5 86.4 78.8 77.2	105.9 106.0 105.5 100.0 89.7 81.9 78.6 79.3	103.9 102.9 101.5 100.0 91.9 84.9 74.7 68.5	86.3 91.8 99.3 100.0 92.3 84.1 79.7 81.6
1991 Q3	96.6	91.3	91.0	98.4	86.5	97.5	90.9	93.5	88.1	90.5	91.0
Q4	95.9	89.8	89.6	96.1	85.6	97.2	90.1	92.5	86.0	89.0	88.8
1992 Q1	95.7	88.7	88.6	95.4	85.1	96.4	89.8	90.3	84.2	87.7	86.8
Q2	95.2	87.7	87.6	95.0	84.1	96.0	89.3	87.9	82.9	86.4	84.8
Q3	94.1	86.2	86.3	94.8	82.5	95.6	88.0	85.0	81.3	84.5	83.3
Q4	93.5	84.5	84.6	94.0	80.7	95.2	85.8	82.5	79.3	81.1	81.5
1993 Q1	93.5	83.7	84.0	93.8	80.6	95.3	84.7	80.6	78.7	78.8	79.7
Q2	93.5	83.3	83.8	92.9	82.0	94.8	84.8	79.3	78.7	77.2	79.1
Q3	93.7	82.9	83.8	91.8	82.7	95.1	84.7	78.0	78.6	72.7	79.7
Q4	93.9	82.5	83.7	91.7	82.9	95.8	84.1	77.2	78.3	70.1	80.2
1994 Q1	93.9	82.3	83.3	90.4	82.9	96.4	82.8	77.0	78.4	69.4	80.6
Q2	94.0	82.1	83.4	89.9	82.8	97.4	80.2	76.9	78.8	68.6	81.6
Q3	94.3	82.1	83.5	89.9	83.0	97.9	78.8	77.1	79.6	68.1	82.1
Q4	94.7	82.1	83.5	89.6	83.2	98.4	78.6	77.6	80.4	68.1	82.0
1995 Q1	. 94.8	82.2	83.9	89.3	82.6	98.4	78.7	77.7	81.5	68.2	81.0
Q2	94.9	82.3	84.0	89.4	82.0	99.1	78.6	77.7	82.2	68.7	80.6
Q3	94.8	82.2	84.0	89.4	81.8	98.5	78.3	77.7	82.4	69.4	81.1
Output per pers 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	son employed # 99.3 100.7 100.0 100.0 100.8 102.9 106.4 110.0	91.6 95.3 97.5 100.0 104.2 111.0 118.1 125.5	88.6 93.6 100.0 102.5 108.3 113.4 118.9	92.7 95.4 97.7 100.0 99.8 105.4 107.9 113.4	96.3 93.8 95.2 100.0 101.4 107.7 109.0 109.0	88.7 95.3 98.1 100.0 96.6 99.9 104.0 104.1	89.9 93.2 96.2 100.0 111.8 119.1 127.2 140.3	89.1 94.3 97.3 100.0 95.4 98.7 107.9 115.7	79.2 87.7 94.6 100.0 106.3 117.3 128.8 141.2	79.5 86.4 100.1 100.0 101.4 107.0 117.7 132.5	98.4 100.5 98.4 100.0 99.7 104.6 109.5 111.2
1991 Q3	101.1	104.6	102.9	100.2	101.9	96.9	113.1	94.0	107.8	99.6	100.6
Q4	101.8	107.1	104.8	101.5	101.4	97.2	117.0	94.7	109.8	101.9	101.5
1992 Q1	101.3	108.1	105.8	103.8	103.8	98.4	115.2	95.7	110.5	104.5	102.3
Q2	102.0	109.0	107.3	106.5	104.7	100.6	117.1	95.7	111.4	105.7	103.7
Q3	103.7	111.8	109.0	106.8	110.0	101.1	117.9	98.9	119.4	105.4	105.5
Q4	104.8	114.9	111.2	104.5	112.2	99.3	126.1	104.6	127.9	112.5	106.8
1993 Q1	105.3	115.7	113.0	107.2	110.7	102.8	126.7	104.3	127.0	114.7	108.8
Q2	105.9	116.8	113.3	107.4	107.7	104.9	124.7	108.6	127.9	115.6	109.5
Q3	106.8	119.0	113.4	108.7	109.8	104.9	127.5	108.6	128.8	119.2	109.3
Q4	107.4	120.9	114.1	108.5	107.8	103.3	130.0	110.2	131.4	121.5	110.2
1994 Q1	108.4	122.5	116.6	111.6	108.8	105.3	132.9	114.8	136.8	127.6	111.3
Q2	109.9	125.4	118.4	113.1	109.7	103.6	141.0	115.0	139.4	130.1	111.2
Q3	110.6	127.2	119.8	115.0	107.6	104.2	141.8	118.2	143.1	135.6	111.0
Q4	111.0	126.9	120.6	114.1	110.0	103.1	145.4	114.7	145.7	136.6	111.3
1995 Q1 Q2	111.4 111.8	127.8 127.6	120.0 120.2	116.1 116.6 116.8	108.7 110.7 109.1	103.8 104.2 104.8	147.9 147.7 148.6	112.9 114.1 112.5	143.4 143.3 143.9	134.7 131.0 132.4	111.8 111.1 108.9

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

UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econd	omy		Production in	ndustries		Manufacturin	g 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 1988 1988 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994	92.7 97.3 99.4 100.0 97.9 97.4 99.6 103.6	93.3 96.6 99.4 100.0 97.1 94.6 93.6 94.2	99.3 100.7 100.0 100.0 100.8 102.9 106.4 110.0	93.7 98.2 100.3 100.0 96.3 96.2 98.1 103.1	102.3 103.0 102.9 100.0 92.5 86.8 83.1 82.2	91.6 95.3 97.5 100.0 104.2 111.0 118.1 125.5	89.6 95.9 100.2 100.0 94.6 94.0 95.1 99.2	101.2 102.4 102.7 100.0 92.3 86.8 83.8 83.4	88.6 93.6 97.6 100.0 102.5 108.3 113.5 118.9
1988 Q1	96.0	95.5	100.5	96.5	102.9	93.8	93.7	102.1	91.8
Q2	96.5	96.2	100.3	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.4	92.1
Q3	97.9	97.0	100.9	99.4	103.0	96.5	97.3	102.6	94.8
Q4	98.6	97.8	100.9	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.6	95.7
1989 Q1	99.1	98.7	100.4	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.8	97.4
Q2	99.3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2
Q3	99.5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4
Q4	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.2
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.5	99.0
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.9	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	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.2
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
Q2	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101.3
Q3	97.7	96.6	101.1	95.4	91.3	104.6	93.6	91.0	102.9
Q4	97.6	95.9	101.8	96.2	89.8	107.1	93.9	89.6	104.8
1992 Q1	96.9	95.7	101.3	95.9	88.7	108.1	93.7	88.6	105.8
Q2	97.1	95.2	102.0	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.6	107.3
Q3	97.6	94.1	103.7	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.0
Q4	98.0	93.5	104.8	97.1	84.5	114.9	94.1	84.6	111.2
1993 Q1	98.5	93.5	105.3	96.8	83.7	115.7	94.9	84.0	113.0
Q2	99.0	93.5	105.9	97.3	83.3	116.8	94.9	83.8	113.3
Q3	100.1	93.7	106.8	98.6	82.9	119.0	95.1	83.8	113.4
Q4	100.8	93.9	107.4	99.8	82.5	120.9	95.6	83.7	114.2
1994 Q1	101.9	93.9	108.4	100.7	82.3	122.5	97.1	83.3	116.6
Q2	103.3	94.0	109.9	103.0	82.1	125.4	98.7	83.4	118.4
Q3	104.4	94.3	110.6	104.4	82.1	127.2	100.0	83.5	119.8
Q4	105.1	94.7	111.0	104.2	82.1	126.9	100.7	83.5	120.6
1995 Q1	105.6	94.8	111.4	105.0	82.2	127.8	100.7	83.9	120.0
Q2	106.1	94.9	111.8	105.1	82.3	127.6	101.0	84.0	120.2
Q3	106.5	94.8	112.4	105.8	82.2	128.7	101.4	84.0	120.6

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.

Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

EMPLOYMENT Selected countries: national definitions 1.9

			United Kingdom	Australia	Austria	Belgium	Canada	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany R	Greece	Irish Republic
			R (1,2,3)	(4)	(2,5)	(3)	(12)			(7,11)		(13)	(8)
QUARTE	RLY FIGURES	: seasonally	adjusted un	less stated									Thousand
Civilian 1992	labour force 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 27,935 R 27,877 R	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		27,822 R 27,805 R	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 25,373 R 25,458 R	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		25,475 R 25,491 R	8,122 8,198	 	··· ···	13,485 13,493	 	2,043 2,061	21,934	35,814		 Theucand
LATEST	ANNUAL FIG	URES: 1993	unless stated	1*									Inousand
Civilian	labour force:	Male Female	15,772 12,225 27,997	4,995 3,624 8,619	2,147 1,532 3,679	2,370 1,790 4,160	7,583 6,289 13,871	1,515 1,343 2,858	1,296 1,177 2,473	13,555 11,137 24,692	21,605 16,615 38,221	··· ··· ···	893 429 1,321
Civilian	employment:	Male Female	13,530 11,548 25,077	4,421 3,259 7,680	2,072 1,474 3,546	2,189 1,535 3,724	6,687 5,622 12,309	1,359 1,193 2,552	1,037 993 2,030	12,171 9,610 21,781	19,914 14,888 34,802	 	736 377 1,113
Civilian	employment:	proportions	by sector										Per cent
Male:	Agriculture Industry		3.2 34.3 62.4	6.4 32.3 60.8	 	3.1 38.3 58.6	5.8 31.4 63.0	 	11.3 38.6 50.1	 	3.0 47.9 49.1	 	
Female	Agriculture Industry		1.1 12.7 86.3	3.7 12.2 83.7	 	1.7 12.7 85.6	2.8 11.2 86.0	· · · · ·	5.7 14.9 79.4	··· ···	3.0 22.4 74.6	··· ··· ··	
All:	Agriculture Industry		2.3 24.3 73.4	5.3 23.7 70.5	7.1 35.6 57.4	2.6 27.7 69.7	4.4 22.2 73.4	5.2 26.3 68.4	8.6 27.0 64.4	5.1 27.7 67.2	3.0 37.1 59.9	 	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.

may exist between countries in general concepts, classification and methods of compilation, so comparisons must be approached with caution.
Notes: 1 Civilian labour force figures refer to workforce excluding HM Forces. Civilian employment refers to workforce in employment excluding HM Forces. The proportions by sector refers to employees in employment and the self-employed. Industry refers to production and construction industries. See also footnotes to *table 1.1*.
Quarterly figures relate to June.
Quarterly figures relate to June.
Quarterly figures relate to second quarter.
Civilian labour force and employment figures include apprentices in professional training.
Annual figures relate to April.
Quarterly figures relate to June.
Quarterly figures relate to January, April, July and October.
Annual figures.
Industry and excluded from services.
Sanitary services are included in industry and excluded from services.
Repair services are included in industry and excluded from services.
Repair services are included in industry and excluded from services.

* Please note the annual figures for Austria and Belgium refer to 1992, Ireland's and Luxembourg's refer to 1991.

Italy	Japan	Luxembourg	Nether- lands	Norway	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	Switzer- land	United States			The section
(9)	(5)		(10)				(5)	R (2)(5)	and a start of the			
Thousand								G	UARTERLY FIG	JRES: seas	onally adjust	ed unless stated
24,084 24,258 23,903 24,060	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	Civi Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	lian labour force
22,785 22,652 22,508 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	
22,727 22,772 22,604 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	
21,327 21,604 21,215 20,938	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	Civ Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	ilian employment
20,608 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	
20,161 20,188 20,103 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									LATE	ST ANNUA	L FIGURES: 1	993 unless stated
14,193 8,421 22,614	39,350 26,810 66,150	105.3 59.0 164.3	4,122 2,887 7,009	1,129 968 2,097	2,648 2,089 4,737	9,617 5,691 15,308	2,244 2,076 4,320	2,192 1,360 3,552	69,633 58,407 128,040	Civilian I	abour force	Male Female All
13,005 7,147 20,152	38,400 26,100 64,500	104.1 57.8 161.9	3,905 2,667 6,571	1,052 918 1,970	2,518 1,950 4,468	7,780 4,045 11,826	2,026 1,938 1,068	2,095 1,294 3,389	64,700 54,606 119,306	Civilian	employment:	Male Female All
Per cent									C	ivilian emp	loyment: pro	portions by sector
7.4 38.7 53.9	5.4 39.5 55.1	 	 	7.8 34.4 57.9	 	11.2 39.0 49.8	4.9 38.5 56.5	6.4 5 42.2 5 51.4	4 4.0 2 33.0 4 63.0	Male:	Agriculture Industry Services	
7.6 22.5 69.8	6.7 26.6 66.7	 	 	3.2 10.3 86.7	· · · · ·	8.1 14.7 77.2	1.9 11.7 86.4	9 4.4 7 18.1 4 77.1	1.2 13.4 85.3	Female:	Agriculture Industry Services	
7.5 33.0 59.6	5.9 34.3 59.8	 	4.0 24.6 71.4	5.6 23.1 71.3	11.3 33.0 55.6	10.1 30.7 59.2	3.4 25.4 71.1	4 5. 4 33. 1 61.	6 2.7 2 24.1 2 73.2	All:	Agriculture Industry Services	

EMPLOYMENT 1.9 Selected countries: national definitions

1.11

EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time: operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIN	IE				SHORT-	ГІМЕ							elle de la companya de la companya El companya de la comp		
		Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime	worked	Stood of whole w	f for eek	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of	f for whole	or part of	week	
		working overtime	opera- tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	st	Opera-	Percent-	Hours lo	st	
		(000)		per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (000)	lost (000)	(000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the week	(000)	opera- tives	Actual (000)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1993 1994		880 883	··· 	9.6 9.6	8.42 8.48		3 2	106 86	14 15	124 129	8.9 8.5	17 17		235 216		14.3 12.4
Week 1994	ended 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	 	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
1995	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 Aug 11 Sep 15	906 826 923	 	9.8 9.8 9.9	8.90 8.08 9.18	8.87 8.15 8.85	2 1 2	65 54 56	4 7 9	40 71 95	10.7 10.3 10.7	6 8 10	 	106 125 151	171 183 193	19.2 15.1 14.6
	Oct 13 P Nov 10 P	947 953		9.9 9.7	9.36 9.20	8.90 8.63	1 2	40 59	9 12	83 118	9.7 9.6	10 14		122 177	134 203	12.9 12.8

	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 1992	551/552	553	554	633	925	926/927	
Self-employed * 1991 Employees in employmen	44.1 t +	68.2	56.0	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	343.9	337.2	383.5	75.2	83.4	324.8	1,548.0
Sep	340.9	338.2	389.3	74.9	83.9	318.3	1,545.3
CHANGES: Sep 1995-1994 no. (thousands) Percentage	8.5 2.5	17.4 5.4	23.4 6.4	2.8 3.8	2.3 2.8	0.3 0.1	54.5 3.7
Note 1: The Labo 1981 163 1982 N/A 1983 159 1984 187 1985 190 # This figure	bur Force Survey show 1986 2 1987 2 1988 2 1989 1 1990 1 re has been estimated	red the following esti 11 19 00 19 04 19 91 19 90 11 using SIC 92 codes	mates (thousands) of 991 183 992 178 993 196 994 187 # 995 186 # and should not be d	self-employed in all touris 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 irectly compared to previo	m industries: (1982 r pus years.	not available)	

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*.

EMPLOYMENT Employment in tourism-related industries in Great Britain

1.14

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

	MALE AND	FEMALE			Same Sales			a shear	
	UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION	1
	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1991) 1992) Annual 1993) averages 1994)	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 Dec 9	2,782.7	9.8	2,780.1	9.8	-33.6	-37.6	272	2,473	38
1994 Jan 13	2,887.1	10.3	2,778.2	9.9	-1.9	-23.6	283	2,565	39
Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,748.4	9.8	-29.8	-21.8	272	2,532	37
Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,721.9	9.7	-26.5	-19.4	246	2,496	35
Apr 14	2,734.4	9.8	2,684.8	9.6	-37.1	-31.1	266	2,435	33
May 12	2,652.6	9.5	2,665.4	9.5	-19.4	-27.7	233	2,387	33
Jun 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,645.3	9.4	-20.1	-25.5	224	2,331	31
Jul 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.4	-15.2	-18.2	349	2,265	29
Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,592.7	9.3	-37.4	-24.2	276	2,335	27
Sep 8	2,580.4	9.2	2.562.1	9.1	-30.6	-27.7	261	2,294	25
Oct 13	2,455.0	8.8	2,514.5	9.0	-47.6	-38.5	264	2,167	24
Nov 10	2,423.0	8.7	2,470.3	8.8	-44.2	-40.8	258	2,142	23
Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,418.5	8.6	-51.8	-47.9	243	2,150	23
1995 Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,392.1	8.5	-26.4	-40.8	261	2,219	23
Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,366.7	8.5	-25.4	-34.5	243	2,193	23
Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2.346.8	8.4	-19.9	-23.9	222	2,154	23
Apr 13 May 11	2,375.3 2,302.3 2,254.5	8.5 8.2 8.1	2,327.8 2,317.4 2,313.6	8.3 8.3 8.3	-19.0 -10.4 -3.8	-21.4 -16.4 -11.1	259 199 208	2,095 2,081 2,026	23 23 21
Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,313.4	8.3	-0.2	-4.8	325	1,991	21
Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,292.3	8.2	-21.1	-8.4	263	2,068	21
Sep 14	2,292.2	8.2	2,265.3	8.1	-27.0	-16.1	256	2,017	21
Oct 12	2,212.3	7.9	2,264.9	8.1	-0.4	-16.2	251	1,942	21
Nov 9 R	2,196.1	7.8	2,244.8	8.0	-20.1	-15.8	242	1,935	21
Dec 14 P	2,228.2	8.0	2,236.9	8.0	-7.9	-9.5	236	1,972	20

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1			all months of the					A State State		
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	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	252	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	266	1,909	19
	Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,205.1	8.1	-20.3	-8.1	256	1,983	19
	Sep 14	2,202.1	8.1	2,178.8	8.0	-26.3	-15.7	248	1,936	19
	Oct 12	2,126.8	7.8	2,178.4	8.0	-0.4	-15.7	244	1,864	19
	Nov 9 R	2,111.9	7.7	2,158.4	7.9	-20.0	-15.6	236	1,857	18
	Dec 14 P	2,144.1	7.9	2,150.5	7.9	-7.9	-9.4	231	1,894	19

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 employees in 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. R

MALE			and the second	FEMALE				Service Service		
UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	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 2,236.1 2,014.4	10.7 13.1 14.0 12.6	1,734.1 2,118.6 2,225.7 2,004.8	10.6 13.1 13.9 12.7	554.9 652.6 683.1 622.1	4.5 5.3 5.6 5.1	552.1 646.4 674.9 614.6	4.5 5.3 5.5 5.0	_	1991) 1992) A 1993) a 1994)	nnual verages
2,146.0	13.4	2,136.9	13.3	636.7	5.2	643.2	5.3	194.0	1993 De	c 9
2,223.0	14.1	2,134.4	13.5	664.0	5.5	643.8	5.3	200.5	1994 Jar	n 13
2,184.3	13.8	2,110.4	13.4	657.1	5.4	638.0	5.2	195.9	Fel	o 10
2,136.5	13.5	2,090.0	13.2	641.1	5.3	631.9	5.2	190.1	Ma	r 10
2,101.3	13.3	2,059.5	13.0	633.1	5.2	625.3	5.1	188.9	Ap	r 14
2,042.1	12.9	2,042.2	12.9	610.5	5.0	623.2	5.1	179.9	Ma	y 12
1,988.8	12.6	2,025.1	12.8	596.8	4.9	620.2	5.1	173.6	Jur	i 9
1,998.0	12.6	2,006.5	12.7	645.1	5.3	623.6	5.1	177.0	Jul	14
1,979.1	12.5	1,978.4	12.5	659.1	5.4	614.3	5.0	182.7	Au	g 11
1,947.3	12.3	1,957.2	12.4	633.1	5.2	604.9	5.0	169.6	Se	p 8
1,868.2	11.8	1,921.0	12.2	586.9	4.8	593.5	4.9	158.2	Oc	t 13
1,848.9	11.7	1,884.9	11.9	574.1	4.7	585.4	4.8	154.6	No	v 10
1,854.3	11.7	1,847.7	11.7	562.7	4.6	570.8	4.7	151.6	De	c 8
1,918.2	12.1	1,827.7	11.6	585.1	4.8	564.4	4.6	157.4	1995 Jai	n 12
1,882.3	11.9	1,808.9	11.4	576.5	4.7	557.8	4.6	153.6	Fe	b 9
1,838.8	11.6	1,794.0	11.3	559.5	4.6	552.8	4.5	147.8	Ma	r 9
1,815.5	11.5	1,775.6	11.2	559.8	4.6	552.2	4.5	150.9	Ap	r 13
1,766.1	11.2	1,767.4	11.2	536.2	4.4	550.0	4.5	141.1	Ma	iy 11
1,728.9	10.9	1,763.8	11.2	525.6	4.3	549.8	4.5	136.7	Jui	i 8
1,758.6	11.1	1,761.0	11.1	577.5	4.7	552.4	4.5	143.1	Jul	13
1,753.7	11.1	1,745.8	11.0	596.4	4.9	546.5	4.5	152.1	Au	g 10
1.724.0	10.9	1.727.9	10.9	568.2	4.7	537.4	4.4	139.2	Se	p 14
1,676.4	10.6	1,724.7	10.9	535.9	4.4	540.2	4.4	133.4	Oc	t 12
1,670.7	10.6	1,709.2	10.8	525.5	4.3	535.6	4.4	131.1	No	v 9 R
1,707.2	10.8	1,705.4	10.8	521.0	4.3	531.5	4.4	131.4	De	c 14 P
						CLA	MANT U		OYMEN ummar	^T 2.
1,660.4 2,044.6 2,155.4	10.5 13.0 13.9	1,658.0 2,037.9 2,145.7	10.5 12.9 13.8 12.6	531.1 627.8 658.8 600.1	4.5 5.3 5.5	529.0 622.5 651.2 592.8	4.4 5.2 5.5		1991) 1992) 1993) a 1994)	Annual averages
2,068.2	13.3	2,058.9	13.2	614.6	5.2	620.7	5.2	186.7	1993 De	ec 9
2,144.4	14.0	2,056.7	13.4	642.4	5.4	621.6	5.2	193.7	1994 Ja	n 13
2,106.1	13.7	2,032.9	13.2	635.7	5.3	615.9	5.2	189.1	Fe	15 10
2,059.1	13.4	2,013.1	13.1	619.8	5.2	609.7	5.1	183.3	Ma	ar 10
2,024.3	13.2	1,982.7	12.9	611.7	5.1	603.0	5.1	182.0	Ar	or 14
1,967.0	12.8	1,966.1	12.8	589.8	5.0	601.1	5.1	173.3	Ma	ay 12
1,914.1	12.5	1,949.2	12.7	575.3	4.8	597.9	5.0	167.0	Ju	n 9
1,921.8	12.5	1,931.1	12.6	620.0	5.2	601.0	5.1	169.2	Ju	l 14
1,903.3	12.4	1,903.8	12.4	633.9	5.3	592.3	5.0	174.8	Au	lg 11
1,872.0	12.2	1,883.1	12.3	609.4	5.1	583.4	4.9	162.9	Se	ep 8
1,795.8	11.7	1,847.7	12.0	565.8	4.8	572.4	4.8	152.0	Or	ot 13
1,777.5	11.6	1,812.2	11.8	554.0	4.7	564.4	4.7	148.7	No	ov 10
1,783.4	11.6	1,776.0	11.6	543.5	4.6	550.3	4.6	145.9	De	ec 8
1,845.9	12.0	1,756.6	11.4	565.6	4.8	544.3	4.6	151.6	1995 Ja	n 12
1,810.8	11.8	1,738.2	11.3	557.4	4.7	537.9	4.5	147.9	Fe	ab 9
1,768.5	11.5	1,724.1	11.2	540.8	4.6	533.1	4.5	142.2	M	ar 9
1,746.5	11.4	1,706.6	11.1	540.8	4.6	532.5	4.5	145.0	Ar	or 13
1,698.4	11.1	1,698.7	11.1	518.2	4.4	530.6	4.5	135.8	M	ay 11
1,661.8	10.8	1,695.5	11.0	507.2	4.3	530.5	4.5	131.4	Ju	In 8
1,689.4	11.0	1,692.8	11.0	554.9	4.7	532.6	4.5	136.5	Ju	il 13
1,684.7	11.0	1,678.1	10.9	573.5	4.8	527.0	4.4	145.2	Au	ug 10
1,655.2	10.8	1,660.5	10.8	546.9	4.6	518.3	4.4	133.5	Se	ep 14
1,609.8 1,604.5	10.5 10.4	1,657.2 1,641.8	10.8 10.7 10.7	517.0 507.4 503.4	4.4 4.3 4.2	521.2 516.6 512.5	4.4 4.3 4.3	128.1 125.9 126.2	O Ni D	ct 12 ov 9 R ec 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. #

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 21 UK Summary

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

-			INEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE		SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTE) #		-	THOUSAN
	;	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUT 1991 1992 1993	Annual averages	638.8 854.1 929.9 828 3	477.9 645.4 700.3 622.2	160.9 208.7 229.6 206.1	6.9 9.3 10.2 9.1	9.0 12.3 13.6 12.1	4.0 5.2 5.9 5.3	637.7 851.0 925.6 824.2	6.9 9.2 10.2 9.1			477.3 643.8 698.0 620.0	160.4 207.3 227.6 204.2
1994) Dec 8	755.1	568.1	187.0	8.4	11.1	4.8	755.2	8.4	-17.4	-16.1	566.9	188.3
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 Sep 14	726.3 732.3 720.0	539.8 539.7 531.6	186.5 192.6 188.4	8.0 8.1 8.0	10.6 10.6 10.4	4.7 4.9 4.8	724.7 717.3 710.1	8.0 7.9 7.9	0.4 -7.4 -7.2	-0.5 -2.3 -4.7	542.0 537.2 531.8	182.7 180.1 178.3
	Oct 12 Nov 9 R Dec 14 P	697.9 687.4 693.7	517.8 512.0 520.3	180.1 175.4 173.4	7.7 7.6 7.7	10.1 10.0 10.2	4.6 4.5 4.4	708.6 700.5 696.1	7.8 7.8 7.7	-1.5 -8.1 -4.4	-5.4 -5.6 -4.7	529.6 523.4 520.5	179.0 177.1 175.6
REA	TER LONDO	ON (include	ed in South Ea	ist)									07.0
991 992 993 994) 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
994	Dec 8	406.8	302.7	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.6	10.1	-6.7	-5.8	303.0	104.6
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 Sep 14	397.7 400.7 396.5	293.3 293.1 290.2	104.5 107.6 106.3	9.9 9.9 9.8	12.6 12.6 12.5	6.1 6.3 6.2	394.1 390.8 388.2	9.8 9.7 9.6	-3.3 -2.6	-0.6 -1.2 -2.0	291.9 289.6 287.5	102.2 101.2 100.7
	Oct 12 Nov 9 R Dec 14 P	385.6 379.4 380.6	283.4 280.0 282.1	102.2 99.4 98.5	9.6 9.4 9.4	12.2 12.1 12.2	6.0 5.8 5.7	387.3 384.4 382.5	9.6 9.5 9.5	-0.9 -2.9 -1.9	-2.3 -2.1 -1.9	286.4 284.4 282.9	100.9 100.0 99.6
EAST	ANGLIA												
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
994	Dec 8	67.3	50.2	17.1	6.6	8.8	3.8	67.4	6.6	-1.4	-1.5	50.2	17.2
995	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
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	65.1 65.5 64.0	47.6 47.5 46.7	17.5 18.0 17.3	6.4 6.4 6.2	8.3 8.3 8.1	3.9 4.0 3.8	65.9 65.6 65.1	6.4 6.4 6.4	0.4 -0.3 -0.5	0.2 0.1 -0.1	48.6 48.5 48.1	17.3 17.1 17.0
	Oct 12 Nov 9 R Dec 14 P	61.6 61.9 63.6	45.1 45.7 47.5	16.5 16.2 16.1	6.0 6.1 6.2	7.9 8.0 8.3	3.7 3.6 3.6	64.8 64.2 64.2	6.3 6.3 6.3	-0.3 -0.6	-0.4 -0.5 -0.3	47.9 47.6 47.8	16.9 16.6 16.4
SOUT	H WEST											100.0	
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	Dec 8	176.9	132.5	44.4	7.8	10.4	4.4	173.1	7.6	-5.3	-4.1	129.7	43.4
995	Jan 12 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
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 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
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	161.9 163.9 161.5	120.3 120.8 119.5	41.6 43.2 42.0	7.1 7.2 7.1	9.4 9.5 9.4	4.1 4.3 4.2	164.9 163.5 162.0	7.2 7.2 7.1	-1.2 -1.4 -1.5	-0.5 -0.9 -1.4	123.0 122.2 121.3	41.9 41.3 40.7
	Oct 12 Nov 9 R Dec 14 P	157.0 158.0 160.8	116.5 117.2 120.1	40.5 40.8 40.7	6.9 6.9 7.0	9.1 9.2 9.4	4.0 4.1 4.0	161.9 159.9 158.5	7.1 7.0 6.9	-0.1 -2.0 -1.4	-1.0 -1.2 -1.2	120.9 119.2 118.2	41.0 40.7 40.3

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

		NUMBER	UNEMPLOYED	Star Star	PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTE	D #		al anna	mooda
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months	Male	Female
WEST	MIDLANDS	3		-		-	-				_ <u>ended</u>		
1991 1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages	218.7 270.5 281.9 246.2	165.1 206.3 215.6 186.8	53.6 64.1 66.3 59.4	8.4 10.4 10.9 9.6	10.9 13.6 14.6 12.6	4.9 5.9 6.1 5.4	218.3 269.6 280.6 244.8	8.4 10.3 10.8 9.7			164.9 205.9 214.9 186.0	53.5 63.7 65.8 58.8
1994	Dec 8	220.5	167.8	52.6	8.8	11.7	4.9	222.3	8.8	-5.9	-5.5	168.4	53.9
1995	Jan 12 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 Sep 14	212.3 213.9 208.6	158.4 158.3 155.3	54.0 55.5 53.3	8.4 8.5 8.3	11.0 11.0 10.8	5.0 5.2 5.0	209.4 206.6 203.8	8.3 8.2 8.1	-1.0 -2.8 -2.8	-0.7 -1.4 -2.2	157.8 156.0 154.2	51.6 50.6 49.6
	Oct 12 Nov 9 R Dec 14 P	199.3 196.0 198.4	149.6 147.6 150.3	49.8 48.3 48.1	7.9 7.8 7.9	10.4 10.2 10.4	4.6 4.5 4.5	203.6 201.8 201.0	8.1 8.0 8.0	-0.2 -1.8 -0.8	-1.9 -1.6 -0.9	153.7 152.2 151.5	49.9 49.6 49.5
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
1994	Dec 8	154.4	118.2	36.2	8.0	10.8	4.3	155.0	8.0	-3.7	-3.5	118.1	36.9
1995	Jan 12 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 Sep 14	148.2 148.7 144.4	111.0 110.5 107.9	37.2 38.2 36.5	7.6 7.7 7.5	10.2 10.1 9.9	4.4 4.5 4.3	147.2 145.8 143.4	7.6 7.5 7.4	-1.4 -2.4	-0.5 -0.6 -1.3	111.7 110.7 109.0	35.5 35.1 34.4
	Oct 12 Nov 9 R Dec 14 P	138.7 137.7 141.4	104.5 104.3 108.1	34.2 33.4 33.4	7.2 7.1 7.3	9.6 9.6 9.9	4.0 3.9 3.9	144.1 143.0 142.7	7.4 7.4 7.4	0.7 -1.1 -0.3	-1.0 -0.9 -0.2	109.3 108.4 108.3	34.8 34.6 34.4
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
1994	Dec 8	212.4	165.5	46.9	9.0	12.5	4.6	212.2	9.0	-3.3	-3.0	164.6	47.6
1995	Jan 12 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 Sep 14	208.6 210.2 205.7	159.5 158.1 156.9	49.1 52.0 48.8	8.9 8.9 8.8	12.1 12.0 11.9	4.8 5.0 4.7	207.3 205.7 203.1	8.8 8.8 8.6	0.2 -1.6 -2.6	-0.3 -0.4 -1.3	160.3 158.6 157.5	47.0 47.1 45.6
	Oct 12 Nov 9 R Dec 14 P	197.7 196.8 200.8	152.3 152.4 156.5	45.4 44.4 44.3	8.4 8.4 8.5	11.5 11.6 11.9	4.4 4.3 4.3	202.8 201.3 201.1	8.6 8.6 8.6	-0.3 -1.5 -0.2	-1.5 -1.5 -0.7	156.9 155.8 155.8	45.9 45.5 45.3
NORT	HWEST												
991 992 993 994) 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
994	Dec 8	263.6	206.0	57.7	9.1	12.6	4.5	265.4	9.1	-5.4	-5.2	206.4	59.0
995	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 Sep 14	255.8 256.6 248.9	196.4 195.3 190.7	59.4 61.3 58.3	8.8 8.8 8.5	12.1 12.0 11.7	4.6 4.8 4.5	251.8 248.6 244.4	8.6 8.5 8.4	-1.7 -3.2 -4.2	-1.0 -1.6 -3.0	195.5 193.3 190.0	56.3 55.3 54.4
	Oct 12 Nov 9 R Dec 14 P	238.8 237.3 240.4	184.6 184.0 188.1	54.2 53.2 52.3	8.2 8.1 8.3	11.3 11.3 11.6	4.2 4.1 4.1	245.6 244.1 243.1	8.4 8.4 8.3	1.2 -1.5 -1.0	-2.1 -1.5 -0.4	190.5 189.3 189.1	55.1 54.8 54.0

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

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

THOUSAND

		NUMBER U	NEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	*	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED) #			Frankli
		AII	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORT 1991 1992 1993 1994)) Annual) averages	143.7 157.8 169.3 160.4	111.1 123.9 134.9 128.0	32.6 34.0 34.4 32.4	10.3 11.1 12.0 11.4	13.9 15.2 16.7 15.8	5.4 5.6 5.7 5.4	143.3 157.1 168.3 159.3	10.3 11.1 11.9 11.3			110.9 123.4 134.4 127.4	32.4 33.6 34.0 31.9
1994	Dec 8	153.3	123.4	29.9	10.9	15.4	4.9	152.6	10.8	-2.2	-1.5	122.2	30.4
1995	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	159.7 155.2 151.8	128.1 124.1 121.6	31.6 31.1 30.1	11.3 11.0 10.8	15.9 15.4 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
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	151.7 147.1 143.6	121.1 118.0 115.2	30.5 29.1 28.4	10.8 10.4 10.2	15.1 14.7 14.3	5.1 4.8 4.7	148.7 147.8 146.8	10.6 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
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	148.0 148.4 145.8	116.9 116.0 114.9	31.1 32.4 30.9	10.5 10.5 10.4	14.5 14.4 14.3	5.1 5.4 5.1	147.2 147.1 144.8	10.5 10.5 10.3	0.4 -0.1 -2.3	-0.5 -0.2 -0.7	117.4 117.1 115.6	29.8 30.0 29.2
	Oct 12 Nov 9 R Dec 14 P	141.7 142.2 143.3	112.5 113.4 115.1	29.2 28.8 28.1	10.1 10.1 10.2	14.0 14.1 14.3	4.8 4.8 4.7	144.7 143.3 142.7	10.3 10.2 10.1	-0.1 -1.4 -0.6	-0.8 -1.3 -0.7	115.3 114.2 113.9	29.4 29.1 28.8
WALE 1991 1992 1993 1994)) Annual) averages	113.2 127.2 131.1 120.7	88.6 100.2 103.2 94.1	24.6 27.0 28.0 26.6	9.0 10.0 10.4 9.6	12.2 13.8 14.4 13.1	4.6 5.0 5.1 4.9	112.9 126.6 130.4 119.9	9.0 10.0 10.3 9.3			88.5 99.9 102.7 93.6	24.4 26.8 27.6 26.3
1994	Dec 8	110.9	86.4	24.4	8.6	11.6	4.5	109.5	8.5	-2.2	-2.6	84.9	24.6
1995	Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	115.8 112.9 109.7	90.1 87.8 85.4	25.8 25.1 24.3	9.0 8.7 8.5	12.1 11.8 11.5	4.7 4.6 4.4	108.1 107.7 107.3	8.4 8.3 8.3	-1.4 -0.5 -0.4	-2.0 -1.3 -0.7	84.0 83.7 83.3	24.1 24.0 24.0
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	108.1 104.6 102.5	83.7 81.5 80.0	24.4 23.1 22.4	8.4 8.1 7.9	11.3 11.0 10.8	4.5 4.2 4.1	106.9 106.8 107.3	8.3 8.3 8.3	-0.4 -0.1 0.5	-0.4 -0.3 0.0	82.6 82.5 83.0	24.3 24.3 24.3
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	108.8 109.8 108.0	83.2 83.1 82.5	25.6 26.6 25.4	8.4 8.5 8.4	11.2 11.2 11.1	4.7 4.9 4.6	108.2 107.2 106.3	8.4 8.3 8.2	0.9 -1.0 -0.9	0.4 0.1 -0.3	83.8 83.0 82.6	24.4 24.2 23.7
	Oct 12 Nov 9 R Dec 14 P	103.8 103.5 106.1	80.2 80.3 82.8	23.6 23.2 23.2	8.0 8.0 8.2	10.8 10.8 11.1	4.3 4.2 4.2	106.5 105.2 105.2	8.2 8.1 8.1	0.2 -1.3 0.0	-0.6 -0.7 -0.4	82.6 81.5 81.6	23.9 23.7 23.6
SCOT	LAND		105.5	547	0.0	11.7	5.0	219.3	8.8			165.0	54.3
1991 1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages)	220.2 241.0 246.4 231.5	165.5 183.8 189.5 178.6	54.7 57.3 56.9 52.8	9.5 9.9 9.3	12.8 13.7 12.9	5.2 5.1 4.7	238.8 243.3 228.4	9.4 9.7 9.2			182.5 187.7 176.9	56.3 55.7 51.5
1994	Dec 8	212.6	165.3	47.4	8.5	11.9	4.3	212.3	8.5	-4.5	-4.2	164.1 162.4	48.2
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	-2.1 -2.5	-2.9 -2.3	160.9 159.1	47.1 46.4 45.7
	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	8.0 7.9	-2.2 -2.3	-2.6 -2.5	154.9 152.9	45.4 45.1 46.0
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	209.4 209.0 195.3	156.4 155.4 149.3	53.1 53.6 46.0	8.4 8.4 7.8	11.3 11.2 10.8	4.8 4.8 4.1	198.8 197.8 196.0	8.0 7.9 7.9	-1.0 -1.8	-0.8 -0.7	151.6 150.5	46.2 45.5 45.2
	Oct 12 Nov 9 R Dec 14 P	190.2 191.1 195.6	146.7 147.5 151.8	43.5 43.6 43.8	7.6 7.7 7.8	10.6 10.7 11.0	3.9 3.9 3.9	195.7 195.1 195.9	7.8 7.8 7.9	-0.6 0.8	-0.9 0.0	150.1 151.1	45.0 44.8
NORT	HERN IREL	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.4	17.4	7.7	99.1	13.2			76.1	23.0
1991 1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages	106.1 105.1 97.3	81.4 80.7 75.3	24.8 24.5 21.9	14.0 14.1 13.0	18.2 18.6 17.3	7.9 7.8 7.0	104.7 103.7 97.1	13.8 13.8 12.9			80.7 80.0 75.2	24.0 23.6 21.8
1994	Dec 8	90.1	70.9	19.2	11.9	16.1	6.1	92.2	12.2	-1.5	-1.1	71.7	20.5
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	-1.0 -0.9	70.7 69.9	19.9 19.7
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	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	68.7 68.3	19.7 19.4 19.3
	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	91.9 92.0 90.0	69.3 69.0 68.7	22.6 23.0 21.3	12.2 12.2 11.9	15.7 15.6 15.6	7.2 7.3 6.8	88.0 87.2 86.5	11.7 11.6 11.5	0.4 -0.8 -0.7	-0.2 -0.3 -0.4	68.2 67.7 67.4	19.0 19.5 19.1
	Oct 12 Nov 9 R Dec 14 P	85.5 84.2 84.1	66.6 66.1 66.5	18.9 18.1 17.6	11.3 11.2 11.1	15.1 15.0 15.1	6.0 5.8 5.6	86.5 86.4 86.4	11.5 11.4 11.4	0.0 -0.1 0.0	-0.5 -0.3 0.0	67.4 67.4	19.0 19.0 19.0

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent p employees w and unem- ployed	er cent vorkforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS *						Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston	5,199 658 34,967 748	1,470 249 12,199 374	6,669 907 47,166 1,122	13.3 7.5 7.3 17.8	10.4 6.2 6.2 12.1
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	2,113 4,139 1,111 837 2,178	569 1,078 347 326 596	2,682 5,217 1,458 1,163 2,774	5.9 8.6 11.9 3.7 8.3	4.9 7.7 9.4 3.2 6.8	Hereford and Leominster Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	2,681 10,744 786 3,022 955 739	1,012 3,723 323 1,088 373 336	3,693 14,467 1,109 4,110 1,328 1,075	6.7 7.5 7.1 7.5 8.9	5.7 5.5 6.1 5.3 6.6
Aylesbury and Wycombe	6,602	2,153	8,755	5.2	4.3	Huddersfield	5,986	1,959	7,945	9.1	7.9
Banbury	1,391	537	1,928	7.0	5.8	Hull	16,815	4,457	21,272	11.0	9.9
Barnsley	6,681	1,594	8,275	12.0	10.5	Huntingdon and St Neots	2,114	874	2,988	5.9	5.0
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	2,062	676	2,738	9.6	7.5	Ipswich	5,191	1,671	6,862	6.5	5.7
Barrow-in-Furness	3,286	726	4,012	10.4	8.9	Isle of Wight	4,599	1,734	6,333	14.0	11.2
Basingstoke and Alton	2,582	941	3,523	4.3	3.8	Keighley	1,951	694	2,645	9.3	7.9
Bath	3,748	1,392	5,140	7.4	6.3	Kendal	842	297	1,139	4.9	3.8
Beccles and Halesworth	1,042	427	1,469	9.1	7.0	Keswick	160	76	236	7.0	4.6
Bedford	3,896	1,299	5,195	7.3	6.4	Kettering & Market Harborouy	gh 1,922	666	2,588	6.5	5.5
Berwick-on-Tweed	556	184	740	7.3	6.0	Kidderminster	2,287	792	3,079	8.0	6.7
Bicester	669	262	931	5.5	4.3	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	2,544	797	3,341	8.1	6.6
Bideford	1,051	350	1,401	13.6	10.5	Lancaster & Morecambe	3,864	1,136	5,000	10.6	8.9
Birmingham	56,585	17,706	74,291	10.4	9.3	Launceston	528	205	733	10.1	6.6
Bishop Auckland	3,498	833	4,331	10.8	9.3	Leeds	21,356	6,129	27,485	8.1	7.3
Blackburn	3,834	867	4,701	7.4	6.5	Leek	441	155	596	5.2	4.2
Blackpool	7,964	2,123	10,087	8.6	7.1	Leicester	14,436	4,621	19,057	7.5	6.6
Blandford	335	135	470	5.1	3.9	Lincoln	4,987	1,580	6,567	9.6	8.3
Bodmin and Liskeard	2,264	883	3,147	13.4	9.7	Liverpool	44,576	12,264	56,840	13.7	12.3
Bolton and Bury	10,632	2,719	13,351	7.8	6.8	London	260,643	90,827	351,470	11.1	9.6
Boston	1,570	433	2,003	8.8	7.1	Loudbborough & Coalville	2,924	1,051	3,975	6.1	5.4
Bournemouth	7,614	2,231	9,845	9.5	7.7	Louth & Mablethorpe	1,352	402	1,754	13.0	10.0
Bradford	15,841	4,138	19,979	9.3	8.3	Lowestoft	3,155	978	4,133	12.9	11.1
Bridgwater	2,205	700	2,905	9.8	7.8	Ludlow	742	271	1,013	9.0	6.2
Bridlington and Driffield	2,097	685	2,782	13.7	11.1	Macclesfield	1,815	578	2,393	4.1	3.5
Bridport	561	235	796	8.9	6.4	Malton	265	113	378	4.5	3.7
Brighton	14,884	5,130	20,014	12.7	10.4	Malvern & Ledbury	1,248	480	1,728	7.8	6.0
Bristol	20,479	6,529	27,008	8.0	7.0	Manchester	48,637	13,582	62,219	8.9	7.9
Bude	687	313	1,000	14.9	10.1	Mansfield	5,372	1,424	6,796	12.5	10.9
Burnley	1,760	399	2,159	5.7	5.0	Matlock	650	254	904	5.3	4.3
Burnley	3,556	1,045	4,601	7.8	6.8	Medway & Maidstone	15,858	4,945	20,803	9.9	8.4
Bury St Edmunds	1,176	487	1,663	4.9	4.2	Melton Mowbray	805	277	1,082	4.8	4.0
Buxton	1,013	329	1,342	6.3	4.9	Middlesbrough	14,656	3,169	17,825	14.4	13.0
Calderdale	4,971	1,546	6,517	8.0	7.0	Milton Keynes	4,487	1,440	5,927	6.0	5.3
Cambridge	4,881	1,737	6,618	4.7	4.0	Minehead	938	423	1,361	16.0	11.6
Canterbury	3,488	963	4,451	9.2	7.7	Morpeth & Ashington	5,121	1,247	6,368	13.9	12.1
Carlisle	2,797	891	3,688	7.0	5.9	Newark	1,599	551	2,150	9.0	7.5
Castleford and Pontefract	3,718	930	4,648	9.1	8.2	Newbury	1,262	473	1,735	4.2	3.6
Chard	419	165	584	6.3	5.0	Newcastle upon Tyne	32,335	7,979	40,314	11.2	10.0
Cheimsford and Braintree	5,404	1,980	7,384	7.2	5.9	Newmarket	1,270	482	1,752	6.4	5.3
Cheltenham	3,443	1,121	4,564	6.2	5.3	Newquay	1,380	667	2,047	18.2	14.1
Chesterfield	5,930	1,537	7,467	10.5	9.2	Newton Abbot	1,785	603	2,388	9.1	7.2
Chichester	2,957	959	3,916	6.7	5.3	Northallerton	567	230	797	4.2	3.6
Chippenham	1,528	609	2,137	6.8	5.5	Northampton	5,372	1,790	7,162	6.4	5.6
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,637	658	2,295	9.3	7.3	Northwich	2,436	853	3,289	6.5	5.6
Cirencester	461	170	631	4.7	3.8	Norwich	8,027	2,588	10,615	7.0	6.1
Clacton	2,664	701	3,365	16.9	12.9	Nottingham	26,117	7,463	33,580	10.3	9.1
Clitheroe	236	82	318	3.1	2.6	Okehampton	347	130	477	9.5	6.4
Colchester	4,528	1,435	5,963	7.6	6.3	Oldham	5,508	1,589	7,097	9.8	8.4
Corby	1,644	488	2,132	6.9	6.3	Oswestry	864	325	1,189	9.0	7.0
Coventry and Hinckley	14,114	4,476	18,590	8.3	7.3	Oxford	6,825	2,361	9,186	5.1	4.4
Crawley Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	6,364 2,505 1,463 3,660 707	2,062 844 507 906 241	8,426 3,349 1,970 4,566 948	4.4 7.2 9.8 8.9 12.2	3.8 6.3 7.6 7.7 7.8	Pendle Penzance & St.Ives Peterborough Pickering & Helmsley	1,592 489 2,056 5,930 309	442 239 801 1,905 119	2,034 728 2,857 7,835 428	6.6 4.8 15.9 7.6 5.5	5.5 3.5 11.6 6.8 4.1
Derby	10,187	2,907	13,094	8.4	7.5	Plymouth	11,908	3,874	15,782	11.7	10.1
Devizes	623	232	855	6.6	5.4	Poole	3,628	1,136	4,764	7.3	6.0
Diss	685	329	1,014	7.0	5.3	Portsmouth	11,385	3,141	14,526	9.6	8.3
Doncaster	10,303	2,560	12,863	13.3	11.6	Preston	7,658	2,102	9,760	6.6	5.7
Dorchester and Weymouth	2,564	868	3,432	8.5	7.1	Reading	6,270	1,886	8,156	5.4	4.7
Dover and Deal	3,368	905	4,273	9.6	8.2	Redruth & Camborne	2,569	739	3,308	16.0	12.7
Dudley and Sandwell	19,376	6,173	25,549	10.0	8.9	Retford	1,435	476	1,911	10.1	8.4
Durham	4,113	1,099	5,212	8.5	7.6	Richmondshire	633	381	1,014	7.3	5.8
Eastbourne	3,426	1,076	4,502	8.0	6.4	Ripon	471	212	683	7.2	5.4
Evesham	1,144	479	1,623	5.7	4.2	Rochdale	4,409	1,225	5,634	10.0	8.6
Exeter	5,004	1,622	6,626	7.0	5.9	Rotherham & Mexborough	10,930	2,560	13,490	14.1	12.6
Fakenham	819	256	1,075	9.7	7.2	Rugby & Daventry	2,028	840	2,868	5.3	4.6
Falmouth	1,248	448	1,696	15.2	11.7	Salisbury	1,896	648	2,544	5.7	4.7
Folkestone	3,426	807	4,233	12.9	10.6	Scarborough & Filey	2,521	868	3,389	10.1	8.4
Gainsborough	1,044	335	1,379	10.7	8.9	Scunthorpe	4,255	1,210	5,465	9.2	8.1
Gloucester	3,865	1,123	4,988	7.3	6.5	Settle	223	98	321	5.0	3.6
Goole and Selby	2,324	762	3,086	9.9	8.7	Shaftesbury	731	260	991	6.7	4.7
Gosport and Fareham	3,151	1,102	4,253	7.8	6.8	Sheffield	22,061	6,444	28,505	10.9	9.8
Grantham	1,136	464	1,600	6.9	5.8	Shrewsbury	2,029	689	2,718	5.9	4.9
Great Yarmouth	4,638	1,454	6,092	14.0	11.7	Sittingbourne & Sheerness	3,897	1,201	5,098	13.5	11.3
Grimsby	6,773	1,857	8,630	11.4	10.1	Skegness	1,555	609	2,164	17.8	14.0
Guildford and Aldershot	6,154	1,895	8,049	4.4	3.7	Skipton	361	122	483	4.3	3.4
Harrogate	1,684	652	2,336	5.5	4.7	Sleaford	610	250	860	7.1	5.7
Hartlepool	4,604	915	5,519	14.7	13.1	Slough	7,422	2,254	9,676	5.6	4.8
Harwich	823	227	1,050	17.0	13.9	South Molton	266	114	380	8.1	5.2

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 CLAIMANT UNE Area statistics

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

and the second	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent per cent employees workforce and unem- ployed						per cent p employees w and unem- ployed	er cent vorkforce
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding & Holbeach St.Austell	7,628 11,310 21,173 931 1,986	1,744 3,172 6,537 388 739	9,372 14,482 27,710 1,319 2,725	18.5 8.1 11.6 5.8 11.8	16.3 7.1 9.5 4.4 9.0	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,843 7,442 310 3,163	582 1,745 125 1,074	2,425 9,187 435 4,237	17.8 9.1 5.4 8.4	13.3 7.9 3.7 7.1
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	2,710 689 7,412 10,243 1,859	898 279 1,820 3,041 666	3,608 968 9,232 13,284 2,525	5.9 5.7 11.7 7.4 6.7	5.0 4.6 10.7 6.4 5.3	Scotland	5				
Sudbury	1,096	386	1,482	9.1	7.0	Aberdeen	6,134	1,920	8,054	4.1	3.8
Sunderland	16,631	3,888	20,519	13.0	11.6	Alloa	1,693	468	2,161	13.2	11.6
Swindon	4,348	1,454	5,802	5.3	4.7	Annan	464	163	627	7.1	5.9
Taunton	2,317	668	2,985	6.4	5.3	Arbroath	929	383	1,312	13.7	11.4
Telford & Bridgnorth	3,735	1,244	4,979	6.5	5.7	Ayr	2,950	1,037	3,987	8.2	7.2
Thanet	5,318	1,404	6,722	17.5	13.8	Badenoch	363	159	522	13.2	10.2
Thetford	1,236	490	1,726	7.7	6.5	Banff	422	159	581	6.0	4.7
Thirsk	237	118	355	5.3	4.4	Bathgate	3,457	1,022	4,479	8.8	8.1
Tiverton	579	212	791	7.0	5.4	Berwickshire	334	130	464	8.3	6.2
Torbay	4,983	1,496	6,479	13.9	10.6	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	689	258	947	8.5	6.7
Torrington	387	177	564	11.7	7.6	Brechin and Montrose	892	351	1,243	8.4	6.9
Tothes	608	243	851	10.7	7.6	Buckie	356	80	436	10.5	8.8
Trowbridge & Frome	2,432	934	3,366	6.9	5.8	Campbeltown	339	115	454	12.5	9.1
Truro	1,520	521	2,041	7.8	6.3	Crieff	274	97	371	9.1	7.2
Tunbridge Wells	3,833	1,187	5,020	5.4	4.3	Cumnock and Sanquhar	1,955	473	2,428	19.8	16.5
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	487	207	694	5.4	4.5	Dumbarton	2,599	769	3,368	10.6	9.5
Wakefield & Dewsbury	8,447	2,329	10,776	9.8	8.8	Dumfries	1,470	448	1,918	7.5	6.6
Walsall	11,503	3,453	14,956	10.8	9.5	Dundee	6,685	1,917	8,602	10.0	9.1
Wareham & Swanage	602	224	826	7.6	6.0	Dunfermline	3,952	1,216	5,168	10.3	9.2
Warminster	404	168	572	9.0	7.0	Dunoon and Bute	959	349	1,308	15.3	11.3
Warrington	3,960	1,263	5,223	6.4	5.9	Edinburgh	15,690	4,474	20,164	6.6	6.0
Warwick	2,988	1,128	4,116	5.1	4.3	Elgin	979	397	1,376	8.0	7.1
Watford & Luton	16,561	5,036	21,597	6.9	5.9	Falkirk	4,202	1,215	5,417	9.0	8.1
Wellingborough & Rushden	2,277	805	3,082	6.5	5.5	Forfar	509	233	742	8.3	6.8
Wells	1,570	583	2,153	8.7	6.9	Forres	385	130	515	16.7	13.4
Weston-super-Mare	3,131	1,066	4,197	10.3	8.3	Fraserburgh	348	97	445	6.6	5.3
Whitby	804	304	1,108	15.2	11.1	Galashiels	546	200	746	4.7	4.0
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	671	261	932	6.5	4.7	Girvan	397	148	545	14.9	11.8
Whitehaven	2,679	672	3,351	10.9	9.6	Glasgow	44,269	11,386	55,655	9.5	8.7
Widnes & Buncom	4,788	1,267	6,055	10.5	9.7	Greenock	2,512	529	3,041	8.1	7.2
Wigan & St.Helens	13,105	3,639	16,744	10.7	9.3	Haddington	650	194	844	6.8	5.8
Winchester & Eastleigh	2,072	671	2,743	3.5	3.0	Hawick	418	131	549	6.8	5.9
Windermere	274	95	369	4.5	3.3	Huntly	219	78	297	8.6	6.6
Wirral & Chester	17,024	4,853	21,877	11.1	9.9	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,684	444	2,128	13.7	12.2
Wisbech	1,327	427	1,754	10.5	8.2	Inverness	2,980	810	3,790	9.0	7.8
Wolverhampton	10,833	3,406	14,239	11.2	9.9	Irvine	4,672	1,351	6,023	11.8	10.5
Woodbridge & Leiston	1,107	358	1,465	5.8	4.8	Islay/Mid Argyll	341	144	485	10.7	8.8
Worcester	3,005	1,060	4,065	6.5	5.7	Keith	328	146	474	8.6	7.1
Workington	2,807	762	3,569	13.2	10.8	Kelso and Jedburgh	223	74	297	5.4	4.4
Workson	2,086	545	2,631	10.9	9.8	Kilmarnock	2,617	890	3,507	11.3	10.0
Worthing Yeovil York	3,972 1,901 4,965	1,184 703 1,621	5,156 2,604 6,586	7.0 6.2 6.7	5.7 5.0 5.9	Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Newton Stewart	5,438 12,740 578 284 356	1,665 2,905 351 107 142	7,103 15,645 929 391 498	12.2 11.2 11.5 10.9 18.7	10.8 9.9 9.5 8.1 12.4
Welse						North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	1,095 502 348 264 1,693	424 275 150 111 502	1,519 777 498 375 2,195	8.5 9.3 6.8 8.3 7.0	7.2 7.2 4.5 6.8 6.1
Aberdare	1,875	419	2,294	14.3	12.0	Peterhead	856	273	1,129	8.4	7.1
Aberystwyth	675	280	955	8.6	6.6	Shetland Islands	291	92	383	3.6	3.0
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,903	800	3,703	12.6	10.5	Skye and Wester Ross	592	347	939	13.7	10.8
Blaenau,Gwent & Abergaven	3,006	769	3,775	11.2	9.4	Stewartry	553	216	769	11.0	8.1
Brecon	404	169	573	7.1	5.0	Stirling	2,004	582	2,586	7.3	6.4
Bridgend	3,889	1,038	4,927	9.0	7.7	Stranraer	646	208	854	11.6	9.5
Cardiff	15,081	3,948	19,029	9.1	8.1	Sutherland	553	278	831	19.5	15.0
Cardigan	739	262	1,001	13.6	8.3	Thurso	521	156	677	9.8	8.4
Carmarthen	917	299	1,216	6.5	4.9	Western Isles	1,155	302	1,457	12.9	10.5
Conwy & Colwyn	2,832	898	3,730	11.3	8.8	Wick	468	100	568	12.9	10.1
Denbigh Dolgellau & Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holvhead	652 407 351 1,888 1,953	257 161 109 525 584	909 568 460 2,413 2,537	9.3 12.0 12.2 13.1 15.2	6.3 8.8 7.7 10.3 12.0	Northern Ireland					
Lampeter & Aberaeron	497	200	697	11.2	7.3	Ballymena	1,685	586	2,271	8.9	7.4
Llandeilo	232	104	336	9.2	5.5	Belfast	31,863	9,246	41,109	11.4	10.0
Llandrindod Wells	499	256	755	8.1	5.5	Coleraine	3,996	1,086	5,082	15.0	12.7
Llanelli	2,632	816	3,448	11.5	9.6	Cookstown	1,349	336	1,685	18.4	14.9
Machynlleth	342	167	509	12.3	8.4	Craigavon	5,185	1,438	6,623	10.9	9.2
Merthyr & Rhymney	5,117	1,152	6,269	13.5	11.6	Dungannon	2,048	564	2,612	15.7	13.0
Monmouth	284	100	384	9.1	6.2	Enniskillen	2,460	551	3,011	15.3	12.2
Neath & Port Talbot	3,011	675	3,686	9.2	8.2	Londonderry	7,652	1,539	9,191	18.1	15.7
Newport	5,841	1,780	7,621	9.0	8.0	Magherafelt	1,504	368	1,872	14.5	12.1
Newtown	281	108	389	3.9	2.9	Newry	4,648	1,031	5,679	19.8	16.4
Pontypool & Cwmbran Pontypridd & Rhondda Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog Pwilheli Shotton Flint & Rhyl	2,560 4,813 672 718 5,010	668 1,081 277 287 1,530	3,228 5,894 949 1,005 6,540	8.2 9.4 14.1 16.9 8.0	7.2 8.2 10.9 11.8 6.8	Omagh Strabane	2,064 2,076	497 355	2,561 2,431	14.9 21.5	12.0 17.7

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Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p S25) issues. Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Central Statistical Office NOMIS database. Unemployment rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1994 based denominators. #

	Male	remale	AII	Hate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
SOUTH EAST						Three Rivers Watford	1,309	376	1,685	- Contraction	-
Jedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	13,122 5,927 1,766 3,421	4,159 1,673 717 1,112	17,281 7,600 2,483 4,533	8.0	6.9	Welwyn Hatfield Isle of Wight Medina	1,458 4,599 2,506	494 1,734 930	1,952 6,333 3,436	14.0	11.2
erkshire	13.997	4.280	18.277	5.3	47	South Wight	2,093	804	2,897		
Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	1,620 1,764 3,833 3,250 1,969 1,561	465 661 1,071 947 641 495	2,085 2,425 4,904 4,197 2,610 2,056			Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham	43,399 2,274 3,488 2,144 3,368 2,925 3,196	613 963 646 905 955 962	2,887 4,451 2,790 4,273 3,880 4,158	9.9	8.2
uckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	11,239 2,460 1,159 3,996 824 2,800	3,619 808 374 1,249 286 902	14,858 3,268 1,533 5,245 1,110 3,702	5.5	4.7	Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medw Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling	2,849 ay 5,038 1,996 3,426 3,897 5,318 1,824	896 1,546 650 807 1,201 1,404 614	3,745 6,584 2,646 4,233 5,098 6,722 2,438		
ast Sussex Brighton	22,886 8.024	7,478	30,364 10,846	12.0	9.8	Tunbridge Wells	1,856	542 3 274	2,398	E 2	12
Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	2,228 3,463 3,604 1,997 1,855 1,715	640 914 1,314 589 587 612	2,868 4,377 4,918 2,586 2,442 2,227			Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	1,915 3,163 2,026 1,149 1,080	714 1,032 686 420 422	2,629 4,195 2,712 1,569 1,502	5.5	4.0
Issex	40,036	12,810	52,846	10.0	8.2	Surrey Elmbridge	14,302 1,702	4,547 617	18,849 2,319	•	•
Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford	4,935 2,708 1,204 2,269 2,787 3,388 2,713 2,161 1,198 1,641	1,614 996 357 710 1,044 1,072 967 741 366 564	6,549 3,704 1,561 2,979 3,831 4,460 3,680 2,902 1,564 2,205			Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	1,000 1,663 1,020 1,847 1,091 1,533 936 1,110 1,315 1,085	318 480 307 550 384 484 293 347 433 334	1,318 2,143 1,327 2,397 1,475 2,017 1,229 1,457 1,748 1,419		
Southend-on-Sea Tendring	6,298 3,964	1,881 1,071	8,179 5,035			West Sussex	12,118	3,869	15,987	5.8	4.8
Uttlesford	854	319	1,173			Adur Arun Chichester	1,102 2,668 1,574	340 811 553	1,442 3,479 2,127		
areater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent	282,054 5,448 7,944 5,726 13,424	98,546 1,568 2,980 1,961 4,690	380,600 7,016 10,924 7,687 18,114	10.8	9.4	Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Worthing	1,611 1,503 1,696 1,964	522 485 618 540	2,133 1,988 2,314 2,504		
Bromley Camden	7,039 8,993	2,336 3,805	9,375 12,798			EAST ANGLIA	10.070				
City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney	6,454 11,081 10,098 9,203 9,707 14,624	2,666 3,769 3,531 3,054 3,244 5,039	9,120 14,850 13,629 12,257 12,951 19,663			Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	2,386 875 1,929 2,250 4,555 1,384	4,637 815 337 684 928 1,344 529	3,201 1,212 2,613 3,178 5,899 1,913	6.2	5.2
Harrimersmith and Fulnan Harrow Harvow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames	n 7,518 13,682 4,687 5,333 5,238 6,338 10,721 5,252 3,047	3,045 4,851 1,749 1,583 1,753 2,271 4,255 2,563 1,083	10,563 18,533 6,436 6,916 6,991 8,609 14,976 7,815 4,130			Norfolk Breckland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	19,936 2,198 1,715 4,269 2,019 4,960 1,828 2,947	6,572 820 628 1,330 693 1,417 767 917	26,508 3,018 2,343 5,599 2,712 6,377 2,595 3,864	8.6	7.2
Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets	16,580 13,420 5,325 13,454 7,120 3,296 14,390 4,001 11,512	6,149 4,331 1,845 3,948 2,431 1,270 4,947 1,243 3,054	22,729 17,751 7,170 17,402 9,551 4,566 19,337 5,244 14,566			Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	14,214 1,503 848 3,283 1,125 1,644 2,011 3,800	4,880 530 323 929 479 666 719 1,234	19,094 2,033 1,171 4,212 1,604 2,310 2,730 5,034	7.2	6.1
Wandsworth	10,384	3,324 4,172	13,708 15,078			SOUTH WEST					
lampshire Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart	34,170 2,271 1,499 1,671 1,680 1,678 788	10,200 836 496 530 573 604 291	44,370 3,107 1,995 2,201 2,253 2,282 1,079	6.9	5.9	Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	27,221 2,671 14,929 1,836 2,470 1,377 3,938	8,917 961 4,527 643 941 514	36,138 3,632 19,456 2,479 3,411 1,891 5,260	8.1	7.1
Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	3,390 2,776 6,963 1,139 7,772 1,188 1,355	887 910 1,915 341 1,994 399 424	4,277 3,686 8,878 1,480 9,766 1,587 1,779			Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall	15,777 2,157 2,619 24 3,076 2,154	5,932 789 895 20 1,056 876	21,709 2,946 3,514 44 4,132 3,030	13.6	9.9
lertfordshire Broxbourne	18,854 2,047	6,205 698	25,059 2,745	6.2	5.2	Restormel	2,505 3,242	937 1,359	3,442 4,601		
Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage	2,444 1,866 1,599 2,286 1,751 2,273	741 697 568 744 581 750	3,185 2,563 2,167 3,030 2,332 3,023			Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth	29,901 1,998 2,912 1,121 2,376 9,777	9,902 778 887 389 829 3,125	39,803 2,776 3,799 1,510 3,205 12,902	10.0	8.0

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 training programmes) and as a percentage of the estimated tota or enclose of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

t in counties and local authority districts as at December 14 1995

Unemployment mod	Aalo	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
	nare	Temate		Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams Teignbridge Torbay	1,764 2,569 4,827 1,573	675 852 1,444 562	2,439 3,421 6,271 2,135			North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	1,598 724 323	518 269 122	2,116 993 445	91	76
Vest Devon Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset	15,508 5,835 814 1,044 574 3 105	361 4,943 1,647 230 435 220 930	1,345 20,451 7,482 1,044 1,479 794 4,035	8.4	6.8	Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	14,934 1,480 3,618 3,733 1,489 966 1,874 1,774	406 1,306 1,041 620 403 751 670	1,886 4,924 4,774 2,109 1,369 2,625 2,444	5.1	1.0
Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	793 1,393 1,950	295 538 648	1,088 1,931 2,598		E 9	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamotonshire	11,877 1,538 724 1,015	4,109 459 343 360	15,986 1,997 1,067 1,375	6.4	5.4
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester	11,134 2,441 881 1,477 3,046 1,932	3,678 740 363 583 855 673	14,812 3,181 1,244 2,060 3,901 2,605	6.8	3.0	Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	1,641 4,689 870 1,400	558 1,539 355 495	2,199 6,228 1,225 1,895	10.4	91
Stroug Tewkesbury Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	1,357 10,318 2,273 2,396 2,391 2,230 1,028	464 3,623 888 773 884 640 438	1,821 13,941 3,161 3,169 3,275 2,870 1,466	8.0	6.5	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe	35,036 3,616 3,269 2,444 2,710 3,422 2,861 14,545 2,169	9,856 922 983 821 894 938 862 3,676 760	4,538 4,252 3,265 3,604 4,360 3,723 18,221 2,929	10.4	
Wiltshire	10,276 1.061	3,686 413	13,962 1,474	5.8	4.8	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSI	DE				
North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	1,922 1,815 3,455 2,023	799 618 1,077 779	2,721 2,433 4,532 2,802			Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Cleantord	31,228 2,078 1,787 2,205 2,397 1,588	8,635 749 591 728 804 502	39,863 2,827 2,378 2,933 3,201 2,090	10.8	9.6
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford	14,177 1,769 1,413	5,306 703 553 287	19,483 2,472 1,966 1.094	7.5	6.2	Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	4,193 1,396 13,243 2,341	1,004 440 3,221 596	5,197 1,836 16,464 2,937		
Leominster Malvem Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	1,591 1,871 910 2,102 1,556 2,158	640 698 352 687 648 738	2,231 2,569 1,262 2,789 2,204 2,896			North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale	14,559 639 1,287 2,265 642 1,272	5,335 231 539 911 387 506	19,894 870 1,826 3,176 1,029 1,778 4,456	7.0	5.8
Shropshire Bridgnorth	7,881 804	2,718 311	10,599 1,115	6.7	5.5	Scarborougn Selby York	1,783 3,371	628 977	2,411 4,348		
North Shropshire Oswestry Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	798 756 1,800 714 3,009	322 276 569 267 973	1,120 1,032 2,369 981 3,982			South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham	48,888 7,445 11,562 9,577	12,752 1,749 2,776 2,379 5 848	61,640 9,194 14,338 11,956 26 152	12.1	10.7
Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands	22,706 2,283 2,459 1,572 2,412 2,142 2,104 1,373	7,368 730 765 646 743 825 679 558	30,074 3,013 3,224 2,218 3,155 2,967 2,783 1,931	7.8	6.7	Snemeid West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	61,808 15,502 4,971 10,416 21,791 9,128	17,562 4,152 1,546 3,133 6,242 2,489	79,370 19,654 6,517 13,549 28,033 11,617	8.8	7.8
Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	6,530 1,831	1,757 665	8,287 2,496			NORTH WEST	01 040	6 470	27 713	7.0	6.2
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	8,952 1,138 2,651 1,571 1,472 2,120	3,338 418 898 627 642 753	12,290 1,556 3,549 2,198 2,114 2,873	6.3	5.4	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Ne Halton Macclesfield	21,243 2,713 1,190 2,252 ston 2,192 4,504 2,135 2,297	797 459 741 595 1,159 689 767	3,510 1,649 2,993 2,787 5,663 2,824 3,064		
West Midlands Birmingham	96,588 44,302	29,337 13,025	125,925 57,327 12,939	10.5	9.4	Warrington	3,960	1,263	5,223	8.0	7.8
Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	9,930 8,095 11,376 4,628 8,839 9,418	2,700 3,499 1,702 2,520 2,882	10,795 14,875 6,330 11,359 12,300			Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Rochdale	75,149 6,559 3,324 22,032 6,052 5,839	20,603 1,560 1,072 6,027 1,750 1,605	8,119 4,396 28,059 7,802 7,444 8,883	0.5	
EAST MIDLANDS						Salford Stockport	5,801 5,663	1,572	7,373 7,387		
Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield	26,341 2,550 2,447 3,522	7,676 838 601 898	34,017 3,388 3,048 4,420	8.9	7.8	Trafford Wigan	5,015 7,715 32,062	1,527 2,032 8,648	6,542 9,747 40,710	7.5	6.4
Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	8,404 969 2,766 1,748 2,583 1,352	2,306 394 863 568 784 424	10,710 1,363 3,629 2,316 3,367 1,776			Lancasmie Blackborn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn	3,648 5,519 1,733 1,755 828 1,313	795 1,431 388 522 281 351	4,443 6,950 2,121 2,277 1,109 1,664 5,041		
Leicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Motor	19,867 1,173 2,599 809 1,117 10,915 609	6,556 413 963 303 451 3,294 223	26,423 1,586 3,562 1,112 1,568 14,209 832	6.7	5.9	Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire	3,889 1,592 4,057 495 998 1,643 2,797	442 976 168 294 3 501 7 856	2,034 5,033 663 1,292 2,144 3,653		

	Male	remate	All	nate +			wale	remale	All	Hate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
Wyre	1,795	491	2,286			SCOTLAND					-
Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral	59,623 7,374 24,730 9,677 5,665 12,177	16,601 1,907 6,653 2,873 1,677 3,491	76,224 9,281 31,383 12,550 7,342 15,668	13.8	12.5	Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	1,785 334 546 641 264	646 130 200 205 111	2,431 464 746 846 375	6.1	5.0
NORTH	12,177	0,401	13,000			Central Region Clackmannan	7,624 1,525	2,169 423	9,793 1,948	9.1	8.0
Cleveland	26,064	5,725	31,789	13.6	12.5	Falkirk Stirling	4,031 2,068	1,143 603	5,174 2,671		
Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	4,310 6,434 7,908 7,412	1,429 1,630 1,820	5,156 7,863 9,538 9,232			Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry	4,058 748 1,755 553	1,386 270 550 216	5,444 1,018 2,305 769	9.6	7.8
Cumbria Allerdale	13,434 3,075	3,802 884	17,236 3,959	8.6	7.1	Wigtown	1,002	350	1,352		
Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	2,839 2,550 2,805 598 1,567	600 801 708 281 528	3,439 3,351 3,513 879 2,095			Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	10,655 3,934 5,367 1,354	3,346 1,178 1,638 530	5,112 7,005 1,884	11.0	9.9
Durham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham Easington	17,722 1,530 3,326 2,770 2,185 2,896	4,299 384 794 616 644 619	22,021 1,914 4,120 3,386 2,829 3,515	10.3	9.0	Grampian Region Banff and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	10,195 1,626 4,831 967 723 2,048	3,362 529 1,414 375 291 753	13,557 2,155 6,245 1,342 1,014 2,801	5.2	4.4
Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,307 488 2,220	596 170 476	2,903 658 2,696			Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspe Caithness Inverness	7,739 954 2,246	2,645 159 240 592	10,384 522 1,194 2,838	11.2	9.6
Northumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale	9,156 917 615 2,769 1,181 1.089	2,626 284 224 714 358 413	11,782 1,201 839 3,483 1,539 1,502	11.5	9.6	Lochaber Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	578 439 2,154 417 588	351 128 660 221 294	929 567 2,814 638 882		
Wansbeck Tyne and Wear Gateshead	2,585 48,770 7,699	633 11,658 1,702	3,218 60,428 9,401	12.3	11.1	Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian Word Lothian	19,968 12,546 1,921 1,873	5,762 3,649 497 522	25,730 16,195 2,418 2,395 4,722	6.9	6.3
North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	7,623 7,628 12,466	2,016 1,744 2,908	9,639 9,372 15,374			Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milingavie	76,503 2,018 577	20,248 793 199 7 152	96,751 2,811 776	10.0	9.0
Cluved	10.010	3 195	13 205	85	7.0	Clydebank	1,953	420 415	2,373		
Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	1,577 1,532 1,400 886 1,862 2,753	512 452 431 366 523 911	2,089 1,984 1,831 1,252 2,385 3,664	0.0	1.0	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valle Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride EastWood Hamilton	1,622 1,819 4,699 2,599 2,059 774 3 149	450 410 1,408 769 646 308 685	2,072 2,229 6,107 3,368 2,705 1,082 3,834		
Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	9,877 1,230 1,511 933 1,973 2,387 1,843	3,209 403 595 314 621 694 582	13,086 1,633 2,106 1,247 2,594 3,081 2,425	11.5	8.4	Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudour Kyle and Carrick Monklands Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	2,366 2,617 3,198 3,402 4,617 6,085 1,986	484 890 1,146 793 1,012 1,668 600	2,850 3,507 4,344 4,195 5,629 7,753 2,586		
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth	12,679 2,398 1,539 1,535	3,555 581 425 567	16,234 2,979 1,964 2,102	9.4	8.4	Tayside Region Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	11,501 2,438 6,290 2,773	3,663 997 1,751 915	15,164 3,435 8,041 3,688	9.2	8.2
Torfaen	2,467	621	3,088			Orkney Islands	348	150	498	6.8	4.5
Gwynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Angle	8,535 1,647 2,410 994 1,068 esey 2,416	2,778 564 647 402 435 730	11,313 2,211 3,057 1,396 1,503 3,146	13.2	10.0	Shetland Islands Western Isles	291 1,155	92 302	383 1,457	3.6 12.9	3.0 10.5
Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	15,913 2,095 2,098 3,378 2,355 3,584 2,403	3,676 459 493 836 486 793 609	19,589 2,554 2,591 4,214 2,841 4,377 3,012	11.0	9.7	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Bahtat	66,530 1,402 1,723 2,010 1,685 924 791	17,597 449 559 525 586 218 293 3 932	84,127 1,851 2,282 2,535 2,271 1,142 1,084 19,954	13.0	11.1
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	1,966 854 698 414	821 325 295 201	2,787 1,179 993 615	6.6	4.3	Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown	1,026 1,478 2,232 1,349	374 547 676 336	1,400 2,025 2,908 1,685		
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	13,768 10,362 3,406	3,678 2,685 993	17,446 13,047 4,399	8.8	7.9	Derry Down Dungannon Earmonagh	2,384 5,979 2,162 2,048	1,195 707 564	7,174 2,869 2,612		
West Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	10,091 1,429 1,746 1,265 5,651	2,333 352 395 280 1,306	12,424 1,781 2,141 1,545 6,957	9.1	8.2	Permahagn Lame Limavady Lisbum Magherafeit Moyle Newry and Mourne Newrownabbey North Down Omagh	2,460 1,082 1,673 3,080 1,504 840 4,648 2,083 1,805 2,064 2,070	551 368 344 906 368 192 1,031 663 741 497	3,011 1,450 2,017 3,986 1,872 1,032 5,679 2,746 2,546 2,546		

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 14 1995

	Male	Female	All		raie r	-emaie A	
SOUTH EAST				Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames	3,146 1,685	1,493 599	4,639 2,284
Bedfordshire	0.045	1.010	4 957	Lewisham East	3,503	1,100	4,603 5,565
Luton South Mid Bedfordshire	3,845 2,019	768	2,787	Lewisham Deptford	5,692	1,891	7,583
North Bedfordshire	2,729	885 823	3,614 3,431	Leyton Mitcham and Morden	4,735 3,402	1,104	4,506
South West Bedfordshire	1,921	671	2,592	Newham North East	4,491	1,291	5,782 5,801
Berkshire				Newham South	4,501	1,318	5,819
East Berkshire	2,003	583 530	2,586	Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup	5,571 1,246	422	1,668
Reading East	2,361	658	3,019	Orpington	1,431	462	1,893 7,480
Reading West	2,084 3,250	947	4,197	Putney	2,557	1,037	3,594
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,586	523	2,109	Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,430 1,559	464 672	2,231
Wokingham	1,205	424	1,703	Romford	1,733	512	2,245
Buckinghamshire	1 875	613	2.488	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,339	1,745	7,084
Beaconsfield	1,156	381	1,537	Streatham	4,816	1,855 484	6,671 1.846
Buckingham Chesham and Amersham	929 1.150	340 367	1,517	Sutton and Cheam	1,706	528	2,234
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,737	574	2,311	Tooting Tottenham	4,246 8,215	2,499	10,714
Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe	2,259 2,133	669	2,802	Twickenham	1,737	598	2,335
Fact Succey				Upminster Uxbridge	1,778	607	2,385
Bexhill and Battle	1,591	498	2,089	Vauxhall Walthamstow	6,193 3.560	2,222	8,415 4,684
Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion	4,029 3.995	1,313	5,504	Wanstead and Woodford	1,814	693	2,507
Eastbourne	2,383	698	3,081	Westminster North Wimbledon	4,086	741	2,664
Hastings and Rye Hove	3,884 3,604	1,314	4,918	Woolwich	4,132	1,367	5,499
Lewes	2,059	620 454	2,679 1,795				
wealden	1,041	-04	11.03	Hampshire	1 554	500	2.054
Essex Basildon	3.492	1,080	4,572	Basingstoke	1,894	665	2,559
Billericay	2,163	780	2,943	East Hampshire Eastleigh	2,295	702	2,038
Braintree Brentwood and Ongar	1,510	440	1,950	Fareham	1,865	602 675	2,467
Castle Point	2,269	710	2,979 2,815	Gosport Havant	2,896	738	3,634
Epping Forest	2,040	762	2,858	New Forest	1,572	507 403	2,079
Harlow	2,472	863 928	3,335 4,415	Portsmouth North	2,909	792	3,701
North Colchester	2,402	724	3,126	Portsmouth South	4,548	1,272	5,820 2,267
Rochford Saffron Walden	2,082	734 552	2,816 2,048	Southampton Itchen	3,783	899	4,682
South Colchester and Maldon	2,661	857	3,518	Southampton Test Winchester	3,365 1,320	923 445	1,765
Southend East Southend West	3,651 2,647	831	3,478				
Thurrock	3,196	862	4,058	Hertfordshire Broxbourne	2,240	776	3,016
Greater London			0.054	Hertford and Stortford	1,501	571 609	2,072 2,347
Barking	2,816 4 103	835	5,624	North Hertfordshire	2,161	712	2,873
Beckenham	2,563	864	3,427	South West Hertfordshire	1,542	453 469	1,846
Bethnal Green and Stepney	5,758	1,505	2,214	Stevenage	2,623	854	3,477
Bow and Poplar	5,754	1,549	7,303	Watford Welwyn Hatfield	1,473	483	1,956
Brent East Brent North	2,784	1,113	3,897	West Hertfordshire	2,050	609	2,659
Brent South	5,198	1,675	6,873 3,831	Isle of Wight			
Carshalton and Wallington	2,295	715	3,010	Isle of Wight	4,599	1,734	6,333
Chelsea	2,106 2,089	1,070	2,786	Kent	0.074	610	2 887
Chipping Barnet	1,758	659	2,417	Ashford Canterbury	2,274 2,532	725	3,257
Chislehurst City of London	1,615	540	2,101	Dartford	2,537	774	3,311 3,920
and Westminster South	2,477	983 804	3,460 3,441	Dover Faversham	3,740	1,159	4,899
Croydon Central Croydon North East	3,429	1,219	4,648	Folkestone and Hythe	3,426	807 967	4,233 3,949
Croydon North West	3,480	1,167	4,647 2,114	Gravesham	3,196	962	4,158
Dagenham	2,632	733	3,365	Maidstone	2,217	692 905	2,909 3,770
Dulwich Faling North	3,466	1,307	4,773 4,202	Mid Kent	2,805	845	3,650
Ealing Acton	3,236	1,272	4,508	North Thanet Sevenoaks	3,770	522	2,125
Ealing Southall Edmonton	3,709	1,203	5,019	South Thanet	2,872	779	3,651 2,438
Eltham	2,570	801	3,371	Tonbridge and Mailing Tunbridge Wells	1,856	542	2,398
Enfield North Enfield Southaate	2,949 2,438	899	3,337	Outerdebire			
Erith and Crayford	2,858	947 1.216	3,805 4,778	Banbury	1,749	649	2,398
Finchley	1,975	804	2,779	Henley Oxford East	1,118 2,743	851	3,594
Fulham	3,219	1,402	4,621 4,081	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,321	483	1,804
Hackney North and Stoke Newingto	on 7,227	2,621	9,848	Wantage Witney	1,156	418	1,733
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,397	2,418 1.643	5,942	Withey	,		
Hampstead and Highgate	3,675	1,817	5,492	Surrey Chertsey and Walton	1,484	507	1,991
Harrow East	2,708	1,018	2,710	East Surrey	1,110	347	1,457
Hayes and Harlington	2,286	723	3,009	Epsom and Ewell Esher	1,023	362	1,385
Hendon North Hendon South	2,114 2,097	803	2,900	Guildford	1,361	418	1,779
Holborn and St Pancras	5,318	1,988	7,306	Mole Valley North West Surrey	1,391	465	1,856
Hornchurch Hornsey and Wood Green	5,467	2,352	7,819	Reigate	1,477	434 369	1,911
liford North	2,092	706	2,798 4,246	Spelthorne	1,533	484	2,017
Islington North	5,991	2,383	8,374	Woking	1,374	399	1,773
Jelington South and Einsburg	4 730	1.872	6,602				

Unemployment in Parlian	nentary cons	tituencies a	as at Decemb	er 14 1995	a start to tak	Endersidenten	
	Male				Male	Female	
West Sussex Arundei Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Shoreham	2,282 1,574 1,908 1,503 1,399 1,488	699 553 656 485 484 452	2,981 2,127 2,564 1,988 1,883 1,940	Leominster Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest	1,646 2,537 1,681 2,259 2,158	675 961 651 754 738	2,321 3,498 2,332 3,013 2,896
Worthing	1,964	540	2,504	Shropshire Ludlow	1 518	578	2 096
EAST ANGLIA				North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,792	688 569	2,480
Cambridgeshire Cambridge	2,181	742	2,923	The Wrekin	2,771	883	3,654
Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	1,784 2,341	721 835	2,505 3,176	Staffordshire Burton	2.459	765	3.224
Peterborough South East Cambridgeshire	4,141 1,228	1,184 507	5,325 1,735	Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire	2,265 1,645	788 561	3,053
South West Cambridgeshire	1,704	648	2,352	Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire	1,872 2,186	565 846	2,437
Norfolk Great Yarmouth	4,269	1,330	5,599	South Staffordshire Stafford	2,142 1,818	825 587	2,967 2,405
Mid Norfolk North Norfolk	1,901 2,019	663 693	2,564 2,712	Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,373 2,560	558 705	1,931 3,265
North West Nortolk Norwich North	2,346 2,235	702 686	3,048 2,921	Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South	2,370 2,016	585 583	2,955 2,599
Norwich South South Norfolk	3,325 1,828	959 767	4,284 2,595	Warwickshire			
South West Norfolk	2,013	772	2,785	North Warwickshire Nuneaton	1,880 2,030	678 691	2,558 2,721
Bury St Edmunds	1,870	750	2,620	Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon	1,694 1,472	683 642	2,377 2,114
Central Suffolk Ipswich	1,763 2,645	661 747	2,424 3,392	Warwick and Learnington	1,876	644	2,520
South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal	2,125 2,011	769 719	2,894 2,730	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills	1,839	636	2,475
Waveney	3,800	1,234	5,034	Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington	3,044 3,480	1,022 1,000	4,066 4,480
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,012 3,923	879 1,054	3,891 4,977
Bath Brittel Foot	2,671	961	3,632	Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield	5,358 4,002	1,526 1,127	6,884 5,129
Bristol East Bristol North West	3,342 3,057	1,023	4,365 3,947	Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath	4,050 5,139	1,162 1,297	5,212 6,436
Bristol South Bristol West	3,932 3,767	1,052	4,984 5,114	Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley	4,910 2,503	1,308 795	6,218 3,298
Northavon	1,970	784 761	2,731	Coventry North East	3,357 3,468	1,183 1,014	4,540 4,482
Weston-super-Mare	2,686	630 875	2,373 3,561	Coventry North West Coventry South East	1,952 2,687	638 710	2,590 3,397
Corpwell	1,605	594	2,199	Dudley East	1,823 3,353	647 995	2,470 4,348
Falmouth and Camborne	3,423	1,059	4,482	Halesowen and Stourbridge	2,564 2,178	898 807	3,462 2,985
South East Cornwall	2,623	962	4,928 3,585	Solihull	3,084 1,544	1,049 653	4,133 2,197
Truro	2,963	1,052	4,099	Walsall North	3,650	672 920	2,196 4,570
Devon	2.012	007	2 700	Walsall South Warley East	2,937	964 942	4,314 3,879
Honiton North Devon	1,645	645 864	2,290	West Bromwich East	2,513 2,714	851	3,277
Plymouth Devonport	3,425	1,030	4,455	Wolverhampton North East	3,461	942 972	4,154
Plymouth Sutton	2,393	809	3,202	Wolverhampton South West	2,996	1,043	4,039
Teignbridge	2,309	765	3,074	EAST MIDLANDS			
Torbay Torridge and West Devon	3,905	1,136	5,041	Derbyshire	2 170	604	2 972
Dorset	2,007	020	0,400	Bolsover	2,822	694 809	3,516
Bournemouth East Bournemouth West	3,649 2,831	1,071	4,720	Derby North Derby South	3,055	871	3,926
Christchurch North Dorset	1,357	457 490	1,814	Erewash High Peak	2,677	831	3,508
Poole South Dorset	2,460 2,610	768 900	3,228 3,510	North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	2,573	780	3,353
West Dorset	1,365	519	1,884	West Derbyshire	1,351	539	1,890
Gloucestershire Cheltenham	2,620	797	3,417	Leicestershire Blaby	1,440	516	1.956
Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester	1,534 3,122	586 886	2,120 4,008	Bosworth Harborough	1,253 1,266	500 469	1,753
Stroud West Gloucestershire	1,942 1,916	698 711	2,640 2,627	Leicester East Leicester South	3,037 3,694	1,050 1,105	4,087 4,799
Somerset				Leicester West Loughborough	4,184 1,912	1,139 670	5,323 2,582
Bridgwater Somerton and Frome	2,606 1,716	881 687	3,487 2,403	North West Leicestershire Butland and Melton	1,783	592 515	2,375 1,813
Taunton Wells	2,300 2,055	674 794	2,974 2,849	Lincolnshire			
Yeovil	1,641	587	2,228	East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncastle	3,353 2,039	1,212 764	4,565 2,803
Wiltshire Devizes	1.668	641	2.309	Grantham Holland with Boston	2,122	850 595	2,972 2,526
North Wiltshire Salisbury	1,922 1,757	799 598	2,721 2,355	Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	4,132 1,357	1,214 562	5,346 1,919
Swindon Westbury	2,848 2,081	849 799	3,697 2,880	Northamptonshire			
WEST MIDLANDS				Corby Daventry	2,045 1,216	634 545	2,679 1,761
Hereford and Worcester				Kettering Northampton North	1,771 2,464	616 814	2,387 3,278
Bromsgrove	1,769	703	2,472	Northampton South	2,473	820	3,293

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at December 14 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	A11
Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood	3,041 2,849 2,043 2,283 3,003 2,351 6,117 4,360 4,068 2,169 2,752	758 808 697 744 834 799 1,695 892 1,089 760 780	3,799 3,657 2,740 3,027 3,150 7,812 5,552 5,157 2,929 3,532	Littleborough and Saddleworth Makerfield Manchester Central Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton Manchester Withington Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West Rochdale Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport Stretford	1,554 2,104 5,126 3,154 3,936 3,889 3,418 2,962 2,116 2,820 3,382 2,388 1,915 4,194 4,194	579 615 1,243 1,084 1,084 1,311 831 740 617 759 796 776 498 1,243 1,243	2,133 2,719 6,369 3,920 5,020 4,249 3,702 2,733 3,702 2,733 3,579 4,178 3,164 2,413 5,437 5,437 5,458
Humberside		A CONTRACT		Wigan Worsley	2,112	547	2,666
Beverley Booth Ferry Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West	1,906 2,348 3,404 3,215 2,919 4,193 4,097 4,727 4,419	686 814 1,084 1,041 785 1,004 900 1,163 1,158	2,592 3,162 4,488 4,256 3,704 5,197 4,997 5,890 5,577	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Moracambe and Lunesdale	2,996 2,755 2,764 1,733 1,855 1,023 1,313 1,767 2,268	598 678 753 388 555 334 351 563 663	3,594 3,433 3,517 2,121 2,410 1,357 1,664 2,330 2,931
North Yorkshire Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby Skipton and Ripon York	1,673 1,779 1,617 3,010 1,878 1,231 3,371	631 852 681 1,034 649 511 977	2,304 2,631 2,298 4,044 2,527 1,742 4,348	Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	1,592 3,505 852 1,650 1,643 2,697 1,649	442 798 293 491 501 823 417	2,034 4,303 1,145 2,141 2,144 3,520 2,066
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster Central Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Heeley Sheffield Heeley	2,593 2,466 2,386 3,348 4,159 4,055 2,892 3,428 5,035 2,929 3,996 2,056 3,555 2,733 3,257	574 526 649 835 1,033 908 864 799 1,372 796 913 904 901 902 716	3,167 2,992 3,035 4,183 5,192 4,963 3,756 4,963 3,756 4,963 3,725 4,909 2,960 4,516 3,635 3,973	Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Garston Liverpool Garston Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Wessley Hill Liverpool Wessley Hill Liverpool Wessley Hill Liverpool Wessley Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South	4,707 4,933 2,361 3,416 3,958 4,291 3,315 3,519 4,751 4,938 3,916 2,650 3,015 3,745 1,786 1,939	1,127 1,154 900 888 1,019 1,150 850 1,265 1,265 1,268 1,029 819 817 860 1,082 592 690	5,834 6,087 3,261 4,304 4,977 5,441 4,165 4,620 6,016 6,196 4,945 3,202 3,467 3,875 3,875 4,827 2,378 2,629
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford North Bradford West Calder Valley Coine Valley Dewsbury Elimet Halifax Hemsworth	2,679 4,021 3,109 4,682 1,876 2,144 2,555 1,816 3,095 2,383	726 980 776 1,158 658 723 743 583 888 629	3,405 5,001 3,885 5,840 2,534 2,867 3,298 2,399 3,983 3,012 2,072	NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	4,310 4,122 5,303 4,167 4,271 3,891	846 975 1,095 834 984 991	5,156 5,097 6,398 5,001 5,255 4,882
Huddersfield Keighley Leeds Central Leeds Sast Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Norley and Leeds South	3,038 2,010 4,560 3,984 2,514 1,906 3,019 2,298 1,866	941 714 1,148 998 828 652 806 651 575	2,724 5,708 4,982 3,342 2,558 3,825 2,949 2,441	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington	3,239 2,097 2,805 1,439 1,230 2,624	706 619 708 594 453 722	3,945 2,716 3,513 2,033 1,683 3,346
Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey Shipley Wakefield NORTH WEST	2,497 1,324 1,680 2,752	597 455 524 809	3,094 1,779 2,204 3,561	Durham Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	2,612 2,185 3,133 2,535 2,846 2,440 1,971	637 644 737 556 671 572 482	3,249 2,829 3,870 3,091 3,517 3,012 2,453
City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton	2,245 1,245 2,197 1,777 2,412 3,575	636 500 700 614 656 963 407	2,881 1,745 2,897 2,391 3,068 4,538 1,767	Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck	2,007 2,769 1,297 3,083	626 714 503 783	2,633 3,483 1,800 3,866
Macclestield Tatton Warrington North Warrington South	1,543 2,504 2,385	535 729 730	2,078 3,233 3,115	Tyne and Wear Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington	2,601 3,060 3,544	627 699 904 747	3,228 3,759 4,448 4,277
Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton South East Bury North Bury North Davyhulme Danton and Reddish Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh	1,439 2,192 2,137 2,581 1,841 1,551 1,773 1,162 1,881 2,463 2,209 1,344 2,439 2,278	526 591 476 585 499 470 602 383 550 656 537 392 660 585	$\begin{array}{c} 1,965\\ 2,783\\ 2,613\\ 3,166\\ 2,340\\ 2,021\\ 2,375\\ 1,545\\ 2,441\\ 3,119\\ 2,746\\ 1,736\\ 3,099\\ 2,863\end{array}$	Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Synderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	3,350 4,138 3,183 4,098 4,712 4,210 4,721 3,427 4,196	962 1,031 778 997 1,027 893 916 1,100	4,312 5,169 3,961 5,095 5,689 5,237 5,614 4,343 5,296

	Male	Female	All	A DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER OF THE	Male	Female	All
WALES				Highlands Begion			
Clwyd				Caithness and Sutherland	1,542	534	2,076
Alyn and Deeside	1,695	540	2.235	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber Boss, Cromarty and Skye	3,397	1,143	4,540
Clwyd North West	2,814	790	3,604	risso, cromany and cityo	2,000	500	3,700
Delyn	1,844	561	2,330	Lothian Region			
Wrexham	1,950	681	2,631	East Lothian	1,921	497	2,418
				Edinburgh Central	2,405	867	3,272
Dyfed				Edinburgh Leith	3,010	823	2,299
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,971	657	2,628	Edinburgh Pentlands	1,680	478	2,158
Llanelli	2,165	681	2,846	Edinburgh West	2,024	583	2,607
Pembroke	3,776	1,122	4,898	Linlithgow	1,957	573	2,530
Gwent				Mid Lothian	1,991	638 522	2,629
Islwyn	2,311	550	2,861	Stratholyda Danian			-,000
Monmouth	1,464	517	1,981	ArgvII and Bute	2.018	793	2 811
Newport East	2,351	685	3,036	Ayr	2,292	809	3,101
Torfaen	2,326	582	3,484 2.908	Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley Clydebank and Milngavie	2,725	747	3,472
Gwwnedd				Clydesdale	2,244	554	2,798
Caernarfon	2.341	762	3 103	Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,622	450	2,072
Conwy Mairiannudd Nant Canus	2,461	750	3,211	Cunninghame South	2,438	702	3,140
Ynys Mon	1,317	536 730	1,853	Dumbarton Fast Kilbrido	2,599	769	3,368
alid Clamana	2,113	,00	0,140	Eastwood	1,492	473	2,705
Aid Glamorgan Bridgend	1 867	512	2 270	Glasgow Cathcart	1,615	423	2,038
Caerphilly	2,879	689	3,568	Glasgow Garscadden	2,341	776 491	4,076
Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Phymnoy	2,095	459	2,554	Glasgow Govan	2,402	558	2,960
Ogmore	1,857	413	2,270	Glasgow Hillhead Glasgow Maryhill	2,769	955 881	3,724
Pontypridd	2,057	520	2,577	Glasgow Pollock	2,719	607	3,326
HIOIIUUa	2,355	486	2,841	Glasgow Provan Glasgow Butherglen	2,820	579	3,399
Powys				Glasgow Shettleston	2,445	526	2,979
Montgomery	1,268	526 295	1,794	Glasgow Springburn	3,372	799	4,171
, ii oi	000	200	333	Hamilton	2,072 2,477	374 546	2,446 3.023
South Glamorgan	3 125	990	4 001	Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,617	890	3,507
Cardiff North	1,542	397	1,939	Monklands East Monklands West	2,193	539 447	2,732
Cardiff South and Penarth	3,119	656	3,775	Motherwell North	2,487	521	3,008
Vale of Glamorgan	2,781	805	4,056	Motherwell South Paisley North	2,130	491	2,621
West Clemetres	ALC: NET		-,	Paisley South	2,016	567	2,583
Aberavon	1.726	381	2 107	Renfrew West and Inverciyde Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,303	386	1,689
Gower	1,613	469	2,082	Stratikeivin and Dearsden	1,001	510	2,177
Swansea Fast	1,807	394	2,201	Tayside Region	0.150	0.44	0.007
Swansea West	2,665	664	3,329	Dundee East	2,156	841	2,997
SCOTLAND				Dundee West	2,914	801	3,715
SOUTERID				Perth and Kinross	1,383	548 624	1,931
Borders Region	075	0.05	1 0 1 0		1,001	024	2,010
Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	975 810	335 311	1,310	Orkney and Shetland Islands	639	242	881
Control Device			.,	Western Isles	1,155	302	1,457
Central Hegion Clackmannan	2 049	563	2 612				
Falkirk East	1,992	567	2,559	NORTHERNINELAND			
Falkirk West Stirling	1,819	511	2,330	Belfast East	2,724	854	3,578
Guilling	1,704	520	2,292	Belfast South	4,319 3,527	1.345	5,215
Dumfries and Galloway Region	0.005	050	0.075	Belfast West	5,703	921	6,624
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,025	736	2,675	East Antrim East Londonderry	3,008	958	3,966
File Dealer			_,	Fermanagh and South Tyrone	4,508	1,115	5,623
Central Fife	2 521	821	3 342	Foyle Lagan Valley	7,024	1,372	8,396
Dunfermline East	2,322	641	2,963	Mid-Ulster	4,752	1,079	5,831
Kirkcaldy	1,848	579 775	2,427	Newry and Armagh	5,082	1,151	6,233
North East Fife	1,354	530	1,884	North Down	2,449	996	4,445
Trampian Region				South Antrim	2,585	896	3,481
Aberdeen North	2,148	534	2,682	Strangford	4,069	1,230	5,299
Aberdeen South	1,845	631	2,476	Upper Bann	2,844	795	3,639
Gordon	1,626	529 494	2,155				
Kincardine and Deeside	1,211	421	1,632				
Moray	2,048	753	2,801				

UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries 2.18

											THOUSAND
	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED	RATE: SEASO	NALLY ADJUS	TED (2)	0.5		7.0	10.2		7.5	9.4	4.2
1991 1992	8.7 9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7		8.0	11.2		13.0	10.4	4.6
1993	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	7.9 8.4
1004 Nev	11.0	6.6	9.0	91		9.8	9.6		17.3	12.0	8.1
Dec	11.1	6.5	8.8	8.8		9.8	9.5		17.3	12.0	8.1
1995 Jan Feb	11.2	6.8 6.7	8.7 8.7	8.9		9.8	9.6		16.8	11.8	8.1
Mar	11.1	6.7	8.8	8.7		9.8	9.6 9.4	•••	16.3 17.6	11.7	8.1 8.1
Apr May	11.0	6.8	8.8	8.5		9.8	9.5		17.9	11.6	8.1
Jun	11.0	6.8 6.8	8.8 8.8	8.2 8.2		9.8 9.8	9.5 9.7		17.2	11.5	8.1
Aug	11.0	6.8	8.7	8.3		9.9	9.5		16.5	11.4	8.2
Sep Oct	11.0	6.7 6.7	8.6	8.7		10.1	9.4		16.4	11.5	8.3
Nov	• •			8.5		10.1	9.3		••		
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE	D, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTER	185	429	1 417	294	234	2 709	1.687
1991 1992			2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822
1993			2,901 2,620	949 855	224 216	550 589	1,561 1,540	344 338	483 492	3,171 3,330	2,314 2,560
1004 Dec			2 / 10	789	211	589	1 428	307	468	3.074	
1994 Dec 1995 Jan			2,392	799	214	589	1,449	301	465	3,069	
Feb			2,367	801 773	210 207	590 591	1,436	296	463	3,052	
Apr			2,328	744	213	592	1,406	283	466	2,987	
May Jun			2,317	750	216	591	1,431	288	469	2,936	3,594
Jul			2,313	742	218	592 595	1,461	295 288	469 467	2,912 2.939	3,589 3,612
Sep			2,265	763	217	604	1,368	275	463	2,952	3,662
Oct			2,265 2.245	788 784	218	610	1,398		457	2,902	3,723
Dec			2,237	731		••		••	455	• •	3,791
% rate:latest month			8.0	8.1	6.6	14.4	9.4	9.8	19.2	11.5	9.9
on previous 3 months			-0.2	+0.1	N/C	+0.4	-0.3	N/C	+0.2	N/C	+0.3
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE	D. NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEAS	ONALLY ADJU	ISTED						0.500
1994 Dec			2,417	808 854	252	599 600	1,376	304 338	495 485	3,159 3,201	3,560 3,850
Feb			2,459	886	261	592	1,514	323	480	3,134	3,827
Mar			2,398	816 743	228	575	1,588	298	469 459	2,934	3,605
May			2,302	754	193	555	1,449	277	448	2,838	3,461 3,457
Jun Jul			2,254 2,336	725 710	175	608	1,509	283	487	2,819	3,591
Aug			2,350	722	180	631 629	1,441	289 264	462 452	2,901 2,979	3,578
Oct			2,212	739	204	624	1,277		448	3,019	3,526
Nov			2,196 2,228	737 749		610	1,314		449 478		3,791
% rate:latest month			8.0	8.2	6.2	14.4	8.9	9.4	19.6	11.8	9.9
Latest month:change			0.0	0.9	10.1	10.4	-0.3	-21	-0.7	-0.6	+0.7
on a year ago			-0.6	-0.8	+0.1	+0.4	-0.0	2.1	0.1	0.0	

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 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*).
The Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

554	Dec		13.4		2.9	•••	7.1	5.2
995	Jan	•••	13.1	12.2	2.9		7.2	
	Feb Mar	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12.9		2.9		7.4	5.4
	Apr	•••	12.0	12.2	3.0	••	7.1	
	May		12.7	12.2	3.1	••	0.5	5.0
	Jun		12.8		3.2	•••	6.3	5.2
	Jul		12.8	12.1	3.2		6.4	
	Aug		12.8		3.2		6.4	4.6
	Sep		12.9		3.2		6.3	
	Nov	•••	13.1	• •	3.2	• •	6.3	
	1404	•••	12.9			• •	••	
UMB	ERS UNEMPLOYED	, NATIONA	L DEFINITI	ONS (1) SEAS	SONALLY AD	JUSTED		
991		1/3	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	101
992		100	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114
994		180	283	2,505	1,000	3.5	399	118
		100	200	2,007	1,313			110
994	Dec	182	278		1,870	5.0		100
995	Jan	183	275	2,735	1,950	4.9		106
	Feb	17/	275		1,960	5.2		107
	Anr	174	274	0 790	1,990	5.2	••	105
	May	176	275	2,702	2,100	5.1	• •	100
	Jun	173	278		2 120	53		104
	Jul	174	277	2,734	2,110	5.0		103
	Aug	178	277		2,150	5.1		103
	Sep	198	279		2,170	5.0		103
	Oct	207	283		2,150	5.2		99
	Dec	•••	280					
	Dec		203			• •		
rate	alatest month	N/A	N/A	12.0	3.2	N/A		4.5
nest	3 months:change		NI/A	0.2	NIC	NUA		
i pic	vious o monar	NA	IN/A	-0.2	N/C	N/A	• •	-0.2
JMB	ERS UNEMPLOYED	, NATIONAL	L DEFINITI	ONS (1) NOT	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED		
994	Dec	209	280		1,770	5.1	492	98
95	Jan	219	282	2,739	1,960	5.6	484	117
	Mar	108	201		1,990	5.5	497	113
	Apr	173	276	2 715	2,190	5.4	4/1	105
	May	151	269	2,710	2,080	4.8	405	95
	Jun	155	276		2.020	4.7	445	109
	Jul	155	280	2,673	2,020	4.6	453	115
	Aug	155	281		2,160	4.7	453	111
	Sep	165	276		2,190	5.1	450	96
	Nov	187	276		2,140	5.3	451	89
	Dec	••	275				459	
rate	:latest month	N/A	N/A	11.7	3.2	N/A	7.1	4.0
test	month:change	NIZA	NIZA					5.0
a y	ear ago	N/A	N/A	+0.9	+0.2	N/A	-0.3	-0.4
		*						

Greece +

 Hepublic +

 OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)

 1991
 14.7
 9.9

 1992
 15.5
 10.5

 1993
 15.7
 10.2

 1994
 14.9
 ...

Irish Republic +

Italy **

Japan

2.1 2.2 2.5 2.9

Luxem-bourg #

Nether-lands ++

7.0 5.6 6.2 7.2

Norway ++

5.5 5.9 6.0 5.4

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 abour force.
 Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as a percentage of the civilian labour force.
 NC No Change.
 NA Not Available.

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

Section 1		Section Section		THOUSAND
Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
4.1	16.0	2.7		6.6
4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	7.3
6.8	23.8	8.2	3.7	6.7
			0.0	0.0
6.9	23.5	9.6		5.5
		9.6		5.6
7.2	22.8	9.2		5.4
		9.0		5.4
7.2	22.5	9.1		5.6
		9.1	• •	5.5
7.0	22.8	8.7		5.6
••	••	9.1		5.6
		5.2		5.6
293	2,289		35.1	8.426
317	2,260		82.4	9,384
350	2,539		164.6	8,727
			170.2	1,570
••	2,513	• •	160.9	7,155
	2,502		152.8	7,183
••	2,481		153.7	7,237
	2,400		152.8	7,005
	2,467		153.5	7,384
••	2,453	••	152.8	7,559
	2,438		152.5	7,451
••	2,399		154.1	7,249
	2,000			
	15.2		12	5.5
	10.2		7.2	0.0
•••	-0.3	•••	-0.1	-0.1
410	2,557	357	164.4	6,690
424	2,586	350	167.8	8,101
430	2,547	321	160.8	7,685
430	2,499	317	156.7	7,378
424	2,460	320	152.0	7,185
421	2,364	458	146.1	7,892
421	2,346	428	145.7	7,457
437	2,399	344	146.4	6.884
	2,419	330		
••	• •	305	••	•••
N/A	15.4	8.5	4.0	5.2
N/A	-1.4	N/C	-0.4	-0.2

2.19

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +				and a second second			
Month ending	Male and Fem	ale	Male		Female			
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married	
1994 Dec 8	300.3	-31.2	219.9	-23.7	80.5	-7.5	23.3	
1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	322.2 308.4 283.2	-26.2 -32.3 -28.8	225.0 216.7 200.9	-18.7 -21.7 -20.4	97.3 91.7 82.3	-7.4 -10.6 -8.4	30.2 26.5 25.2	
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	305.6 252.0 265.3	-15.7 -41.1 -17.2	214.2 178.9 187.2	-10.8 -30.2 -11.7	91.3 73.1 78.1	-4.9 -10.9 -5.5	30.6 22.2 23.0	
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	378.8 336.2 319.1	-23.0 -12.6 -8.9	247.0 219.2 215.8	-15.4 -10.3 -6.2	131.8 117.0 103.3	-7.6 -2.3 -2.7	29.5 33.9 27.0	
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	320.8 311.8 288.3	-19.1 -14.9 -12.1	223.8 219.0 212.8	-11.8 -9.8 -7.1	96.9 92.9 75.5	-7.2 -5.1 -5.0	25.4 27.0 21.4	
UNITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +			State of the second				
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 Dec 8	306.8	-10.4	213.9	-5.9	92.9	-4.5	26.6	
1995 Jan 12	247 4	-8.6	169.6	-6.4	77.8	-22	25.2	

94 Dec 8	306.8	-10.4	213.9	-5.9	92.9	-4.5	20.0	
95 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	
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	369.3	-21.3	241.6	-14.8	127.7	-6.5	38.2	
Oct 12 Nov 9	407.3 329.4 260 5	-41.2 -32.0 -46.3	275.4 225.2 181 1	-28.9 -24.4 -32.9	131.9 104.2 79.4	-12.3 -7.6 -13.4	31.6 29.5 21.2	

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 41/₃ week month. The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2.20*. While *table 2.20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows. +

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

THOUSAND

+

INFLOW	Age group			and the second second			and the second	Sel and seller	14 and the second		
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages	Contraction of the local division of the loc
MALE 1995 Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	4.4 4.5 4.5	23.6 21.4 24.3	71.6 54.8 49.0	38.8 35.0 34.1	27.6 25.9 25.5	35.4 33.3 33.3	26.5 26.4 26.6	9.1 9.2 9.2	3.2 3.5 3.2	240.2 214.2 209.8	In the state of the second sec
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	4.2 3.9 3.8	21.3 19.1 17.7	49.9 46.7 43.6	36.0 35.6 35.3	26.8 27.3 28.0	35.6 36.4 36.5	29.8 29.9 28.9	10.5 10.8 10.3	3.8 4.1 3.6	217.8 213.7 207.8	
FEMALE 1995 Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	3.4 3.5 3.4	16.3 14.9 17.3	47.5 32.9 26.2	16.8 15.4 14.0	9.8 9.9 8.7	15.0 17.0 13.4	13.5 16.2 12.8	3.5 4.1 3.4	0.0 0.0 0.0	125.7 113.9 99.3	
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	3.2 2.8 2.6	13.9 11.6 9.6	25.0 22.5 17.5	14.2 13.4 11.2	8.7 8.5 7.2	12.6 13.4 10.9	12.6 14.0 11.4	3.5 4.0 3.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	93.8 90.2 73.6	
Changes on a year	earlier										
1995 Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	0.3 0.2 0.4	-2.1 -1.3 -0.6	-5.6 -1.8 -1.3	-1.9 -1.9 -0.9	-1.3 -0.7 -0.1	-1.9 -2.4 -1.7	-2.0 -1.6 -1.0	-1.0 -0.6 -0.6	-0.5 -0.4 -0.5	-15.9 -10.5 -6.4	
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	0.2 0.1 0.2	-3.7 -0.5 -1.4	-3.0 -2.0 -2.4	-2.1 -1.8 -1.0	-0.8 -1.2 -0.4	-1.6 -2.1 -1.4	-0.2 -1.4 -0.5	-0.2 -0.8 0.0	-0.5 -0.4 -0.4	-11.9 -10.0 -7.4	
FEMALE 1995 Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	0.3 0.2 0.3	-2.3 -0.8 -0.6	-2.6 -0.7 -1.3	-1.5 -1.0 -0.9	-0.6 -0.2 -0.3	-0.7 -0.2 -0.3	-0.6 0.4 0.2	-0.1 -0.1 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0	-8.1 -2.5 -2.9	
Oct 12 Nov 9 Dec 14	0.2 0.1 0.0	-3.8 -1.2 -1.3	-1.7 -1.6 -1.9	-0.9 -1.4 -1.1	-0.2 -0.6 -0.7	-0.5 -0.5 -0.6	0.2 -0.1 0.3	0.0 0.1 0.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	-6.8 -5.1 -5.1	

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 Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	2.8 3.1 3.5	15.3 16.0 19.2	48.6 53.5 59.2	36.8 36.6 39.5	28.4 27.7 29.9	37.5 36.7 38.2	29.1 28.6 29.4	11.4 11.0 10.7	4.8 4.7 4.5	214.8 217.9 234.1
Oct 12	3.6	26.2	70.0	44.4	32.8	41.6	31.2	11.2	4.7	265.7
Nov 9	2.9	17.5	51.6	36.8	28.1	36.5	29.0	10.8	4.7	217.8
Dec 14	2.0	13.1	40.1	29.3	22.5	30.0	24.7	9.4	4.0	175.1
FEMALE 1995 Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	2.3 2.4 2.9	9.5 11.0 13.2	23.4 30.2 36.7	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 4.6	0.2 0.2 0.2	83.6 92.9 121.5
Oct 12	2.8	18.9	39.0	18.2	11.2	16.0	14.8	4.4	0.2	125.5
Nov 9	2.3	12.3	28.3	14.8	9.3	14.0	14.2	4.3	0.2	99.7
Dec 14	1.6	9.4	21.8	11.8	7.2	10.3	10.4	3.3	0.2	76.1
Changes on a year	earlier									
1995 Jul 13	0.2	-1.6	-5.0	-4.5	-3.1	-5.2	-4.8	-2.3	-2.0	-28.2
Aug 10	0.3	-1.2	-3.1	-3.4	-2.6	-4.2	-3.7	-2.1	-1.7	-21.8
Sep 14	0.6	0.0	-0.7	-2.1	-1.1	-3.3	-2.5	-1.9	-1.4	-12.4
Oct 12	0.4	-3.3	-5.8	-3.7	-2.6	-5.3	-4.2	-2.0	-1.5	-28.1
Nov 9	0.2	-1.1	-4.4	-3.7	-2.7	-4.3	-3.5	-2.1	-1.4	-23.0
Dec 14	0.0	-2.1	-6.5	-5.3	-3.8	-6.0	-4.7	-2.0	-1.4	-31.8
FEMALE 1995 Jul 13	0.2	-1.3	-2.1	-1.9	-1.0	-1.4	-1.0	-0.5	0.0	-8.9
Aug 10	0.3	-0.8	-0.7	-1.6	-0.7	-1.2	-1.2	-0.5	0.0	-6.5
Sep 14	0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-1.2	-0.6	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	0.0	-5.1
Oct 12	0.2	-2.6	-3.4	-1.8	-0.9	-1.9	-1.2	-0.4	0.0	-12.0
Nov 9	0.1	-1.0	-1.7	-1.5	-0.9	-1.0	-0.7	-0.4	0.0	-7.1
Dec 14	0.0	-1.8	-3.3	-2.2	-1.2	-1.9	-1.6	-0.5	0.0	-12.5

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

2.22 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Claim history: number of previous claims Claims starting during the quarter ending October 1995 by number of previous claims

	NUMBER OF F	PREVIOUS CLAIMS					
	0	1	2	3	4	5+	Total
THOUSAND							
REGION South East East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorks & Humberside North West Northern Wales Scotland Great Britain	76.7 8.1 19 21.4 17 22.8 27.7 13.8 12.2 19.7 238.4	57 5.8 13.4 15.6 10.8 15.5 21.5 9.9 8.9 8.9 15.3 173.7	41.5 4.7 11.6 11.9 8.9 11.5 14.5 8.2 7.4 12.4 132.6	28.4 3.9 8.9 8.1 6.9 9.9 10.9 6.1 5.5 9.9 98.5	20.6 2.4 6.6 5.1 9.5 5.1 4.3 8.2 76.2	45.4 7.1 16.9 14.2 21.5 24.3 17.1 11.4 23.4 193.3	269.6 32 76.4 77.5 60.7 89.3 108.4 60.2 49.7 88.9 912.7
SEX Male Female	128.5 110	106.5 67.2	88.1 44.5	72.2 26.5	58.1 18.1	160.6 32.7	614.1 299
PER CENT							
REGION South East East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Yorks & Humberside North West Northern Wales Scotland Great Britain	28 25 28 28 26 23 25 22 22 22 26	21 18 18 20 18 17 20 16 18 17 19	15 15 15 15 13 13 14 15 14 15	11 12 12 10 11 11 10 10 10 11 11 11	8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8	17 22 22 18 20 24 22 28 23 26 21	100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
SEX Male Female	21 37	17 22	14 15	12 9	9 6	26 11	100 100

Note 1: Note 2: Note 3: Note 4: Note 5: Note 6:

JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims. Onflows in this table started between 14 July 1995 and 12 October 1995 inclusive. 'Previous' claims in this table started after 11 July 1985. The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/-2.2 percentage points (East Anglia). The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the real/effmale percentages is +/-1.0 percentage points. Onflows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN 2.32

and the second	and the second second		and a state of the state	ACRES AND	and the second of the		and the second	a the first state of the second	the stand of the stand		a Station The Station	moodanbo
		1992 Spring	1993 Spring	1993 Summer	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn	1994 Winter	1995 Spring	1995 Summer
Now in employment (found new job since red	All lundancy)	79	59	55	45	62	50	49	61	53	87	80
Not in employment	All	245	204	184	163	167	156	145	129	66	133	130
All people	All Men Women	324 218 106	262 170 92	239 163 76	207 140 67	228 149 80	205 142 63	194 132 62	190 129 61	119 80 39	220 137 82	210 132 78
Mate de Elevene en haar	and some some binners	the former the	Labour France	Ourseased all	the survey la	and a secolo		In such and a state	Ale a Ale and a second	All and the stand		TI 1111 1

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 the estimates previously published in tables 2.30 and 2.31, which were based on statutory reports from employers. Note 2: All estimates have been reweighted to take account of OPCS revised population estimates, following the 1991 Census of population.

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													and a second
All Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995 Summer 1995	194 190 119 220 210	13 13 11 17	20 16 11 19 18	16 20 12 19 19	: : 11	58 52 41 61 66	38 32 29 36 36	19 20 12 25 30	14 14 17 14	16 17 23 20	23 23 13 26 23	: : 15 10	19 17 18 16
Redundancy rates (redund	ancies per 1,	000 employe	es)										
All Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995 Summer 1995	9.0 8.8 5.5 10.2 9.7	11.4 11.6 9.8 15.4	10.4 8.5 5.6 10.1 9.2	10.2 12.6 7.4 11.5 11.6	* 13.7	8.4 7.5 5.9 8.8 9.5	8.9 7.2 6.7 8.2 8.1	7.7 8.0 4.6 9.9 11.7	7.9 7.9 * 9.6 7.6	7.9 8.3 11.1 9.6	9.6 9.7 5.4 10.9 9.8	* * 14.7 10.1	9.5 8.6 9.2 8.0

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

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands) Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995 Summer 1995	45 42 24 50 44	51 50 33 57 59	35 39 25 43 46	38 33 25 47 40	25 24 13 23 21	194 190 119 220 210
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995 Summer 1995) 12.9 11.6 6.7 14.4 12.7	8.6 8.4 5.4 9.4 9.7	6.9 7.8 5.0 8.4 9.0	8.3 7.3 5.4 10.3 8.5	10.5 10.2 5.2 9.7 8.8	9.0 8.8 5.5 10.2 9.7

ote: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

										and the second strength of the second strengt		é
SIC 1992 #			Agriculture & fishing	Energy and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Distribution, hotels &	Transport	Banking, finance &	Public admin, education &	Other services	
			(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(I)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)	
Redundancies	(thous	sands)	Sales and the second second			The second second	and the second second	1000 C 100	and a state			i
Summer 1994	All	,			59	17	48	13	20	19	11	
Autumn 1994	All				54	17	44	17	27	15	1.	
Winter 1994	All				32		28		21		*	
Spring 1995	All				55	20	55	17	31	22	14	
Summer 1995	All		•	•	54	20	45	19	37	22	17	
Redundancy ra	tes (r	edundancie	s per 1.000 emp	lovees)								
Summer 1994	All		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	*	13.1	17.5	11.4	9.2	70	33	92	
Autumn 1994	All				11.8	16.1	10.2	11.8	93	27	*	
Winter 1994	All				7.0	*	6.5	*	7.0	*	*	
Spring 1995	All		*		12.2	20.2	12.6	121	10.2	3.8	121	
Summer 1995	All		•	•	12.0	21.3	10.4	13.3	12.2	3.8	*	

 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).

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summer 1994	25	*	12	24	40	13	19	28	24
Autumn 1994	24	11	12	29	35	13	19	28	17
Winter 1994	14	10		17	18	*	13	20	12
Spring 1995	33	12	16	38	35	15	23	28	19
Summer 1995	28	12	18	29	36	10	22	35	20
Redundancy rates (redundan	cies per 1.000 em	plovees)							
Summer 1994	8.1	*	6.2	6.6	17.6	5.5	10.6	13.5	12
Autumn 1994	7.4	5.0	6.0	7.8	15.2	5.2	10.6	12.9	8
Winter 1994	4.4	4.8	*	4.7	8.0	*	7.5	8.9	6
Spring 1995	10.2	5.3	8.1	10.6	15.7	6.3	12.6	12.8	10
Summer 1995	8.6	5.2	8.8	8.0	16.3	4.0	12.2	16.1	10

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.

REDUNDANCIES BY REGION 2.33

REDUNDANCIES BY A

-	-	1	
G	E	-	/

0	0	/
1	\prec	
4	. U	

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY 2.35

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION 2.36

VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted 3.1

UNITE	D	UNFILLED \	ACANCIES	A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PL	ACINGS
KING	моо	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	Dec	139.3	0.8	3.0	197.7	2.0	196.1	2.4	148.4	1.6
1994	Jan Feb Mar	140.8 142.0 141.7	1.5 1.2 -0.3	2.0 1.2 0.8	198.3 200.2 198.1	2.4 1.1 0.1	197.0 198.2 197.1	3.2 1.5 0.3	149.1 150.6 150.3	2.4 0.6 0.6
	Apr May	146.8 148.1 153.1	5.1 1.3 5.0	2.0 2.0 3.8	201.0 202.2 210.8	0.9 0.7 4.2	200.5 201.6 204.6	1.2 1.1 2.5	154.7 155.8 161.9	1.9 1.7 3.9
	Jul Aug	157.0 163.7 166.6	3.9 6.7 2.9	3.4 5.2 4.5	207.6 225.3 216.8	2.2 7.7 2.0	201.3 218.0 212.8	0.3 5.5 2.7	157.2 171.1 165.3	0.8 5.1 1.1
	Oct Nov	177.3 180.0 178.8	10.7 2.7 -1.2	6.8 5.4 4.1	220.8 228.1 227.4	4.4 0.9 3.5	211.8 226.4 228.1	3.5 2.8 5.1	163.8 174.0 173.3	2.2 1.0 2.7
1995	Jan Feb Mar	175.5 173.4 174.0	-3.3 -2.1 0.6	-0.6 -2.2 -1.6	216.0 220.5 216.1	-1.6 -2.5 -3.8	218.2 222.3 215.8	2.1 -1.4 -4.1	165.1 168.9 165.6	0.4 -1.7 -2.6
	Apr May	181.7 179.6 179.7	7.7 -2.1 0.1	2.1 2.1 1.9	216.7 218.3 218.4	0.2 -0.7 0.8	215.5 216.9 218.5	-0.9 -1.8 0.9	164.8 166.5 170.3	-0.1 -0.8 1.6
	Jul Aug Sen	179.8 182.4 192.8	0.1 1.7 10.4	-0.6 0.9 4.4	223.4 229.4 228.0	2.2 3.7 3.2	222.2 227.0 221.0	2.2 3.4 0.8	172.9 176.1 170.0	2.7 3.2 -0.1
	Oct Nov R	190.8 192.2 188.8	-2.0 1.4 -3.4	3.7 3.3 -1.3	232.2 235.7 222.3	2.9 2.1 -1.9	232.6 234.4 222.0	3.5 2.5 -0.3	179.7 178.9 168.0	2.3 0.9 -0.7

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 by 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.

0	0	VACANCIES	
3	2	Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted	

		South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1993	Dec	35.1	11.1	4.8	11.2	10.0	9.4	10.6	17.0	6.4	10.3	18.8	133.6	5.7	139.3
1994	Jan	35.5	11.2	4.8	11.1	10.3	9.5	10.7	17.5	6.4	10.4	18.9	135.2	5.6	140.8
	Feb	35.4	11.4	4.9	11.5	10.6	9.5	10.7	18.2	6.5	10.4	18.4	136.2	5.8	142.0
	Mar	34.9	11.9	5.0	11.3	10.9	9.7	10.9	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.5	136.0	5.7	141.7
	Apr	36.3	11.4	5.2	11.7	11.5	10.3	11.4	18.4	6.6	10.8	18.5	140.7	6.1	146.8
	May	36.8	11.7	5.4	11.7	11.8	10.3	11.2	18.5	6.4	10.6	19.4	142.0	6.1	148.1
	Jun	38.6	12.5	5.5	12.3	11.7	10.6	12.0	19.0	6.4	10.8	20.0	146.8	6.3	153.1
	Jul	41.0	13.2	5.6	12.7	12.0	10.6	11.6	19.1	6.5	11.0	20.2	150.5	6.5	157.0
	Aug	44.1	13.9	5.6	13.1	12.7	10.9	12.3	19.3	6.8	11.4	21.0	157.1	6.6	163.7
	Sep	45.3	13.9	5.6	13.2	13.0	10.6	12.3	19.5	7.2	11.7	21.3	159.7	6.9	166.6
	Oct	49.6	15.4	6.0	13.6	14.2	12.9	12.8	20.3	7.5	12.3	21.0	170.0	7.3	177.3
	Nov	50.8	16.1	5.9	13.9	14.3	13.2	13.0	20.6	7.5	12.6	20.7	172.4	7.6	180.0
	Dec	49.1	16.0	5.8	13.6	14.1	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	171.1	7.7	178.8
1995	Jan	47.2	15.8	5.6	13.4	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.7	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.8	7.7	175.5
	Feb	46.3	15.6	5.7	13.2	13.9	12.0	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.5	165.9	7.4	173.3
	Mar	46.0	15.2	6.0	13.3	14.3	12.0	12.7	19.8	7.6	12.6	22.4	166.6	7.4	174.0
	Apr	48.4	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.4	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.8	174.3	7.4	181.7
	May	48.3	16.3	6.4	13.3	15.1	12.7	12.8	20.8	7.7	12.9	22.5	172.5	7.1	179.6
	Jun	47.2	15.9	6.6	13.6	14.9	12.9	12.5	21.3	7.5	13.0	23.1	172.5	7.2	179.7
	Jul	45.4	15.6	6.5	14.1	14.8	12.9	13.5	21.3	7.6	13.0	23.6	172.7	7.2	179.9
	Aug	45.0	15.3	6.8	14.3	15.1	13.1	13.5	21.9	7.8	13.4	24.1	175.0	7.4	182.4
	Sep	48.2	16.7	7.2	15.4	16.6	13.4	14.2	23.0	8.1	14.3	24.5	184.7	8.1	192.8
	Oct Nov R	47.7 49.4 50.5	17.5 18.1	7.0 7.0	15.9 16.2 16.0	16.7 16.8 16.0	13.3 13.0 12.5	13.9 13.7 13.6	22.5 22.5 21.4	8.1 8.2 8.0	14.1 14.2 13.5	24.2 23.8 23.7	183.3 184.8 181.4	7.5 7.4 7.4	190.8 192.2 188.8

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

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		South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
/acan	cies at Jobcen	tres: total +													
1991 1992 1993 1994) 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
1994	Dec	46.0	15.4	5.2	11.5	13.3	12.3	12.1	19.9	6.9	11.3	20.2	158.8	5.8	164.6
1995	Jan	41.5	14.5	4.6	10.7	12.2	10.9	11.2	18.4	6.6	11.1	18.8	145.9	5.7	151.6
	Feb	41.9	14.4	5.0	11.2	12.8	10.8	11.4	18.3	6.8	11.5	19.4	149.2	5.4	154.6
	Mar	42.9	14.6	5.7	12.6	13.5	11.3	11.8	18.5	7.1	12.1	21.4	156.8	5.5	162.4
	Apr	48.7	16.6	6.4	14.6	15.4	12.9	13.5	20.5	8.0	13.6	23.3	176.9	5.7	182.6
	May	49.1	16.4	6.7	14.8	15.4	12.8	13.0	21.2	8.1	13.7	23.5	178.4	5.6	184.0
	Jun	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	51.2	17.2	7.7	16.6	17.5	14.1	15.1	24.5	8.7	15.0	26.0	196.4	6.5	202.9
	Oct	54.2	19.8	7.7	17.1	18.6	15.1	15.8	25.6	9.1	14.9	26.0	204.2	6.5	210.7
	Nov	52.8	19.3	7.2	16.1	17.8	14.0	14.6	24.1	8.5	14.3	24.8	194.2	6.0	200.2
	Dec	48.4	18.7	5.6	14.0	15.1	11.9	12.7	20.3	7.2	12.2	22.6	170.0	5.7	175.7
lacan	cios at caroor	offices													
991 992 993 994) Annual) averages	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	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
995	Jan	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.6	0.8	5.4
	Feb	7.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.7	0.9	5.5
	Mar	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.8	5.7
	Apr	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.8	4.6
	May	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.6	0.8	7.4
	Jun	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	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.9	0.8	9.6
	Oct	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	8.6	0.7	9.3
	Nov	2.1	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.6	5.5	0.7	6.2
	Dec	2.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	7.0	0.7	7.7

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 tor 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 Grad Birtian 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).

THOUSAND

VACANCIES 22

S45

LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work 4.1

Sic 1992 Stop- pages Workers involved Working days lost Stop- pages Workers involved Workers days lost Agriculture, hunting, forestry and lishing	United Kingdom	12 months	to Novemb	per 1994	12 months	s to Novemb	per 1995
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 5 500 1.0 Mining and quarrying 5 500 1.0 Manufacturing of: 11 1,500 8.0 food, beverages and tobacco; 2 400 400 leather and leather products; 2 400 400 leather and leather products; 1 300 1.0 pulp, paper and paper products; ninting and publishing; 2 400 1.0 cocke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels; - - - products, nuclear fuels; - - - - other non-metallic - - - - mineral products; 3 500 1.0 - basic metals and fabricated metal products; - - - - detrical equipment; 11 3,500 1,00 - - detrical equipment; 11 3,500 4,00 - - other non-metallic 1 3,500 4,00 - - fabricated metal products; - 1	SIC 1992	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
forestry and fishing -	Agriculture, hunting,	- A Maria					
Mining and quarying	forestry and fishing			· · · · ·	- 100	-	
Manufacturing of: food, beverages and tobacco; 11 1,500 8,0 textiles and textile 2 400 products; 2 400 leather and leather 2 400 products; 1 300 1,0 puppl, paper and paper 1 300 1,0 products; printing 2 400 1 and publishing; 2 400 1,0 coke, refined petroleum 2 200 1,0 products; nuclear - - - products, nuclear - - - products, nuclear - - - products, nuclear - - - products; nuclear - - - other non-metalic - - - mineral products; 8 2,100 3,0 machinery and - - - equipment nec; 7 1,300 8,0 electricit, gas and - - -	Mining and quarrying				5	500	1,000
food, beverages and tobacco; 11 1,500 8,0 textiles and textile 2 400 leather and leather 2 400 products; . 1 300 1,0 products; . . 1 300 1,0 pulp, paper and paper products; nuclear . <t< td=""><td>Manufacturing of:</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>	Manufacturing of:						
tobacco; 11 1,500 8,0 textiles and textile products; 2 400 leather and leather products; 1 300 1,0 public paper and paper 1 300 1,0 public paper and paper 1 300 1,0 public paper and paper 2 400 1,0 coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear products, nuclear .	food, beverages and						
textiles and textile 2 400 products; . 2 400 products; ywood and wood . 1 300 1,0 products; . . 1 300 1,0 products; products; . <t< td=""><td>tobacco;</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>11</td><td>1,500</td><td>8,000</td></t<>	tobacco;				11	1,500	8,000
products; .	textiles and textile					100	ш
leather and leather products; wood and wood products; products; and publishing; and publishing; and publishing; and publishing; and publishing; coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels; products, and man- made fibres; mande fibres; cother non-metallic mineral products; mineral products; fabricated metal products; addigment; fabricated metal products; gequipment nec; equipment nec; farasport equipment; farasport equipment; farasport equipment; farasport equipment; farasport storage and construction geal estate, renting and business activities frailerenee geal estate, renting and business activities faele estate, renting and business activities fael estate; renting and	products;				2	400	#
products; 1 300 1,0 pulp, paper and paper 1 300 1,0 pulp, paper and paper 2 400 1,0 coke, refined petroleum 2 400 1,0 products; printing 2 400 1,0 coke, refined petroleum 2 400 1,0 products, nuclear products and man- other non-metallic other non-metallic basic metals and products; products;	leather and leather						
wood and wood products; 1 300 1,0 pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing; 2 400 1,0 coke, refined petroleum fuels; 2 400 1,0 coke, refined petroleum fuels; 2 200 1,0 chemicals, chemical products, nuclear fuels; 2 200 1,0 chemicals, chemical products and man- made fibres; 2 200 1,0 basic metals and fabricated metal products; 3 500 1,0 basic metals and equipment nec; 7 1,300 8,0 electrical and optical equipment; 11 3,500 4,0 Construction 9 1,700 10,0 Mater supply 1 2,000 1,0 Water supply 1 2,000 1,0 Wholesale and retail 1 4,00 26,00 Transport, storage and communication 5 900 4,0 Transport, storage and communication 5 9,00 1,0 Feale estate, renting and business activities 5	products;						
products; 1 300 1,0 pulp, paper and paper products; printing 2 400 1,0 coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear 1 1,0 1,0 products, nuclear refined petroleum 2 400 1,0 products, nuclear refined petroleum 2 200 1,0 other non-metallic start 2 200 1,00 basic metals and adoptication 3 500 1,0 basic metals and start 3 3,00 4,0 ransport equipment; 11 3,500 4,0 1,700 10,0 construction start supply 1 2,000 1,0 1,700 10,0 Construction start supply 1 4,	wood and wood					200	1 000
pupp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing; coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear fuels; chemicals, chemical products and man- made fibres; rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products; basic metals and fabricated metal products; and plastics; chernicals, chemical products; and defibres; fabricated metal products; and optical equipment; fabricated metal products; and optical equipment; farasport equipment; fabricated metal water supply farasport equipment; fabrication water supply farasport, storage and construction fransport, storage and connunication fransport, storage and connunication fransport, storage and connuni	products;		••	••		300	1,000
products, printing 2 400 1,0 coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear 1 0 tuels;	puip, paper and pap	er					
and publishing, 2 400 1,0 coke, refined petroleum products, nuclear 1,0 1,0 products, nuclear 1 2 200 rubber and plastics; 2 200 200 rubber and plastics; - - - other non-metallic 3 500 1,0 basic metals and 10 3 500 1,0 fabricated metal 8 2,100 3,0 machinery and 7 1,300 8,0 equipment nec; . 7 1,300 8,0 optical equipment; 11 3,500 4,0 1 transport equipment; 11 3,500 4,0 1 construction . 9 1,700 10,0 Electricity, gas and . 1 2,000 1,0 Construction . 9 1,700 10,0 Wholesale and restaurants 5 900 4,0 11 trade; repairs . 1 + + Hotels and	products; printin	g			2	400	1 000
coke, termed periodicum products, nuclear tuels; chemicals, chemical products and man- made fibres; rubber and plastics; other non-metallic mineral products; basic metals and fibricated metal products; gradber metal products; machinery and equipment nec; gradber equipment; transport estaurants transport estaurants transport, storage and communication commication feal estate; renting and business activities public administration and defence 29 21,000 tade tade tade tade tade repairs tade </td <td>and publishing;</td> <td></td> <td>••</td> <td></td> <td>2</td> <td>400</td> <td>1,000</td>	and publishing;		••		2	400	1,000
products, indexent 2 chemicais, chemical products and man- made fibres; . other non-metallic . mineral products; . basic metals and . fabricated metal . products; . machinery and . equipment nec; . optical equipment; . machinery and . equipment nec; . optical equipment; . manufacturing nec. . manufacturing nec. . construction . Water supply . Construction . Transport storage and . communication . communicatintermediation .	coke, refined petrole	um					
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continues, control and plastics; 2 200 made fibres; - - other non-metallic - - mineral products; . 3 500 1,0 basic metals and - - - - fabricated metal products; . 3 500 1,0 basic metals and - 7 1,300 8,0 - - opticated metal products; . 7 1,300 8,0 -	iueis,						
made fibres: 2 200 rubber and plastics; - - rubber and plastics; - - other non-metallic - - mineral products; . 3 500 1,0 basic metals and - - - - products; . 8 2,100 3,0 machinery and - 7 1,300 8,0 electrical and - 11 3,500 4,0 optical equipment; . 16 5,400 26,00 manufacturing nec. . 1 200 1,00 Construction . 9 1,700 10,0 Construction . 9 1,00 10,0 Wholesale and retail . . 5 900 4,0 Transport, storage and Real estate, renting and 	chemicals, chemica	u an-					
Indee modelsics;	made fibres:	an-			2	200	+
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equipment nec; 7 1,300 8,0 electrical and 11 3,500 4,0 optical equipment; 16 5,400 26,0 manufacturing nec. 1 300 26,0 Electricity, gas and 9 1,700 10,0 Water supply 1 2,000 1,0 Construction 9 1,700 10,0 Wholesale and retail + + trade; repairs 1 + + Transport, storage and 5 900 9,0 Communication 54 57,400 121,0 Financial intermediation 3 9,600 9,0 Real estate, renting and 29 21,900 59,0 Education 28 29,100 73,0 Health and social work 15 2,300 14,0 Other community, social and personal service activities 16 9,600 23,0	machinery and						
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optical equipment; 11 3,500 4,0 transport equipment; 16 5,400 26,0 manufacturing nec. 1 300 Electricity, gas and 1 2,000 1,0 water supply 1 2,000 1,0 Construction 9 1,700 10,0 Wholesale and retail 1 + transport, storage and 5 900 4,0 Communication 54 57,400 121,0 Financial intermediation 3 9,600 9,0 Real estate, renting and 5 1,000 1,0 Public administration and 29 21,900 59,0 Education 28 29,100 73,0 Health and social work 15 2,300 14,0 Other community, social and 29,21,00 73,0 personal service 16 9,600 23,0	electrical and						
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manufacturing nec. 1 300 Electricity, gas and 1 2,000 1,0 Construction 9 1,700 10,0 Wholesale and retail 9 1,700 10,0 trade; repairs 1 4 4 Hotels and restaurants 5 900 4,0 Transport, storage and 54 57,400 121,0 communication 54 57,400 121,0 Real estate, renting and 9 1,000 1,000 Dublic administration and 28 29,100 73,0 defence 29 21,900 59,0 Education 28 29,100 73,0 Health and social work 15 2,300 14,0 Other community, social and personal service 16 9,600 23,0 All industries 16 9,600 23,0	transport equipment	t;			16	5,400	26,000
Electricity, gas and 1 2,000 1,00 water supply 1 2,000 1,00 Construction 9 1,700 10,00 Wholesale and retail 1 + 4 trade; repairs 1 + 4,0 Transport, storage and 5 900 4,0 communication 54 57,400 121,0 financial intermediation 3 9,600 9,00 Real estate, renting and 5 1,000 1,0 public administration and 29 21,900 59,0 Education 28 29,100 73,0 Healt and social work 15 2,300 14,0 Other community, social and personal service activities 16 9,600 23,0 All industries 16 9,600 23,0 14	manufacturing nec.				1	300	#
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Wholesale and retail 1 + trade; repairs 1 + Hotels and restaurants 5 900 4,0 Transport, storage and 54 57,400 121,0 communication 3 9,600 9,0 Real estate, renting and 5 1,000 1,0 Dublic administration and 29 21,900 59,0 Education 28 229,100 73,0.0 Health and social work 15 2,300 14,0 Other community, social and personal service activities 16 9,600 23,0 All industries 16 9,600 23,0	Construction				9	1,700	10,000
trade; repairs 1 + Hotels and restaurants 5 900 4,0 Transport, storage and 54 57,400 121,0 Communication 54 57,400 121,0 Financial intermediation 3 9,600 9,00 Real estate, renting and 2 1,000 1,00 Public administration and 29 21,900 59,00 Education 28 29,100 73,00 Health and social work 15 2,300 14,00 Other community, social and personal service 16 9,600 23,00 Al industries 16 9,600 23,00 14	Wholesale and retail						
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Transport, storage and communication 54 57,400 121,0 Financial intermediation 3 9,600 9,00 Real estate, renting and business activities 5 1,000 1,00 Public administration and defence 29 21,900 59,00 Education 28 29,100 73,00 Health and social work 15 2,300 14,00 Other community, social and personal service activities 16 9,600 23,00 All industries 000 000 000 000	Hotels and restaurants				5	900	4,000
communication 54 57,400 121,0 Financial intermediation 3 9,600 9,0 Real estate, renting and 3 9,600 9,0 business activities 5 1,000 1,0 Public administration and 29 21,900 59,0 Education 28 29,100 73,0 Health and social work 15 2,300 14,0 Other community, social and personal service activities 16 9,600 23,0 All industries 16 9,600 23,0	Transport, storage and						
Financial intermediation 3 9,600 9,0 Real estate, renting and business activities 1,000 1,0 Dublic administration and 29 21,900 59,0 Education 28 29,100 73,0 Health and social work 15 2,300 14,0 Other community, social and personal service 16 9,600 23,0 All industries 16 9,600 23,0	communication				54	57,400	121,000
Real estate, renting and 5 1,000 1,0 business activities . 5 1,000 1,0 Public administration and defence . 29 21,900 59,0 Education . . 28 29,100 73,0 Health and social work . . 15 2,300 14,0 Other community, social and personal service activities . 16 9,600 23,0 All industries . . 16 9,600 23,0	Financial intermediation	۱			3	9,600	9,000
business activities 5 1,000 1,0 Public administration and defence 29 21,900 59,0 Education 28 29,100 73,0 Health and social work 15 2,300 14,0 Other community social and personal service 16 9,600 23,0 All industries 00 52,000 23,0	Real estate, renting and	1			_	1 000	4 000
Public administration and defence 29 21,900 59,0 Education 28 29,100 73,0 Health and social work 15 2,300 14,0 Other community, social and personal service activities 16 9,600 23,00 All industries 000 000 000 000	business activities				5	1,000	1,000
defence 29 21,900 59,0 Education 28 29,100 73,0,0 Health and social work 15 2,300 14,0 Other community, social and personal service activities 16 9,600 23,0 Inidustries 16 9,600 23,0	Public administration ar	nd				01 000	50.000
Education 28 29,100 73,0 Health and social work 15 2,300 14,0 Other community,social and personal service 16 9,600 23,0 All industries 16 9,600 23,00	defence				29	21,900	59,000
Health and social work	Education				28	29,100	14,000
Uner community, social and personal service activities	Health and social work				15	2,300	14,000
personal service activities	Other community, social	and					
All industries	personal service				10	0.600	22.000
All industries	activities				16	9,000	23,000
1001 00 000 957 000 967 000 967 0	All industries	100+	00.000	257 000	220 *	151 900	267 000

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. Less then 500 working days lost.

+ #

Stoppages: November 1995			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	28	26,500	69,000
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	16 12	19,500 * 7,000 **	37,000 32,000
All directly involved includes 50 involved for the first time	e in the month		

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additonal or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see Definitions page at the end of the Labour Market Data section. The figures for 1995 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to M	lovember 1995	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels		49,200	88,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	23	18,800	74,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	10	2,300	19,000
Redundancy questions	47	47.900	74,000
Trade union matters	9	700	2,000
Working conditions and supervision	2	100	#
Manning and work allocation	43	19.000	92.000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measure	es 27	13,800	17,000
All causes	229	151,800	367,000

United Kingdom Number of stoppages Number of workers (000) Beginning involvement All invo Beginning in period In progress in period 1994 203 205 87 1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 10 12 9 22 33 36 28 18 19 19 19 21 2 19 19 25 29 22 12 12 16 17 15 18 29 8 11 5 7 6 8 1995 Jan Feb Mar May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct **Nov** 12 17 16 22 23 16 25 24 24 13 16 15 19 17 26 28 23 29 31 36 25 **28** $15 \\ 21 \\ 7 \\ 18 \\ 26 \\ 3 \\ 16 \\ 10 \\ 5 \\ 2 \\ 20$

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

Unite Kingd	d Iom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community, social and personal service
SIC 1	992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	м	N	O,P,Q
1994		-	1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1994	Jan	1		1		Sales - Sales			1		_	1.1.1
	Feb	States - States	S. AND.	1				2			1	No. of Contraction
	Mar			1		1	2	2		1	1	1
	Apr		-	3			9	1		i	and the second second	2
	May			13	-		13			4	1	2
	Jun	-		10	4	1	28		1	24		2
	Jul			8		1.000 - 200 - 200	16		2	4	and the second second	1
	Aug			8			18		ē	5	2	
	Sep	19.		3	23 M		13	1		2		1
	Oct			1		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	3			10		
	Nov	· · · ·	-	4		-	1		the second second	10		1
	Dec	•		5	-	-	6	-	-	10	-	-
1995	Jan	-	-	4			14		1	5	-	
	Feb			1	-	-	1	3	1	7		6
	Mar	-	-	1	5	-	2		-	20	-	
	Apr	-	-	5	1	-	12		1	14	100000-0000	1
	May		1	11	-		24	7	3	4	1	
	Jun			5	1		1	-	1	1	i	6
	Jul			2	4.8.2.		19	1	1			9
	Aug		5-14 - 15-14	3		Status - Sector	5		8		3	
	Sep		State - Ale	2			4	and the second	8	6	5	-
	Oct	-	-	6		1	8	The state - state -	9	2	4	1000 A.
	Nov	1022 - 102 -		8	2	2	26	-	27	4		1

LABOUR DISPUTES * 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary

	Working days lost in a period (000)	all stoppages in progess in
olvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
07	278	58
2	2	1
8	8	1
5	15	ġ
9	33	13
2	70	10
5	32	8
5	39	8
0	20	3
0	14	1
0	17	4
0	23	5
8	24	4
2	18	1
9	28	1
20	34	5
10	51	11
4	16	5
7	31	2
0	19	3
4	26	2
9	29	0
	09	0

Central Statistical Office

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Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREA	T BRITAIN 992	Whole e (Division	conomy ns 01-93)			Manufa (Divisio	cturing in ns 15-37)	dustries		Product (Division	ion indus ns 10-41)	tries		Service (Division	industrie ns 50-93)	S	
		Actual	Season	ally adjuste	bd	Actual	Season	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed
				Per cen over pro 12 mont	t change evious hs			Per cen over pr 12 mon	t change evious ths			Per cent over pre 12 mont	t change evious ths			Per cen over pro 12 mont	t change evious ths
990=	=100			Carlos Carlos	Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *
993 994) Annual) averages	118.5 123.2				120.5 126.2				121.0 126.9				117.5 121.7		-	
993	Jan	116.1	116.8	4.5	4 ³ /4	117.1	118.1	4.9	5 ^{1/4}	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 ^{1/4}	115.6	116.2	4.4	4 ¹ / ₂
	Feb	116.7	116.9	4.2	4 ¹ /2	118.3	118.6	5.0	5	118.7	119.2	5.0	5	116.1	116.2	3.9	4 ¹ / ₄
	Mar	119.6	116.8	3.3	4	121.9	118.3	4.1	5	122.1	119.1	4.2	5	118.5	115.6	2.8	3 ³ / ₄
	Apr	117.5	117.8	4.0	4	119.0	119.4	5.3	5	119.7	120.0	5.2	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 ^{1/4}
	May	118.0	117.8	3.5	3 ^{3/4}	120.4	120.2	5.0	5	120.8	120.1	4.7	5	116.9	116.9	3.0	3
	Jun	118.5	118.3	3.5	3 ^{3/4}	120.9	120.6	4.8	5	121.3	120.7	4.7	5	117.0	117.3	2.9	2 ^{3/4}
	Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3 ^{1/2}	121.8	121.1	4.8	43/4	122.4	121.5	5.0	43/4	118.3	117.6	3.3	2 ³ /4
	Aug	118.2	119.0	3.1	3 ^{1/4}	119.5	121.3	3.7	41/2	119.9	121.7	3.8	41/2	117.3	118.0	2.7	2 ³ /4
	Sep	118.0	119.3	2.8	3	120.1	121.8	4.5	41/4	120.6	122.4	4.6	41/2	116.8	118.1	2.2	2 ¹ /4
	Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.0	3.8	41/4	121.7	122.6	3.9	41/4	116.9	118.6	1.4	21/4
	Nov	120.0	120.4	3.2	3	122.4	122.5	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	41/4	118.7	119.0	2.5	21/2
	Dec	121.6	120.4	3.1	3 ^{1/4}	123.5	122.6	3.9	41/4	124.1	123.2	4.1	41/4	120.8	119.4	2.9	23/4
994	Jan	120.3	121.1	3.7	3 ^{3/4}	122.6	123.6	4.7	41/2	123.3	124.3	4.8	4 ¹ /2	119.2	119.8	3.1	3 ¹ / ₄
	Feb	122.0	122.2	4.5	3 ^{3/4}	123.5	123.7	4.3	43/4	123.9	124.4	4.4	4 ³ /4	121.7	121.7	4.7	3 ¹ / ₂
	Mar	124.9	121.9	4.4	4	128.4	124.6	5.3	43/4	128.4	125.1	5.0	4 ³ /4	123.6	120.5	4.2	4
	Apr	121.6	122.0	3.6	3 ^{3/4}	124.6	124.9	4.6	43/4	125.1	125.4	4.5	43/4	120.3	120.7	3.3	3 ¹ /2
	May	123.5	123.2	4.6	4	125.6	125.5	4.4	41/2	129.3	128.3	6.8	41/2	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 ³ /4
	Jun	123.0	122.9	3.9	3 ^{3/4}	126.2	125.9	4.4	41/4	126.4	125.9	4.3	41/4	121.3	121.7	3.8	3 ¹ /2
	Jul	124.0	123.2	3.7	3 ^{3/4}	126.9	126.2	4.2	41/4	127.3	126.4	4.0	41/4	122.5	121.8	3.6	31/2
	Aug	122.8	123.7	3.9	3 ^{3/4}	125.0	126.9	4.6	41/2	125.5	127.5	4.8	41/4	121.4	122.1	3.5	31/2
	Sep	122.7	124.1	4.0	3 ^{3/4}	125.6	127.3	4.5	43/4	126.1	127.9	4.5	41/2	121.0	122.4	3.6	31/2
	Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 ^{3/4}	127.2	128.0	4.9	4 ³ / ₄	127.5	128.6	4.9	4 ¹ / ₂	120.9	122.7	3.5	3 ^{1/4}
	Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 ^{3/4}	128.5	128.6	5.0	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4 ³ / ₄	121.8	122.2	2.7	3
	Dec	127.0	125.7	4.4	3 ^{3/4}	130.8	129.8	5.9	5	131.2	130.0	5.5	5	125.5	124.0	3.9	2 ^{3/4}
995	Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3 ^{3/4}	128.4	129.5	4.8	5 ¹ /4	129.2	130.2	4.7	5 ^{1/4}	123.1	123.7	3.3	2 ³ /4
	Feb	125.9	126.0	3.1	3 ^{1/2}	130.4	130.6	5.6	5	131.1	131.6	5.8	5	123.8	123.8	1.7	2 ³ /4
	Mar	130.3	127.1	4.3	3 ^{1/2}	134.5	130.5	4.7	5 ¹ /4	134.6	131.1	4.8	5 ^{1/4}	128.9	125.5	4.1	2 ³ /4
	Apr	126.2	126.7	3.9	3 ^{3/4}	131.1	131.2	5.0	43/4	131.4	131.7	5.0	43/4	123.8	124.3	3.0	3
	May	127.0	126.6	2.8	3 ^{1/2}	131.1	131.1	4.5	43/4	131.6	130.5	1.7	43/4	125.0	124.6	3.1	2 ³ /4
	Jun	126.8	126.7	3.1	3 ^{1/2}	131.8	131.6	4.5	4 ¹ /2	132.6	132.1	4.9	43/4	123.9	124.4	2.2	2 ³ /4
	Jul	127.9	127.0	3.1	3 ^{1/4}	133.2	132.4	4.9	4 ¹ / ₂	133.6	132.7	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	125.3	124.5	2.2	2 ¹ / ₂
	Aug	126.6	127.6	3.2	3 ^{1/4}	130.2	132.3	4.3	4 ¹ / ₄	130.8	132.9	4.3	4 ¹ / ₂	124.5	125.3	2.6	2 ¹ / ₂
	Sep	126.6	128.0	3.1	3 ^{1/4}	130.5	132.2	3.9	4	131.3	133.2	4.1	4 ¹ / ₂	124.0	125.5	2.5	2 ¹ / ₂
	Oct	127.2	128.9	3.6	3 ^{1/4}	132.3	133.2	4.1	4	132.9	134.2	4.4	41/4	124.4	126.3	2.9	2 ^{3/4}
	Nov P	128.4	129.3	3.8	3 ^{1/4}	133.1	133.2	3.6	4	133.7	134.2	4.0	41/4	126.0	126.5	3.5	2 ^{3/4}

Updated seasonal adjustments, from January 1992, were published in *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995. 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*, 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*, september 1993. The enderlying 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

5.1

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

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 992	Agricul- ture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarrys	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl) machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
1990=	100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)) (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1993	Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
	Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
	Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
	Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
	May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
	June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
	July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
	Aug	134.7	123.2	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	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
	Sep	143.5	138.2	133.8	131.5	129.5	123.0	129.5	128.0	133.4	124.0	125.3	133.6	134.6
	Oct	135.1	140.9	134.0	132.6	129.7	123.9	129.2	128.2	133.5	124.7	143.2	134.1	136.5
	Nov P	122.9	141.0	140.5	134.0	130.8	125.8	128.9	131.1	134.3	125.0	126.5	135.6	136.4

Not

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tes: 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), Construction, Hoels 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. 4

5

			Averaç	ge earr	nings i	ndex:	all emp	oloyee	s: by i	ndusti	EA y (una	RNINGS djusted)	5.3
Electr- ical and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activ-	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAI SIC 199
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=10
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993) Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994) Averages
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	Sept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	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
131.8	131.1	135.8	122.1	125.1	119.4	121.7	127.1	126.1	117.6	125.5	128.0	126.9	Aug
131.0	130.9	134.8	123.6	122.8	117.8	120.8	127.5	125.5	117.0	126.9	126.4	127.8	Sept
132.1	133.5	134.0	123.2	122.8	117.1	121.6	128.8	128.1	119.2	126.7	125.7	127.6	Oct
134.2	134.3	134.7	125.4	127.3	118.3	121.6	130.0	132.0	120.0	126.1	126.4	133.0	Nov P

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

5.5

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	Energy and water supply industries	Extraction minerals/ores other than fuels; manu- facture of metals, mine-	Mechanical 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	chemicals	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,6	67 66
MEN 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	earnings 243.7 250.8 290.8 273.6 302.9 308.7 314.0 333.0	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 w 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994	orked 41.5 41.7 42.5 41.1 42.8	38.5 38.5 39.2 39.3 39.1 39.1 39.1 38.7 38.8	38.6 38.8 38.7 38.8 39.5 39.0 38.9 39.0 39.0 39.2	39.9 39.9 40.2 40.6 39.8 40.0 40.0 40.0	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 39.6 40.1	37.9 38.0 38.1 38.4 38.2 38.6 38.2 38.5	38.7 38.7 38.8 39.6 39.3 39.5 39.4 40.0	39.9 39.8 40.3 40.2 40.3 40.0 40.3 40.0 40.3	40.0 40.1 40.1 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 e 1987 1988 1989 1990 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 9.35 8.87 9.85 10.64 11.03 11.24	6.35 7.15 7.76 8.54 8.17 9.06 9.46 9.90 10.17	6.49 6.97 7.74 8.54 8.27 9.13 9.72 10.28 10.81	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 9.14 9.76 10.45 10.57	6.07 6.83 7.73 8.54 8.46 9.12 9.61 9.92 10.05	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 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	earnings 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 w 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	orked 37.4 38.7 38.4 39.0	37.6 37.6 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.7 37.8	37.6 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.4 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.4	37.8 37.9 38.2 37.7 37.8 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.8 38.2	38.3 38.3 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.0 38.2 38.2 38.2	38.0 38.1 38.2 38.0 38.1 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.1	37.0 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.7 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.4 37.7	36.5 36.6 36.5 36.5 36.6 36.7 36.8 36.8	37.0 37.2 37.2 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.6	37.2 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.4 37.7	38.2 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.3 38.5 38.3 38.4 38.6	39.3 39.2 39.9 39.6 39.5 39.1 39.6 39.7 40.2
Hourly e 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	arnings 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 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 5.75 6.13 6.39 6.72	4.05 4.52 4.72 5.28 5.23 5.73 6.12 6.84 6.88	$\begin{array}{c} 4.49\\ 4.97\\ 5.45\\ 6.15\\ 6.06\\ 6.66\\ 7.05\\ 7.68\\ 8.26\end{array}$	3.96 4.35 4.79 5.40 5.29 5.83 6.22 6.74 7.00	3.46 3.97 4.45 4.78 4.78 5.20 5.46 5.80 6.05	3.19 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
ALL Weekly (1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	earnings 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 w 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 38.8 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 39.1 38.9 38.9 38.8 39.3	37.3 37.4 37.5 37.3 37.7 37.5 37.8 37.8 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 39.4 39.4 39.6 39.4 39.7	39.1 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 e 1987 1988 1989 1990 1990 1990 1991 1992 1993	arnings 4.77 5.31 6.11 5.74 6.44 6.43 6.99	7.05 7.56 8.28 9.04 8.95 10.00 10.77 11.12	6.42 6.86 7.54 8.09 7.86 8.74 9.48 9.88	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	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 10.38	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.

employe

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommur cations	Transport and ni- communi- cation	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	281.9 309.5 331.2 345.8 381.6 424.3 440.0 498.9	277.0 301.1 332.9 353.9 343.4 376.5 410.3 429.3 452.4	316.9 364.6 388.6 439.3 460.6 496.5 517.2 531.8	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 39.4 39.5 39.5 39.3 39.2 41.4	40.3 40.7 40.9 40.2 40.3 40.4 40.2 40.2 40.2 41.1	36.6 36.7 36.5 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.3	37.9 37.9 38.4 38.2 37.8 38.0 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 34.8 34.6 34.7 35.2 35.4	37.7 37.5 37.7 37.5 37.6 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.3	39.4 39.6 39.6 40.1 39.5 39.5 39.5 39.4 39.7	38.3 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.4 38.3 38.2 38.3 38.2 38.3 38.5	38.7 38.7 38.8 38.7 38.9 38.7 38.6 38.6 38.6 38.9
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 10.01	7.07 7.72 8.16 8.77 8.73 9.65 10.80 11.04 12.03	6.72 7.28 7.91 8.49 8.20 9.01 9.91 10.35 10.81	8.61 9.78 10.55 11.68 11.69 12.51 13.23 14.01 14.58	7.91 8.92 9.75 10.93 11.15 11.92 12.45 12.88 13.21	8.03 9.03 9.87 10.92 11.03 11.82 12.44 12.97 13.39	6.21 6.77 7.35 8.07 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 10.88	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	167.7 192.9 204.5 232.0 245.8 261.2 278.4 287.5	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	149.1 163.3 182.8 201.2 221.8 237.7 253.4 263.2	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 38.4 38.5 38.7	38.1 38.4 38.2 38.2 38.4 38.4 38.4 38.3 38.2	37.9 38.1 38.2 37.8 37.8 37.9 38.0 38.4 41.6	38.0 38.3 38.0 38.0 38.2 38.2 38.2 38.3 39.4	36.3 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.2 36.3 36.3 36.3	36.6 36.7 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.7 36.7 36.7 36.9 37.1	36.4 36.5 36.6 36.6 36.5 36.4 36.6 36.7	37.4 37.5 37.3 37.3 37.3 37.2 37.5 37.3 37.3 37.3	35.2 35.3 35.2 35.2 35.2 34.9 34.8 35.1 35.3	36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 36.2 35.9 36.0 36.1 36.2	37.5 37.6 37.6 37.7 37.6 37.7 37.6 37.7 37.6 37.7	36.7 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.6 36.6 36.6 36.7 36.9	36.8 36.9 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.9 37.0
3.19 3.55 3.91 4.25 4.24 4.70 5.03 5.31 5.48	$\begin{array}{c} 3.84 \\ 4.30 \\ 4.69 \\ 5.27 \\ 5.21 \\ 5.66 \\ 6.04 \\ 6.37 \\ 6.67 \end{array}$	4.57 5.04 5.48 5.90 6.73 7.28 7.75 8.09	$\begin{array}{c} 4.15 \\ 4.60 \\ 5.02 \\ 5.54 \\ 5.51 \\ 6.09 \\ 6.54 \\ 6.86 \\ 7.20 \end{array}$	4.61 5.27 5.60 6.35 6.35 6.35 6.75 7.16 7.65 7.88	4.36 5.06 5.65 6.31 6.31 6.87 7.31 7.61 7.81	4.41 5.05 5.52 6.21 6.20 6.73 7.14 7.53 7.73	$\begin{array}{c} 4.09\\ 4.45\\ 4.93\\ 5.48\\ 5.48\\ 6.08\\ 6.63\\ 6.94\\ 7.20\end{array}$	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 39.8 39.9 40.1 40.0 39.9 39.8	39.2 39.3 39.6 38.8 38.8 38.9 38.8 38.9 38.8 38.9 41.5	39.5 39.8 39.9 39.3 39.5 39.6 39.5 39.5 39.5 40.4	36.4 36.6 36.5 36.4 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.3	37.3 37.3 37.7 37.5 37.3 37.4 37.3 37.5 37.6	36.9 37.0 37.1 37.0 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.9 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 35.1 34.8 34.8 34.8 35.1 35.3	36.8 36.8 36.8 36.8 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.6 36.7	38.8 38.9 39.0 38.9 39.4 38.9 39.0 38.9 39.0 38.9 39.1	37.5 37.5 37.6 37.5 37.6 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.5 37.7	37.8 37.9 37.9 38.0 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 38.0
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 9.26 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	5.44 6.00 6.67 7.27 7.20 8.06 8.75 9.09	5.99 6.52 7.19 7.89 7.61 8.39 8.90 9.42	5.47 6.09 6.71 7.35 7.25 7.96 8.55 8.94	5.63 6.22 6.85 7.51 7.38 8.10 8.68 9.08

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

5.5

FEBRUARY 1996

LABOUR MARKET TP

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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/ores other than fuels; manu- facture of metals, mine-	Mechanical 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	chemicals	32	34	3	41-42	47	4	50	61,62,64,65,6	67 66
MEN Weekly e 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	arnings 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	rked 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 42.2 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 42.9	43.4 44.0 44.5 44.4 43.7 43.5 43.1 43.4	42.0 42.0 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	rnings 3.14 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 8.34 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
VOMEN 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	rked 40.1 39.6 39.8 40.0 40.9 39.9 40.6 40.6	37.6 37.7 37.9 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.8 37.7 37.8	38.6 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 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 39.7 39.1 39.2 39.4 39.7	39.3 39.5 39.5 39.3 38.8 39.0 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 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.8 37.6	38.9 39.1 39.1 38.9 39.0 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 38.4 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	rnings 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 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	$\begin{array}{c} 3.46\\ 3.93\\ 4.41\\ 4.70\\ 5.16\\ 5.41\\ 5.75\\ 6.00 \end{array}$	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
LL Weekly ea 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	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 wor 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	ked 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 40.7 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 41.3 41.5 41.4 41.7	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 ear 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	nings 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 8.39	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

Distribution, hotels and catering; repairs	Transport	Postal services telecommur cations	Transport and i- communi- cation	Banking/ finance	Business services	Banking, finance, insurance, business services/ leasing	Public administra- ion	Education/ health services	Other services	Manufact- uring industries	Service industries	All industries and services
6	71-77	_ 79	_ 7	81	83	_ 8	91	93,95	9	_ 2,3,4	6,7,8,9	_ 0-9
188.1 206.1 227.8 247.8 264.3 278.5 287.1 293.9	222.9 238.5 259.8 281.1 302.6 320.0 337.9 340.5	234.1 246.9 265.6 281.3 303.0 335.0 344.4 373.1	226.9 241.4 262.0 281.2 302.7 325.4 340.2 352.0	311.9 358.3 382.6 433.0 454.5 489.9 509.7 526.0	288.8 324.4 358.1 397.2 418.5 437.8 451.8 459.1	284.5 320.1 350.9 390.5 412.8 436.4 449.9 461.3	228.5 252.3 274.0 299.8 328.3 347.6 373.7 374.6	235.5 262.5 284.8 308.1 344.3 381.0 394.4 403.1	224.1 247.0 269.2 293.4 327.3 349.9 366.8 372.6	222.3 242.3 264.6 289.2 308.1 328.3 342.7 350.9	227.6 250.6 275.2 300.9 325.7 346.6 361.3 369.3	£ 224.0 245.8 269.5 295.6 318.9 340.1 353.5 362.1
42.1 42.1 42.0 41.8 41.6 41.8 42.0	46.5 47.2 47.6 47.2 46.5 46.3 46.4 46.5	43.5 42.9 42.5 42.6 41.7 42.6 41.4 43.3	45.4 45.6 45.5 45.3 44.7 44.9 44.5 45.3	36.8 36.9 36.7 36.7 36.5 36.5 36.4 36.5	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 11.45	7.38 8.26 8.95 9.95 10.64 11.20 11.56 11.85	5.74 6.35 6.92 7.57 8.37 8.86 9.63 9.70	5.95 6.69 7.34 7.96 8.97 9.94 10.24 10.36	5.58 6.15 6.74 7.36 8.23 8.87 9.36 9.46	5.11 5.50 5.98 6.55 7.20 7.62 7.99 8.16	5.47 6.01 6.60 7.19 7.86 8.41 8.80 8.97	5.27 5.74 6.28 6.88 7.55 8.07 8.44 8.61
118.3 131.0 144.9 157.2 174.1 184.8 194.2 202.0	149.8 167.1 181.1 199.6 218.4 237.9 255.7 263.1	170.5 187.7 206.2 219.8 248.4 270.3 290.1 319.7	158.2 175.0 191.2 207.7 229.8 249.9 267.4 282.1	167.5 192.7 204.4 232.0 245.7 261.2 278.0 287.2	160.3 184.0 209.2 232.4 250.6 267.6 278.4 284.6	160.8 183.6 202.5 227.7 244.7 260.1 273.8 281.5	150.9 165.3 181.8 202.0 223.8 245.8 257.2 266.0	168.3 189.0 214.9 235.0 262.9 289.1 296.5 308.0	160.1 177.6 198.5 218.4 242.9 266.0 275.7 285.0	133.4 144.3 159.1 177.1 192.9 207.1 220.0 226.8	152.0 169.7 188.6 207.9 229.4 248.7 260.0 269.0	148.1 164.2 182.3 201.5 222.4 241.1 252.6 261.5
38.4 38.5 38.7 38.5 38.7 38.5 38.7 38.5 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 38.9 41.4	38.7 39.0 38.7 38.8 39.0 38.9 39.9	36.3 36.4 36.4 36.4 36.3 36.2 36.3 36.3	36.7 36.9 36.9 36.8 36.8 36.8 37.0 37.2	36.4 36.6 36.6 36.5 36.5 36.5 36.6 36.7	37.5 37.6 37.4 37.3 37.3 37.6 37.4 37.3	35.6 35.5 35.5 35.2 35.2 35.2 35.4 35.6	36.5 36.5 36.5 36.3 36.3 36.3 36.4 36.5	39.0 39.2 39.1 38.8 38.9 38.9 39.1	37.0 37.1 37.1 37.0 36.9 37.0 37.2	37.5 37.6 37.6 37.5 37.4 37.3 37.4 37.3
3.07 3.39 3.73 4.04 4.48 4.78 5.02 5.20	$\begin{array}{c} 3.78 \\ 4.18 \\ 4.54 \\ 5.06 \\ 5.53 \\ 5.89 \\ 6.24 \\ 6.48 \end{array}$	+ 4.42 4.86 5.30 5.72 6.46 6.95 7.35 7.67	$\begin{array}{c} 4.05\\ 4.45\\ 4.87\\ 5.34\\ 5.91\\ 6.32\\ 6.65\\ 6.94 \end{array}$	4.60 5.27 5.59 6.35 6.75 7.16 7.64 7.87	4.33 5.03 5.60 6.25 6.80 7.24 7.54 7.73	4.39 5.03 5.49 6.17 6.69 7.10 7.48 7.69	4.03 4.40 4.87 5.41 6.00 6.54 6.88 7.13	4.51 5.12 5.92 6.46 7.31 8.04 8.22 8.42	4.27 4.75 5.37 5.89 6.61 7.24 7.49 7.69	3.39 3.66 4.04 4.48 4.94 5.28 5.61 5.76	4.03 4.51 5.03 5.54 6.17 6.68 6.98 7.17	3.88 4.31 4.80 5.30 5.91 6.40 6.70 6.89
162.2 178.8 197.1 214.0 230.3 243.5 252.9 260.2	211.0 226.3 245.0 264.9 286.5 304.5 321.5 324.7	221.8 235.5 253.6 268.5 291.8 322.1 333.9 362.9	214.9 229.6 248.3 266.3 288.4 310.9 325.8 338.1	234.2 270.2 286.7 324.8 342.3 366.7 387.0 398.5	236.5 266.1 295.1 327.3 346.7 366.0 378.7 386.1	230.7 260.1 284.6 317.7 336.9 357.1 371.9 381.4	198.4 217.7 237.4 260.3 285.1 304.7 323.6 328.9	194.1 217.2 241.0 262.1 292.4 322.1 330.7 342.0	191.5 211.0 232.3 253.8 281.8 304.6 316.5 325.2	202.0 219.4 239.5 262.8 280.7 299.7 313.7 321.6	195.9 216.4 238.1 260.7 283.5 303.6 316.4 325.2	198.9 218.4 239.7 263.1 284.7 304.6 316.9 325.7
40.7 40.7 40.8 40.7 40.6 40.4 40.6 40.8	45.3 45.8 46.0 45.6 45.1 44.9 45.0 45.0	42.6 42.1 41.8 41.7 41.0 41.9 40.9 42.9	44.2 44.4 44.3 44.0 43.5 43.7 43.5 44.2	$\begin{array}{c} 36.5\\ 36.7\\ 36.6\\ 36.5\\ 36.4\\ 36.4\\ 36.4\\ 36.4\\ 36.4\\ 36.4 \end{array}$	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 37.8 38.0	38.9 38.8 38.7 38.6 38.4 38.6 38.2 38.1	36.2 36.1 36.0 35.7 35.7 35.9 36.1	37.8 37.8 37.8 37.7 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.4 37.5	42.0 42.3 42.5 42.4 41.3 41.5 41.3 41.7	39.3 39.3 39.3 39.2 39.0 38.9 38.9 38.9 39.2	40.4 40.6 40.7 40.5 40.0 39.9 39.8 40.1
3.90 4.27 4.71 5.09 5.51 5.89 6.10 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 10.02	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 8.70 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

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

FEBRUARY 1996

LABOUR COSTS All employees: main industrial sectors and selected industries

GREAT BRITAIN		Total labour costs *	Percentage shares	of labour costs *				
SIC 1980		(pence per nour)	Total wages and salaries	National insurance	Redundancy payments	Voluntary social welfare payments	Subsidised services	All other labour costs +
Manufacturing	1975 1978 1981		88.1 84.3 82.1	6.5 8.5 9.0	0.6 0.5 2.1	3.9 4.8 5.2	1.1 1.3 1.3	-0.2 0.6 0.3
	1984 1985 1986 1987	510 556 597 641	84.0 84.4 84.2 84.8	7.4 6.9 6.8 6.9	1.3 1.6 2.2 1.8	5.3 5.1 4.7 4.5	1.3 1.2 1.2 1.2	0.7 0.8 0.8 0.8
	1988 1989 1990 1991	692 752 827 910	85.2 85.3 84.8 83.4	7.0 7.1 7.0 6.9	1.6 1.4 2.0 3.6	4.2 4.2 4.2 4.2	1.1 1.1 1.1	0.9 0.9 0.9
	1992 1993 1994	890 921 953	84.2 85.2 86.1	7.1 6.9 6.3	2.4 1.4 0.8	3.8 3.9 4.0	1.3 1.4 1.5	1.2 1.2 1.3
nergy and water su	pply (excludi 1975 1978 1981	ng coal) 217 324 595	82.9 78.2 75.8	6.0 6.9 7.0	0.6 0.4 1.9	8.5 12.2 13.1	1.2 1.3 1.3	0.8 1.0 0.9
	1984 1985 1986 1987	811 848 920 925	77.7 78.4 75.8 79.5	5.5 5.5 5.3 5.6	1.9 2.6 7.1 3.8	12.1 10.7 9.1 8.3	1.8 1.7 1.6 1.6	1.1 1.1 1.2
	1988 1989 1990 1991	938 1029 1148 1322	81.9 82.0 81.9 78.5	6.2 6.2 6.2 6.0	1.6 1.5 1.5 5.6	7.4 7.4 7.4 7.1	1.7 1.7 1.7 1.6	
	1992 1993 1994	1397 1457 1464	78.6 78.4 80.5	6.3 6.1 5.6	4.3 4.8 2.9	6.1 6.0 6.2	2.3 2.3 2.3	2. 2. 2 .
onstruction	1975 1978 1981	157 222 357	90.2 86.8 85.0	6.3 9.1 9.9	0.2 0.2 0.6	1.7 2.3 2.8	0.7 0.8 0.8	0. 0. 0.
	1984 1985 1986 1987	476 505 536 567	86.0 86.4 86.5 87.1	7.7 7.7 7.6 7.6	0.6 0.5 0.7 0.5	4.1 3.8 3.5 3.3	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	1. 1. 1. 0.
	1988 1989 1990 1991	617 689 770 830	87.6 87.7 87.5 87.6	7.6 7.6 7.6 7.2	0.4 0.3 0.5 0.7	3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6	0. 0. 0. 0.
	1992 1993 1994	863 881 897	85.8 86.5 87.5	7.6 7.4 6.8	1.4 1.0 0.6	3.3 3.3 3.3	0.6 0.6 0.6	1
stribution	1974 1978 1981	97 192 311	87.9 85.1 83.8	6.3 8.6 9.2	0.2 0.2 0.5	2.9 4.3 4.7	1.3 1.2 1.1	1 0 0
	1984 1985 1986 1987	423 445 464 483	83.8 84.7 85.2 86.0	7.2 6.9 6.8 6.7	0.3 0.5 0.7 0.7	6.9 6.2 5.4 4.7	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	0 0 0
	1988 1989 1990 1991	511 555 599 638	86.8 86.9 86.9 86.7	6.8 6.8 6.9 6.8	0.6 0.4 0.4 0.7	3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9	1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	0. 0 0 0
	1992 1993 1994	713 725 733	86.6 87.2 88.0	7.2 7.0 6.4	0.9 0.6 0.4	3.0 3.0 3.0	1.4 1.4 1.4	0 0 0
inking, finance and	d insurance 1974 1978 1981	181 346 582	73.5 72.3 70.3	4.3 6.3 6.5	0.2 0.1 0.4	15.8 15.1 14.7	2.0 5.2 7.2	4 1 0
	1984 1985 1986 1987	730 789 865 944	73.1 73.7 74.4 75.8	5.3 5.3 5.4 5.6	0.5 0.9 1.2 0.7	13.8 12.6 11.4 10.2	6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2 6.2	1 1 1 1
	1988 1989 1990 1991	1011 1118 1199 1304	77.1 76.7 77.1 75.8	5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.6	0.6 0.9 0.5 2.2	8.8 8.8 8.8 8.8 8.7	6.2 6.2 6.2 6.1	1 1 1 1
	1992 1993	1367 1397	78.3 78.9 78.8	6.2 6.0	2.5 1.9 1.3	6.4 6.4 6.5	4.5 4.6 4.6	2 2 2

'All other labour costs' comprises: employers' liability insurance, benefits in kind, training (excluding wages and salaries element), less government contributions. The cost of company cars and staff recruitment are excluded. In 1975 this produced a negative figure for manufacturing Results for 1985, 1986 and 1987 have been estimated by applying known changes in earnings, national insurance rates and redundancies to the 1984 Labour Cost Survey. Results for 1989, 1990 and 1991 have been estimated by applying known changes in earnings, national insurance rates and redundancies to the 1984 Labour Cost Survey. Results for 1989, and 1994 have been estimated by applying known changes in earnings, national insurance rates and redundancies to the 1988 Labour Cost Survey. Results for 1989, and 1994 have been estimated by applying known changes in earnings, national insurance rates and redundancies to the 1988 Labour Cost Survey. Results for 1989, and 1994 have been estimated by applying known changes in earnings, national insurance rates and redundancies to the 1982 Labour Cost Survey. Tree: Employment Gazette. Department. See report on labour cost surveys in the September 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*. pp 431-437. proce: Fingloyment Department. See report on labour cost surveys in the September 1990 issue of *Employment Gazette*. pp 431-437. proce: Tree for manufacturing. Tree for manufacturing. ures for 1981 and earlier dates relate to gas, electricity and water supply only.

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production	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 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	71.8 75.1 76.0 78.3 82.3 87.5 89.8 93.7 100.0 105.7 106.5 106.3 106.2	8.1 4.6 1.2 3.0 5.1 4.0 2.3 2.7 4.4 6.7 5.7 5.7 .8 2 .0	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	57.5 60.5 62.7 66.8 70.4 73.7 77.4 82.9 91.1 100.0 107.1 111.3 111.3 111.9	9.6 5.2 3.8 6.5 5.4 4.6 5.1 7.1 9.9 9.7 7.1 3.9 .0 4
	1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104.1 106.5 106.0 106.1	6.8 7.8 5.1 3.2	 	··· ··· ···	 	104.9 106.7 108.0 108.8	8.7 7.9 6.4 5.5
	1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	106.8 106.6 106.8 105.9	2.6 .1 .7 2	 	··· ··· ··	··· ··· ···	110.8 111.8 111.1 111.4	5.6 4.8 2.9 2.4
	1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104.8 106.0 107.1 107.2	-1.9 5 .3 1.3	· · · · · · ·	··· ··· ··	··· ··· ··	111.4 111.3 111.0 111.5	.6 5 1 .1
	1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	106.3 105.9 105.8 106.8	1.5 1 -1.1 4	· . · . · .	··· ·· ··	··· ·· ··	111.5 110.4 110.5 111.0	.1 8 5 4
	1995 Q1 Q2 Q3	108.5 109.2 109.7	2.0 3.1 3.7		··· ···	··· ··· ···	112.0 111.9 111.4	.4 1.3 .8
	1993 Nov Dec	107.6 105.8	.9 .5	· · · ·	· ··	· · ·	·:-	··· ··
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.2 105.9 107.0 106.1 105.4 106.3 105.7 105.8 106.0 106.2 106.3 108.0	.6 2.2 1.7 .7 .5 -1.4 -1.2 -1.6 7 -1.9 -1.2 2.1	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···			······································	
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov	108.5 108.6 108.3 109.1 109.0 109.5 109.9 109.4 109.8 110.6 110.7	2.2 2.5 3.4 3.0 4.0 3.4 3.4 3.4 4.2 4.1		··· •·· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	
Three months ending:	1993 Nov Dec	107.5 107.2	1.1 1.3	::			::	•••
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.5 106.0 106.3 106.3 105.9 105.9 105.9 105.9 105.8 105.9 105.8 106.0 106.2	.7 1.1 1.5 1.5 1.0 1 7 -1.4 -1.1 -1.4 -1.3 4					··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	107.6 108.4 108.5 108.7 108.7 109.2 109.5 109.6 109.7 109.9	1.0 2.3 2.0 2.2 2.5 3.1 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.7 3.7		··· ··· ··· ··· ···		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	

1990=100	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averag 1986 1987 1988	ges 71.8 77.5 84.1	88 90 91	84.4 86.9 90.2	78.3 85.6 91.2	87.0 89.4 92.2	84.6 87.8 91 9	54 59 70	82 86	77.8 82.9	84.6 85.8	94.0 95.0	74.8 80.5	72.3	89.0 91.0
1989 1990 1991	91.4 100.0 108.2	96 100 105	95.1 100.0 104.8	95.4 100.0 104.5	95.7 100.0 104.6	95.1 100.0 106.6	84 100 117	95 100 105	93.2 100.0 109.8	94.9 100.0 103.5	97.0 100.0 104.0	92.0 100.0 108.2	83.1 91.4 100.0 105.5	94.0 96.0 100.0 103.0
1992 1993 1994	115.3 120.5 126.2	110 112 115	108.4 110.6 112.4	107.9 110.6 113.2	108.7 111.6 114.3	114.2 120.4 123.9	133 147 166	110 117 118	115.7 120.0 124.0	104.6 104.7 106.8	108.0 112.0 114.0	116.5 124.4 130.0	110.3 113.9 118.6	106.0 108.0 111.0
Quarterly ave 1993 Q3 Q4	rages 121.4 122.4	113.0 115.0	110.1 110.8	111.1 112.1	111.8 112.5	121.7 122.0	148.0 155.0	115.0 117.0	120.6 121.0	105.0 105.1	112.0 113.0	125.4	113.8	109.0
1994 Q1 Q2 Q3	124.0 125.4 126.8	112.0 115.0	112.9 112.4	112.1 114.5	112.9 113.6	122.6 123.1	159.0 162.0	116.0 117.0	123.3 123.9	106.6 109.7	114.0 114.0	128.1 129.4	116.4 118.7	111.0 111.0
Q4 1995 Q1	128.8	117.0	113.0	113.3	115.0	124.9	174.0	118.0	124.3 124.6 126.4	104.1 108.3 110.8	114.0 114.0 115.0	130.3 131.8 133.4	118.7 120.5 121.2	111.0 112.0 113.0
Q2 Q3	131.3 132.3	 	113.5 114.0	··· ··	116.3	126.3	186.0	··· ··	126.7 128.7	112.5 107.3	115.0 116.0	135.4	123.4 124.1	114.0 114.0
1993 Aug Sep Oct	121.3 121.8 122.0	113.0	109.8 110.7 110.7	109.6 110.8 111.0	112.5	122.0	· · · · ·	115.0	120.5 120.8 121.0	103.7 105.7 105.2	112.0 112.0	::	112.4 113.6	108.0 109.0
Nov Dec	122.5 122.6	115.0	110.6 111.2	111.0 114.3			··· ··	117.0	121.0 121.0	106.4 103.0	113.0 113.0	 	113.8 113.8 115.3	110.0 111.0
Feb Mar Apr	123.6 123.7 124.6 124.9	 112.0	112.1 113.0 113.5 112.6	112.1 112.1 112.9 113.7	112.9	122.6	 	116.0	123.0 123.4 123.6	106.3 106.9 107.2	114.0 114.0 114.0	 	115.7 115.1 116.2	110.0 111.0 111.0
May Jun Jul	125.5 125.9 126.2	115.0	112.1 112.5 111.8	114.5	114.3	123.1		117.0	123.8 123.8 124.0 124.2	107.3 106.8 115.1 98.6	114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0	··· ···	118.1 119.7 117.7 120.1	111.0 111.0 111.0 111.0
Aug Sep Oct	126.9 127.3 128.0	115.0	110.6 111.8 112.1	113.0	 115.0	 124.9	· · · · ·	117.0	124.3 124.3 124.5	104.9 108.9 109.3	114.0 114.0 114.0		117.3 118.7 120.0	111.0 112.0 112.0
Dec 1995 Jan	129.8	117.0	113.8		115.3		•••	118.0	124.6 124.6	109.8 105.7	114.0 114.0 115.0	··· ··	119.9 121.5	112.0 113.0
Feb Mar Apr	130.6 130.5 131.2	 	113.6 113.2 113.4		116.3	126.3		··· ··· ··	126.4 126.5 126.6	110.6 110.9 111.1	115.0 115.0 115.0 115.0		121.1 121.2 121.4 124.4	113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0
Jun Jul Aug	131.1 131.6 132.4 132.3	··· ··· ··	113.5 113.5 113.0	··· ··· ···	··· ·· ··	 :: 	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	126.7 126.7 128.5	110.5 116.0 105.0	115.0 115.0 116.0	··· ··· ··	122.2 123.7 124.9	113.0 114.0 114.0
Sep Oct Nov	132.2 133.2 133.2	··· ··· ···	114.6	··· ·· ··	··· ··· ··		··· ···	· · · · · · ·	128.5 129.2 129.4	105.3 111.5 111.5	116.0 116.0 116.0	··· ··· ···	121.9 125.5	114.0 115.0 115.0
Increases on a Annual averag	a year earlier les	2	2	0	2		10							
1988 1989 1990	9 9 9	, 1 6 5	3 4 5 5	9 7 5 5	3 4 4	4 5 4 5	10 18 21 19	6 4 5 6	7 6 6 7	1 5 6 5	1 0 2 3	8 6 7 9	7 8 10	2324
1991 1992 1993	8 7 5	5522	5 3 2	4 3 2	5 4 3	7 7 5	17 13 11	5 4 6	10 5 4	4 1 0	4 4 4	8 8 7	6 5 3	1333
Quarterly aver	ages 4	3	2	2	2	3	13	6	3	2	2	5	4	3
Q4 1994 Q1	4	2	1	3 3	3 3	5 5	12 12	6 4	4	1	4	6	3	3
Q2 Q3 Q4	4 4 5	3 2 2	2 1 2	4 2 1	3 2 2	2 3 2	13 14 12	3 2 	3 3 3	2 -1 3	2 2 1	5 4 4	4 4 5	3 2 2
1995 Q1 Q2 Q3	5 5 4	··· ··	0 1	··· ··	2	2 3	13	•••	3 2 4	4 3 3	1 1 2	4 5	4 4 5	233
Monthly 1993 Aug	4		2	2					4	2	3		2	3
Oct Nov Dec	5 4 4 4	3	2 1 0	3233	3 	 5 	··· ·· ··	6	4 4 4	2 1 2	3 4 4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3 3 3	3 3 4
1994 Jan Feb	5 5		1	33	2	5			4 4 4	-1 6 2	4 4 4	··· ··	3 3 4	4 3 4
Mar Apr May	5 5 4	2	3 1 2	4 4 4	2	 5 	··· ··· ···	4	4 5 5	3 2 1	4 2 2		4 4 4	4 3 3
Jul Aug Sep	4 4 5 5	3	2 1 1	 3	2 	 3 	· · · · ·	3	3 3 3	2 -3 1	222	 	4 4 4	3 3 3
Oct Nov Dec	5 5 5 6	2 2	1 2 2	2	2	2	· · · · ·	2	3333	3 4 3 3	2 1 1	 	4 5 5	3 3 2
1995 Jan Feb	5		1		2	2			3 2	3 4 3	1		5	3
Mar Apr May	5 5 4	··· ··· ···	0 1 1	 	2	 3	··· ··· ··	· · · · ·	2 2 2	3 4 3	1 1 1		4 5 2	222
Jul Aug Sen	5 5 4	· · · . ·	1 3 3	•••	··· ··· ··	··· ·· ··	••• ••• •••	 	2 3 3	1 6 0	1 2 2	··· ··	5 4 4	3 3 3
Oct Nov	4 4 4	··· ··· ···	3	••• ••	•••	··· ···	· · · · ·	· · · · ·	4 4 	2 2 	2 2 	··· ···	6 	33
lotes: 1 Wa 2 Sea 3 Mal	ges and salaries asonally adjuste es only.	s on a weekl ed.	y basis (all e	mployees).			6 Inclue 7 Inclue 8 Hour	ding mining. ding mining a v rates.	and transpor	. .	Sou	Irce: OECD -	Main Econo	mic Indicators
4 Hou 5 Mor	urly wage rates. http://www.arnings.						9 All in 10 Produ	dustries. uction worke	rs.					

Note:

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

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.1

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

-	and states	All items	and the second second			All items except se	asonal foods	
		Index	Percentage cha	nge over		Index	Percentage cha	ange over
		Jan 13 1987=100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Jan 13 1987=100	1 month	6 months
1994	Dec	146.0	0.5	0.9	2.9	146.6	0.4	0.9
1995	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jul Jul Sep Oct Nov Dec	146.0 146.9 147.5 149.0 149.6 149.8 149.1 149.9 150.6 149.8 149.8 149.8 149.8	0.0 0.6 0.4 1.0 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.6	1.4 1.5 2.6 2.0 2.1 2.1 0.5 0.1 0.1 0.6	3.3 3.4 3.5 3.3 3.5 3.5 3.6 3.5 3.6 3.9 3.2 3.1 3.2	146.5 147.3 148.0 149.4 150.0 150.4 149.9 150.3 151.0 150.5 150.5 150.5 151.3	-0.1 0.5 0.9 0.4 0.3 -0.3 0.5 -0.3 0.5 -0.3 0.0 0.5	1.3 1.4 2.4 2.7 2.6 2.3 2.0 0.7 0.3 0.6
Sease * No Non-s * Pri * Ma ve * Sc Alcot * An	onal Food significant effec easonal Food ce increases ove in upward press getables. It drink prices fel iolic drink monthly fall of 0.8	t on the 12 month rate. er the month were larger than sures from price increases for II less sharply than a year ago 8 per cent compares with a di	last December. processed meat, mi). rop of 0.3 per cent fo	lik and processed	Housing A fall of 0.1 per House prices d Slight falls in re Household goods Price increases There were pric Personal goods a An increase of C	cent contrasts with a rise o ropped between November nt prices and mortgage inte s over the month were large the rises for furniture, furnish and services 0.1 per cent over the month w	f 0.2 per cent last D and December. rrest rates. r than last Decembe ings and electrical a vas much smaller that	December. er. appliances. an the 1.4 per cent increase la

Alcoholic drink A monthly fail of 0.8 per cent compares with a drop of 0.3 per cent for December last year. This fail is due largely to the reduction in duty for spirits in the November Budget. The usual seasonal special offers were seen across a range of off-sales.

Tobacco A monthly increase of 2.4 per cent compares with a rise of 1.7 per cent last year. The November Budget increases in duty were larger this year than last.

A Recoveries from sales were much less steep than last year for some personal articles.
 * Recoveries from sales were much less steep than last year for some personal articles.
 Motoring expenditure
 Between November and December an increase of 2.1 per cent compared to a smaller increase of 0.9 per cent last year.
 * The increases in excise duty on petrol announced in the November Budget had a strong upward effect on the index.

Ja LL ITEMS	n 1987=100			1 100	7-100		
LL ITEMS		1 month	12 months	Jan 198	1=100	1 month	12 months
LL ITEMS	150.7		32	Tobacco	184.4	2.4	7.9
	150.7	0.0	0.2	Cigarettes	186.0		8
ood and catering	146.0	0.7	4.5	IODACCO	172.1		0
cohol and tobacco	170.5	0.2	4.9				10
using and household expenditur	o 1521	0.2	3.3	Housing	167.2	-0.1	4.2
Jushing and nousehold experiation	126.2	01	13	Bent	203.5		6
rsonal expenditure	130.5	0.1	21	Mortgage interest navments	173.8		8
ivel and leisure	149.6	1.1	2.1	Depresiation (lon 1005 - 100)[2]	00.7		***
				Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)[5]	104.6		5
nsumer durables	119.0	0.8	1.4	Community charge and rates/council tax	134.0		56
				Water and other payments	234.8		5
energy food	126.2	41	3.4	Repairs and maintenance charges	159.3		4
asonarioou	140.0	0.3	48	Do-it yourself materials	148.6		3
od excluding seasonal	140.9	0.5	2.0	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	184.8		-9
items excluding seasonal food	151.3	0.5	5.2	Dwelling insurance a ground tern	10110		
items excluding food	152.9	0.5	3.0		1010	0.1	07
, and the second s				Fuel and Light	134.8	0.1	0.7
hor indicos				Coal and solid fuels	128.4		0
literne evoluding:				Electricity	147.5		0
items excluding:	110.0	0.5	20	Gae	124.4		2
ortgage interest payments(RPIX)	149.6	0.5	3.0	Oil and other fuels	1157		3
using	147.2	0.7	3.0	Oil and other fuels	115.7		-
ortgage interest payments and						10	1000
indirect taxes (PPIV)[1]	145.6	0.2	2.5	Household goods	137.4	1.2	4.8
indirect taxes (HPIT)[1]	140.0	0.2		Furniture	140.8		5
ortgage interest payments and			20	Furnishings	1393		8
council tax	150.0	0.6	3.0	Furnishings	100.7		2
ortgage interest payments and				Electrical appliances	109.7		-
depreciation[2]	149.8	0.6	3.1	Other household equipment	136.1		1
depreciation[2]	140.0			Household consumables	156.3		5
	400.0	0.0	16	Pot care	137.6		4
od	138.8	0.9	4.0	1 Grouio			
Bread	137.3				140.6	0.0	-0.4
Cereals	141.3		2	Household services	140.0	0.0	-0.4
Bicquite and cakes	149.3		3	Postage	146.3		0
Discuits and cares	125.0		4	Telephones, telemessages, etc	108.0		-2
Beet	100.0		4	Domestic services	171.1		3
Lamb	129.9			Ease and subscriptions	157.0		-1
of which, home-killed lamb	141.3		4	rees and subscriptions	137.0		
Pork	134.6		14		1000		0.2
Bacon	144.1		7	Clothing and footwear	123.2	0.2	0.3
Dacon	1027		1	Men's outerwear	122.7		0
Poultry	100.7		4	Women's outerwear	109.8		-1
Other meat	128.7		4	Children's outenvoor	120.5		-1
Fish	124./		2	Othersdat	1477		4
of which, fresh fish	127.6		1	Other clothing	147.7		, ,
Butter	163.4		21	Footwear	127.8		0
Oil and fato	134.6		5				and the second states of the
Oli and lais	104.0		10	Personal goods and services	161.1	0.1	2.9
Cheese	159.5		10	Porconal articlas	120.0		-3
Eggs	142.1		/	Chamiete goodo	166.0		5
Milk fresh	152.9		2	Chemists goods	100.9		90
Milk products	146.6		0	Personal services	204.7		0
Teo	144.7		-1				State State State
Tea	144.7		é	Motoring expenditure	153.0	2.1	1.7
Coffee and other hot drinks	123.7		10	Burshasa of motor vehicles	131.2		1
Soft drinks	166.4		10	Fulciale of motor vehicles	172.0		à
Sugar and preserves	153.4		12	Maintenance of motor vehicles	1/2.0		0
Sweets and chocolates	138.5		4	Petrol and oil	162.8		0
Detetee	175.7		14	Vehicles tax and insurance	189.4		-6
Folaloes	- 0010		13				
of which, unprocessed potatoe	s 201.2		13	Earon and other travel costs	159.7	-0.1	2.3
Vegetables	114.7		4	Fares and other travel costs	177 1	-0.1	4
of which other fresh vegetable	s 102.3		0	Hail fares	177.1		4
Enuit	127.9		3	Bus and coach fares	172.2		3
Fiult	106.0		3	Other travel costs	141.4		0
of which, tresh truit	120.2		4				
Other toods	140.9		4	Leigure goods	1227	0.5	1.1
				Leisure goods	71.0	0.0	.5
tering	171.9	0.2	4.1	Audio-visual equipment	/1.9		-5
Postourant moals	169.9		4	Tapes and discs	115.7		0
nestaurant means	104.0		7	Toys photographic and sport goods	120.1		-1
Canteen meals	104.0		2	Books and newspapers	171.6		7
Take-aways and snacks	169.4		3	Oostening producto	1/3 1		1
				Gardening products	143.1		
obolic drink	164.6	-0.8	3.6				0.5
Poor	173.5		4	Leisure services	170.5	0.2	3.5
Beer	173.5		1	Television licences and rentals	120.5		1
on sales	1/8.7		4	Entertainment and other recreation	206.0		4
off sales	141.7		5	Entertainment and other recreation	100.4		4
VALUE and and and the	152.2		2	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	108.4		4
Wines and shirtis			Λ	I K bolidays (lan 1994 = 100)	103.8		2
wines and spirits	170 5			OTTIONIGGTO (OCAT TOO TOO)	100.0		

RETAIL PRICES 0 6 Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for December 12 1995

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.
 The taxes excluded are council tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.
 This series has been constructed using the index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments prior to February 1995.
 Depreciation was introduced into the RPI, within the housing component, with effect from February 1995.

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS S62 FEBRUARY 1996

Average retail prices on December 12 for a number of Average retail prices on December 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 [December	12 1995		column below.	ioorada pr	iooo ion, give	in the fina
Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	ltem	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine			
Beef: home-killed, per lb	670	457		Low fat spread, 250g	326 331	51 49	38- 85 42- 53
Topside Brisket (without bone) Rump steak *	649 596 679	289 216 394	99-222 227-336 179-244 340-449	Cheese Cheddar type, per lb	321	216	177- 264
Stewing steak	672	214	140- 298	Eggs Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	300	147	95, 175
Lamb: home-killed, per lb Loin (with bone)	650	341	275- 408	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	272	125	102- 149
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	649 587	178 248	119- 349 204- 286	Pasteurised, per pint	370	36	27- 31
Lamb: imported (frozen), per l	ь			Tea			
Loin (with bone) Leg (with bone)	249 249	221 169	169- 299 149- 182	Tea bags, per 125g	324 343	63 131	46- 75 94- 156
Pork: home-killed, per lb				Coffee			
Leg (foot off) Loin (with bone) Shoulder (with bone)	537 651 575	151 197	99- 199 174- 219	Pure, instant, per 100g Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	336 311	192 206	185- 225 149- 283
	0,0	140	109-176	Sugar	0.45		
Streaky *	418	145	100,000	Granulated, per kg	345	72	65-79
Gammon *	507	229	169-269	Fresh vegetables			
Back, Danish Back, home produced	442 441	266 235	169- 343 195- 299	Potatoes, old loose, per lb Potatoes, new loose, per lb Tomatoes, per lb	637 583 718	30 30 50	16- 42 18- 44 38- 75
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	543	78	64-99	Cauliflower, each Brussels sprouts, per lb	700 717 584	61 51	25- 49 49- 69 39- 69
Pork	550	122	99- 149	Onions, per lb Mushrooms, per 4oz	739 735 732	18 21 36	14- 25 14- 30 29- 41
Canned meats Corned beef, 12oz can	331	97	85- 119	Lettuce - iceberg, each	717 730	37 60	45- 69 48- 69
Chicken: roasting, oven ready	per lb			Fresh fruit			
Frozen Fresh or chilled	271 654	66 96	45- 81 79- 109	Apples, cooking, per lb Apples, dessert, per lb Pears, dessert, per lb	729 740 709	42 46 47	35-48 35-59 35-59
Fresh and smoked fish, per Ib	504			Oranges, each Bananas, per lb	599	23	16- 30
Rainbow trout	519	257 204	195- 327 129- 248	Grapes, per lb	628	201	85-299
Canned fish							
Red salmon, half size can	333	121	99- 149	Items other than food			
Bread				_			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	360	53	39- 79	Draught bitter, per pint	826	149	133- 174
Brown loaf, unwrapped, 800g	356	76	59-87	Whisky per nip	841	168	152-190
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	342	76	59- 89	Gin, per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter	837 3,274	118 266	105- 135 225- 289
Self raising, per 1.5kg	326	58	45- 73	Smokeless fuel per 50kg 4-star petrol, per litre	468 543 658	686 992 62	540-850 780-1210 59-64
Butter				Derv per litre	655	56	53- 59
Home produced, per 250g	319	82	78-88	Super unleaded petrol per litre	659 re 404	56	53- 58
Danish, per 250g	307	82 87	79-82 81-93	- spor amoudou ponoi, per in		01	57- 63

* Or Scottish equivale

General Notes - Retail Prices

The responsibility for the Retail Prices Index was transferred in July 1989 from the Employment Department to the Central Statis-tical Office. The 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.

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items

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

6.3

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

Definitions

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

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

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices 6.4

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food			Catering	drink
Janua	ary 13, 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food +	except housing	except mortgage interest	industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		unin
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	- 833 837 846 842 849 848 856 856 858 858	974 975 977 976 976 978 979 980 979	843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813	956 958 940 925 924 936 952 956 958	57 54 46 — — — —	139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 127 123	167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142 139	26 25 23 24 24 22 21 20 22	141 138 131 134 127 130 123 122 117	46 50 49 47 47 47 45 45 45	76 78 83 77 77 80 78 78 76 77
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Annual averages	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1 149.1	102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5 151.4	101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8 149.6	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6 145.4	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8 147.9	100.9 106.7 — — — — — —	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9 115.5 116.2	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9 137.0	101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7 127.2	101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3 138.5	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1 169.0	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7 158.5 164.5
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	Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8	-	117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8	155.6
1994	Jan 18 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	=	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	149.1 149.9 150.6	151.6 152.1 152.8	149.9 150.3 151.0	145.0 145.9 146.7	147.7 148.6 149.2	Ξ	113.4 114.9 117.5	135.9 138.7 139.1	116.9 132.2 132.0	139.3 139.6 140.1	169.2 169.8 170.4	165.6 165.6 166.0
	Oct 17 Nov 14	149.8 149.8 150 7	152.1 152.2 152.9	150.5 150.5 151.3	146.2 146.2 147.2	148.7 148.8 149.6	=	117.2 118.1 119.0	137.5 137.6 138.8	122.0 121.2 126.2	140.2 140.5 140.9	171.0 171.5 171.9	166.8 165.9 164.6

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. + **

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS S64 FEBRUARY 1996

TODACCO	nousing	and light	goods	Household services	clothing and footwear	Personal goodsand services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
38 36 34 32 36 35 35 35 34	157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158 187	61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45 45	73 74 71 71 70 77 79 76 77	44 41 40 45 48 47 47 47 47	74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58 58 58 58	38 37 37 38 38 40 39 37 39	127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125	22 23 23 21 20 20 21 20 21 20 19	47 50 47 48 48 48 47 46 48 46 48 46	30 29 29 30 30 32 62 71 66	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Weights
100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9 144.2 156.4 168.2 179.5	103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151.0 156.0 166.4	99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2 131.7 134.5	102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0 128.4 133.1	101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9 142.0 141.6	101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8 120.4 120.6	101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9 153.3 158.2	103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 138.7 144.7 149.7 152.4	101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4 155.4 159.3	101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5 121.8 121.7	101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7 162.5 167.7	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	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
163.0	151.9	125.6	129.7	142.9	122.5	149.9	146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6	1993	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
167.7 168.4 168.5	156.2 156.4 156.6	134.3 133.8 133.7	128.0 128.5 128.5	142.2 142.3 142.4	121.3 121.4 121.1	151.5 154.6 152.4	149.8 150.4 150.4	154.7 155.2 155.8	122.6 122.7 122.4	161.8 162.2 162.5		Apr 19 May 17
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	168.3	134.4	132.0	140.7	116.2	158.3	153.9	159.9	121.3	167.9		Jul 18
180.1	168.8	134.4	133.5	140.8	118.0	159.1	153.4	160.2	121.6	168.7		Aug 15
180.1	169.1	134.7	134.9	140.9	122.6	160.0	153.0	160.0	121.8	170.1		Sep 12
180.0 180.0 184.4	167.0 167.3 167.2	134.6 134.6 134.8	134.7 135.8 137.4	140.5 140.6 140.6	122.4 123.0 123.2	160.5 160.9 161.1	151.0 149.8 153.0	159.7 159.8 159.7	122.1 122.1 122.7	169.9 170.2 170.5		Oct 17 Nov 14

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

		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	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	3.9	5.7	4.3	3.9	6.9	7.5	0.4	4.6	-1.1	0.3	3.1	1.7	2.6	0.5	3.8
	Oct 17	3.2	4.6	4.1	4.4	6.9	4.5	0.4	4.4	-0.4	0.2	4.0	0.9	2.4	0.8	3.3
	Nov 14	3.1	4.4	4.2	4.1	7.1	4.5	0.6	4.2	-0.2	0.2	4.2	0.5	2.4	0.7	3.5
	Dec 12	3.2	4.6	4.1	3.6	7.9	4.2	0.7	4.8	-0.4	0.3	2.9	1.7	2.3	1.1	3.5

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

6.5

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	0	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Republic	
Annual a 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	iverages	- 	106.9 110.7 116.3 122.9 129.1 134.5 139.1 143.4	107.7 113.0 121.8 133.3 141.1 146.4 148.7 152.4	102.9 104.1 107.3 111.0 114.6 117.4 120.6 123.5	107.8 112.7 118.1 121.2 124.1 126.7 128.3 130.9	100.1 101.4 104.2 107.0 110.7 115.1 119.9 123.5	143.2 162.6 184.9 222.6 266.0 308.1 352.6 391.1	114.5 120.0 128.2 136.8 145.0 153.5 160.6 168.1	105.9 108.7 112.7 116.5 120.2 123.0 125.6 127.8	107.1 109.4 113.9 117.6 121.3 125.1 126.9 129.8	110.9 116.5 123.8 131.8 140.0 147.3 153.8 160.0
Monthly 1994 Oc No De	ct ov ac		144.6 144.8 145.2	153.5 153.6 154.3	123.9 123.9 124.0	131.7 132.0 132.0	123.0 123.1 123.4	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 Jai Fe Ma	in eb ar	145.9 146.7 147.3	145.7 146.4	154.3 155.3 155.9	124.5 124.8 124.7	132.1 132.7 133.1	123.7 124.3 124.3	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
Ap Ma Jui	or ay In	147.9 148.2 148.6	 	157.5 158.1 158.4	124.9 124.9 125.0	133.5 134.0 133.8	124.6 124.7 125.1	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 Au Se	l Jg Qe	148.5 148.9 149.3	 	157.6 158.5 159.2	125.7 126.0 125.7	133.2 133.4 134.2	125.4 125.2 125.1	421.8 422.1 434.8	176.0 176.4 177.2	129.6 130.2 130.7	133.8	169.0 169.5 169.9
Oc No	ct ov	149.3P 149.5P	··· ··	158.4 158.4	125.4 125.8	134.2 134.5	125.0 125.0	439.7 440.7	177.5 178.0	130.8 130.9	133.9	170.7P 171.7P
Increases Annual a	s on a year earli iverages	ier										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 3.1 1.4 2.3	4.8 5.0 6.3 6.5 6.2 5.2 4.4 4.0
Monthly 1994 Oc No	ct ov		3.0 3.0 3.1	2.4 2.6 2.9	2.1 2.0 1.9	2.0 2.1 2.3	2.5 2.4 2.5	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 Ja Fe Ma	an eb ar	3.0 3.1 3.2	3.0 3.1	3.3 3.4 3.5	1.9 1.8 1.7	2.3 2.3 2.5	2.1 2.1 1.9	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
Ap Ma Ju	pr ay In	3.2 3.1 3.2	··· ·· ··	3.3 3.4 3.5	1.7 1.4 1.3	2.4 2.4 2.1	2.0 1.8 1.9	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
Ju Au Se	ıl ug ep	3.1 3.1 3.1	 	3.5 3.6 3.9	1.2 1.3 1.2	1.8 1.6 2.1	1.9 1.5 1.6	8.9 8.7 8.4	4.7 4.3 4.4	1.5 1.9 2.0	2.5	5.5 5.7 5.6
Oc	ct ov	3.0P 3.0P	 	3.2 3.1	1.2 1.5	1.9 1.9	1.6 1.5	8.3 8.2	4.3 4.4	1.8 1.9	2.4	5.5P 5.8P

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.

1985=10	Canada	Japan	United States	Switzerland	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Austria	Portugal	Netherlands	Luxembourg
Annual averages 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	108.7 113.1 118.7 124.4 131.4 133.4 135.8 136.1	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 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	165.7	143.0	131.6	240.4	119.8	125.2
Aug	139.3	114.2	142.2	132.5	152.2	165.5	142.8	132.3	241.6	120.0	125.1
Sep	139.4	115.0	142.5	132.7	153.0	166.6	142.9	131.1	242.1	121.0	125.3
Oct	139.3	114.7	142.9	132.5	153.0	167.1	142.9	130.7	243.0	120.9	125.5
Nov	139.6	114.0	142.8	132.4	152.9	167.0	142.5	130.6	243.2	120.9	125.6
eases on a year earlie Annual average	In										er cent
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	4.4 4.0 5.0 4.8 5.6 1.5 1.5 1.8 .2	0.1 .7 2.3 3.1 3.3 1.7 1.3 .7	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 .9	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 1.1	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
Monthl 1994 Oct Nov Dec	2 1 .2	.8 1.0 .7	2.6 2.7 2.7	.5 .5 .4	1.7 1.8 1.9	2.5 2.4 2.6	1.8 1.6 1.6	2.9 2.8 2.6	4.6 4.0 4.0	2.6 2.5 2.6	2.1 2.0 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	2	2.6	1.9	2.2	2.7	.5	2.1	4.1	1.5	1.8
Sep	2.3	.2	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.5	.4	2.0	4.0	1.5	1.6
Oct	2.4	6	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.7	.3	1.9	4.0	1.3	1.6
	2.1	8	2.6	1.9	2.1	2.7	.3	1.9	3.8	1.6	1.3

RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs 6.9

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages 1993 1994	113.4 116.8	113.6 117.0	116.1 118.8	108.2 110.5	104.5 106.3	111.0 113.9	158.4 173.9	117.4 122.9	107.5 109.2	107.9 111.1	116.7 121.4
Monthly 1994 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	122.7 123.2 123.5
1995 Jan	118.4	118.7	119.9	111.4	107.2	115.1	183.1	126.4	110.0	112.7	124.0
Feb	119.0	119.2	120.6	111.7	107.8	115.4	182.0	127.0	110.4		125.0
Mar	119.5	119.8	121.2	111.5	108.2	115.5	187.7	127.8	110.7		125.8
Apr	119.9	120.2	121.6	111.7	108.6	115.8	190.0	128.4	110.8	113.5	126.4
May	120.2P	120.5P	122.3	111.7	108.8	116.0	190.6P	128.4	111.0		127.1
Jun	120.5P	120.7P	122.3	111.8	108.6	116.4	192.5P	128.7	110.9		128.0
Jul	120.2P	120.5P	121.6	112.4	108.0	116.3	187.2P	128.7	110.7	114.0	128.2
Aug	120.4P	120.6P	122.4	112.7	108.2	115.4P	187.3P	128.9	111.2		128.6
Sep	120.8P	121.1P	123.1	112.4	109.0	115.4P	193.7P	129.5	111.6		128.9
Oct	120.9P	121.2P	122.7	112.1	109.1	115.4P	196.8P	129.8	111.7	114.2	129.5P
Nov	121.1P	121.4P	122.7	112.4	109.2	115.4P	197.6P	130.1	111.8		130.3P
Increases on a year e Annual averages 1993 1994	earlier 3.7 3.0	3.6 3.1	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 1.6	2.0 2.9	Per cent 4.4 4.0
Monthly 1994 Oct Nov Dec	2.8 2.7 2.9	2.8 2.8 2.9	1.8 2.1 2.3	2.0 1.8 1.7	1.7 2.0 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 4.1
1995 Jan	2.8	2.9	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	11.5	4.4	1.6	2.6	3.8
Feb	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	10.8	4.8	1.8		4.4
Mar	3.0	3.1	2.8	1.6	2.6	1.8	10.5	5.2	1.7		4.7
Apr	3.0	3.1	2.4	1.6	2.4	1.8	10.3	5.2	1.6	2.4	5.0
May	3.0P	3.1P	2.6	1.3	2.4	1.8	10.2P	5.0	1.6		5.1
Jun	3.2P	3.2P	2.6	1.1	2.0	2.1	10.1P	5.1	1.6		5.6
Jul	3.0P	3.1P	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.9	9.3P	4.8	1.4	2.0	5.6
Aug	2.8P	2.8P	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.1P	9.1P	4.2	1.8		5.7
Sep	2.9P	3.0P	3.1	1.1	2.1	1.1P	8.8P	4.4	1.9		5.6
Oct	2.8P	2.9P	2.9	1.1	1.9	1.1P	8.7P	4.4	1.7	2.1	5.6P
Nov	2.9P	3.0P	2.8	1.4	1.9	1.0P	8.6P	4.5	1.8		5.7P

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.

Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada	1990=100
109.1 111.2	107.5 109.8	128.7 135.5	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
112.0	111.0	136.7	113.8	114.8	114.3	109.9	114.0	107.0	109.5	1994 Oct
112.1	110.0	136.9	113.7	114.5	114.2	110.0	114.1	106.6	110.2	Nov
112.2	110.0	137.3	113.6	114.3	113.9	109.9	114.1	106.2	110.5	Dec
112.5	110.0	139.0	114.1	114.3	113.8	110.6	114.5	106.2	111.0	1995 Jan
112.7	111.0	140.0	114.7	114.7	114.5	111.0	114.8	105.7	111.6	Feb
112.8	112.0	140.7	115.0	114.8	115.1	111.7	115.2	105.6	111.9	Mar
112.7	112.0	141.2	115.0	114.9	115.8	111.7	115.7	106.0	112.5	Apr
112.9	112.0	141.1	115.0	114.9	116.0	111.9	115.9	106.3	112.7	May
113.0	111.0	140.7	115.5	115.2	115.8	112.2	116.1	106.2	112.7	Jun
113.1	110.0	140.7	116.3	115.1	115.6	112.1	115.9	105.3	113.0	Jul
113.0	110.0	141.4	117.0	114.9	115.6	111.9	116.1	105.5	112.7	Aug
113.1	111.0	141.7	115.7	115.0	116.9	112.4	116.5	106.3	113.0	Sep
113.3	111.0P	142.2	115.2	115.1	117.0		116.8	105.9	112.8	Oct
113.3	111.0P	142.3	115.0	114.8	117.0		116.8	105.5	113.1	Nov
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 .4	lı 2.0 .2	ncreases on a year earlier Annual averages 1993 1994
1.9	2.8	4.5	2.6	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.5	.5	3	1994 Oct
1.7	1.9	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.4	.8	2	Nov
1.6	1.9	4.0	2.2	1.4	2.3	1.9	2.5	.4	.2	Dec
1.9	1.9	4.3	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	.3	.7	1995 Jan
1.9	1.8	4.5	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2	2.4	Feb
2.0	1.8	4.8	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	8	2.6	Mar
1.9	1.8	4.6	2.0	1.2	2.7	2.7	3.0	7	3.0	Apr
1.8	1.8	4.3	1.9	1.2	2.7	2.8	3.1	4	3.6	May
1.9	.9	3.8	2.3	.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	.0	3.2	Jun
1.6	.9	3.7	1.7	.7	2.4	2.5	2.6	3	3.0	Jul
1.4	.0	4.0	1.4	.3	2.5	2.4	2.3	7	2.7	Aug
1.1	.0	4.0	1.4	.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2	2.9	Sep
1.2	.0P	4.0	1.3	.3	2.4		2.5	-1.0	3.1	Oct
1.1	.9P	3.9	1.2	.3	2.5		2.3	-1.0	2.6	Nov

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs 6.9

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

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

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment	t #				ILO unemployed	Total economically	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++		active		
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 19	22,600 21,574 20,446 20,673 20,673 20,982 21,010 21,708 22,269 22,488 22,132 21,582 21,430 21,434 21,396 21,397 21,436 21,392 21,436 21,394 21,436 21,436 21,554 21,687 21,687 21,746 21,888 21,925	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,606 2,703 2,718 2,957 3,136 3,429 3,471 3,318 3,145 3,083 3,083 3,083 3,095 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,150 3,219 3,276 3,285 3,264 3,252	366 321 321 402 414 513 541 458 458 458 458 353 353 343 327 329 329 323 325 313 3225 313 3297 289 280 262 256 243		$\begin{array}{c} 24,369\\ 23,765\\ 23,103\\ 23,626\\ 23,995\\ 24,117\\ 24,489\\ 25,389\\ 26,421\\ 25,883\\ 25,248\\ 25,143\\ 25,047\\ 24,958\\ 24,949\\ 24,952\\ 25,008\\ 25,008\\ 25,208\\$	1,466 X 2,521 X 2,891 X 3,143 3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,021 1,925 2,361 2,936 2,745 2,745 2,745 2,759 2,861 2,865 2,759 2,759 2,759 2,759 2,759 2,759 2,759 2,530 2,404 2,432 2,404 2,432 2,414 2,399	25,836 X 26,266 X 26,294 X 26,508 X 27,148 27,148 27,435 27,813 28,346 28,346 28,346 28,243 27,994 27,993 27,995 27,859 27,859 27,853 27,855 27,9555 27,9555 27,9555 27,9555 27,95555 27,9555555555555	$\begin{array}{c} 15,310 \ X\\ 15,654 \ X\\ 16,309 \ X\\ 15,990\\ 16,100\\ 16,003\\ 15,852\\ 15,616\\ 15,835\\ 15,616\\ 15,835\\ 16,243\\ 16,282\\ 16,308\\ 16,358\\ 16,358\\ 16,358\\ 16,358\\ 16,358\\ 16,416\\ 16,406\\ 16,500\\ 16,500\\ 16,567\\ 16,543\\ 16,483\\ 16,497\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,394\\ 42,720\\ 42,720\\ 43,011\\ 43,246\\ 43,487\\ 43,665\\ 43,839\\ 43,962\\ 44,078\\ 44,176\\ 44,176\\ 44,176\\ 44,176\\ 44,203\\ 44,217\\ 44,230\\ 44,246\\ 44,262\\ 44,277\\ 44,293\\ 44,352\\ 44,352\\ 44,352\\ 44,351\\ 44,410\\ 44,447\\ \end{array}$
Changes Sum 95 - Aut 95 Per cent	37 0.2	8 0.3	-14 -5.3	6 4.9	38 0.1	-15 -0.6	23 0.1	14 0.1	37 0.1
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Sum 1992 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995	$\begin{array}{c} 13.381\\ 12.427\\ 11.672\\ 11.643\\ 11.683\\ 11.583\\ 11.583\\ 11.583\\ 11.487\\ 12.982\\ 12.982\\ 11.803\\ 11.303\\ 11.242\\ 12.1836\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.378\\ 11.328\\ 11.401\\ 11.446\\ 11.453$	1,449 1,753 1,759 1,988 2,039 2,057 2,231 2,375 2,626 2,647 2,535 2,368 2,368 2,368 2,368 2,326 2,331 2,325 2,331 2,325 2,334 2,325 2,384 2,405 2,470 2,471 2,471 2,471 2,471 2,471	221 201 205 278 329 339 313 252 234 230 221 208 218 218 218 218 215 220 206 193 192 189 193 192 189 171 161 156	$\begin{array}{c}\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 14.830\\ 14.180\\ 13.651\\ 3.845\\ 13.945\\ 13.977\\ 13.920\\ 14.052\\ 14.552\\ 14.552\\ 14.552\\ 14.552\\ 14.598\\ 15.029\\ 14.598\\ 13.953\\ 13.953\\ 13.984\\ 13.970\\ 13.742\\ 13.743\\ 13.743\\ 13.884\\ 14.000\\ 14.112\\ 10.88\\ 14.000\\ 14.112\\ 10.88\\ 14.000\\ 14.112\\ 10.88$	787 X 1,583 X 1,838 X 1,838 X 1,838 X 1,838 X 1,838 X 1,837 X 1,817 X 1,755 1,425 X 1,470 X 1,425 X 1,470 X 1,859 X 1,972 X 1,574 X 1,572 X 1,552 X	15,617 X 15,763 X 15,490 X 15,647 X 15,707 15,736 15,736 15,978 16,101 16,150 16,068 15,812 15,766 15,614 15,655 15,657 15,674 15,679 15,657 15,657 15,657 15,657 15,657	4,067 X 4,324 X 4,842 X 4,872 X 4,813 4,886 5,071 5,078 5,099 5,251 5,507 5,507 5,507 5,507 5,507 5,507 5,507 5,507 5,507 5,507 5,507 5,507 5,507 5,507 5,507 5,507 5,579 5,805 5,729 5,805 5,795 5,805 5,795 5,805 5,908 5,902 5,908 5,940	19,684 20,087 20,519 20,519 20,681 20,806 20,945 21,052 21,158 21,249 21,318 21,349 21,349 21,349 21,349 21,349 21,349 21,345 21,407 21,420 21,448 21,448 21,448 21,454 21,516 21,559 21,580 21,604
Changes Sum 95 - Aut 95 Per cent	6 0.1	13 0.5	-5 -3.2	-2 -4.0	12 0.1	-20 -1.3	-7 0.0	32 0.5	25 0.1
WOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/4 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994/5 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Aut 1995 P	$\begin{array}{c} 9,220\\ 9,147\\ 8,774\\ 8,774\\ 9,030\\ 9,207\\ 9,399\\ 9,522\\ 9,872\\ 10,285\\ 10,406\\ 10,329\\ 10,204\\ 10,191\\ 10,213\\ 10,205\\ 10,212\\ 10,222\\ 10,222\\ 10,222\\ 10,222\\ 10,222\\ 10,220\\ 10,300\\ 10,359\\ 10,346\\ 10,442\\ 10,472\\ \end{array}$	319 438 533 619 664 661 727 761 803 824 768 769 752 769 752 783 781 795 801 795 807 807 795 807 795 807 795	145 120 120 147 185 202 177 162 166 166 166 166 162 121 122 121 118 114 111 107 105 108 104 97 91 91 95 87	 	$\begin{array}{c} 9,539\\ 9,585\\ 9,452\\ 9,780\\ 9,780\\ 10,018\\ 10,197\\ 10,437\\ 10,836\\ 11,265\\ 11,215\\ 11,203\\ 11,2$	679 X 937 X 1,053 X 1,162 X 1,282 1,208 1,214 1,191 999 848 803 891 916 931 939 965 962 975 971 941 941 941 928 886 863 863 863 863	10,218 X 10,522 X 10,943 X 11,062 11,226 11,411 11,628 12,135 12,135 12,131 12,121 12,142 12,153 12,168 12,179 12,179 12,184 12,194 12,179 12,187 12,184 12,168 12,168 12,168 12,168 12,179	$\begin{array}{c} 11,243 \ X\\ 11,330 \ X\\ 11,557 \ X\\ 11,557 \ X\\ 11,258 \ X\\ 11,138\\ 11,104\\ 11,029\\ 10,915\\ 10,565\\ 10,577\\ 10,565\\ 10,565\\ 10,672\\ 10,653\\ 10,653\\ 10,653\\ 10,653\\ 10,653\\ 10,653\\ 10,663\\ 10,661\\ 10,661\\ 10,661\\ 10,663\\ 10,655\\ 10,557\\ 10,557\\ \end{array}$	21,462 21,852 22,200 22,200 22,200 22,330 22,440 22,543 22,681 22,760 22,790 22,790 22,794 22,795 22,797 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798
Changes Sum 95 - Aut 95	31	-5	-8	8	26 0.2	5	31 0.3	-18 -0.2	13 0.1

Sum 95 - Aut 95 Per cent 31 0.3

26 0.2

5 0.6

8 9.8

-8 -*8.9*

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

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.

-5 -0.6

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment	t #				ILO	Total	Economically	THOUSAND
	Employees	Self-employed	Govt-supported training and employment programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++	- unemployed	economically active	inactive	over
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Min 1992 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Min 1993 Min 1993 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 S	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,515 20,515 20,746 20,852 20,892 21,601 22,167 22,388 22,034 21,615 21,450 21,520 21,615 21,480 21,259 21,313 21,505 21,441 21,699 21,650 21,655 21,655 21,675 22,035 21,977	$\begin{array}{c} 1,778\\ 2,201\\ 2,301\\ 2,616\\ 2,713\\ 2,729\\ 2,729\\ 2,729\\ 2,729\\ 2,729\\ 2,729\\ 3,148\\ 3,441\\ 3,442\\ 3,330\\ 3,147\\ 3,151\\ 3,151\\ 3,151\\ 3,151\\ 3,151\\ 3,151\\ 3,164\\ 3,216\\ 3,224\\ 3,289\\ 3,229\\ 3,229\\ 3,266\\ 3,247\\ 3,266\\ \end{array}$	355 311 311 390 400 498 527 478 448 412 364 335 350 331 341 312 322 280 296 283 228 228 228 228 228 228 228 228 228	 	24,210 23,606 22,944 23,467 23,467 23,850 23,984 24,368 25,279 26,093 26,324 25,206 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,276 25,003 25,044 25,350 25,625	1,428 X 2,483 X 2,853 X 2,926 X 3,105 2,990 2,991 2,392 1,989 1,894 2,329 2,684 2,846 2,847 2,849 2,656 2,734 2,656 2,734 2,517 2,435 2,376 2,479 2,383	25,638 X 26,089 X 26,5797 X 26,593 X 26,571 26,640 26,671 26,640 27,671 28,083 28,218 28,121 27,780 28,122 27,767 27,767 27,766 27,766 27,756 28,007 27,756 27,756 28,007 27,756 28,007 27,756 27,756 28,007 27,756 28,007 27,756 28,007 27,756 28,007 27,756 28,007 27,756 28,007 27,756 28,007 27,756 28,007 28,007 28,007 28,007 28,007 28,007 28,007 28,007 28,007 28,007 28,007 28,007 28,007 28,007 28,008 28,00827,756 28,008 28,00828,008 28,008	$\begin{array}{c} 15,507 \ {\rm X}\\ 15,851 \ {\rm X}\\ 16,586 \ {\rm X}\\ 16,327 \ {\rm X}\\ 16,327 \ {\rm X}\\ 16,148 \\ 16,171 \\ 16,267 \\ 15,268 \\ 15,994 \\ 15,757 \\ 15,757 \\ 15,957 \\ 15,957 \\ 16,269 \\ 16,054 \\ 16,228 \\ 16,437 \\ 16,461 \\ 16,524 \\ 16,524 \\ 16,524 \\ 16,524 \\ 16,524 \\ 16,524 \\ 16,524 \\ 16,524 \\ 16,524 \\ 16,524 \\ 16,524 \\ 16,524 \\ 16,655 \\ 16,287 \\ 16,440 \\ 16,440 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,394\\ 42,720\\ 42,720\\ 42,720\\ 43,011\\ 43,246\\ 43,487\\ 43,665\\ 43,839\\ 43,962\\ 43,665\\ 43,8962\\ 44,078\\ 44,176\\ 44,176\\ 44,176\\ 44,203\\ 44,2217\\ 44,220\\ 44,2217\\ 44,220\\ 44,2217\\ 44,220\\ 44,2217\\ 44,220\\ 44,2217\\ 44,220\\ 44,2217\\ 44,220\\ 44,220\\ 44,220\\ 44,220\\ 44,220\\ 44,220\\ 44,220\\ 44,220\\ 44,322\\ 44,352\\ 44,352\\ 44,361\\ 44,410\\ 44,447\\ 44,447\\ \end{array}$
Changes Aut 94 - Aut 95 Per cent	345 1.6	-23 -0.7	-46 -15.4	-11 -7.9	265 1.0	-134 <i>-5.3</i>	131 <i>0.5</i>	-6 0.0	125 <i>0.3</i>
WEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1980 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Vin 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Vin 1993 Vin 1993 Vin 1993 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Win 19944 Spr 1994 Sum 1995 Aut 1995 Aut 1995	$\begin{array}{c} 13,302\\ 12,348\\ 11,601\\ 11,572\\ 11,572\\ 11,528\\ 11,528\\ 11,439\\ 11,794\\ 12,038\\ 11,794\\ 12,038\\ 11,755\\ 11,261\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,442\\ 1,745\\ 1,751\\ 1,980\\ 2,032\\ 2,050\\ 2,224\\ 2,369\\ 2,621\\ 2,641\\ 2,528\\ 2,370\\ 2,338\\ 2,330\\ 2,338\\ 2,331\\ 2,316\\ 2,332\\ 2,336\\ 2,336\\ 2,336\\ 2,336\\ 2,336\\ 2,367\\ 2,367\\ 2,367\\ 2,462\\ 2,458\\ 2,471\\ 2,449\\ 2,475\\ \end{array}$	212 192 245 266 315 326 302 288 239 223 224 209 223 224 209 223 210 211 186 195 190 177 152 160	 	14,743 14,093 13,565 13,759 13,898 13,846 13,984 14,491 14,870 14,971 14,971 14,971 14,971 14,971 14,971 14,971 13,982 14,061 13,878 13,818 13,818 13,831 14,025 14,044 13,931 14,025	763 X 1.560 X 1.815 X 1.778 X 1.838 1.796 1.736 1.408 1.156 1.454 1.804 1.883 2.003 1.924 1.941 1.856 1.765 1.765 1.856 1.639 1.616 1.550 1.608 1.522	$\begin{array}{c} 15,507 \\ 15,653 \\ 15,379 \\ 15,536 \\ 15,696 \\ 15,694 \\ 15,642 \\ 15,720 \\ 15,899 \\ 16,026 \\ 15,780 \\ 15,971 \\ 15,976 \\ 15,771 \\ 15,676 \\ 15,791 \\ 15,671 \\ 15,581 \\ 15,581 \\ 15,581 \\ 15,581 \\ 15,579 \\ 15,579 \\ 15,579 \\ 15,579 \\ 15,579 \\ 15,579 \\ 15,579 \\ 15,579 \\ 15,579 \\ 15,579 \\ 15,579 \\ 15,579 \\ 15,579 \\ 15,579 \\ 15,676 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,177\ X\\ 4,434\ X\\ 4,962\ X\\ 4,982\ X\\ 4,982\ X\\ 4,987\ 5,165\ 5,225\ 5,153\ 5,132\ 5,132\ 5,132\ 5,132\ 5,132\ 5,132\ 5,132\ 5,583\ 5,583\ 5,583\ 5,624\ 5,583\ 5,641\ 5,774\ 5,882\ 5,658\ 5,684\ 5,688\ 5,683\ 5,688\ 5,688\ 5,683\ 5,980\ 5,980\ 5,988\ 5,928\ \end{array}$	$19,684\\20,087\\20,332\\20,519\\20,519\\20,681\\20,945\\21,052\\21,158\\21,249\\21,318\\21,389\\21,389\\21,389\\21,389\\21,389\\21,420\\21,440\\21,442\\21,448\\21,444\\21,449\\21,495\\21,516\\21,559\\21,559\\21,580\\21,604\\$
Changes Aut 94 - Aut 95 Per cent	152 1.3	-7 -0.3	-35 -17.8	-1 -2.9	110 <i>0.8</i>	-117 -7.1	-8 0.0	96 1.6	88 0.4
VOMEN ipr 1979 ipr 1983 ipr 1983 ipr 1984 ipr 1984 ipr 1984 ipr 1984 ipr 1985 ipr 1985 ipr 1986 ipr 1987 ipr 1980 ipr 1990 ipr 1991 ipr 1992 ium 1992 Vin 1992 Vin 1993 ium 1993 ium 1993 ium 1993 ium 1994 ium 1994 Vin 1994/5 ipr 1995 ium 190	9,130 9,057 8,687 8,943 9,324 9,453 9,845 10,225 10,350 10,279 10,201 10,219 10,246 10,250 10,246 10,246 10,246 10,246 10,335 10,307 10,307 10,307 10,307 10,307 10,500	337 455 550 636 636 678 745 779 820 842 802 777 782 777 782 771 746 792 783 797 801 809 801 809 797 801 807 801 809 798 798 791	143 119 119 145 134 183 201 160 164 164 126 121 126 121 118 101 112 108 101 112 108 102 94 94 965 91	 	9,467 9,512 9,379 9,708 9,952 9,952 10,138 10,384 11,254 11,224 11,215 11,224 11,215 11,227 11,134 11,215 11,235 11,237 11,134 11,215 11,235 11,197 11,316 11,315 11,290 11,321 11,441	665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,148 X 1,267 1,194 1,200 1,176 984 833 787 875 880 958 958 954 958 954 958 954 954 925 1,001 986 940 940 940 940 891 891 823 871 826 871 861	10,132 X 10,435 X 10,445 X 10,975 11,146 11,337 11,560 11,772 12,057 12,104 12,173 12,104 12,173 12,104 12,173 12,104 12,173 12,208 12,141 12,226 12,208 12,142 12,239 12,199 12,147 12,313 12,331	11,330 X 11,417 X 11,644 X 11,344 X 11,225 11,184 11,102 10,983 10,684 10,624 10,633 10,686 10,621 10,656 10,656 10,656 10,556 10,656 10,559 10,614 10,705 10,675 10,512	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,200 22,330 22,440 22,543 22,613 22,613 22,790 22,790 22,794 22,795 22,796 22,796 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798
Changes Aut 94 - Aut 95 Per cent	193 1.9	-16 -2.0	-11	-10	156	-17	139	-102	37

1.3 2.0 10.7 10.1 1.4 1.9 1.1 1.0 0.2
 * Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not show.
 * 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*.
 X 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 uppaid family workers have been classified as in employment.
 * 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.

THOUSAND

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity +, not seasonally adjusted

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity⁺ by age 7.3

run-une/ ran-une workers & sec	ecc	&	kers	worl	rt-time	Part	I-time/	Full
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GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTED)	NOT SEAS	ONALLY ADJUST	ED		-			
	All aged 16	6 and over			Age groups						
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Wome	65 & over (M) n)60 & over (W)
n employment * pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1987 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1992 vin 1992 vin 1993 vin 1993 vin 1993 vin 1993 vin 1993 vin 1994 vin 1994 vin 1994 vin 1995 pr 1995 vin 1995 vi	23,626 23,695 24,117 25,389 26,195 26,195 26,195 26,195 26,241 25,248 25,248 25,248 25,248 25,248 25,248 25,248 25,248 25,248 25,248 25,208 24,958 25,386 25,386 25,386 25,551	13,845 13,977 13,920 14,052 14,552 14,552 14,552 14,552 14,598 14,033 13,953 13,845 13,742 13,743 13,743 13,743 13,743 13,743 13,845 13,844 13,847 13,847 14,016 14,001 14,112	9,780 10,018 10,197 10,437 10,836 11,267 11,393 11,215 11,215 11,203 11,223 11,223 11,223 11,223 11,225 11,255 11,	23,467 23,860 23,964 24,368 25,279 26,324 25,792 25,276 25,772 25,276 25,174 24,799 24,907 25,085 25,085 25,025 24,923 25,025 24,923 25,350 25,350 25,350 25,352 25,352 25,352 25,352	$\begin{array}{c} 819\\ 854\\ 854\\ 841\\ 925\\ 903\\ 801\\ 734\\ 633\\ 649\\ 622\\ 580\\ 558\\ 566\\ 579\\ 5577\\ 5574$ 5575	1,956 2,023 1,984 2,022 2,122 2,128 1,772 1,554 1,360 1,3308 1,3308 1,3308 1,3308 1,3308 1,3308 1,3308 1,3308 1,3308 1,3308 1,3308 1,3308 1,345 1,368	2,942 3,099 3,124 3,218 3,267 3,287 3,036 2,889 2,889 2,889 2,737 2,771 2,771 2,771 2,771 2,771 2,600 2,612 2,612 2,613 2,513 2,560	$\begin{array}{c} 5,189\\ 5,318\\ 5,467\\ 5,675\\ 6,043\\ 6,556\\ 6,556\\ 6,556\\ 6,556\\ 6,554\\ 6,554\\ 6,554\\ 6,554\\ 6,681\\ 6,681\\ 6,681\\ 6,831\\ 6,881\\ 6,881\\ 6,881\\ 6,881\\ \end{array}$	7,878 8,043 8,159 8,257 8,571 8,968 8,988 8,979 8,971 9,018 9,018 9,018 9,014 9,014 9,014 9,014 9,014 9,014 9,015 9,014 9,113 9,115 9,1175 9,247 9,221 9,314	$\begin{array}{c} 4,780\\ 4,693\\ 4,606\\ 4,5583\\ 4,678\\ 4,713\\ 4,618\\ 4,536\\ 4,517\\ 4,476\\ 4,476\\ 4,476\\ 4,476\\ 4,476\\ 4,476\\ 4,470\\ 4,509\\ 4,684\\ 4,678\\ 4,645\\ 4,645\\ 4,645\\ 4,645\\ 4,723\\ 4,745\\ \end{array}$	722 674 644 642 670 767 767 767 769 750 756 756 756 756 756 756 756 756 756 757 756 757 757
O unemployed * pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1989 pr 1998 pr 1990 pr 1990 pr 1992 um 1992 um 1992 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1995 um 1995 um 1995 um 1995 pr 1995 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1995 um 1994 um 1995 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1995 um 1995	3,143 3,026 3,2,946 2,2,424 2,2,021 2,3,61 2,3,61 2,3,61 2,3,61 2,3,61 2,3,61 2,3,61 2,3,61 2,4,55 2,4,55 2,4,55 2,4,40 2,40 2	1,861 1,818 1,817 1,755 1,425 1,173 1,122 1,470 1,829 1,972 1,972 1,972 1,972 1,972 1,912	1,282 1,208 1,214 1,191 999 848 803 803 803 803 905 905 905 905 9075 905 9075 9075 9075	$\begin{array}{c} 3,105\\ 2,990\\ 2,996\\ 2,322\\ 1,889\\ 2,322\\ 1,884\\ 2,329\\ 2,6844\\ 2,847\\ 2,967\\ 2,849\\ 2,942\\ 2$	227 217 223 203 152 109 129 121 196 138 124 110 188 124 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121 121	551 490 442 332 442 256 302 417 302 418 302 418 304 418 304 418 304 311 2272 331	630 690 607 526 432 356 331 447 499 545 529 546 534 567 527 494 484 494 4517 445 424 445 424 446 382	723 736 759 770 627 534 509 632 754 763 775 764 763 775 775 775 764 7714 600 667 663	691 706 686 556 454 556 601 763 763 7763 7763 7763 7763 7763 7723 686 660 660 660 643 648 630 635 618	450 414 408 443 349 317 353 415 413 449 485 475 440 482 460 482 455 460 482 455 460 391 377 361 362	59 49 40 525 40 31 28 28 23 20 25 25 28 22 28 22 28 22 28 22 17 19 28
conomically inac pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1991 pr 1992 um 1992 um 1992 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1995 um 1995 um 1995 pr 1995 um 1995 pr 1994 pr 1994 pr 1994 pr 1993 pr 1994 pr 1994 pr 1995 pr 19	$\begin{array}{c} \text{tive} \\ 15,951\\ 15,990\\ 16,053\\ 15,623\\ 15,6623\\ 15,6616\\ 15,835\\ 16,243\\ 16,308\\ 16,3383\\ 16,392\\ 16,3383\\ 16,416\\ 16,567\\ 16,5567\\ 16,5543\\ 16,483\\ 16,497\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,813\\ 4,886\\ 5,071\\ 5,138\\ 5,058\\ 5,058\\ 5,251\\ 5,570\\ 5,665\\ 5,778\\ 5,665\\ 5,778\\ 5,779\\ 5,809\\ 5,778\\ 5,805\\ 5,795\\ 5,805\\ 5,917\\ 5,902\\ 5,$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,138\\ 11,104\\ 11,029\\ 10,915\\ 10,577\\ 10,565\\ 10,517\\ 10,565\\ 10,652\\ 10,653\\ 10,643\\ 10,643\\ 10,661\\ 10,661\\ 10,661\\ 10,655\\ 10,6557\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,148\\ 16,171\\ 16,267\\ 15,267\\ 15,757\\ 15,757\\ 15,757\\ 16,269\\ 16,228\\ 16,228\\ 16,437\\ 16,228\\ 16,431\\ 16,544\\ 16,544\\ 16,544\\ 16,544\\ 16,548\\ 16,218\\ 16,248\\ 16,248\\ 16,248\\ 16,265\\ 16,240\\ 16,244\\ 16,555\\ 16,244\\ 16,555\\ 16,244\\ 16,287\\ 16,440\\ 16,288\\ 16,440\\ 16,287\\ 16,440\\ 16,288\\ 16,440\\ 16,287\\ 16,440\\ 16,288\\ 16,440\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 708\\ 649\\ 615\\ 618\\ 549\\ 520\\ 532\\ 5511\\ 579\\ 474\\ 587\\ 632\\ 515\\ 538\\ 559\\ 586\\ 499\\ 5581\\ 609\\ 5531\\ 609\\ 5533\end{array}$	1,078 1,001 924 860 827 841 840 999 795 1,014 1,025 843 1,005 1,0023 811 1,0025 814 909	813 807 811 806 784 721 737 896 787 813 860 865 746 812 890 890 898 752 834 913 887 690 787	$\begin{array}{c} 1,586\\ 1,541\\ 1,521\\ 1,486\\ 1,420\\ 1,420\\ 1,420\\ 1,481\\ 1,535\\ 1,541\\ 1,529\\ 1,561\\ 1,527\\ 1,527\\ 1,527\\ 1,527\\ 1,527\\ 1,526\\ 1,503\\ 1,541\\ 1,526\\ 1,504\\ 1,528\\ 1,488\\ 1,$	1,656 1,632 1,656 1,576 1,576 1,574 1,554 1,554 1,554 1,611 1,571 1,618 1,638 1,638 1,638 1,638 1,638 1,638 1,743 1,743 1,773 1,774	2.247 2.269 2.283 2.250 2.238 2.188 2.167 2.172 2.198 2.221 2.2246 2.246 2.246 2.246 2.246 2.246 2.246 2.246 2.256 4.298 2.256 2.256 2.288 2.256 2.3546 2.3346 2.3361	$\begin{array}{c} 8,768\\ 8,922\\ 9,024\\ 9,087\\ 9,096\\ 9,030\\ 9,0065\\ 9,098\\ 9,126\\ 9,155\\ 9,155\\ 9,155\\ 9,155\\ 9,152\\ 9,135\\ 9,148\\ 9,135\\ 9,144\\ 9,135\\ 9,144\\ 9,151\\ \end{array}$
conomic activity r 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1990 pr 1991 pr 1992 pr 1992 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1994 pr 1994 pr 1995 pr 1997 pr 199	rate + per cel 62.7 62.7 62.8 62.7 63.1 63.7 64.4 63.4 63.4 63.4 63.2 63.2 63.0 62.9 63.0 62.9 63.0 62.9 63.0 62.9 62.9 63.2 63.0 62.9 62.9 63.2 63.2 63.2 63.2 63.2 63.2 63.2 63.2	nt 76.5 76.4 75.6 75.5 75.5 75.5 75.9 75.9 75.9 75.4 76.1 76.0 75.4 73.9 73.7 73.5 73.3 73.0 73.0 73.0 73.0 73.0 73.0 72.5 72.5 72.5	$\begin{array}{c} 49.8\\ 50.3\\ 50.9\\ 51.6\\ 53.4\\ 53.7\\ 53.5\\ 53.2\\ 53.3\\ 53.4\\ 53.3\\ 53.4\\ 53.5\\ 53.4\\ 53.4\\ 53.5\\ 53.4\\ 53.4\\ 53.4\\ 53.4\\ 53.4\\ 53.5\\ 53.8\\ 55.8\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 62.2\\ 62.4\\ 62.7\\ 63.4\\ 64.1\\ 64.2\\ 63.8\\ 63.3\\ 62.8\\ 63.4\\ 63.3\\ 62.8\\ 63.4\\ 63.4\\ 63.4\\ 63.4\\ 63.5\\ 62.5\\ 63.0\\ 62.5\\ 63.0\\ 63.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 59.6\\ 62.3\\ 62.3\\ 662.8\\ 666.0\\ 662.9\\ 662.9\\ 656.6\\ 64.1\\ 584.5\\ 597.4\\ 553.3\\ 60.1\\ 557.4\\ 553.3\\ 60.1\\ 60.1\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 69.9\\ 71.6\\ 71.8\\ 74.0\\ 74.1\\ 72.6\\ 74.4\\ 71.2\\ 62.5\\ 62.5\\ 68.0\\ 68.0\\ 61.7\\ 68.8\\ 61.4\\ 68.6\\ 61.4\\ 68.6\\ 65.1\end{array}$	81.5 82.0 82.3 82.6 83.8 83.1 79.2 79.0 79.0 77.3 80.5 77.3 80.5 77.3 80.5 76.7 78.9	$\begin{array}{c} 78.8\\ 79.7\\ 80.4\\ 81.3\\ 82.9\\ 83.4\\ 83.0\\ 82.6\\ 82.6\\ 82.6\\ 82.8\\ 82.6\\ 82.8\\ 82.5\\ 83.4\\ 83.4\\ 83.4\\ 83.5\\ 83.4\\ 83.5\\ \end{array}$	83.8 84.3 86.3 86.5 86.1 86.2 86.7 86.1 85.8 85.6 85.6 85.6 85.6 85.5 85.6 85.5 85.5	$\begin{array}{c} 69.9\\ 69.2\\ 68.7\\ 68.9\\ 69.7\\ 69.6\\ 69.3\\ 69.3\\ 68.9\\ 68.7\\ 68.8\\ 7\\ 68.8\\ 7\\ 68.4\\$	8.2 7.5 7.0 8.3 8.1 8.3 8.3 8.1 8.3 8.3 7.7 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 7.8 8.0 7.9 8.0 9 8.0 8.0 7.8 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8.0 8
O unemployment r 1984 r 1985 r 1985 r 1986 r 1986 r 1986 r 1986 r 1986 r 1997 r 1990 r 1991 r 1992 r 1992 r 1993 in 19923 in 19933 in 19934 in 1994 in 1994 in 1994 in 1995 r 1995 r 1995 P	rate #per cer 11.7 11.2 11.2 10.7 8.7 6.8 8.4 9.0 10.5 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4	nt 11.8 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5	$\begin{array}{c} 11.6\\ 10.8\\ 10.6\\ 10.2\\ 8.4\\ 7.0\\ 6.6\\ 7.3\\ 7.6\\ 7.7\\ 7.9\\ 7.9\\ 8.0\\ 8.0\\ 8.0\\ 7.7\\ 7.6\\ 7.4\\ 7.1\\ 6.7\\ 7.0\\ 6.9\\ 6.9\end{array}$	11.7 11.1 10.7 8.6 7.1 0.7 10.7 10.7 10.3 10.5 10.2 10.3 10.5 10.2 10.1 9.6 9.7 9.0 8.8 8.6 8.8 8.5	$\begin{array}{c} 21.7\\ 20.3\\ 10.5\\ 1.0\\ 1.5\\ 0.1\\ 23.2\\ 1.5\\ 0.1\\ 23.2\\ 1.5\\ 0.1\\ 23.2\\ 1.5\\ 0.1\\ 23.5\\ 0.4\\ 0.3\\ 1.5\\ 0.5\\ 0.5\\ 0.5\\ 0.5\\ 0.5\\ 0.5\\ 0.5\\ 0$	22.0 199.5 101.1 101.6 10.6 10	$\begin{array}{c} 17.6\\ 16.0\\ 16.3\\ 14.0\\ 9.6\\ 9.1\\ 12.8\\ 15.0\\ 16.0\\ 16.0\\ 16.6\\ 16.6\\ 16.4\\ 16.2\\ 15.5\\ 14.8\\ 16.3\\ 14.4\\ 14.4\\ 14.5\\ 13.0\\ \end{array}$	12.2 12.2 11.9 9 9.4 7.8 7.7 10.3 10.4 10.3 10.4 10.3 10.4 9.5 9.2 9.1 8.5 8.8	8 1 8777 6 4 97 5 8 1 7 7 0 2 7 7 9 7 7 5 7 7 4 7 7 5 7 7 4 7 7 5 7 7 4 7 7 5 6 8 6 6 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4 6 4	8.6 8.1 8.9 6.9 6.9 7.1 8.4 9.8 9.0 9.0 9.7 9.0 9.7 9.0 8.3 7.8 8.3 7.8 7.4 7.1 7.1	7.5 66662 6634 508 334 337 430 334 337 430 334 334 334 334 334 222 45

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

S72 FEBRUARY 1996 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

GREAT BRITAIN	All Full-time +			All Part-time i	n main iob +
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men
All - Seasonally adj Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995	usted 18.493 18.682 18.733 18.848 19.570 20.175 20.400 19.902 19.943 18.973 18.973 18.973 19.012 19.009 19.173 19.215 19.258 19.258 19.258	13,101 13,155 13,073 13,088 13,580 13,568 13,568 13,568 12,737 12,733 12,733 12,733 12,820 12,820 12,911 12,955 12,956	$\begin{array}{c} 5.393\\ 5.527\\ 5.660\\ 5.760\\ 6.061\\ 6.282\\ 6.436\\ 6.236\\ 6.236\\ 6.226\\ 6.226\\ 6.226\\ 6.226\\ 6.220\\ 6.243\\ 6.226\\ 6.303\\ 6.321\\ 6.321\\ 6.321\\ 6.314 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,771\\ 4,890\\ 4,990\\ 5,129\\ 5,517\\ 5,568\\ 5,583\\ 5,971\\ 6,060\\ 6,060\\ 6,118\\ 6,129\\ 6,116\\ 6,129\\ 6,116\\ 6,1279\end{array}$	518 559 559 681 714 771 787 978 1.004 1.046 1.046 1.046 1.081 1.022 1.122 1.126 1.143
All - Not seasonally pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1990 pr 1992 pr 1993 Aut 1993 Jor 1994 Jum 1994 Vin 1994 Vin 1994 Sor 1995 pr	adjusted 18,495 18,781 18,781 18,781 18,783 20,355 20,538 20,0538 20,0538 20,0538 20,0538 19,267 18,897 19,210 18,876 18,933 19,213 19,243 19,164 19,413	13,100 13,231 13,189 13,180 13,685 14,063 12,988 12,674 12,674 12,674 12,674 12,674 12,673 12,988 12,737 12,985 12,985 12,885 13,009	$\begin{array}{c} 5,395\\ 5,559\\ 5,659\\ 6,1718\\ 6,334\\ 6,374\\ 6,279\\ 6,223\\ 6,231\\ 6,231\\ 6,231\\ 6,197\\ 6,197\\ 6,274\\ 6,227\\ 6,273\\ 6,279\\ 6,333\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.874\\ 5.0401\\ 5.1322\\ 5.4711\\ 5.772\\ 5.9722\\ 6.0046\\ 6.0566\\ 6.121\\ 6.113\\ 6.113\\ 6.183\\ 6.2279\end{array}$	597 657 689 887 887 903 900 1,016 1,034 1,044 1,048 1,043 1,088 1,124 1,143 1,139
imployees - Seasor pr 1984 - pr 1985 - pr 1986 - pr 1986 - pr 1986 - pr 1987 - pr 1987 - pr 1989 - pr 1990 - pr 1993 - ut 1993/4 - ips 1994/5 - ips 1995 - ut 1995 -	nally adjusted 16,291 16,441 16,437 16,364 17,296 17,476 16,532 16,266 16,266 16,225 16,239 16,249 16,249 16,445 16,445 16,484	11,218 11,254 11,132 10,995 11,280 11,449 11,497 11,497 11,497 10,728 10,502 10,460 10,460 10,461 10,551 10,5571 10,5571 10,6571 10,637	5,073 5,188 5,369 5,561 5,579 5,589 5,589 5,589 5,589 5,589 5,589 5,589 5,589 5,589 5,589 5,589 5,589 5,589 5,589 5,589 5,574 5,777	4,369 4,443 4,531 4,531 4,773 4,50162 5,5047 5,50257 5,50257 5,50257 5,50257 5,50257 5,50257 5,5025757 5,5025757575757575757575757575757575757575	416 426 428 445 534 534 642 647 701 771 727 737 748 736 730 804 815
mployees - Not sea pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1991 pr 1992 pr 1993 ut 1993 ut 1993 ut 1993 ut 1994 ut 1994 ut 1995 pr	asonally adjusted 16,145 16,306 16,312 16,247 16,821 17,188 16,961 16,435 16,169 16,139 16,129 16,129 16,398 16,398 16,398 16,398 16,340 16,534	$\begin{array}{c} 11, 139\\ 11, 183\\ 11, 069\\ 10, 939\\ 11, 229\\ 11, 239\\ 11, 399\\ 11, 444\\ 11, 123\\ 10, 656\\ 10, 452\\ 10, 489\\ 10, 395\\ 10, 429\\ 10, 395\\ 10, 623\\ 10, 623\\ 10, 566\\ 10, 564\\ 10, 464\\ 10, 5751\\ 10, 670\\ \end{array}$	5,006 5,123 5,242 5,308 5,592 5,790 5,790 5,777 5,737 5,737 5,747 5,747 5,717 5,747 5,717 5,717 5,717 5,717 5,717 5,717 5,717 5,717 5,717 5,717 5,717 5,717 5,712 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,700 5,700 5,700 5,700 5,700 5,700 5,700 5,700 5,700 5,700 5,700 5,700 5,700 5,707 5,717 5,8055	$\begin{array}{c} 4.356\\ 4.435\\ 4.527\\ 4.527\\ 4.527\\ 4.777\\ 4.9018\\ 5.0082\\ 5.5082\\ 5.5082\\ 5.5082\\ 5.5082\\ 5.5082\\ 5.5082\\ 5.5339\\ 5.5441 \end{array}$	424 435 452 454 563 631 661 668 668 678 738 738 738 738 738 803 806 806
elf-employed - Sea: pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1993 ut 1993 ut 1993 ut 1993 ut 1994 ut 1994 ut 1995 pr 1995	sonally adjusted 2,156 2,241 2,279 2,452 2,627 2,880 2,915 2,807 2,508 2,508 2,508 2,568 2,607 2,667 2,668 2,610 2,657 2,649 2,639	$\begin{array}{c} 1,848\\ 1,903\\ 1,932\\ 2,074\\ 2,224\\ 2,460\\ 2,371\\ 2,190\\ 2,117\\ 2,156\\ 2,187\\ 2,206\\ 2,245\\ 2,245\\ 2,245\\ 2,244\\ 2,219\\ 2,234\\ \end{array}$	307 338 347 403 435 456 436 412 412 412 412 412 412 412 412 414 401 401 401 401 401 401	$\begin{array}{r} 449\\ 462\\ 437\\ 504\\ 508\\ 554\\ 554\\ 554\\ 554\\ 554\\ 5581\\ 567\\ 567\\ 567\\ 567\\ 567\\ 669\\ 638\\ 619\\ 638\\ 614\\ 623\\ 613\end{array}$	138 135 125 155 160 180 186 164 177 217 217 217 217 214 233 226 228 226
elf-employed - Not : or 1984 1986 1986 1986 1986 1988 1990 1990 1990 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1994 1994 1994 1995 1995 1995 1995 P	seasonally adjuste 2,166 2,253 2,291 2,464 2,639 2,892 2,928 2,819 2,611 2,567 2,567 2,561 2,617 2,667 2,652	d 1,846 1,902 2,073 2,223 2,445 2,459 2,370 2,195 2,121 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,166 2,211 2,264 2,221 2,2247	320 351 360 416 448 469 416 416 416 416 416 416 404 406 409 407 403 405	448 461 436 507 547 553 553 569 581 584 589 605 618 618 614	132 130 150 155 175 180 158 195 200 215 215 215 223 223 223 223

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.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.4

	All persons w	vith second iob #	THOUSAND
Women	Total	Men	Women
4,252 4,336 4,401 4,457 4,402 4,402 4,402 4,402 4,402 4,920 4,967 5,013 5,022 5,042 5,042 5,042 5,042 5,042 5,020 5,066 5,124			
$\begin{array}{c} 4,277\\ 4,382\\ 4,441\\ 4,571\\ 4,6519\\ 4,876\\ 4,942\\ 4,942\\ 4,942\\ 5,022\\ 5,058\\ 5,058\\ 5,056\\ 5,056\\ 5,056\\ 5,056\\ 5,036\\ 5,036\\ 5,040\\ 5,083\\ 5,136\end{array}$	701 789 823 976 1.059 1.079 1.037 1.133 1.142 1.142 1.280 1.280 1.281 1.305	$\begin{array}{r} 378\\ 402\\ 401\\ 393\\ 475\\ 513\\ 509\\ 461\\ 461\\ 461\\ 461\\ 501\\ 501\\ 530\\ 530\\ 531\\ 555\end{array}$	323 387 452 523 584 566 577 529 573 676 616 641 641 658 678 678 673 744 760 751
$\begin{array}{c} 3,953\\ 4,017\\ 4,087\\ 4,146\\ 4,218\\ 4,426\\ 4,439\\ 4,440\\ 4,439\\ 4,440\\ 4,439\\ 4,405\\ 4,508\\ 4,508\\ 4,5511\\ 4,508\\ 4,516\\ 4,579\\ 4,579\\ 4,524\end{array}$			
$\begin{array}{c} 3,932\\ 4,000\\ 4,1075\\ 4,137\\ 4,213\\ 4,423\\ 4,425\\ 4,441\\ 4,422\\ 4,463\\ 4,501\\ 4,470\\ 4,532\\ 4,526\\ 4,491\\ 4,530\\ 4,585\\ 4,636\end{array}$	446 525 536 667 711 727 746 679 679 679 679 774 795 858 837 858 832 899 909	212 234 230 263 267 290 296 251 259 283 283 298 315 321 297 313 312 311	235 290 306 353 405 443 437 450 429 492 492 492 497 537 535 535 535 586 587 589
311 326 348 368 367 368 368 348 366 370 383 387 386 390 405 386 396 398 398 398 398			
315 331 353 363 372 373 360 375 360 386 380 380 380 403 403 403 403 403 403 403 396 386	246 260 283 347 352 340 290 337 357 357 342 349 342 349 349 349 349 359 359 359 359 362 349	161 165 179 170 207 222 212 190 205 218 205 205 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 213 213 219 244	85 95 105 99 118 140 130 132 140 132 140 132 140 132 140 132 143 145 146 147 163

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.5 Alternative measures of unemployment

THOUSAND

		GO	VE	RNN	IE
Number	of	peo	ple	par	tic

REAT BRITAIN	ILO unemplo	yment measure			Claimant une	mployment measu	re +		
	Seasonally a	djusted			2	10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-10-1			
		Non				ILO	Economically	In .	
<u></u>	Claimants	claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	unemployed	inactive	employment	Total
spr 1984 spr 1985 spr 1985 spr 1985 spr 1987 spr 1987 spr 1987 spr 1989 spr 1989 spr 1992 spr 1992 spr 1992 vium 1992 vium 1992 vium 1993 vium 1993 vium 1993 vium 1994 vium 1994 vium 1995 spr 1985 spr	1,800 1,827 1,884 1,930 1,911 1,861 1,861 1,761 1,700 1,656 1,550 1,465 1,445 1,401 1,408	945 964 976 1,006 999 1,026 1,034 1,009 1,018 1,022 980 939 988 1,013 992	3,143 3,026 3,031 2,946 2,424 2,021 1,925 2,745 2,745 2,745 2,790 2,861 2,936 2,910 2,887 2,875 2,759 2,759 2,759 2,530 2,432 2,432 2,432 2,434 2,432 2,414 2,399	369 115 38 146 154 279 423 295 159 128 96 80 76 75 105 91 126 154 154 109 103 190 195 228	2,774 2,911 2,993 2,270 1,742 1,502 2,586 2,586 2,662 2,765 2,857 2,834 2,812 2,750 2,669 2,525 2,421 2,301 2,242 2,242 2,219 2,172	1,800 1,827 1,884 1,930 1,911 1,861 1,751 1,750 1,656 1,550 1,465 1,445 1,401 1,408	494 571 543 586 570 637 586 555 549 540 549 540 549 549 549 496 519 498	292 265 337 340 352 314 343 322 337 320 332 287 301 299 266	786 836 881 926 923 951 929 918 892 869 871 836 836 797 818 764
hanges Sum 95 - Aut 95 Sut 94 - Aut 95	7 -142	-22 11	-15 -131		-47 -249	7 -142	-21 -42	-33 -66	-54 -107
IEN pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1990 pr 1990 um 1992 um 1992 um 1992 um 1993 um 1993 Um 1993 Um 1993 Um 1994 Um 1994 Um 1994 Um 1995 pr 1995 pr 1995 pr 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 1,091	418 422 438 461 465 468 479 463 468 495 450 450 450 48 448 444 486 462	$1.861 \\ 1.818 \\ 1.817 \\ 1.755 \\ 1.425 \\ 1.173 \\ 1.122 \\ 1.470 \\ 1.829 \\ 1.859 \\ 1.921 \\ 1.972 \\ 1.949 \\ 1.912 \\ 1.949 \\ 1.912 \\ 1.884 \\ 1.819 \\ 1.783 \\ 1.667 \\ 1.584 \\ 1.574 \\ 1.572 \\ 1.55$	-95 -208 -251 -188 -150 -61 22 -91 -151 -151 -181 -220 -245 -245 -224 -231 -198 -145 -145 -145 -135 -117 -101	$\begin{array}{c} 1,956\\ 2,026\\ 2,067\\ 1,943\\ 1,575\\ 1,234\\ 1,100\\ 1,561\\ 1,980\\ 2,040\\ 2,121\\ 2,193\\ 2,174\\ 2,158\\ 2,050\\ 1,987\\ 1,928\\ 1,848\\ 1,757\\ 1,710\\ 1,689\\ 1,653\end{array}$	1,411 1,437 1,484 1,511 1,483 1,444 1,405 1,356 1,351 1,288 1,217 1,137 1,131 1,086 1,091	352 405 379 422 413 470 434 433 393 387 373 397 343 368 358	217 198 259 260 278 269 269 260 272 253 253 257 223 236 235 204	569 603 637 681 691 714 703 663 666 640 630 620 579 603 603 562
hanges um 95 - Aut 95 ut 94 - Aut 95	5 -127	-24 11	-20 -115		-36 -195	5 -127	-10 -15	-31 -53	-40 -68
romEN pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1990 pr 1990 pr 1991 um 1992 ut 1992 ut 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1994 ut 1994 ut 1994 um 1995 pr 1995 pr 1995 pr 1995 P	389 390 400 419 428 417 416 395 378 368 333 328 314 315 317	527 542 539 546 533 558 555 546 550 550 528 530 492 544 528 530	$\begin{array}{c} 1,282\\ 1,208\\ 1,214\\ 1,191\\ 999\\ 848\\ 803\\ 891\\ 916\\ 931\\ 939\\ 965\\ 965\\ 975\\ 975\\ 971\\ 941\\ 928\\ 896\\ 863\\ 820\\ 858\\ 842\\ 847\\ \end{array}$	464 323 288 335 304 340 401 386 309 296 301 302 320 320 329 321 323 299 289 289 276 326 329 329	817 885 926 856 695 508 402 606 622 644 659 654 659 654 619 605 597 573 544 532 530 519	389 390 400 419 428 417 416 395 378 368 333 328 314 315 317	141 165 165 165 157 157 152 153 161 162 167 152 153 151 140	76 67 78 80 74 70 74 72 65 65 67 74 65 64 65	217 233 243 245 231 237 226 225 226 229 229 241 216 218 218 215 202
hanges um 95 - Aut 95 ut 94 - Aut 95	2 -15	3 0	5 -15		-11 -55	2 -15	-11 -27	-2 -12	-14 -39

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. + #

	Iraining 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	271.2
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1
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	292.1
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	292.6
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	32.1	273.9
Aug	104.0	13.8	117.8	242.1	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	115.8	14.4	130.2	253.2	34.0	287.2
Feb	117.0	14.6	131.6	252.7	34.3	287.0
Mar	103.4	14.4	117.8	239.5	33.6	273.1
Apr	84.2	14.1	98.3	229.9	34.0	263.9
May	80.7	13.8	94.5	229.9	33.4	263.3
Jun	77.3	13.7	91.0	227.2	33.7	260.9
Jul	70.9	13.3	84.2	237.9	33.7	271.6
Aug	67.6	12.9	80.5	242.0	34.2	276.2
Sep	65.7	12.6	78.3	245.0	34.7	279.7
Oct	69.1	12.9	82.0	250.0	34.2	284.2

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 Scottish Office are shown separately. See *Employment Gazette*, pp57-8, December 1993 for more detail. Note:

	Training For Work			
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	
1993 25/30 Apr	19.4	2.6	22.1	
23/28 May	21.5	2.1	23.6	
20 Jun/2	20.0	3.0	22.4	
18/30 Jul	22.2	1.8	24.2	
15/27 Aug	20.9	2.6	23.4	
12 Sep/1	23.1	3.7	25.9	
10/29 Oct	36.8	2.7	39.6	
7/26 Nov	26.4	2.7	29.1	
5/31 Dec	24.4	2.2	26.6	
1994 2 Jan	12.1	n/a	14.1	
31/28 Jan	30.8	2.7	33.6	
27/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	29.5	
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	24.6	
24/29 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	
22/27 May	20.8	2.5	23.3	
19 Jun/1	20.3	3.0	22.7	
17/29 Jul	21.8	1.9	23.8	
14/26 Aug	20.0	2.8	22.5	
11/30 Sep	21.6	3.8	24.6	
9/28 Oct	35.4	2.8	38.3	
6/25 Nov	25.7	2.9	28.6	
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	
1995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.2	
30/27 Jan	26.0	2.6	28.7	
26/24 Feb	23.9	2.9	25.3	
26/31 Mar	16.7	3.3	18.5	
23/28 Apr	12.1	2.2	14.3	
21/26 May	15.7	2.4	17.6	
18/30 Jun	15.3	2.8	17.9	
16/28 Jul	16.2	1.7	18.1	
13/25 Aug	14.7	2.3	16.4	
10/29 Sep	15.2	3.2	17.7	
8/27 Oct	21.1	2.4	23.9	

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 Scottish 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.

NT-SUPPORTED TRAINING ipating in the programmes

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Number of starts on the programmes

Youth Training including Youth Credits) ngland and Vales Scotland* Great Britain 11.3 10.6 17.8 1.9 1.3 4.9 13.3 11.9 21.8 35.7 23.7 27.9 2.8 4.3 4.2 38.7 27.6 31.5 36.1 20.3 17.7 2.5 2.0 1.3 39.0 22.6 19.2 13.1 19.2 17.1 15.3 11.4 16.0 14.7 13.1 n/a 3.4 2.6 2.8 13.8 11.3 15.4 1.9 1.5 4.4 15.7 12.7 18.9 38.5 26.1 29.8 2.3 4.3 4.4 41.1 29.9 33.5 36.8 20.6 19.3 3.0 2.5 1.8 40.1 23.3 21.3 n/a 3.5 2.8 2.9 9.6 17.0 16.3 14.0 11.5 20.3 18.9 16.3 13.2 13.4 15.1 2.4 1.7 3.7 15.6 14.7 18.2 37.2 27.3 27.6 2.3 4.1 4.3 39.9 30.3 31.3 33.4 2.0 36.6

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING 8.3

Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers

ENGLAND and WALES	S	Percentage of s	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 towards one
Oct 89- lun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)		42	52	45	40	22
lul 00 Sop 01	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	55	49	47	29
Oct 01 Sep 02	(Apr 01-Mar 02)	31	37	55	55	51	34
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 02 Mar 02)	35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 92-Sep 95	(Apr 02 Mar 04)	36	43	48	61	58	41
Oct 93-Sep 94 Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	38	42	48	66	61	45
1993 Apr	(Oct 92)	34	39	54	58	52	36
May	(Nov 92)	35	38	55	57	53	36
iviay	(NOV 92)	36	39	53	66	54	39
Jun	(Dec 92)	25	38	54	58	56	39
Jui	(Jan 93)	35	40	53	60	55	39
Aug	(Feb 93)	30	40	50	64	57	42
Sep	(Mar 93)	30	41	10	62	62	45
Oct	(Apr 93)	37	43	40	60	50	41
Nov	(May 93)	38	44	47	60	59	41
Dec	(Jun 93)	34	43	48	63	04	40
994 Jan	(Jul 93)	34	44	47	67	66	50
Feb	(Aug 93)	36	43	49	61	58	41
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	46	48	56	56	39
Apr	(Oct 93)	37	42	51	54	49	31
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	52	55	56	37
lun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	63	50	34
lul	(lan 94)	37	42	48	54	53	35
Aug	(Eab 94)	38	44	46	60	55	38
Aug	(Mor 04)	36	43	47	65	59	44
Sep	(11/14) 54)	27	13	47	64	56	41
Oct	(Apr 94)	07	40	48	62	57	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	47	66	62	47
005 lan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53
Fab	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	59	44
Mor	(Sop 94)	38	44	46	65	61	44
Mar	(Oct 04)		13	48	61	58	40
Apr	(000 94)	40	40	50	62	59	42
May	(100 94)	39	41	10	60	59	43
Jun	(Dec 94)	41	43	40	60	63	45
Jul	(Jan 95)	37	40	51	03	63	45
Aug	(Feb 95)	37	40	50	05	03	40
Sep	(Mar 95)	37	41	49	70	64	49
Oct	(Apr 95)	40	44	46	68	65	50

Note: There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. 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-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

ENGLAND and WALE	S	Percentage of	survey respondents who	were:	Percentage of sur	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 qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	61	77	20	22		
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	69	84	13	34	52	29
lul 89-lun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14	27	52 EG	42
lul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	59	74	14	07	50	40
Oct 91-Sen 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	50	69	20	37	54	51
Oct 02 Sep 02	(Apr 00 Mar 02)	52	00	25	44	58	51
Jet 02 Sep 93	(Apr 92-Iviar 93)	50	67	28	43	62	48
Jci 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	70	25	46	64	50
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	58	72	22	46	65	49
1993 Apr	(Oct 92)	44	63	31	31	54	37
May	(Nov 92)	44	60	34	28	55	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	46	59	35	36	56	40
Jul	(Jan 93)	45	59	35	32	56	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	45	60	34	31	56	30
Sen	(Mar 93)	56	69	26	45	63	50
Oct	(Apr 93)	19	60	21	45	03	50
Nov	(May 02)	50	03	31	34	60	44
Dee	(lup 02)	50	04	30	37	63	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	/1	24	57	70	59
994 Jan	(Jul 93)	55	72	23	53	68	57
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	73	21	48	66	53
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	20	48	64	10
Anr	(Oct 93)	53	70	26	27	E 9	40
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	20	24	50	39
lun	(Doc 03)	52	00	29	34	60	39
Jul	(lep 04)	52	03	32	42	62	44
Jui	(Jan 94)	52	64	30	36	61	41
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28	36	59	40
Sep	(Mar 94)	59	72	23	45	66	50
Oct	(Apr 94)	54	67	27	35	62	43
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	28	36	63	44
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	58	73	61
995 Jan	(Jul 94)	60	75	20	56	72	59
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	66	51
Mar	(Sep 94)	54	76	17	18	64	10
Apr	(Oct 94)	55	60	25	26	60	49
May	(Nov 94)	56	60	25	00	50	40
lup	(Dec 04)	00	08	25	30	58	38
Jul	(100 94)	00	/1	23	45	62	46
Jui	(Jan 95)	5/	68	26	39	61	43
Aug	(Feb 95)	59	70	23	43	62	46
Sep	(Mar 95)	64	75	20	51	66	53
Oct	(Apr 95)	58	71	22	12	CE	40

Note 1: Note 2:

 Oct
 (µpr s5)
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 1:
 There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.
 1.
 There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available.

 2:
 Form April 1995 the definition of YT leavers changed, no longer counting those making planned transfers from one training provider to another as leavers. Many of these transferring trainees will not have gained a job or qualification or completed their training. Therefore the change in definition will increase slightly the proportions with jobs and qualification and completing their training. An analysis of the effect of the change will be prepared when more data are available.
 This does not affect the data for completers (table 8.6.), or Training for Work (tables 8.3, 8.5.).

 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'.

§.

8.4

8.5

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers who completed** their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	urvey respondents who w	ere:	Percentage of sur	vey respondents who:
Month of survey	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job+	In a positive outcome [#]	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 00 his 00	(Jul 80 Mar 00)	12	45	19	48	35
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-War 90)	40	45	40 51	55	44
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	37	41	51	56	48
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	50	53
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	40	00	57
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	40	47	45	64	57
Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 94-Mar 95)	40	45	46	64	58
1993 Sen	(Mar 93)	39	44	48	63	56
Oct	(Apr 93)	39	46	47	67	59
Nov	(May 93)	42	49	44	64	56
Dec	(Jun 93)	37	47	45	72	64
004 100	(101.02)	37	48	43	73	65
554 Jan	(Aug 02)	10	47	45	64	57
Feb	(Aug 30)	20	50	11	63	56
IVIAI	(Sep 95)	40	45	19	53	45
Apr	(Oct 93)	40	45	40	62	56
iviay	(1400 93)	42	40	47	52	47
Jun	(Dec 93)	43	40	40	55	51
Jul	(Jan 94)	43	48	43	57	51
Aug	(Feb 94)	42	48	42	58	53
Sep	(Mar 94)	39	45	45	64	50
Oct	(Apr 94)	39	45	45	60	54
Nov	(May 94)	40	45	46	60	54
Dec	(Jun 94)	37	45	46	67	60
995 Jan	(Jul 94)	38	47	43	70	64
Feb	(Aug 94)	40	46	45	63	57
Mar	(Sep 94)	40	46	45	65	59
Apr	(Oct 94)	43	47	45	61	55
May	(Nov 94)	42	45	47	62	57
lup	(Dec 94)	44	46	46	60	54
Jul	(120.95)	40	43	49	67	60
Aug	(Eab 05)	40	12	18	66	60
Aug	(Mar OF)	20	42	40	66	61
Sep	(Iviar 95)	39	40	40	CO	60

here have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. here have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. avers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. hose whose response to the question, What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'. hose 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 raining?'

raining?. raining 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 imployment 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 993 onwards.

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED TRAINING Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers who completed** 6 their agreed training

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	survey respondents who w	ere:	Percentage of sur	vey respondents who:
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job	In a positive outcome+	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one #
Jul 87-Jun 88 Jul 88-Jun 89 Jul 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93 Oct 92-Sep 94 Oct 94-Sep 95	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 92-Mar 93) (Apr 93-Mar 95)	73 83 84 75 69 67 68 72	80 88 89 83 77 76 78 81	18 10 9 14 17 20 18 14	63 73 75 70 73 76 76 76	53 66 68 72 73 72 72 71
1993 Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Mar 93) (Apr 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	72 58 64 71	79 69 73 79	17 25 23 17	73 67 73 79	71 63 70 75
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Apr 94) (May 94) (Jun 94)	68 69 67 69 70 67 66 68 73 66 66 66 72	79 81 78 76 75 73 75 81 75 81 75 81 81	17 15 16 20 21 21 20 14 20 21 15	80 81 78 72 68 70 70 69 69 69 80	77 72 65 60 64 65 63 71 63 64 76
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Aug Sep Oct	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95) (Mar 95) (Apr 95)	71 68 69 71 73 76 74 74 74 78 70	82 81 82 79 80 82 80 82 80 80 84 78	14 13 16 16 14 15 15 15 12 16	82 79 77 70 70 70 71 72 72 74	78 76 65 65 65 66 69 69 69 68

There have been minor revisions to incorporate all the data that is now available. 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'.

VAT Registrations and Deregistrations in the UK (county and district analysis) 44754

Available now are the latest official statistics on the number of businesses registering and deregistering for VAT. They provide a detailed picture of the state of the small firms sector, and can be a valuable tool in evaluation, planning and marketing.

The tables available are:

- stocks of VAT registered businesses as at end 1991, end 1992, end 1993 and end 1994
- registrations and deregistrations during 1992, 1993 0 and 1994
- net changes in stock during 1992 as a percentage of end 1991 stocks
- net changes in stock during 1993 as a percentage of end 1992 stocks
- net changes in stock during 1994 as a percentage of • end 1993 stocks

The data are available down to 10 industry sectors within each Local Authority District. Alternatively, the data can be accessed direct via NOMIS.

For further information and order form please contact:

Small Firms Statistics Unit Department of Trade and Industry St. Mary's House Sheffield, S1 4PQ

Tel: (0114) 259 7538 Fax: (0114) 259 7505

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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, dises 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 Regional Development Grants: July - September 1995	Net Including placings through displayed vacances. Pregistration as a disable person under the Disable Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease of congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Congenital deformity , are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Congenital deformity , are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Congenital deformity , are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Congenital deformity , are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Congenital deformity , are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Congenital deformity , are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Congenital deformity , are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Congenital deformity , are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Congenital deformity , are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Congenital deformity , are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications. Congenitation Congenitation C	Placed into employ Registered as disab	ment by jobcer bled on 17 Apri	tre advisory servic il 1995 #	ce, 4 November 1995 - a	8 Decembe	r 1995 +				9,324 381,409
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East North North South Yorkshire England Scotland Wales G Midlands East West West and Humberside	nal Scheme 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		East Midlands	North East	North West	South West	Yorkshire and	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
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ed Scheme 0 157,286 221,047 0 0 378,333 0 0 378,		ed Scheme	0	157,286	221,047	0	0	378,333	0	0	378,333
OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Development Grants of over £25,000 (original scheme) and over £100,000 (revised scheme): July - September 1995 *		on and company	<u>A</u>	irea+	Value (£)	Re	gion and company		Area+		Value (£
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al Scheme 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
d Scheme 0	157,286	221,047	0	0	378,333	0	0	378,333

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

Vote: 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).

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DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

FARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

In tables 7.1, 7.2, 7.3 and 7.5 (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 1992 Section D.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours for which a premium rate is paid

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

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PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Sections C-E.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1992 Sections G-Q.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

Employees in employment, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government 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 PUBLISHE

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Interaction operation and subject Construction Product	r force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	Main components: time series and weights	M	Feb 96	6.4
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Damba density A B B A B B B A B <	Manufacturing: by division, class or group	М	Feb 96	1.3	All items excluding housing costs	М	Feb 96	6.9
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And an appropriation Code Sign Section Code Sign Section Code Sign Section Sect	yees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Feb 96	1.5	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	М	Feb 96	7.2
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Interlia Comparisons C Feb 86 1.9 Comparisons perpropresent and referency or () A Due 95 mer abated in the jubit sector A A Due 95 Mathematic sectors A Due 95 mer abated in the jubit sector A B	GB and regions by industry (Sept 1993)		Oct 95	369	Full-time and part-time workers	M	Feb 96	7.4
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metabalanderia Graut Brian p< p<< p<<<<	union membership	A	Jun 94	291 189	Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	А	Dec 95	7.7
Mart Human Dyneth AND VACANCIES Mart Res Voltage Scale S	m-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Feb 96	1.14	Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	7.8
and unsamp UK (M Prog 60 2.2 (M Prog					Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors) Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	A A	Dec 95	7.9
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general additional of the series of the seri	: GB	М	Feb 96	2.2	(full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	Dec 95	7.12
Parallet outgoing CB M Feb 89 2.2 Provide accupations (L.O. unequicipation table) A Dec 85 gen time sense UK O Dec 85 2.7 Apg groups numbers and rates (L.O. unequicipations (L.O. unequicipa	Age and duration: UK Broad category: UK	Q	Dec 95 Feb 96	2.5	Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Dec 95	7.13
Bigon: summary O Des 5 2.6 Previous industry sectors (LO comenployment rises) A Decs 5 saminate rates O Dec 85 2.15 Duration of LO comenployment rises) A Decs 5 saminate rates O Dec 85 2.15 Duration of LO comenployment rises) A Dec 85 Sector Dec 85 2.15 Duration of LO comencily instruction of inservitw) A Dec 85 Sector Dec 85 2.35 People made education (if C3 north sport to intervitw) A Dec 85 Sector Dec 85 2.30 Periodic industry sectors (if C3 north sport to intervitw) A Dec 85 Sector Dec 85 2.30 Periodic industry sectors (if C3 north sport to intervitw) A Dec 85 Sector Dec 85 2.30 Periodic industry sectors (if C3 north sport to intervitw) A Dec 85 Sector Dec 85 2.30 Periodic industry sector (if C4 north science) A Dec 85 Sector Dec 85 2.30 Periodic induscon (if C4 north science) A Dec	Detailed category: GB	M	Feb 96	2.2	Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	Â	Dec 95	7.14
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mine sense summary: by region M Peb 36 2.3 Economically inactive (by age prop) A Dec 35 ge and duration work area M Feb 36 2.4 Economically inactive (by economic activity) A Dec 35 ge and duration summary O Dec 35 Economically inactive (by economic activity) A Dec 35 lows M Feb 36 2.19 Economically inactive (by economic activity) A Dec 35 lows M Feb 36 2.19 Economically inactive (by economic activity) A Dec 35 lows M Feb 36 2.20 Economically inactive (by economic activity) A Dec 35 lows M Feb 36 2.21 Image sense M Feb 36 lows D Dec 35 Economically inactive (by economic activity) M Feb 36 lows D Dec 35 Economically inactive (by economic activity) M Feb 36 lows D Dec 35 Economically inactive (by economic activity) M Feb 36 lows Lates (by erand annual series M Feb 36 Economically inactive (by economic activity) M Feb 36 lows Lates (by erand annual series M Feb 36 <td>Region and area</td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td></td> <td>Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)</td> <td>A</td> <td>Dec 95 Dec 95</td> <td>7.19</td>	Region and area		_		Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	A	Dec 95 Dec 95	7.19
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Interview	duration history: number of previous claims	Q	Jan 96	2.21	Summary: latest figures	M	Feb 96	4.1
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LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

For the convenience of readers of Labour Market Trends who require additional statistical information or advice, a selection of enquiry telephone numbers is given below.

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Farmings (Tables 5 1 5 0)

Lannings (Tables 0.1 0.0)							
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442						
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	0171 273 5571						
New Earnings Survey (annual): levels of earn- ings and hours worked for groups of workers (males and females, industries, occupations, part-time and full-time); distribution of earn- ings; composition of earnings; hours worked 01928 792077/8							
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs	0171 273 5535						
Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and 1.9-1.13)							
Census of Employment	01928 792690						
Employment and hours	01928 792563						
Workforce in employment	01928 792563						
Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2) 01928 792825							
Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-	-7.5) 0171 273 5585						
Qualifications	01142 593787						
Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.	32-2.36) 0171 273 5530						
Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6. Ansafone service Enquiries	8) 0171 217 4905 0171 217 4310						
Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages	01142 594216						
Small Firms (DTI)	01142 597538						
Trade union membership	01928 792825						

Trade unions (density only)	0171 273 4882	
Training (Tables 8.1-8.6) 'Training for work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern	01142504027	
Apprenticeships	01142 394027	
Workforce training	01142 593489	
Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.23) (claimant count)	0171 273 5530 0171 273 5532	
Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) notified to Jobcentres	0171 273 5532	
Youth Cohort Study	01142 594215	
(Note: The table numbers quoted)	relate to tables	

on the preceding pages)

FOR ADVICE ON:

Research related to 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

The Average Earnings Index

What is it?

The Average Earnings Index is Britain's key indicator of how fast earnings are growing. It measures how earnings compare with those for 1990, when the index takes the value 100.

It is produced by the Central Statistical Office and published each month in Labour Market Trends. The index is also available electronically from the CSO Databank.

Who uses it?

It is used throughout industry, government and research to assess current economic policy and as a tool to help forecast changes in the economy.

What is it used for?

It is often used in contracts to automatically change pay rates or charges associated with labour costs. It is also used to calculate the underlying growth for earnings - an estimate which takes out some of the monthly fluctuations arising from different timings of pay awards and bonuses between years. The underlying growth provides a more representative picture of how earnings have changed over the year and is regularly quoted by the media.

How are the data collected?

Using a sample of 8,000 firms, information is collected on the size of the wage bill and the number of employees. It also asks for details of pay arrears and any other factors which affect monthly earnings. The results are then published in a CSO First Release within seven weeks.

When did it start?

The index was first published in 1963, when it covered agriculture, production and some service industries. In 1976 and 1989 additional service industries were included. It now represents all major industries and results for 26 industry groups are also available.

What has the index shown?

Over the last 30 years, earnings have increased by an average of around 10 per cent each year, slightly faster than consumer prices. Within this period, earnings grew by 27 per cent in 1975 and by 21 per cent in 1980. Earnings growth has remained below 5 per cent in 1993 and 1994.

• For more details, please contact the Central Statistical Office on 01928 792442.

GREAT BRITAIN Whol

Base Year > 1990=100 for Index 1994 Nov Dec 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Latest > Oct month is provisional

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.

Average Earnings Index

e Econor	Standar Industria Classific			
	Seasor			
Actual Index	Index	Yr/yr % U change	Inderlying % change	≪ Rounde
124.0	124.6	3.5	3¾	% per ce
127.0	125.7	4.4	3¾	
124.8	125.7	3.8	33/4	
125.9	126.0	3.1	3½	
130.3	127.1	4.3	3½	
126.2	126.7	3.9	3¾	
127.0	126.6	2.8	3½	
126.8	126.7	3.1	3½	
127.9	127.0	3.1	31/4	
126.6	127.6	3.2	31/4	
126.6	128.0	3.1	31/4	
127.1	128.8	3.5	31/4	

Source: Labour Market Trends table 5.1 December 1995

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.

> 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 71

Wage Differentials between Men and Women

Pierella Paci and Heather Joshi, Social Statistics Research Unit, City University, in collaboration with Gerry Makepeace, University of Hull, Peter Dolton, University of Newcastle upon Tyne, and Jane Waldfogel, Columbia University, New York

This project uses data from the 1991 sweep of the National Child Development Survey (NCDS) of a cohort born in 1958 to examine differences between men and women's pay. The data allowed an examination of issues such as the impact of equal pay and antidiscrimination legislation in the 1970s and 1980s, and how women's pay is affected on the return to work after starting a family. Comparing results from this cohort with a cohort born in 1946, it appears that the gender gap in full-time pay has been narrowed, although not eliminated. Controlling for job as well as personal characteristics cut the gender premium in full-time work by around a third – from 18 per cent to 12 per cent (of women's full time pay).

YCS 36

Science and Mathematics in Full-Time Education after 16

Yuan Cheng, Joan Payne and Sharon Witherspoon, Policy Studies Institute This report uses data from the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS), which surveys young people at age 16, 17 and 18 and asks them about post-16 education, training and transition to the labour market. This report examines the pattern of subject choice (at Year 12) in GCE A-levels, vocational courses and GCSEs among full-time students in schools and colleges. It focuses particularly on the take-up of physical sciences, life sciences and mathematics. It looks at factors affecting this take-up and at trends over time (using YCS Cohorts 4, 5 and 6 covering people whose first years of post-compulsory education were 1988, 1990 and 1991).

YCS 37

Staying on in Full-Time Education after 16: Do schools make a difference

Yuan Cheng, Policy Studies Institute Previous research carried out in 1993 suggested that the school characteristics made a difference to whether young people chose to remain in full-time education at 16 (that is above and beyond the differences explained by young people's abilities and social background). This study aimed to build on these findings and quantify their impact.

The study is based on Cohort 5 of the Youth Cohort Survey – young people who became eligible to leave full-time education in 1990.

DFEE are currently looking at alternative methods of distributing research reports and possibilities include: the Internet and Her Majesty's Stationery Office (HMSO).

Department for Education and Employment