

BLPES 21 0619506 4

BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE



LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

10, PORTUGAL STREET, LONDON WC2A 2HD

July 1994

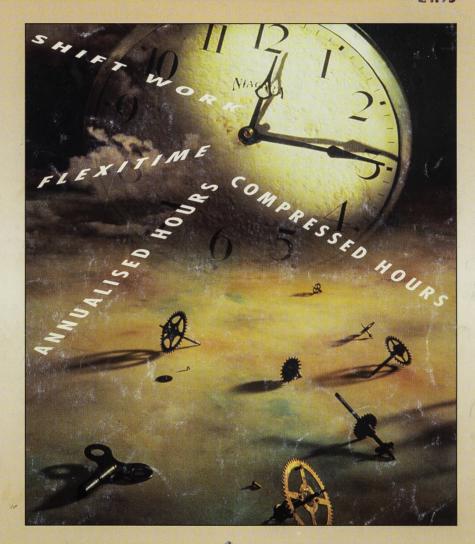
1 STATISTICS
READING ROOM
2 STATISTICS
BACK UP

nployment GAZETE

-£4.95

ITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL & ECONOMIC SCIENCE

94061994



The flexible workforce and patterns of working hours in the UK

PLUS

Characteristics of the unemployed





Create the right Impression

The first thing you notice about the Fujitsu air conditioners is their stylish good looks.

The second thing you notice is how their soft, smooth lines merge into the background of any environment. That way you end up looking at the genuine works of art.

And like most works of art, the longer you treasure it the more you discover how much more there is than meets the eye.

The clean functional design disguises the most advanced micro electronic technology

that only a company such as Fujitsu could possibly provide.

Multi directional airflow adjustment, instant air exchange, reverse cycle heating system, wired and infra-red remote controls.

Just some of the advanced features to be found in the attractive, unobtrusive styled Fujitsu range.

The super-quiet 'heating and cooling' range from Fujitsu. Creating the right impression...



Ceiling mounted







Wall mounted

Window mounted

For further information phone 0707 272841 or write to Fujitsu General (U.K.) Co. Limited. 154 Great North Road, Hatfield, Herts AL9 5JN



CONTENTS

Employment

Volume 102 No 7 Pages 229-268

Employment Gazette is the official journal of the Employment Department.

Employment Gazette, Employment Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

EDITORIAL OFFICE 071-273 5001 Editor Andrew Onie **News Editor** Kerry Hyndes Design Barry Mortimer Heathcliffe Bird Geoff Francis

Labour Market Data Rob Locke Office Manager

Statistics enquiries See page S64

Publisher Julian Purser Advertising

Nick Sunderland

071-226 2222 071-354 4000

Rose Spittles

Subscriptions/Sales 0908-366776

SUBSCRIPTIONS & SINGLE COPY SALES

Annual subscription incl postage £52.50. (£58 overseas), single issues £4.95 available by cheque (payable to Employment Gazette) or by credit card from

Employment Gazette Subscriptions and Sales, 16c Challenge House, Sherwood Drive, Bletchley, Milton Keynes MK3 6DP

Tel 0908 366776

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

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

COPYRIGHT

© Crown Copyright 1994

Brief extracts from articles may be used (in a non-advertising context) provided the source is acknowledged; requests for extensive reproduction should be made to the Features Editor, Employment Gazette, Employment Department, Inf 2, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

 The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in non-governmental advertising and the inclusion of any such advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services concerned have official approval

ISSN 0264-7052

Front Cover photo: Will Crocker/The Image Bank

231£30m training loans package for small firms

Government-backed loans of up to £125,000 are now available to small firms

232..... ACAS workload rises

Individual conciliation cases dealt with by ACAS reached record levels in 1993.

234..... Making the links for business

A new network of 'one-stop' business advice centres is taking shape across

235..... No major health hazards from VDUs

An offical report has found no significant evidence of health risks arising from exposure to emissions from VDUs.

plus International News and TEC round up

239...... The flexible workforce and patterns of working hours in the UK A study of recent trends in 'non-traditional' patterns of work and working

hours, based on Labour Force Survey data.

249..... Characteristics of the ILO unemployed:

An analysis of recent trends in unemployment using the International Labour Organisation definition and data from the spring 1993 Labour Force Survey.

Labour Market Statistic

Statistical Updates:

248..... Changes in average earnings - 1st quarter 1994

261 Revisions to historical series of average actual hours of work

263...... Introduction of the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification in the LFS

. ED Group statistical Surveys: the cost to business

What are the costs to business of completing ED Group regular and one-off statistical surveys?

LFS 1-8 LFS Help-Line

This month's topics include: self-employment; women in employment; part-time workers; job-related training; and second jobs.

S1-S64..... Labour Market Update, plus the most recent figures for:

employment, unemployment, vacancies, industrial disputes, earnings, retail prices; Labour Force Survey; and Government training and enterprise

PhD jobs market static says IMS

RECRUITMENT OF PhD science graduates by industrial, commercial and public sector employers is likely to remain fairly static to the end of the decade, with at best a small increase in the late 1990s, says a report by the Institute of Manpower Stud-

The main employment destination for science PhDs remains the university sector, and the small PhD employment market outside academia is likely to remain focused on scientific research, IMS concludes. The ageing profile of academic scientists and the expanding undergraduate population are likely to drive up demand for PhD graduates to fill teaching and research posts in the near future.

Unemployment levels are low at less than 3 per cent compared to 10 per cent for first degree science graduates, the report notes. Three quarters of the UK's 3,500 annual science PhD graduates take up employment in the UK. Some 30 per cent go to private industry (mainly to the oil and chemical industries and R&D services), 10 per cent to the public sector, and 35 per cent to universities, half of whom enter post-doctoral research assistant posts.

The pattern of industrial demand varies by discipline, with mathematicians and physicists more likely to find employment outside traditional scientific R&D areas.

Trends in industrial employment of PhDs include more flexible employment practices, particularly more short-term contract posts; cutbacks in recruitment levels arising from defence cuts, restructuring and the recession: and an increase in demand for graduates with a broader range

Science PhDs and the Labour Market is available from BERC Ltd PO Box 1496. Parkstone, Poole, dorset BH12 3YD, Tel 0202 715555. Price

CBI/RSA launch careers council

AN INDEPENDENT careers guidance council launched jointly by the Confederation of British Industry (CBI) and the RSA is to act as a forum where existing agencies can share expertise.

The National Advisory Council for Careers and Educational Guidance (NACCEG) will work closely with Government departments to promote improvements in the quality, quantity and consistency of guidance for learning and work throughout the country.

- · provide strategic leadership in the field of guidance;
- provide advice for Government · raise awareness of the impor-
- tance of impartial guidance for learning and work. Organisations concerned with

guidance, or associations of key players in opportunity planning or provision who subscribe to the

Specifically, the NACCEG will | overall objectives of the Council, are eligible for membership.

Member organisations will have the opportunity to contribute to the national debate on guidance issues, receive up-to-date information on developments, and influence policy.

The formation of NACCEG has been welcomed by the Government, which identified the importance of quality guidance in the May White Paper on Competitiveness (see Employment Gazette, June 1994, pp 174-5).

• Further information about NACCEG is available from RSA Media Relations Officer, Sarah Isles, tel 071 930 5115 ext 241.

School-leaver recruitment problems for 1 in 6 firms

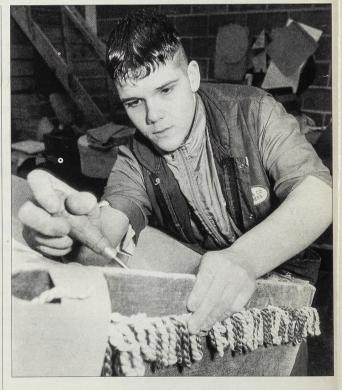
EMPLOYERS SEEKING to recruit school leavers are experiencing problems as more young people elect to stay at school, an Industrial Relations Services survey has found.

While the decline in school leaver recruitment has been halted, employers now face difficulties due to the shortage of 16-year-olds available for work.

The survey of 167 organisations found that one in six employers attempting to recruit school leavers experienced problems at a time when the number of vacancies open to school leavers was largely unchanged from last year.

The report, in the June issue of Employee Development Bulletin, shows that the trend for British students to leave school at the earliest opportunity has been reversed.

Employers could be forced to make fundamental changes in recruitment, selection and training policies towards under-21s, the report warns. Although employers were slowly returning to the school leavers' market, most positions offered no training incentives and school leavers were discouraged by the prospect of 'dead-end' jobs.



continues, more employers will will have to look to other sources of labour, IRS concludes.

 Employee Development Bulletin No. 54, June 1994, is available from Industrial Relations Services, 18-20 Highbury Place, London N5 1QP, tel: 071-354 5858; price £20

£30m training loans package for small firms

GOVERNMENT-BACKED loans worth up to £125,000 for employee training are now available to businesses with up to 50 employees.

First announced in last November's Budget package, Small Firms Training Loans have been devised to meet what is seen as a training shortfall in smaller businesses caused largely by the financial constraints they face.

Loans will be available for education and training courses which are directly related to business objectives and to the development needs of employees, as well as for the cost of training consultancy.

The Government has set a target of some £30 million in loans to be approved by the end of March 1995. This equates to 3,000 loans benefiting 15,000 employees.

The SFTL agreement has been drawn up by the Employment Department in partnership with three banks: Barclays, Clydesdale and The Cooperative Bank. Alongside the banks, TECs and LECs will play a central role in the administration of the loans.

Each loan application must have TEC or LEC endorsement to ensure that the money will be used within the guidelines of the scheme. In return, TECs and LECs will receive £500 for every successful application approved by the banks.

Launching the scheme, Employment Minister Lord Henley pointed to surveys showing that while 88 per cent of firms with over 500 employees had training plans, this fell to only 17 per cent of those with fewer than 25 employees.

"Often hampered by cash restraints, and faced with the difficulties of releasing key staff, small businesses can lack the knowledge to identify what training is needed or how to plan it. The new SFTLs plan to tackle these problems head on'

· Application forms and informa tion packs are available from TECs. and LECs, throughout the country or from freefone 0800 132660

Key features of the loans

- loans from £500 to £125 000:
- repayments deferred for up to 13 months. During this time the loan is interest-free for the small business:
- loans available for up to 90 per cent of the course fee and the full costs of books materials and other training-related expenses up to an overall average of £5,000 per trainee:
- up to 90 per cent of the cost of hiring training consultants can be loaned, to a maximum of £5.000:
- cost of cover for workers undergoing training where necessary, may be included in the loan



INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

ES wins

Investors

status

THE EMPLOYMENT Service has become the largest public sector organisation to achieve Investor in People status.

ES achieved the standard following a four-month examination by independent assessors of more than 1.100 people in some 120 offices

Only one private sector company comparable in size to the ES (the Boots Company plc) has so far reached the achieved the Investors standard.

ES employs some 48,000 staff in 1,200 offices, mainly iobcentres and unemployment offices. The Investors award demonstrates that training and development is planned and evaluated effectively at individual, team and organisational levels.

ES chief executive Mike Fogden commented: "Working towards the Standard has helped us to clarify the targets, costs and impact of a substantial investment. We now intend to build on this investment by developing a nationwide programme to encourage our staff to work towards National or Scottish Vocational Qualifications"

CBI seeks more flexible N/SVQs

NATIONAL AND Scottish Vocational Qualifications should be redesigned to increase their flexibility and marketing should be improved, says a report from the Confederation of British Industry.

The report, based on a survey of 3,000 employers, found widespread support for the N/ SVQ system but makes 68 recommendations for change.

It says that top priority should be given to redesigning the qualifications, providing a core of basic subjects and extra options to meet the specific requirements of different firms.

The role of the National Council fo Vocational Qualifications (NCVO) in England and Wales should be expanded, says the report, with NCVQ taking more responsibility for quality and providing central coordination of marketing, currently perceived by companies as confused and ineffective. Jargon should also be removed from all literature

Other points in the report include:

- Implementation of NVQs should be improved by strengthening the Common Accord between NCVQ and the awarding bodies. TECs could also do more to give NVQs a higher profile.
- · Although initial costs of implementing N/SVQs were perceived to be high, ongoing costs were generally low, with many firms stressing that benefits outweighed costs. Employers were prepared to pay more (within reason) for higher guarantees of quality.

In addition to the survey the report includes detailed case studies, together with the results of extensive consultation with organisations with major roles in

CBI Education and Training Committee chairman Dominic Cadbury said the number of recommendations showed that employers wanted to see NSVOs suc-

"NVQs represent a fundamental change for the better in the way that competence in an occupation is defined, measured and recognised. They are qualifications designed to be operated within the context of employment, and therefore they must be acceptable to employers," he said.

The report was seen by CBI as the next step in improving NSVOs and enabling the system to contribute to improving the long-term competitiveness of the UK economy, he added.

 Quality Assessed: The CBI Review of NVQs and SVQs, is available from CBI Publication Sales, CBI, Centre Point, 103 New Oxford St, London, WC1A 1DU, tell 071 379 7400. Price: £5 members, £10 non-members



'Investors has helped us to clarify targets.'

Mike Fogden

Awards for community involvement

CORPORATE INVOLVE-MENT at community level is being encouraged through the 1994 Employees in the Community Awards launched last month to coincide with Volunteers Week '94.

Sponsored jointly by Grand Metropolitan PLC and the Voluntary Services Unit of the Home Office, the awards are aimed at establishing partnerships between companies and local communities through participation of private and public sector employees in voluntary and community organisations.

Initiated by the charity, Action: Employees in the Community, the awards are now in their fifth year.

Companies which enable staff to contribute time, professional advice and knowledge for the benefit of local communities will be eligible for the awards.

Voluntary and community groups can nominate their company or public sector supporter for an award in recognition of successful partnerships.

The awards, divided into categories for large, small/medium companies and subsidiaries, and public sector organisations will be judged on a regional, and then national basis.

Award categories include Project Development, Employee Development, Innovation Award and Partnership.

• Entry forms are available from Serena Gordon at Action: Employees in the Community, Awards Entry Form, 8 Stratton Street, London W1X 5FD. Tel 071 629 2209. Closing date for entries is 10 October 1994.

ACAS caseload rises

THE NUMBER of individual conciliation cases dealt with by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) reached record levels in 1993 for the third consecutive year.

According to its latest annual report, ACAS received a total of 75,181 cases, 62 per cent of which concerned unfair dismissal. Wages Act cases accounted for 22 per cent, and there were 1,852 race discrimination and 1,601 equal pay cases during the year.

In 67 per cent of cases, ACAS helped the parties to arrive at a settlement or to withdraw an application to an industrial tribunal.

Despite a continuing fall in the number of officially recorded industrial stoppages, calls on ACAS's collective conciliation service remained consistent, at just over 1,200.

Nearly half of these collective cases involved differences over pay and conditions of employment. Another 20 per cent concerned issues related to redundancy. In 88 per cent of all completed cases, a settlement or progress towards a settlement was made.

The report also covers the work done by ACAS to inform and



"Because there were very few prominent strikes, that does not mean that there is no longer an industrial relations problem in British business."

" Industrial tribunal work shows no signs of any downward trend. We remain very busy."

ACAS chairman John Hougham

advise employers and individuals on employment rights and industrial relations matters.

• Copies of the ACAS Annual Report 1993 are available from ACAS Reader Ltd, PO Box 404, Leicester LE4 9ZZ, tel 0533 463346.

Link grows between pay and performance

JUST UNDER half the average pay increase in Britain is now linked to staff performance at work, according to an Industrial Society survey of more than 1,000 managers.

The report, Managing Best Practice, also says that although performance management schemes are widespread, their coverage of staff is uneven. Nine out of ten managers have their performance appraised compared with fewer than one in three manual workers.

IS also found a trend towards 'upward' appraisal, with staff assessing their bosses' performance in more than one in ten workplaces. Almost three quarters of workplaces surveyed said that staff assess their own performance as part of the regular appraisal.

The reported move towards the use of performance management is attributed to factors including the Government's Investors in People national standard for staff development, growing interest in performance-related pay, and a move to more strategic management.

Some 50 per cent of existing performance management schemes have been overhauled in the last two years, with the allocation of performance-related pay being the main focus of change.

Over half of personnel managers questioned supported links between staff appraisals and salary, and only one third opposed them. However, over a third lacked confidence that their organisation had got the link correct.

The finance sector uses performance-related pay more than any other, with 61 per cent of pay increases linked to individual performance, compared to the average of 43 per cent and to 23 per cent in the public sector. One in five companies (rising to one in three in the financial sector) use performance to determine 100 per cent of pay increases.

The main benefits from performance management schemes were listed as the ability to plan staff training and the improved motivation and involvement of employees.

• Managing Best Practice No 2. Published by the Industrial Society, ISBN 1-85835-238X, price £35.

TECs propose employer-led Equality Targets

VOLUNTARY, EMPLOYER-LED National Equality in Employment Targets aimed at reducing labour market disadvantages faced by women, ethnic minorities and other groups are proposed in a TEC consultation paper.

The paper, commissioned for the National Council of TECs in England and Wales, sees five key groups as candidates for equality targets because of their size or the severity of disadvantage.

These are:

- women (especially lone mothers);
- members of ethnic minority groups;

SAFETY FIRST: Bradford &

District TEC has funded

health and safety at work

courses for the staff of

training providers. The

initiative was undertaken to

help the TEC's suppliers

improve the competence of

staff who monitor trainees in

the workplace. The courses

provide a basic introduction

to health and safety

legislation as well as

outlining the responsibilities

of individuals.

• ex-offenders;

• people with disabilities; and

• people with literacy and/or numeracy difficulties.

Under-participation of groups within these categories could be costing the economy up to £18.7 billion a year, the paper argues.

Specific five-year targets include:

- elimination of the unemployment rate differential between the ethnic minority and white workforces;
- cutting the unemployment rate for ex-offenders from 70-80 per cent to 35 per cent.
- increasing the economic activity rates of lone mothers to parity with those of other

working-age mothers.

Three year targets include:

- increasing women's share of managerial and professional jobs from 30 to 40 per cent.
- TEC/LECS and employers would make basic training available to all members of the workforce with literacy or numeracy problems.

The targets would follow the precedent set by the National Training and Employment Targets, designed to improve international competitiveness.

The paper concedes that the effect of boosting the proportion of disadvantaged groups in the workforce might be to displace some 'advantaged' individuals. It

states, however, that savings to the Exchequer and productivity savings to companies from a more efficient use of human resources would have growth and employment creation effects.

Acknowledging the sensitivity of introducing targets in this area, the paper suggests a possible alternative of a 'fair shares index'. Instead of specifying target values, the alternative approach would look for progress on various measures over time.

The closing date for consultation responses is 31 December.

 Copies of The Case for National Equality in Employment Targets are available free from the TEC National Council, tel 071 735 0010

TEC Roundup

EAST LANCASHIRE

An 'Up2Date' telephone information service has been launched by East Lancashire TEC to provide people with disabilities with information on training, jobs, specialist equipment, holidays and support organisations. The service was the brainchild of the CanDo Club, which supports entrepreneurs with disabilities in East Lancashire.

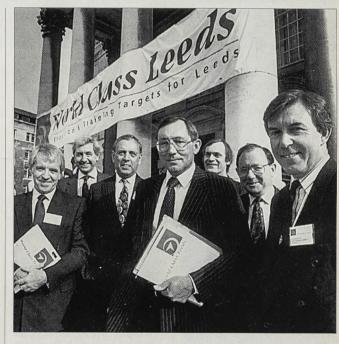
 For further information, contact Jean Weaver on 0282 456186.

LEEDS

Leeds TEC has invested £120,000 in a partnership with the charity Operation Raleigh to give 40 young unemployed people the chance to develop their skills and broaden their outlook on overseas expeditions.

The 10-week expeditions will take place between October and December and the participants have to raise £500 each towards the average cost of £4,000 per trip. They are being encouraged to seek sponsorship from Leeds businesses for work on community projects in the Leeds area.

The participants had to undergo an assessment process, and are now taking part in training to learn some of the skills they will need on the expeditions.



COMPETITIVE EDGE: 'World Class Leeds' is the latest citywide initiative designed to meet training and educational targets and raise the skills of the local workforce to world class. The targets are based on the National Targets, but with an extra foundation level target to acknowledge young people with any certificate, not only those at NVQ level 2; an extra lifetime target which acknowledges Investors in People in all companies, not just large ones; and a definition of the workforce which includes unemployed people.

Organisations involved in the initiative include Leeds Chamber of Commerce, Leeds City Council, the city's two universities and industrial and commercial companies.

Key officials are pictured here with local MP David Curry (centre) at the launch of the initiative.

Making the links for business

A growing network of official 'one-stop' advice centres is providing businesses with support on everthing from finance and employment law to training and consultancy.

Nicola Baker reports

"NVALUABLE" IS plastics how manufacturer Granville Whitaker describes the support he has received from Business Link Macclesfield.

"I was facing a brick wall trying to get a bank loan to set up in business. Business Link advised me to apply for other sources of funding I never even knew existed and helped me draw up a realistic business plan. They

Business Links open for business:



Barnsley Birmingham Congleton Crewe Doncaster Gateshead Hereford Leicester Leominster Macclesfield Malvern **Manchester Central** Newcastle upon Tyne Pershore Poole Redruth Runcorn Salford St Albans Tameside Telford Trafford Park **Tyneside North Tyneside South Tyneside**

Worcester

JULY 1994

are still there giving me support whenever I need it.'

Now, having secured the necessary finance, he has recruited four employees and is all set to open Whitaker Technical

Over the next few years more and more companies of all sizes will have the opportunity to benefit from Business Links.

Launched in 1992 by President of the Board of Trade Michael Heseltine to "revolutionise business support in this country," there are now 27 Business Links (see box). Eventually there will be a network of some 200 outlets, offering firms a single local access point for all types of business support.

Each Business Link is an independent company, run by a partnership of the local business support providers including the TEC, local authority, Chamber of Commerce and enterprise agency.

Not only does this help avoid duplication of effort and improve efficiency but, by bringing all this expertise together in one place, Business Links make life easier for business people.

Dropping into their local Business Link, they can get access to a wide range of business support services, covering everything from export to employment legislation, raising capital to marketing techniques.

Business Links can also refer clients to training courses, more in-depth consultancy services, or lawyers and accountants.

While open to any business, the main focus is to guide firms with growth potential.

Each Business Link has a number of Personal Business Advisers whose role it is to work with individual firms and help them diagnose problems, develop action plans and monitor progress

Alongside partnership and access, quality is a key element of the Business Links initiative. Only centres which meet and maintain nationally agreed quality standards are permitted to



Planning ahead at St. Albans Business Link

use the Business Link brand, and each outlet is expected to achieve full accreditation by independent assessors within three years.

The recent White Paper on Competitiveness highlights the

Over the long term, the aim is to strengthen links across the network through common client databases, electronic mail and video conferences; clients will be able to walk into the Congleton

'We were struggling for advice, as we couldn't decide on the right route for growth. I must admit we were a little sceptical of Business Link's ability to do much for us. But their advisers dissected the business, pinpointing out strengths and weaknesses, and came up with a brilliant suggestion on how we should expand.'

Clive Merrison, MD of Tritec air conditioning company, Hertfordshire.

key role the Government wants Business Links to play in raising British business's international

To this end DTI has earmarked £17.1m for Business Link development in the coming year.

Business Link and access services from business experts from as far afield as Widnes or Worcester.

• Further information about Business Link services is available from the new Local Government

No major health hazards from VDUs

THERE IS no significant evidence of adverse health effects caused by exposure to visual display unit emissions, a study has found.

The report, released last month by the National Radiological Protection Board, focused particularly on possible adverse effects on the outcome of pregnancy due to VDU use

Findings did not support claims that women working with VDUs were subject to increased spontaneous abortion rates.

The studies also indicated no increase in congenital abnormalities in children born to women who used VDUs in early

Nine studies of spontaneous abortion rates in VDU users were considered by the Advisory Group and of these, six found no increase in risk while three had found some increase in subgroups of workers. The report points out, however, that the last three studies were not as well designed as the six which found no increase.

The study also found no relationship between causes of skin disease and exposure to electromagnetic fields from VDUs. There was, however, some evidence to suggest that under conditions of low humidity the associated electrostatic fields might aggravate

STANDARDS OF health and

safety will not be compromised

under new regulations to sim-

plify legislation and implemen-

tation, Employment Minister

Michael Forsyth has promised.

proposals adopted by the

Government recently are aimed at

creating a simpler, clearer and

more effective approach to health

The Government had been

criticised for removing necessary

standards of protection but

deregulation did not mean a

decline in health and safety

The planned new regulations

would do away with unnecessary

standards, the Minister said.

and safety regulation.

Health and Safety Commission

'No compromise on safety

standards' - Minister

the public.



existing problems which could be work/stress related.

Work with VDUs did not appear to increase tendencies toward the formation of cataracts, although the Advisory Group noted that minor opacities of the eye lens which did not affect visual acuity were to be

expected in many people, whether or not they used VDUs.

 Health Effects Related to the Use of Visual Display Units: Report of an Advisory Group on Non-Ionising Radiation, HMSO, ISBN 0-85951 376-9, price £10

Service sector injury rate steady

red tape while maintaining standards of protection for workers and 'We must strive to create a safety-first culture which sets and maintains appropriate standards without the need for costly regu-

ence of deregulation in June. Britain's record on health and safety was among the best in the world he said

lation," he told a London confer-

"The desired safety culture is achieved by simple and clear rules, carefully explained and consistently enforced, but above all rules which are understood and implemented by everyone at work," Mr Forsyth said.

THE RATE of serious injuries to employees in service industries has remained steady except in the hotel, recreational and wholesale sectors, says a re-

report

The 1992-3 report by the Health and Safety Executive/ Local Authority Enforcement Liaison Committee on behalf of local authorities covers the service industry sector including catering services, residential accommodation, retail, consumer/ leisure, offices, and wholesale/ warehouse premises.

• The HSE's Local Authorities Report on Health and Safety in Service Industries, 1992-1993, is available free from HSE Books, tel:

DIARY dates

Maternity rights - new law

19 July and 15 September

7 September, Edinburgh 21 September Manchester Tel: 081-946 9100 extn 279

New employment law

21 September, London 13 September, Edinburgh Tel: 081-946 9100 extn 279

Discipline and dismissals

5 September, Edinburgh 19 September, Manchester 27 September, London Tel: 081-946 9100 extn 279

Introducing, implementing and designing a profit-related pay scheme 22 September, London Tel: 071-637 4383

Empowering flexible work

27-28 September, Solihull Tel: 071-637 4383

conference 28 September, London

Key issues in the labour market - combating

unemployment 7 October, Bristol Tel: 0272 466984

Labour market policy and European integration 17-18 October, Bristol Tel: 0272 466984

INTERNATIONAL news

UK opt-out from Young Workers Directive secure

THE SOCIAL Affairs Council of the EC has rejected moves to delete the UK opt-out from the Young Workers Directive by refusing proposed amendments from the European Parliament and the European Commission.

The Directive adopted by the Council keeps in full the UK optout from measures which, the British Government argues, would have severely restricted the working hours of young people.

Employment Secretary David Hunt commented: "In the UK school children have always been allowed to earn pocket money by delivering newspapers and to get useful employment experience by doing a few hours' work at the weekend

"There has never been any case for interfering with these longstanding arrangements and the EC has acknowledged that by the sensible decision it has taken

Job creation is ILO priority - Minister

STRIKING A balance between job creation and improvements in standards for workers should be a main aim of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), UK Employment Minister Michael Forsyth has said.

Employment creation should be a top priority and the ILO needed to guard against stifling job creation in favour of setting increasingly higher standards for people already in work.

He said it was unfeasible to simply legislate for improvements in people's living standards and that gains had to be earned.

"A realistic balance has to be struck between the need for desirable protections and the need for jobs," Mr Forsyth said.

To establish its credibility in discussing world employment, the ILO needed to guard against the imposition of new international regulations which the poorest countries, at their present stage of development, could not meet.

"This would only undermine the employment they already have

and destroy their prospects of ever reaching a stage of development where they could embrace these standards," the Minister said.

Mr Forsyth was speaking at the ILO's 75th anniversary conference in Geneva last month

He praised the General Agreement on Trades and Tariffs (GATT) accord for showing the way towards open markets and greater competition and added the ILO also had a role to play in that

Dutch director for Training **Foundation**

Mr Pieter De Rooij, formerly a senior higher education post holder within the Ministry of Education and Science in Holland, has been appointed director of the new European Training Foundation in Turin.

The Foundation has been set up by the European Commission to help coordinate European Community assistance on training issues to Central and Eastern Europe.

It will be administered by a director and governing board made up of representatives from member states.

Mr De Rooij was appointed at the second meeting of the Governing Board in May

• The Foundation will begin operations on 1 January 1995.

PERSONNEL MANAGER FOR A LEADING PUBLISHING HOUSE

Harrington Kilbride plc is one of the leading listed magazine publishing houses in the UK. It has a staff of over 320 at three locations in North London The large majority of which are telemarketing personnel.

Harrington Kilbride plc has increased its staffing levels by 100% in the last 18 months and now requires an enthusiastic Personnel Manager who will enjoy at working in the fast-moving world of publishing.

The successful candidate will be required to handle all of the usual personnel functions for staff at all levels including: interviewing and staff induction, training, keeping accurate personnel records, writing job descriptions and advising on staffing requirements.

Based at the headquarters office in Islington, an attractive package is on offer for the right person with appropriate experience in media or direct sales operations.

> Please apply in writing with your CV to: Helen Figueira, Harrington Kilbride plc, The Publishing House, 1-3 Highbury Station Road, Islington, London N1 1SE.

When it comes to information talk to the people in the know.

Bostock Marketing can make this claim because we're a research company which specialises in the provision of information to Careers Services, TECs, Local Authorities, major employers, consultants and research institutions, amongst many others.

Every year we conduct over 100 major research projects and talk to more than 100,000 people about their employment and training needs, circumstances and aspirations.

In addition to our extensive resources for collecting and interpreting data, we can offer clients access to a growing network of individuals who have gained expertise in specific areas of interest.

We're keen to foster the sharing of research experiences in areas of mutual interest.

for more information about our company, our work and our clients, together with a copy of our newsletter People Matters, either complete the coupon below or call Dawn Hands or June Bourn on 021 333 6006.

..because people matter, we listen

EDUCATION

TRAINING

SKILLS & QUALIFICATIONS

JOBS & CAREERS

UNEMPLOYMENT

LABOUR MARKETS

ENTERPRISE

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



Yes, please send me more information about Bostock Marketing

Organisation:

Address:

Name:

Postcode:

Telephone:

Post to: Bostock Marketing, 7 Holt Court North, Heneage Street West, Aston Science Park, Birmingham, B7 4AX

BRITAIN'S VITAL STATISTICS

Regional tree n d s

1994 Edition

'... essential to Government planners, scientific researchers or businessmen seeking a profile of an area in which to test their market...'

- Daily Telegraph

'... reveals a remarkable insight into the way the British live, work, rest and play...' - Courier & Advertiser, Dundee

'... includes district statistics ... providing an intriguing insight into small pockets of the country...' - The Times

"... the Government's annual 'snapshot' of the nation's regions..."

- The Birmingham Post

The most important source of official statistics about the standard regions of the UK, documenting the life of the nation in intricate detail. Social, demographic and economic topics are all discussed and illustrated regionally. From employment statistics to infant mortality, house prices to agricultural investment – a diverse range of data is presented. With illustrated descriptive regional profiles, maps and guides to interpretation, all readers will appreciate the often intriguing statistics.

CONTENTS

- I Regional profiles
- 2 European Communities regional statistics
- 3 Population
- 4 Housing
- 5 Education
- 6 Health
- 7 Employment

- 8 Incomes and spending
- **9** Crime and justice
- 10 Transport
- II Environment
- 12 Regional accounts
- 13 Industry and agriculture
- 14 Sub-regional statistics
- 15 Districts

For more information and a free catalogue of CSO publications telephone HMSO Books Publicity on 0603-695907

Published by HMSO Books for the

June 1994 297x210mm 236 pages

with tables, graphs, maps and analysis

ISBN 0 11 620649 7 Paperback £27

Central Statistical Office

Available in all regions from HMSO Bookshops and Agents (see Yellow Pages: Booksellers) and through all good booksellers

Mail order:

HMSO Publications Centre, PO Box 276, London SW8 5DT. (Post and packing is free. Please make cheques payable to 'HMSO Books'.)

Credit card orders, Tel: 071-873 9090 Fax: 071-873 8200

HMSO Books

research FEATURE

The flexible workforce and patterns of working hours in the UK

What are the most recent trends in 'non-traditional' employment, including part-time and temporary work and self employment? And how widespread are 'flexible' patterns of working time?

Using spring 1993 Labour Force Survey data, this article looks at the size and characteristics of the flexible workforce (defined as those who are not full-time, permanent employees), and at different patterns of working hours including annual hours systems, job sharing and term-time working.

> By **Gary Watson**, Social Science Research Branch, Employment Department



Only some 11,000 of the 193,000 job-sharers in spring 1993 were men.

'FLEXIBILITY' CONTINUES to be one of the most widely-discussed issues in labour market studies. It is used as both an analytical concept to explain structural changes in employment and as a 'buzz-word' for what many see as positive or exciting long-term changes to

• 12 per cent of employees (2.6 million)

• 9 per cent employees (2 million)

worked a system of annualised hours.

This was most common in the

professions and in particular

5 per cent of employees (1.1 million)

worked term-times only, although

only 0.27 million of these worked

outside the education sector (1 per

4 per cent of full-time employees (0.7)

million) worked a compressed work-

cent of all employees).

men and 14 per cent of women.

teaching.

worked 'flexitime' - 10 per cent of

the world of work. In short, flexibility is used to describe both what is and what ought to be happening in the labour market.

For several years, government departments have promoted greater labour market flexibility in both white papers and various policy initiatives. The white paper *Employment: The Challenge for the Nation* (1985) included a chapter on 'Flexibility and Costs', which among other things considered "flexible hours..., jobsharing, part-time working, home working and self-employment" (p18).

Similarly, *People*, *Jobs and Opportunity* (1992) included a section on 'Encouraging flexible working', where it was stated: "The framework of law should....enable the variety and flexibility of working patterns and practices to grow".

Since 1991, the Government's emphasis on flexibility in the labour market has been enshrined in the Employment Department's overall Aim, defined as:

"To support economic growth by promoting a competitive, efficient and flexible labour market." (Employment Department Group 1991).

What is 'flexibility'?

It is difficult, if not impossible, to provide a watertight definition of flexibility. In practice, it is possible only to list some of the term's more common uses.

Key findings

- Some 9.7 million people (38 per cent of all UK workers) were either parttime, temporary, self-employed, on a Government training scheme or unpaid family workers in spring 1993 – an increase of 1¹/₄ million since 1986.
- The proportion of men in employment who are part of the flexible workforce has risen from 18 per cent in 1981 to 27 per cent in 1993, whereas among women it has remained stable at about 50 per cent.
- The flexible workforce is very diverse and there are important differences between men and women. Three quarters of the self-employed are men, whereas 85 per cent of part-timers and 56 per cent of temporary employees are women.
- 18 cent of all employees (3.9 million) usually or sometimes worked shifts.
- 4 per cent of part-time employees (0.19 million) job-share.

- Wage or earnings flexibility relates to the sensitivity of wages to market pressures. At a micro level, it is about matching pay to productivity and performance rather than adopting a fixed rate. Some examples, such as piece rates, are long-established, while others, e.g. performance-related pay (based on a systematic appraisal of an individual's work) have been more widely introduced in recent years. Wage flexibility also covers team or enterprise-wide bonuses linked to productivity, performance or profit. At a macro level, the term describes the degree to which pay rates/levels respond to changes in the demand and supply of labour, for example, higher or lower levels of unemployment exerting greater or lesser downward pressure on pay.
- Labour mobility describes the movement of workers to different jobs, occupations and geographical areas according to changing economic conditions. It can refer to the level of movement within the same company, between firms or industries and between different local labour markets.
- Functional flexibility relates to reducing job demarcations between different occupations. It is sometimes linked to a 'core:periphery' model of the flexible firm, and applies to the core workforce (ie full-time permanent employees). An employer may invest in higher levels of training for this group on the understanding that they adopt working practices based on greater task flexibility.
- Flexibility in the pattern and organisation of work describes a broad range of practices and can be subdivided thus:
- 'flexibility in the place of work' covers both traditional homeworking and teleworking - working from home using computer and telecommunications equipment eg fax, modem etc.
- 'numerical flexibility' refers to the ability of firms to adjust the number of workers or the number of hours worked in line with changes in the level of demand for their goods and services. Typically, it refers to the use of parttime, temporary and self-employed (sub-contracted) workers.
- 'Working time (temporal) flexibility' can be seen as a particular form of numerical flexibility. It relates to changes in the number and timing of hours worked from week to week or day to day. For example, through overtime or short-time working, annual hours contracts (where hours can be

concentrated during busier periods) and 'flexitime' where (within broad bands) start and finishing times may vary day

The rest of this article focuses on numerical and working time flexibility, concentrating on data from the spring 1993 Labour Force Survey. This was the first LFS to include a question on job-sharing, flexible working hours, annual hours contracts and term-time working.

Previous research on numerical and working time flexibility

Research in this area can usefully be divided into two categories: first, projects based on the firm or workplace, and second, those involving surveys or studies of individuals' labour market behaviour.

Workplace studies

Seminal work on the 'flexible firm' conducted by the Institute of Manpower Studies, (Aitkinson 1984; Aitkinson and Meager 1986), analysed ways in which firms could achieve numerical flexibility by employing a 'core' and a 'peripheral' workforce. The core consists of full-time permanent employees and the peripheral workforce of part-time, temporary and self-employed (sub-contracted) labour.

A 1987 Employment Department survey of employers' labour-use strategies (ELUS), together with follow-up case studies, empirically tested the extent to which employers were adopting a 'core: periphery' strategy (see Wood and Smith 1987; McGregor and Sproull 1991; Hunter and MacInnes 1991; Hakim 1990.) The key finding was that few employers could be described as adopting such a strategy, with most having more traditional reasons for using 'flexible' labour, e.g. to cover for sickness absence or short-term peaks in demand, or to buy in specialist

Individuals' labour market behaviour

A previous Employment Gazette article on the flexible workforce (Hakim 1987) looked at 'changes in the pattern and

organisation of work.' This involved an analysis of LFS data on the size and characteristics of the traditional workforce (full-time permanent employees) compared to other workers, ie part-time, temporary, self-employed and those on government training schemes (the flexible workforce).

Hakim acknowledged that the distinction between a 'traditional' and a 'flexible' workforce was somewhat oversimplified, but saw it as a useful tool for examining trends in the structure of employment. She showed that between 1981 and 1986 the share of employment accounted for by part-time, temporary, self-employment and government training schemes increased from 30 to 35 per cent -- an increase of over 1 million individuals.

Although some have questioned the usefulness of flexibility as an analytical concept (e.g. Pollert 1988, 1991), it remains an important element of many labour market studies. Despite evidence from ELUS that relatively few employers had adopted a labour use strategy, Hakim (1990) maintains that the model is still useful, pointing out that it is not meant as an accurate description of reality, but presents an 'ideal-type' - highlighting ways in which firms may achieve greater flexibility in their use of labour.

Recent trends in the flexible workforce

Table 1 updates figures on the size of the flexible workforce to spring 1993. It shows that 38 per cent of all people in employment (27 per cent of men and 52 per cent of women) were in the flexible workforce.1 This represents an increase of 11/4 million individuals since 1986.2

It is interesting to note that the proportion of women workers who are part of the flexible workforce has remained fairly stable since the early 1980s at around 50 per cent, whereas for men it has increased from only 18 per cent in 1981 to 27 per cent in 1993.

Grouping together all those who are not permanent full-time employees links a very diverse range of workers, and it must

Table 1 Traditional and flexible workforce

		United Kingdom, (000s) and per ce			
	All	Men	Women		
All in employment ^a	25,381	13,934	11,446		
Full-time permanent employees ^b	15,685	10,204	5,480		
As per cent of all in employment	61.8	73.2	47.9		
All other workers	9,693	3,729	5,964		
As per cent of all in employment	38.2	26.8	52.1		

Source: spring 1993 LFS estimates

a Includes those whose full:part-time and employee:self-employed status was unknown.
 b Figure adjusted to take account of non-response to question on permanent:non-permanent status

Table 2 Employment status by sex

exist between its constituent groups, e.g.

by gender.3 Table 2 provides greater de-

tail on the composition of the flexible

workforce, showing that whereas three-

quarters of the self-employed are men, 85

Moreover, the growth in the overall

size of the flexible workforce is not evenly

divided between different groups. For

example, the level of temporary

employment has remained quite stable in

the UK between 1985 (when the LFS first

collected data on temporary employment)

and 1993. During this period it has

fluctuated between only 5-6 per cent of all

In contrast, part-time employment has

continued to increase its share of

employment from 21.1 per cent in 1985 to

23.9 per cent in 1993. This mirrors a trend

stretching back several decades, and in

part reflects the changing industrial

composition of the economy. A shiftshare

analysis of Census of Employment data

on part-time employees shows that

between 1981 and 1991 (most recent data

available) nearly three-quarters of the

growth in part-time employment could be

accounted for by changes in the industrial

composition of the economy (Beatson

In addition, it is worth noting that the

constituent groups overlap. It is possible

to work on both a part-time and a temporary

basis, or to be self-employed and work

part-time. In 1993 over 600,000

individuals were both temporary and part-

employees.5

per cent of part-timers are women.4

	All		Men		Women	United Kingdor
	All		WEII		Women	
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent
All in employment	25,381	100	13,934	100	11,446	100
Traditional workforce						
Full-time permanent employees	15,685	61.8	10,204	73.2	5,480	47.9
Flexible workforce						
Full-time temporary employees	659	2.6	393	2.8	266	2.3
Part-time permanent employees	4,718	18.6	513	3.7	4,204	36.7
Part-time temporary employees	624	2.5	174	1.2	451	3.9
Full-time self-employed	2,590	10.2	2,171	15.6	419	3.7
Part-time self-employed	589	2.3	199	1.4	390	3.4
Government training schemes	359	1.4	236	1.7	123	1.1
Unpaid family workers	154	0.6	43	0.3	111	1.0
		38:2			Source	e: spring 1993 LFS estimat

be remembered that major differences (employee, self-employed, temporary/ permanent etc). For example, the number and timing of hours worked by full-time permanent employees may vary from day to day or week to week just as those worked by the flexible workforce can.

> This highlights the distinction, made above, between numerical and working time flexibility: the two overlap, since those classified as numerically flexible can also offer flexibility in the timing of their hours worked.

Hart (1987) usefully distinguishes between flexibility on the 'extensive margin' (variations in the size of the workforce employed), and variations on the 'internal margin' (variations in the number of hours worked by the existing workforce and the pattern of those hours). The balance between the two depends on a number of supply and demand side factors including the costs of overtime (and the willingness of staff to work extra hours), recruitment and training costs, costs of redundancy and dismissal and skill shortages.

For example, if an employer has a oneoff piece of work, he or she may directly employ an individual on a fixed-term contract to carry out that work. In contrast, if a member of staff is on two weeks' sick leave the most efficient replacement may be an agency 'temp' who could start work immediately. For other functions, employers may use a sub-contractor to carry out a short-term or specialist task since it is cheaper than directly employing the individuals concerned.

Flexibility of working hours is one way

in which a core or traditional workforce

can make itself more cost-efficient

vis-a-vis temps, sub-contractors and other

types of worker. Employers may offer

relative job security in return for greater

flexibility over the timing of hours worked

(and also, perhaps, increased functional

Working time flexibility

Are full-time permanent employees inflexible?

1994 forthcoming).

time employees.6

As Wareing (1992) has pointed out, it s important to recognise that the so-called traditional workforce is not necessarily inflexible. Flexibility can operate in a number of ways, not only in relation to an individual's formal employment status flexibility)

Working time flexibility has also become an important element in the debate over 'family friendly' working practices. As well as flexitime schemes, term-time working and job-sharing, these might include career breaks, homeworking, voluntary reduced working time etc. Many argue that such work patterns can be important in respect of equal opportunities, and may help women (and men) combine paid employment with domestic responsibilities. Others have pointed to potential advantages for individual employers (and the economy as a whole) of re-integrating, or keeping, talented individuals in the labour market who do not want, or are unable to work in a standard full-time job.

Previous articles in Employment Gazette (Watson 1992, 1993) have used LFS data to look at the duration of working time (specifically usual weekly hours) and the diversity of weekly hours worked across the UK economy (from those working only a low number each week to those working hours well above a standard 35-40 hour week).

Until 1993 the LFS collected only limited information on patterns of hours worked by individuals, for example whether they worked shifts in their job and, if so, the type of shift system.7 It did not collect data on some of the 'new' patterns of hours being worked by employees, such as flexitime and annual hours.

Although work patterns such as these have been extensively discussed and promoted (New Ways to Work 1993; ACAS 1988, 1989; Brewster et al 1993) until now only one relatively small-scale national survey has collected information on the number/proportion of individuals working such patterns (Wareing 1992). Without such statistics, a misleading picture can be created about how common and widespread these work patterns really

Table 3 Employees patterns of working hours by sex and full and part-time status

242

1 499

	All		Full-time		Part-time	United King
	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cent	(000s)	Per cen
All persons				THE STATE OF THE S		Patter State
All	21,687	100	16,344	100	5,342	100
Flexitime	2,581	11.9	2,062	12.6	520	9.7
Annualised hours contract	1,950	9.0	1,507	9.2	443	8.3
Term-time working	1,144	5.3	550	3.4	591	11.1
Job-sharing	237	1.1	43	0.3	193	3.6
Nine-day-fortnight	132	0.6	121	0.7	11	0.2
Four-and-a-half-day week	626	2.9	587	3.6	41	0.8
Shiftwork	3,916	18.1	3,175	19.4	742	13.9
Men						
AII	11,285	100	10,598	100	686	100
=lexitime	1,177	10.4	1,114	10.5	63	9.1
Annualised hours contract	960	8.5	914	8.6	46	6.7
Ferm-time working	232	2.1	193	1.8	39	5.7
Job-sharing	35	0.3	24	0.2	11	1.6
Nine-day-fortnight	94	0.8	93	0.9	*	*
Four-and-a-half-day week	385	3.4	382	3.6	*	*
Shiftwork	2,418	21.4	2,310	21.8	108	15.7
Women						
AII	10,402	100	5,746	100	4,655	100
Flexitime	1,403	13.5	948	16.5	457	9.8
Annualised hours contract	989	9.5	593	10.3	397	8.5
Term-time working	910	8.7	358	6.2	550	11.8
Job-sharing	202	1.9	19	0.3	182	3.9
Nine-day-fortnight	38	0.4	28	0.5	*	*

Source: spring 1993 LFS estimates

13.6

* Below 10.000; estimate not shown

Four-and-a-half-day week

In spring 1993, the LFS included a new question asking employees whether they worked flexitime, annual hours, term-time working, job sharing, a nine-day fortnight or a four-and-a-half-day week (see technical annex for full details).

The following sections will look at each of these working patterns in turn.

Flexitime

Flexible working hours or 'flexitime' is an arrangement whereby, within certain limits, employees may vary their daily start and finish times so long as they work the total hours agreed for an accounting period – usually a week or month. Schemes usually allow staff to carry over a number of excess or deficit hours to the next accounting period. Staff with excess hours may have the option of taking 'flexileave' - typically up to one day per month.

The first recorded flexitime scheme was introduced in West Germany in 1967 (Sloane 1975), and the idea spread to Britain in the 1970s. Since then flexitime has been studied at length, and a stream of publications have looked at the advantages, disadvantages and practical details of introducing and operating such schemes (IDS 1983, 1991, ACAS 1989, New Ways to Work 1993).

204

2.3

Despite the wealth of literature on flexitime, however, until now few estimates have been available on the prevalence of these schemes or of the number of employees working under such arrangements. Most estimates have been based on surveys of employers and the results grossed up to estimate the number/ proportion of employees working under such a scheme.

In 1975, the Employment Department (Sloane 1975) estimated that: "...by the beginning of 1974 some 500 organisations with about 100,000 employees were thought to have adopted flexible working arrangements." A 1991 survey carried out by Personnel Today magazine found that 19 per cent of private companies and 61 per cent of public sector companies had schemes (New Ways to Work 1993).

Table 3 shows that in spring 1993 over 2.5 million UK employees (12 per cent) worked flexible working hours. Overall,

full-timers were more likely than parttimers to work flexible hours and women more likely than men.

635

According to table 4, flexitime is most prevalent in clerical and secretarial occupations (22 per cent) and other nonmanual groups (SOC major groups 1-3). Coupled with the higher incidence among those working in workplaces with 50 or more people (table 6), this confirms its association with white collar staff working in large offices.

Table 5 shows that in terms of industry, the highest levels of flexitime are in 'banking, financial and business services' and also 'other services' - in particular public administration (41 per cent).

Annual hours

3.6

15.1

Annual hours working is a system whereby employees' hours are defined on an annual, rather than the traditional weekly basis. For example, an average 40 hour week becomes 1,856 hours per year, assuming five weeks' holiday entitlement and eight public holidays.

As table 3 shows, 9 per cent or nearly 2

Table 4 Employees patterns of working hours by sex and occupational group

mandables adjusted to the	AII (000s)	Flexible working hours	Annual hours contract	Term-time working	Job- sharing		Four-and -a- half-day week	Shift
All persons								
AII (000s)	21,687	2,581	1,950	1,144	237	132	626	3,916
				Row	per cent			
Alloccupations	21,687	11.9	9.0	5.3	1.1	0.6	2.9	18.1
1 Managers and administrators	3,080	17.3	6.6	0.8	0.4	*	1.4	8.3
2 Professional occupations3 Associate professional and technical	2,180	13.2	15.8	25.4	1.1	*****	1.5	5.6
occupations	1,949	19.5	8.4	2.3	1.2	0.7	2.1	26.3
4 Clerical, secretarial occupations	3,690	22.3	7.9	2.1	2.3	0.3	1.8	8.
5 Craft and related occupations	2,371	4.4	9.0	0.6	*	1.9	8.7	18.7
6 Personal, protective occupations	2,396	5.2	8.7	11.1	1.5	0.8	1.3	41.7
7 Sales occupations	1,831	6.7	7.7	1.0	1.1	*	0.9	10.2
8 Plant and machine operatives	2,146	4.1	10.3	0.5	*	0.6	7.1	34.
9 Other occupations	1,993	5.3	8.0	6.5	0.8		1.5	17.8
Men								
All (000s)	11,285	1,177	960	232	35	94	385	2,41
	44.000				per cent			
Alloccupations	11,285	10.4	8.5	2.1	0.3	0.8	3.4	21.
Managers and administrators	2,071	14.2	6.3	100		*	1.4	8.
2 Professional occupations 3 Associate professional and technical	1,273	16.5	12.3	13.8		*	2.1	6.
occupations	949	22.3	6.5			*	2.2	15.
Creft and related accupations	897	19.9	8.2	*			2.8	15.
5 Craft and related occupations 6 Personal, protective occupations	2,058	3.8	9.2			2.2	7.1	20.
7 Sales occupations	831 603	5.6	9.5	1.4		*	1.7	60.6
B Plant and machine operatives	1,662	8.2 4.0	6.0	*				8.2
9 Other occupations	911	4.2	10.1 6.8	*	*	0.7	5.6 2.3	38. 26.
<u>Nomen</u>								
All (000s)	10,402	1,403	989	910	202	38	242	1,49
					per cent			
Alloccupations	10,402	13.5	9.5	8.7	1.9	0.4	2.3	14.4
Managers and administrators	1,010	23.4	7.2	1.7	1.2	*	1.4	7.0
Professional occupations	908	8.6	20.7	41.7	2.5	*	*	3.9
Associate professional and technical	1.000	100	100	0.5	0.0			
occupations Clerical, secretarial occupations	1,000	16.9	10.2	3.5	2.0		2.1	36.2
	2,793	23.1	7.7	2.6	3.0	*	1.6	5.
Craft and related occupations Personal, protective occupations	313	8.3	8.3	10.0	1.0		19.0	6.
Sales occupations	1,564	5.0	8.3	16.3	1.9	0.7	1.2	31.9
Plant and machine operatives	1,229 484	6.0	8.5	1.2	1.4	*		11.
right and machine operatives	404	4.4	11.0	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR			12.3	20.3

Below 10,000; estimate not shown.

Source: spring 1993 LFS estimates

United Vinada

million UK employees work under such an arrangement. Overall, there is relatively little difference in the proportion of men and women working annual hours (8,5 and 9.5 per cent respectively), although table 4 shows it is more common among some occupational groups than others (eg professionals).

However, the higher concentration mong professionals is largely accounted for by the high incidence in the teaching profession. Disaggregating the 'professional occupations' group, we find that 27

per cent of teaching professionals work annual hours whereas only 6.9 per cent of other professionals do so – a level lower than the average for all occupations.

The relatively high incidence of annual hours working in teaching largely explains the fact that 20.7 per cent of all women professionals work under such a system -66 per cent of professional women are teachers, compared to only 27 per cent professional men.

The LFS data confirm that annual hours systems are not restricted to manufacturing

companies (the main focus of earlier case study work, e.g. IDS 1993, Desmons and Vidal-Hall 1987), but are equally common in the service sector. In addition, annual hours systems have tended to be associated with shiftworkers. While this may have been appropriate in the past, it is not so now. According to the LFS, although 23.8 per cent of annual hours employees work shifts (higher than the national average of 18.1 per cent), by definition the vast majority of annual hours employees

Continues overleaf ➤

J	n	it	te	d	Ki	n	a	d	o	m	
•		-	··	•			3	•	~		

	AII (000s)	Flexible working hours	Annual hours contract	Term- time working	Job- sharing	Nine-day fortnight	Four-and a-half-day week	
All persons								
AII 000s)	21,687	2,581	1,950	1,144	237	132	626	3,916
				Ro	w per cent			
Allindustries	21,687	11.9	9.0	5.3	1.1	0.6	2.9	18.1
O Agriculture, forestry, fishing	217	13.2	*	*	*	and the law		5.9
1 Energy and water supply	466	16.3	9.6	*	*	*	*	22.6
2 Minerals, ores, metals, chemicals	674	8.7	10.1	*	*	*	3.6	27.1
3 Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	2,299	7.7	9.1	*	*	0.8	11.3	18.6
4 Other manufacturing industries	1,896	5.6	8.5	*	0.6	0.7	8.6	21.2
5 Construction	965	10.7	6.6	*	*	*	2.2	6.7
6 Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	4,209	6.1	7.3	2.1	1.1	Protection.	1.1	14.7
7 Transport and communication	1,376	8.5	8.2	*	*	2.6	0.9	33.8
8 Banking, financial & business services	2,475	18.2	6.7	*	1.1	*		5.3
9 Other services	7,081	17.0	11.4	14.3	1.8	0.6	1.1	21.1
Men								
All (000s)	11,285	1,177	960	232	35	94	385	2,418
				Ro	w per cent			
Allindustries	11,285	10.4	8.5	2.1	0.3	0.8	3.4	21.4
O Agriculture, forestry, fishing	159	10.2	*	*	*	*	*	6.7
1 Energy and water supply	371	12.2	10.5	*	*	*	*	27.2
2 Minerals, ores, metals, chemicals	504	7.1	9.9	*	*	*	3.3	32.3
3 Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	1,776	7.3	9.1	*	*	0.9	11.6	21.3
4 Other manufacturing industries	1,180	5.1	9.2	*	*	1.0	5.9	28.4
5 Construction	810	8.5	6.6	*	*	*	2.4	7.6
6 Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	1,841	5.5	6.5	*	*	*	1.1	16.0
7 Transport and communication	1,037	6.4	8.3	*	*	3.3	*	39.5
8 Banking, financial & business services	1,193	17.1	5.9	*	*	*	*	7.3
9 Other services	2,397	18.6	11.0	8.7	*	0.7	1.2	23.9
Women								- 1/2
AII (000s)	10,402	1,403	989	910	202	38	242	1,499
					w per cent			
Allindustries	10,402	13.5	9.5	8.7	1.9	0.4	2.3	14.4
O Agriculture, forestry, fishing	57	21.1	*	*		*		
1 Energy and water supply	95	32.6	*	*				
2 Minerals, ores, metals, chemicals	171	13.1	10.9	*		111111111111111111111111111111111111111		11.9
3 Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	523	8.9	9.2	*			10.1	9.2
4 Other manufacturing industries	716	6.4	7.3	*	*	*	13.1	9.4
5 Construction	156	22.0	*	*	*	*	*	
6 Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	2,368	6.6	7.9	3.4	1.6	*	1.1	13.8
7 Transport and communication	339	15.2	7.6	*	*	*	*	16.5
8 Banking, financial & business services	1,282	19.1	7.4	*	1.9	*	*	3.5
9 Other services	4,684	16.2	11.6	17.2	2.6	0.5	1.1	19.7

Source: spring 1993 LFS estimates

* Below 10,000; estimate not shown.

(76.2 per cent) do not do so.

Term-time working

This arrangement involves working during school (or college/university) termtimes but not during holiday periods; employees take (unpaid) leave outside term-times. Many people employed in the education sector (for example, teachers, school meals staff) 'automatically' work such arrangements, and for this reason it is more useful to disaggregate the raw data and exclude the education sector.

This shows that, excluding education, 268,000 employees (just over 1 per cent of all employees) work term times only. The majority of this group are women working in the public sector or in retail, hotels and catering.

The low level of term-time working is perhaps understandable. For many employers, the period during school holidays may be relatively busy and a time when they need more, not fewer, staff in attendance. Although many students are available for work during school and college holidays, in some jobs (e.g. higher-level and skilled jobs) it may not be cost-effective to recruit and train staff for only a few weeks' work.

Job sharing

Job sharing describes a situation where two people share one full-time job, dividing the pay, holidays and other benefits between them in proportion to the number of hours they each work. It can therefore be seen as a particular form of part-time working.

Again, job-sharing is not a new idea or practice, and many reports have been

Table 6 Employees patterns of working hours by workplace size

	AII (000s)	Flexible working hours	Annual hours contract	Term- time working	Job- sharing	Nine-day fortnight	Four-and a-half-day week	
All persons								
AII (000s)	21,687	2,581	1,950	1,144	237	132	626	3,916
				Row per ce	ent			
All workplaces	21,687	11.9	9.0	5.3	1.1	0.6	2.9	18.1
1-10	4,049	9.5	6.3	3.4	1.3	0.3	1.3	8.3
11-19	1,952	7.3	9.2	8.5	1.6	0.6	1.6	13.1
20-24	871	6.9	9.0	11.2	1.7	*	2.2	13.2
Don't know but under 25	359	7.9	8.3	7.1	*	*	*	15.9
25-49	2,440	9.4	10.1	9.3	1.2	0.5	2.4	15.8
Oon't know but over 24	363	8.4	6.8	3.9	*	*	*	14.4
50 or more	11,418	14.7	9.8	4.1	0.9	0.8	3.9	23.6

Below 10,000; estimate not shown



Women are less likely than men to work shifts.

Photo: Paul Fusco/MAGNUM

written about employers who operate such schemes and on 'best practice' (New Ways to Work 1987, 1993; IDS 1994; Walton 1990). However, although many employers (and especially local authorities) operate job-share schemes, until now few statistics have been available on the actual number of employees working under such an arrangement.

The LFS shows that 193,000 (3.6 per cent) part-time employees job-share.8 Table 3 shows that nearly all part-timers job-sharing are women (182,000), and table 4 shows that they are concentrated in clerical and secretarial occupations.

Disaggregating the industry data (which at Division level shows a concentration in other services') shows that half of all job

sharers work in public administration, education, health and other public services. So, again, the LFS data broadly confirm common perceptions of the sorts of job being performed on a job-share

Compressed working weeks

Most full-time employees usually work for five or more days per week (Watson 1993). However, a number of arrangements exist whereby a full week's hours are compressed into fewer than five days, for example nine-day fortnights and fourand-a-half-day weeks.9

Four-and-a-half-day weeks typically involve the normal working week finishing early on Fridays. In some organisations

its introduction coincided with a reduction in the length of the working week, and rather than reduce the length of each day by a small amount, the whole reduction was taken from one day (with perhaps a slight lengthening of the day on other

With nine-day fortnights, instead of the entire workforce having a full day off every other week, individual employees have one day off a fortnight (often on a rota basis). In some schemes, the actual day off can be varied so long as employees keep to an alternating pattern of one fiveday week followed by a four-day week. Managers/supervisors maintain adequate cover over the whole week by ensuring an efficient distribution of days off for their

Tables 4 and 5 show that four-and-ahalf day weeks and nine-day fortnights are most common in 'craft and related occupations' (8.7 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively). They are also concentrated in manufacturing industries.

Shiftwork

Finally, we look at shiftworking what many would call the traditional method of achieving flexibility over the timing of hours worked. The LFS has collected information on shiftworking since 1985, and in spring 1993 nearly 4 million employees (18 per cent) usually or sometimes worked shifts.

Table 3 shows that men are considerably more likely to work shifts than women (21 per cent compared to 14 per cent), and tables 4 and 5 indicate large differences across occupations and industries.

Shiftworking is most common in 'personal and protective occupations' (42 per cent) and among 'plant and machine operatives' (34 per cent). Not surprisingly, those working in workplaces employing 50 or more people are the most likely to work shifts (24 per cent) — see table 6. ■

Footnotes

- 1. There is a slight discontinuity between the earlier figures and those for 1993: first, the 1993 figures are based on UK rather than GB data (although this makes only a 0.1 per cent difference); and second, 1993 figures include unpaid family workers, who have only been identified as a distinct group in the LFS since spring 1992. This factor slightly increases the proportion of workers in the 'flexible' workforce compared to earlier years, although almost certainly by less than 0.5 per cent.
- 2. Hakim's article was based on GB data, whereas all figures quoted here refer to the UK. The rise in the size of the 'flexible workforce' for GB between 1986 and 1993 was from 8.24 million to 9.47m (in comparison to the 9.69 million shown in
- 3. Criticism has been voiced at the inclusion of permanent part-time employees in the flexible workforce. In some companies a large proportion of employees work part-time and it could be argued that in those circumstances they form part of a core labour force.

The reasons for including part-timers as part of the flexible workforce are manifold. Employers, trade unions and other workers sometimes regard part-timers as marginal workers, especially i they are engaged on lower-level tasks within the firm. This view may be fed by the fact that parttime employment is concentrated among women in lower-level occupations with higher levels of turnover than among full-time employees.

- 4. The figures on part-time employment given here are based on Labour Force Survey rather than 'Workforce in Employment' estimates. Among other things, this affects the respective proportions of part-timers who are men and
- The usual LFS measure of part-time employment is the number of employees and self-employed who say they work part-time (rather than fulltime) in their main or only job. It therefore excludes those on government training schemes and unpaid family workers working part-time.
- Workforce in Employment estimates of part-time work differ in several ways from the LFS; for example, those on government training schemes are regarded as part-time. In terms of gender the most important difference concerns part-time employees. The LFS counts people's main employment status whereas the Workforce in Employment counts jobs. As some individuals have more than one job, the Workforce in Employment estimates of part-time work are
- Although 85 per cent of those working part-time (as employees or self-employed) in their main or only job are women, the proportion of part-time (employee) jobs held by women is lower at around
- 5. This is the proportion of employees working in a temporary job in spring each year. The finding is perhaps surprising given the number of reports of employers increasing use of temporary

- employment, e.g. Personnel Today, 11 January
- Before 1992 the LFS asked both employees and the self-employed whether their job was temporary. A three-way overlap between the groups was therefore possible, i.e. part-time, temporary and self-employed. However, since the spring 1992 LFS only employees have been asked whether their job is permanent or temporary
- It also asked about the times of day individuals worked (e.g. evenings, nights) and whether they worked at the weekend. It is not intended cover
- 8. As with all surveys of individuals, problems can arise over respondents not understanding the meaning of different terms used. By definition. only part-time employees can 'job-share', and yet some full-time employees have been recorded as jobsharing. One explanation for this may be that the individuals concerned interpreted jobsharing to mean sharing tasks with their colleagues - i.e. 'functional flexibility'.
- It is important to note that compressed working weeks refer to full-time working. Again, in a general population survey it is not too surprising that some respondents were unfamiliar with the terms involved. As table 3 shows, a relatively small number of part-time employees were coded as working either a four-and-a-half day week or a nine-day fortnight

Technical note

The new LFS question on patterns of working hours was asked of employees only and worded:

Some people have special working hours arrangements that vary daily or weekly. In your (main) job is your agreed working arrangement any of the following:

Code up to 3

- 1 flexitime (flexible working hours)
- 2 an annualised hours contract? 3 term-time working?
- 4 job-sharing?
- 5 a nine-day fortnight?
- 6 a four-and-a-half day week?
- 7 none of these?
- 8 don't know

The instructions issued to interviewers (including definitions of the terms) were as follows:

Flexitime

Employees can vary their daily start and finish times each day. Over an accounting period (usually four weeks or a month) debit and credit hours can be carried over into another accounting period. Variable start and finish times on their own are NOT enough for a flexitime system. There must also be a

formal accounting period. Annualised hours

The number of hours an employee has to work are calculated over a full year. Instead of, say, 40 hours per week employees are contracted to say 1,900 hours per year (after allowing for leave and other entitlements). Longer hours are worked over certain parts of the year and shorter hours at other periods. Variations in hours are related to seasonal factors or fluctuations in demand for the company's goods or services.

Term-time working

Respondents work during the school or college term. Unpaid leave is taken during the school holidays, although their pay may be spread equally over the year.

Job-sharing

This is a type of part-time working. A full-time job is divided between. usually, two people. The jobsharers work at different times, although there may be a changeover period.

Nine-day fortnights and four-and-ahalf day weeks

These working arrangements involve

the 5 day working week being compressed into fewer full days. Such arrangements refer to FULL-TIME working only.

Four-and-a-half day weeks typically involve the normal working day but this is the most obvious and common day.

Nine day fortnights involve individual employees having one day off every other week. The actual day off may vary so long as the employee keeps to an alternative pattern of one fiveday week followed by a four-day week.

arrangements will immediately hours arrangements and should be coded 7 or 8.

References

- Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS): Labour Flexibility in Britain. ACAS Occasional Paper 41,1988.
- ACAS: Hours of Work. Advisory booklet 13, 1989.
- Aitkinson J and Meager N: Flexibility in Firms: A study of changing working patterns and practices. Institute of Manpower Studies, 1986.
- Aitkinson J: 'Manpower Strategies for Flexible Organisations.' Personnel Management, August 1984, pp 28-31.
- Beatson M: Labour Market Flexibility. Employment Department Research Series (forthcoming).
- Brewster C et al: Flexible Work Patterns in Europe Institute of Personnel Management, 1993.
- Desmons G and Vidal-Hall T: Annual Hours: a study of annual hours arrangements in the UK. Industrial Society, 1987.
- Employment Department: Employment: Challenge for the Nation, Cmd 9474, HMSO, 1985.
- Employment Department: People, Jobs and Opportunity. Cmd 1810, HMSO, 1992.
- Employment Department Group: The Government's Expenditure Plans 1991-1992 to 1993-1994. Cm 1506, HMSO 1991
- Employment Department: Be Flexible (PL 927) and The Best of Both Worlds (PL 916). (Free leaflets).
- Hakim C: 'Trends in the flexible workforce' Employment Gazette, pp 549-560, Nov 1987.
- Hakim C: 'Core and periphery in employers' workforce strategies: evidence from the 1987 ELUS Survey.' In Work, Employment and Society, vol 4, no.2 June 1990

- Hart R: Working Time and Employment. Allen and Unwin, 1987.
- Hunter L C and MacInnes J: Employers' Labour Use Strategies - Case Studies. Employment Department Research Paper No. 87, 1991.
- IDS: Flexible Working Hours. IDS Study 301, November 1983
- IDS: Annual Hours. IDS Study 544, December 1993. IDS: Flexitime. IDS Study 477, March 1991.
- IDS: Job Sharing. IDS Study 548. February 1994. Leighton P: Does Job Sharing Work? Case studies
- and practical guide. Industrial Society, 1988. Local Government Management Board: Flexibility and Choice: New work patterns for the nineties.
- McGregor A and Sproull: 'Employers' Labour Use strategies: analysis of an employer survey. Employment Department Research Paper No.83
- Meager N: 'Job sharing and job splitting: employer attitudes', IMS, 1988
- New Ways to Work: Changing Times: A Guide to
- New Ways to Work: Job Sharing: Putting policy into practice, 1987
- Personnel Today, 11 January 1994, pp 31-32; and 8 February 1994, pp 21-24.
- Pollert A: 'The Flexible Firm: Fiction or fact?' in Work Employment and Society, September 1988.
- Pollert A: Farewell to flexibility. Blackwell, 1991.

- Sloane P.J. Changing Patterns of Working Hours. Department of Employment Manpower Paper
- Walton P: Job Sharing: A practical guide. Kogan Page, 1990.
- Wareing A: 'Working arrangements and patterns of working Hours in Britain.' Employment Gazette, pp 88-100, March 1992.
- Watson, G: 'Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe.' Employment Gazette, pp 539-557,
- Watson, G: 'Working time and holidays in the EC: how the UK compares.' Employment Gazette, pp 395-403. September 1993.
- Wood D and Smith P: Employers' Labour Use Strategies: First report on the 1987 Survey. Employment Department Research Paper No

In most cases a respondent who has any of these particular working hours recognise the terms and will require no further explanation. If a respondent asks what is meant by the terms, it is unlikely they have any of these working

CHANGES IN AVERAGE EARNINGS – 1ST QUARTER 1994

HIS NOTE sets out the adjustments made to **Employment** Department's Average Earnings Index in order to calculate the underlying rate of earnings growth.

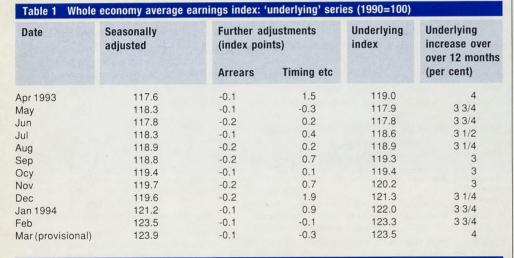
The adjustments take into account temporary influences such as arrears of pay, variations in the timing of settlements, industrial disputes and the influence of public holidays in relation to the survey period. The adjustments applied between January 1990 and December 1992 were published on page 50 of the February 1994 issue of Employment Gazette.

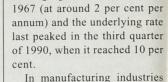
The derivation of the underlying rate of increase was described in the November 1989 issue of Employment Gazette, pp 606-612. A longer run of the underlying index on a consistent basis was given in the December 1989 issue of Employment Gazette, page 674.

IN THE first quarter of 1994 the underlying annual growth in average earnings for the whole economy increased to 33/4 per cent after falling in each quarter since the beginning of 1992. The upturn in growth is attributable to higher bonuses and overtime payments in February and March this year.

During the 1980s, the underlying rate for the whole economy never fell below 71/2 per cent. It is estimated that earnings growth was lower in 1967 (at around 2 per cent per

For service industries, the underlying annual rate was 31/2 per cent in Quarter 1 1994. This is one point higher than the rate for the previous quarter, mainly because of high bonuses recorded in the financial sector of the service industries. Earnings growth in the services reached its lowest level in the third and fourth quarters of 1993, when it was at its lowest rate 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.

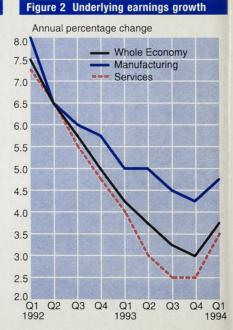




the underlying annual increase in earnings was 4 3/4 per cent in Ouarter 1 1994. This is 1/2 point higher than the rate for Quarter 4 1993, when manufacturing earnings growth was at its lowest rate since the manufacturing series began in 1980.

Articles in this series appear quarterly.

Figure 1 Whole economy earnings index Index (1990 = 100)Underlying Jan FebMar AprMayJun Jul AugSep Oct NovDec Jan FebMar AprMayJun Jul AugSep Oct NovDec Jan FebMar



Characteristics of the ILO unemployed

Key findings

- Men's share of total unemployment has grown steadily in recent years: 68 per cent of the total were men in spring 1993 compared with only 60 per cent in 1984
- The unemployment rate for married women (5.5 per cent) was less than half that for men and non-married women (both 12.3 per cent); this gap has widened considerably in recent vears.
- People who had lost or left their previous jobs made up a bigger proportion of the total unemployed (65 per cent in spring 1993 compared with 51 per cent in 1984)
- Some 13 per cent of the unemployed were returners to the labour market down from 21 per cent in 1990 but similar to the 1984 level.
- New entrants to the labour market (mostly young people) formed about 9 per cent of the unemployed total, down from 13 per cent in 1984 although a slight increase on 1990.
- Self-employment was losing popularity as an option for unemployed people. Only 3 per cent (83,000) were seeking to become selfemployed in spring 1993 - 10 per cent down on the year before.
- Long-term unemployment as a proportion of the total unemployed was 42 per cent - up from 34 per cent
- Unemployment rates were three times higher for those previously in manual jobs than for those in non-manual employment.
- Unemployment rates were highest in construction (20 per cent) and lowest in banking and finance (6 per cent).
- Unemployment rates rose faster for those with no or lower levels of qualification: in the year to spring 1993 the rate for those with no qualifications rose by 3 per cent, compared with 1.1 per cent for people with qualifications above A level.

How has the pattern and nature of unemployment changed in recent years, and how has this affected men and women respectively?

Based on spring 1993 data from the Employment Department's Labour Force Survey, this article looks at the characteristics of people classified as unemployed under the International Labour Organisation definition. Topics covered include duration of unemployment, methods of jobsearch, previous industry and occupation, and qualifications held.

By Chris Woolford, Deepa Patel and Andrew Evans, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.



TWO MEASURES of unemployment are compiled and published by the Employment Department (ED). The first of these, published monthly, is the 'claimant count', derived from the administrative system for paying unemployment-related benefits at

THE INTERNATIONAL Labour Organisation (ILO) definition of unemployment used throughout this article refers to people without a paid job, who are available to start work within the next two weeks and who had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview or were waiting to start a job they had obtained

Unemployment based on the ILO definition includes all those people who are actively seeking and available to start work whether or not they are claiming

The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are ILO unemployed.

Employment Service Local Offices. The second measure, published quarterly as part of ED's Labour Force Survey (LFS) results, is the number unemployed on the International Labour Organisation definition (ILO)1 (see technical note). It is an analysis of the ILO unemployed that is presented in this article.

To a greater extent than is possible using data from the claimant count, data from the LFS allow detailed analysis to be made of the sex, age and other characteristics of the unemployed and of their situation prior to becoming unemployed. Indeed, many of these analyses, such as those relating to earlier economic status, the type of work sought, jobsearch methods and levels of highest qualification held, cannot be explored using claimant count data. The LFS also enables comparisons to be made from one year to another, which individual research studies of the subject do not. Box A (see overleaf) compares ILO and claimant unemployment and briefly points out the advantages and disadvantages of each measure.

This is the latest in a series of annual articles which have used LFS data from

the spring of each year to analyse the characteristics of the ILO unemployed. It is therefore based on the results of the spring 1993 survey when ILO unemployment stood at 2.8 million and updates many of the analyses of spring 1991 and spring 1992 LFS data which were presented in a similar article in the June 1993 issue of Employment Gazette.2 It has been written to complement the key statistics which are regularly published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin. The June edition of the Bulletin includes more detailed tables on ILO unemployment covering topics such as duration, previous occupation and industry.

Unemployment totals

The LFS for spring 1993 shows that 2,804,000 people were unemployed on the ILO definition - an increase of 6 per cent (155,000) on the previous year. Most of the increase (78 per cent) was accounted for by a 7 per cent rise in the number of unemployed men to 1,904,000. The unemployment level for women rose by 37,000 (4 per cent) over the year to stand at 900,000.

While unemployment increased on the year, however, it actually fell over the quarter to spring 1993 after peaking at 2.9 million in winter 1992/3. That peak was slightly lower than the level recorded in 1984 (3.1 million) when the ILO unemployment definition was first used. Despite the closeness of the two peak figures, the composition of the unemployed has changed markedly over the past 10 years. Figure 1, for example, shows that the

level of male unemployment was at an alltime high while female unemployment was still more than 300,000 below the 1984 peak. Thus, in spring 1993 women made up under one-third of the unemployed total compared with 40 per cent in

The rise in female unemployment between spring 1992 and spring 1993 occurred entirely among non-married women, the number of married women³ unemployed remaining the same. Clearly, non-married women are accounting for an ever-larger share of the total of all unemployed women: up from 41 to 47 per cent between spring 1990 and spring 1993. Since the two groups follow such markedly different trends, much of the analysis of female unemployment within this article looks at married and non-married women separately.

ILO unemployment rates

In the year to spring 1993 there was a slight fall (of less than 1 per cent) in the number of people who were economically active. This accounts for the marked rise in the ILO unemployment rate4 in Great Britain from 9.6 per cent in spring 1992 to 10.2 per cent one year later (table 1).

The unemployment rate for men at spring 1993 (12.3 per cent) was exactly the same as that for non-married women. It is married women, with a rate of 5.5 per cent, who pull down the overall rate for women to 7.4 per cent. Between spring 1992 and spring 1993 the rate for men increased in each of the various age categories. (see table 1). With the exception of the 25-44 age group (where the rate fell by 0.3 percentage points to 5.7 per cent) the rate among women in all the age groups also rose. In that 25-44 age group, it is significant that the 3,000 decrease comprised a fall of 10,000 among married women and a 7,000 increase among non-married women. All of these movements are reflected in table 1, which shows changes in the unemployment rate among the various groups. Once again, unemployment rates among 16-24 yearolds have increased the most, from 15.4 per cent in spring 1992 to 17.3 per cent a year later. It is for this age group and also for men approaching retirement age that unemployment rates tend to be highest (see figure 2). Young people in the 16-24 age group made up 30 per cent of the unemployed total in spring 1993 – a similar proportion to that found in earlier years.

Table I also shows that the male unemplovment rate was higher for all age groups in spring 1993 compared with 1984, while for women the exact opposite was true. It is clear from this that the rates for males and females have diverged substantially since 1984 when they were very similar (11.8 per cent for men and 11.5 per cent for women), so that there is now almost five percentage points between them. Looking at males and females together, overall rates were lower for all age groups in 1993 with the exception of the over 45s.

Interestingly, the UK stands alone within the European Community in having lower ILO unemployment rates for women than for men. In Belgium, Greece, Italy and Portugal, for example, the rate for women is more than double that for men.

Previous situation of the unemployed

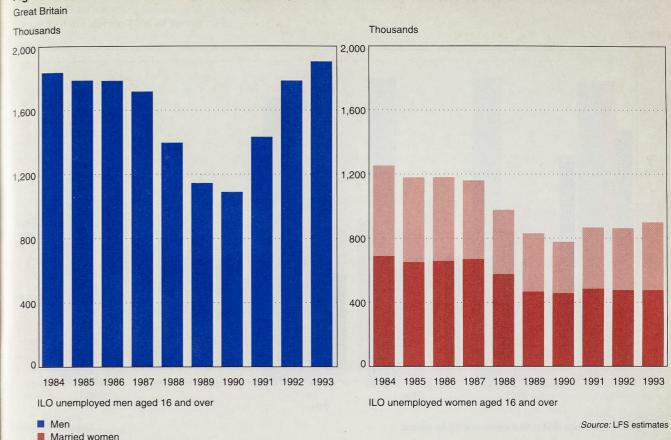
In studying the characteristics of unemployed people it can be helpful to divide them into three main groups. First, there are new entrants to the labour market (mainly young people) who have not previously had a job. Second, there are people, mostly married women) who are re-entering the labour market after a spell out of it. Third, there are people who have left their last job and are looking for another.

Table 2 summarises the status of ILC unemployed people immediately prior to seeking work in spring 1993 compared with spring 1990 and spring 1984.

New entrants

Overall, about 9 per cent of those unemployed in spring 1993 reported that they were new entrants. This proportion has risen slightly over the past few years. reflecting a disproportionately steep 72 per cent rise in the number of new entrants from about 148,000 in 1990 to 255,000 in spring 1993. (The total number of all unemployed people rose in the same period by 50 per cent). However, although this

Figure 1 Numbers of ILO unemployed: spring each year 1984-1993



ILO unemployment rates by age, sex and marital status for women: Great Britain (not seasonally adjusted)

					Per cent
	All	Men	Women		
	uciyeaq ew e oxi-siriy		All	Married	Non- married
Spring 1984					
All aged 16 and over	11.7	11.8	11.5	9.7	14.9
16-59/64 ^a	11.8	11.9	11.7	9.9	15.1
16-24	19.5	20.6	18.1	21.8	17.0
25-44	10.3	9.8	11.1	10.6	13.1
45-59/64 ^a	8.2	9.0	6.7	5.4	11.8
Spring 1992					
All aged 16 and over	9.6	11.4	7.2	5.6	10.9
16-59/64 ^a	9.7	11.5	7.4	5.8	11.2
16-24	15.4	18.7	11.6	11.2	11.7
25-44	8.9	10.3	7.1	6.0	11.6
45-59/64 ^a	7.5	9.3	4.8	3.9	8.9
Spring 1993					
All aged 16 and over	10.2	12.3	7.4	5.5	12.3
16-59/64 ^a	10.2	12.4	7.6	5.6	12.7
16-24	17.3	20.8	13.2	11.8	13.7
25-44	9.1	10.7	7.0	5.7	12.6
45-59/64 ^a	8.4	10.7	5.1	4.0	10.2
10 00/04	0.4	10.7	5.1	4.0	10.2

a The upper age limit is 64 for men and 59 for women

Non-married women

represents a considerable increase since 1990, the spring 1993 total is still well below the equivalent 1984 figure of 396,000, when new entrants accounted for 13 per cent of the unemployed.

The majority (81 per cent) of the 255,000 unemployed new entrants to the labour market were 16-24 year olds; of these, almost all were in education before seeking work. About 40 per cent (101,000) were women.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Some 13 per cent (370,000) of those unemployed in spring 1993 were entering, or more likely re-entering, the labour market after a spell looking after their family or home This represents a noticeable fall from the 21 per cent (383,000) in spring 1990 and is similar to the equvalent figure of 12 per cent (378,000) in spring 1984. Of these 370,000 returners, some 90 per cent were women, most of whom (233,000) were married or cohabiting.

The proportion of women re-entrants as a percentage of all unemployed women has fluctuated considerably over the past 10 years, rising from 38 per cent in spring 1984 to a peak of 50 per cent in spring 1988 before falling back to 37 per cent in spring 1993. Although still very much in the minority, the number of men re-

Advantages and disadvantages of survey based ILO unemployment and administrative claimant unemployed

ILO unemployment

Advantages

- internationally standardised
- useable for inter-country comparisons
- considerable potential for analysis of other labour-market characteristics.
- articulated with data from the same source on employment and the

- or of particular sub-groups
- economically inactive

Claimant unemployment

Advantages

- relatively inexpensive available frequently (normally monthly)
- available quickly
- 100 per cent count gives figures for small areas

Disadvantages

Disadvantages

error

relatively costly to compile

subject to sampling and response

not always suitable for small areas

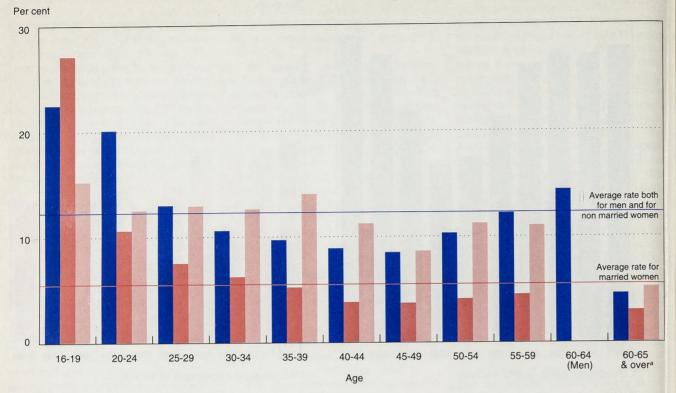
due to sampling limitations

normally less timely

- not internationally recognised
- coverage changes whenever administrative system changes, although recalculation of consistent series allows meaningful comparisons
- coverage depends upon administrativerules; may not be suitable for other purposes
- limited analysis of characteristics of unemployed people

Figure 2 ILO Unemployment rates by age: Spring 1993





a The lower age limit is 64 for men and 59 for women

Source: LFS estimates

Men.

Married women

Non-married womer

Table 2 Previous situation of the unemployed

O unemployed persons 16 and over	Great Britain, thousa
All unemployed ^a	Status before seeking work

ILO unemployed per	sons 16 and over		Great Britai	n, tnousands
	All unemployed ^a	Status before se	eeking work	
Sex		New entrants	Returners	People previously in work
Spring 1984				
All	3,094	396	.378	1,587
Men	1,838	214	23	1,200
Women	1,256	182	354	387
Married	689	25	291	167
Non-married	566	158	63	220
Spring 1990				
All	1,869	148	383	1,047
Men	1,089	82	24	768
Women	780	65	359	276
Married	459	14	274	154
Non-married	321	52	85	123
Spring 1993				
All	2,804	255	370	1,811
Men	1,904	150	41	1,418
Women	900	105	329	393
Married	476	23	233	203
Non-married	424	82	97	190

Source: LFS estimates

Includes those who did not report status before seeking work or who were temporarily not seeking work

entering the labour market increased by 70 per cent, from 24,000 in 1990 to 41,000 in spring 1993.

People previously in work

Overall, 65 per cent (1,811,000) o unemployed people in spring 1993 had been in work immediately prior to starting to look for a new job - a rise from 56 per cent (1,047,000) in spring 1990 and from 51 per cent (1,587,000) in spring 1984. As in previous years, this proportion was considerably higher for men (75 per cent) than for women (44 per cent). Of those aged 45 and over, 78 per cent (539,000) had been in work immediately before seeking a new job, compared with 71 per cent (310,000) in spring 1990.

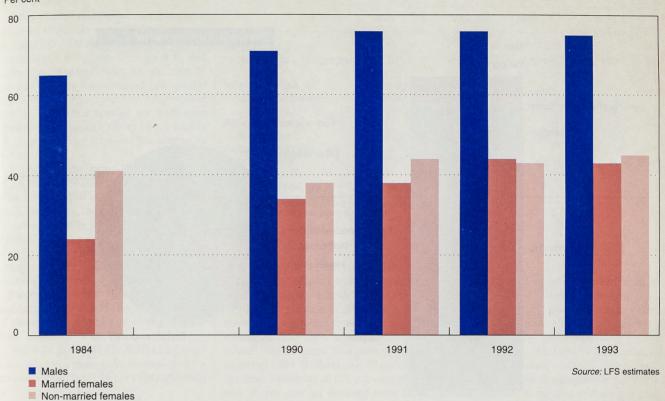
Figure 3 shows the changes over time in the proportions of unemployed married women, non-married women and men who had been in work within the preceeding eight years. The percentage for married women has risen considerably (from 24 to 43 per cent) since spring 1984, while that for non-married women has increased less steeply (from 41 to 45 percent). For men the equivalent rise is from 65 to 75 per cent

Reason for leaving last job

For people who had been working

Figure 3 Proportion of ILO unemployed who had been in work immediately before seeking work ILO Unemployed males and females aged 16 and over Great Britain; spring 1984 to spring 1993

Per cent



immediately before becoming unemployed, information on why they had left their last job was collected if they said they had left it within the last eight years. In total, 91 per cent of all unemployed people said they had previously had a paid job, of whom 74 per cent had left their last job less than eight years before.

There were considerable differences in the main reasons quoted by the unemployed men and women who provided this information. As can be seen from figure 4, the reason most frequently given by men for leaving their last job was that they had been made redundant or had been dismissed;⁵ in spring 1993 this accounted for 41 per cent of answers given by men compared with 29 per cent in spring 1990. Although this was also one of the most frequent reasons given by women, the proportion was much lower, accounting for just 24 per cent of answers given in spring 1993.

Another common reason for unemployment for men and by women was the ending of a temporary job (18 per cent for men and 13 per cent for women). The most frequent reason given by women for leaving their previous work (31 per cent) was family or personal reasons. Of women giving this reason, nearly three quarters were married or cohabiting. Only 4 per cent of men gave this explanation for leaving their last job.

Previous occupation of the unemployed

Since spring 1992 more detailed information has been available on the previous occupations of unemployed people. The survey now asks about this if the respondent had left his or her job within the last eight years, instead of (as was the case before spring 1992) within three years.6

The occupational pattern in spring 1993 was broadly similar to that found in previous years, although there was a slight rise in the unemployment rate for each occupational group over the year to spring 1993, corresponding to the rise in the overall unemployment total.

Table 3 clearly shows that unemployed women are more likely than men to have had a non-manual job As in 1992, the most common background for women (18 per cent) was previous clerical or secretarial work, while for men it was a craft and related occupation (26 per cent).

Table 4 shows that unemployment rates are generally higher in the case of manual previous occupations than for non-manual ones. In spring 1993, the unemployment rate was lowest (4 per cent) for people with professional experience and highest for those in the craft and related group (14 per cent) Within this latter group, the 'skilled construction trades' sub-group (not shown in table 4) had an unemployment rate as high as 21 per cent.

Previous industry of the unemployed

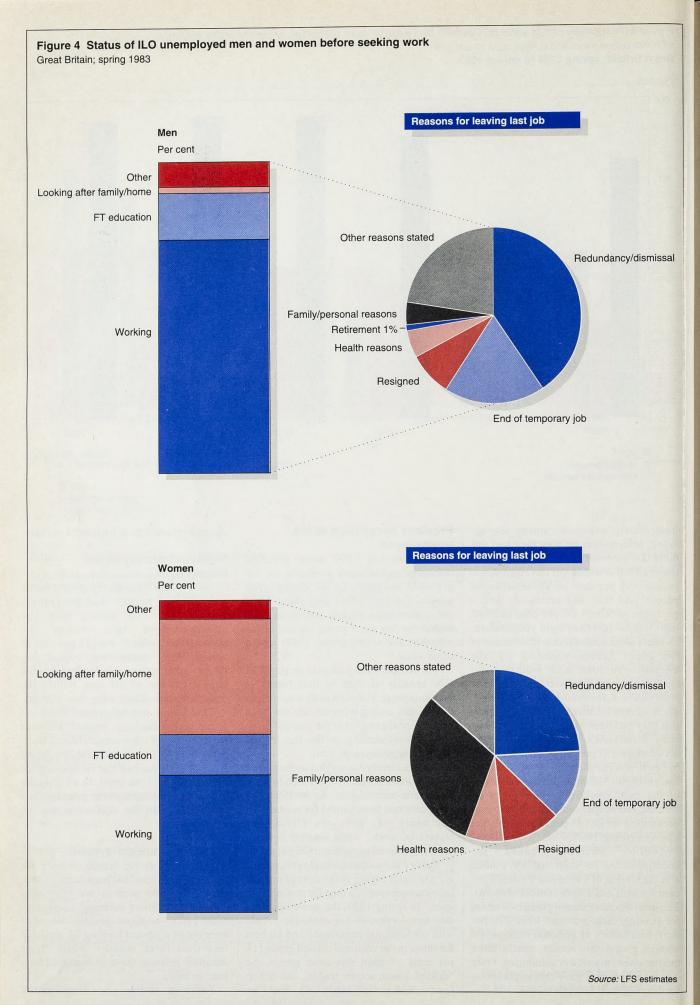
Table 5 lists the industry groups which unemployed people had previously worked in. It shows that the unemployment rate within the construction industry was 23 per cent at spring 1993 - considerably higher than for any other industry. In particular, more than a quarter of all men within the construction industry were unemployed.

The lowest unemployment rates are found within banking, finance, business (6 per cent) and other service industries (5 per cent). At 7.5 per cent, the rate for all services is almost half that for non-service industries (14.0 per cent). In all industry groups ILO unemployment rates for men are higher than the equivalent rate for women.

Duration of unemployment

In looking at the length of time for which an individual has been unemployed, two main time periods are especially significant. 'Short duration' unemployment refers to those people who have been out of a job and looking for work for less than three months, while 'long duration' refers to those unemployed for a year or more.

Table 6 shows the duration of



unemployment for both men and women aged 16 and over, while figure 5 illustrates trends since 1984.

Short duration

The extent of short-term unemployment declined markedly over the three years to spring 1993. Overall, 21 per cent of the unemployed in spring 1993 were in this category compared with 34 per cent in 1990, although the numbers are similar (635,000 in 1990 against 590,000 in spring 1993). This trend applies for both men (from 28 per cent in 1990 to 18 per cent in 1993) and women (from 41 per cent to 28 per cent).

Comparing the spring 1993 figures with hose from 1984, the proportion of shortterm unemployed is unchanged at 21 per cent, although the actual number has increased slightly from 570,000 in spring 1984. The gender split is also very similar, with 18 per cent of men falling within this category in 1993 (compared with 17 per cent in 1984) and 28 per cent of women (27 per cent in 1993). From these figures and from figure 5, it is clear that men tend to endure longer spells of unemployment than women.

Some 26 per cent (214,000) of 16 to 24 year olds were short-term unemployed – a noticeable fall from 46 per cent (263,000) in spring 1990.

Long duration

Conversely, the incidence of long-term unemployment was much greater in 1993 than in 1990 in both relative and absolute terms. In 1993 people without a job and seeking work for a year or more accounted

Table 3 Previous occupation by sex: spring 1992 and spring 1993; ILO unemployed aged 16 and over who stated previous occupation

Occupation	Spring 199	2	Spring 199	3
	Men	Women	Men	Women
All ILO unemployed	layer question			
(thousands = 100 per cent)	1,785	863	1,904	900
All with previous				
occupation stated ^a	76	66	86	79
All non-manual previous				
occupations ^b	21	37	24	45
All manual previous				
occupations ^b	56	29	62	34
Never had a paid job	7	10	8	12

Those who left their last job less than 8 years ago. Based on standard occupation classi

for 42 per cent of the total unemployed (47 per cent of men and 33 per cent of women) compared with 34 per cent in 1990 and 27 per cent in 1991. Despite this more recent upward trend, however, the extent of long-term unemployment has actually fallen since first being recorded in spring 1984. At that time, 47 per cent of the total unemployed (55 per cent of men and 36 per cent of women) were in the long-term category.

In 1993 about 32 per cent (268,000) of unemployed 16-24 year olds were in the long-term category, compared with 20 per cent (115,000) in 1990. Long-term unemployment rates are lowest for this group and highest for those aged 45 and

Unemployed married women tend to have been out of work and looking for a job for shorter periods than other unemployed women, largely because they are more likely to be returning to the labour market. In 1993, 27 per cent of married women were long-term unemployed and looking for a job for a year or more, compared with 46 per cent of non-married women. The proportion for non-married women is very similar to the equivalent figure for men (47 per cent).

The growing relative incidence of longterm unemployment reflects the impact of nearly three years of rising unemployment up to the end of 1992. Figure 5 clearly

Table 4 ILO unemployment rates, by previous occupation and sex: Great Britain, spring 1992 and spring 1993

Economically act		Spring 199	2		Spring 1993	Spring 1993			
		All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women		
All ILO unemploye	d (thousands)	2,649	1,785	863	2,804	1,904	900		
	(rate)	9.6	11.4	7.2	10.2	12.3	7.4		
All unemployed wit	th previous occupation								
stated ^a	(thousands)	2,241	1,556	685	2,355	1,646	710		
SOC major group	S								
1 Managers and A		4.6	5.0	3.6	4.9	5.2	4.4		
2 Professional oc	cupations	2.7	3.0	2.1	3.5	4.1	2.7		
	ssional & technical	5.0	6.9	2.9	5.0	6.5	3.4		
	tarial occupations	6.9	10.3	5.4	7.2	12.2	5.5		
5 Craft & related		12.9	13.2	10.8	14.1	14.6	10.3		
6 Personal & prot	ective service occupations	7.7	10.3	6.3	7.8	11.3	5.9		
7 Sales occupation	ons	7.8	9.0	7.0	9.0	11.3	7.7		
8 Plant & machine	e operatives	13.2	12.9	14.2	13.3	13.2	13.5		
9 Other occupation		13.7	20.1	6.8	14.1	20.1	7.6		
All non-manual pre	vious occupations ^b	5.1	5.6	4.7	5.6	6.2	5.0		
All manual previou	s occupations ^b	12.5	14.4	8.3	13.0	15.3	8.3		

a Excludes those who left job more than eight years ago.

h The manual/non-manual classification is based on an individual occupation and cannot be deduced from SOC major groups

shows that when unemployment was falling between 1984 and 1990, so did the proportion who had been unemployed for longer periods. Thereafter, as the effects of high inflows and low outflows from unemployment in the early 1990s began to filter through, so the average duration of unemployment started to rise. Taking this trend forward, we might expect the average duration of unemployment to continue to increase for a short while, even though total ILO unemployment has started to fall.

This forecast has been borne out by recent figures from the ED's claimant count. Although these quarterly figures are considerably more up-to-date than the ILO data, the two measures tend to follow similar trends. Claimant count figures for April 1994 showed a fall in long-term claimant unemployment on the year of 29,500 – the first such fall since the total had started to rise in 1991.. This had followed a rise of 51,600 in the year to January 1994. It is quite possible that the LFS data will follow a similar pattern, but this will not be known for certain until the spring 1994 results are released later in the year.

Type of job sought

There was little change in the year to spring 1993 type of work sought by ILO unemployed people,. As shown by table 7. half said they were specifically looking for full-time work as employees. One fifth of those looking for work as an employee said they had no preference for either full or part-time work - a rise of 3 per cent since spring 1992.

Table 7 also reveals the contrast between the types of job sought by nonmarried and married women. Non-married women are more likely than their married counterparts to be looking specifically for a full-time job as an employee (45 and 25 per cent respectively). The opposite is also true: non-married women are less likely to be looking for a part-time job (25 per cent compared to 43 per cent of married women); similar proportions express no preference.

There has been a noticeable shift among unemployed people in recent years away from a preference for self- employment towards having no preference between self-employment or employee status (this 'no preference' group represented over 20 per cent of unemployed men at spring 1993). Only 3 per cent of all unemployed people said they were seeking to become self-employed, and of these more than 85 per cent were men. Although the unemployed total increased in the year to spring 1993, the number of unemployed people seeking self employment fell by 9.000 to 83.000.

Jobsearch techniques

The main methods used by unemployed men and women to find work in spring 1993 are summarised in table 8, while the methods used by people who had previously worked in manual jobs and non-manual jobs respectively are compared in table 9.

By far the two most frequently-used jobsearch techniques were answering

Table 5 ILO unemployment rates, by previous industry and sex: Great Britain

	Spring 199	2		Spring 1993		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
All ILO unemployed (thousands)	2,649	1,785	863	2,804	1,904	900
(rate)	9.6	11.4	7.2	10.2	12.3	7.4
All ILO unemployed with previous						
industry stated thousands)	2,243	1,556	686	2,352	1,644	708
SIC major groups						
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	6.5	7.3	4.1	8.0	8.8	5.4
1 Energy and water supply	8.7	9.8	3.7	9.7	10.4	6.5
2 Minerals, ores, metals, chemicals	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.0	9.6	7.5
3 Metal goods, engineering, vehicles	10.4	10.5	9.9	11.5	12.2	9.2
4 Other manufacturing industries	13.3	14.7	11.1	13.8	14.9	12.1
5 Construction	21.4	23.4	6.4	23.3	25.2	8.1
6 Distribution, hotels & catering, repairs	9.9	12.2	8.0	10.7	13.2	8.5
7 Transport and communication	8.9	9.6	6.6	10.2	10.8	8.0
8 Banking, finance, business servs, leasing	5.4	6.1	4.7	6.1	7.2	5.0
9 Other services	5.3	7.1	4.3	5.3	7.5	4.2
Non-service industries (0-5)	13.1	14.3	9.3	14.0	15.4	9.7

Table 6 Duration^a of ILO unemployed by sex: Great Britain

ILO unemployed persons 16 and over

Per cent (cumulative)

5.7

9.7

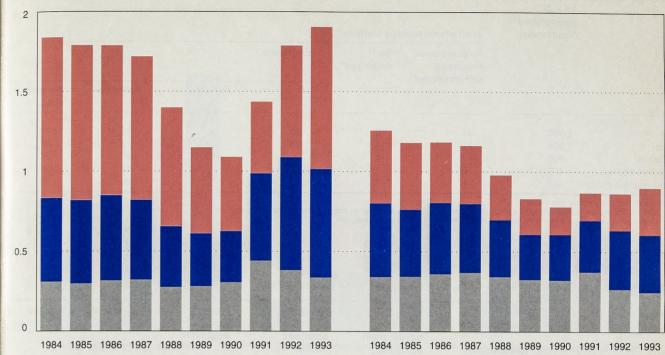
7.5

Sex	Base	Duration of ILO unemployment: less than:								
	(thousands = 100 per cent)	3 months	6 months	1 year	2 years	3 years				
Spring 1993										
All	2,804	21	37	58	78	88				
Men	1,904	18	34	53	75	86				
Women	900	28	45	67	85	93				
Married women	476	32	49	73	89	95				
Non-married women	424	21	36	54	72	80				

a Based on minimum time seeking work and length of time since last job

Figure 5 Duration^a of ILO unemployment: 1984-93

Great Britain, spring each year



ILO unemployed men aged 16 and over

a Based on the minimum of time seeking work and length of time since last job.

ILO unemployed women aged 16 and over

Source: LFS time series estimates

1 year and over

3 months but under a year

dverts or study the newspapers, 60 per

There were striking contrasts in the

main jobsearch methods used by people

previously in manual occupations on the

one hand and in non-manual work on the

other. Ex-manual workers were much more

likely to report visiting a jobcentre or

government employment office (36 per

cent) and the use of personal contacts (14

per cent) than former non-manual workers

were (24 and 8 per cent respectively).

Conversely, ex-non-manuals were more

likely to answer adverts or study situations

acant columns (54 per cent) and have

heir name on the books of private agencies

per cent) than ex-manual workers (29

The qualification levels of unemployed

people by age are shown in figure 6 while figure 7 gives unemployment rates by qualification level and age group. This

and 1 per cent respectively).

Qualifications

Under 3 months

ent of them doing so.

adverts or studying the 'situations vacant' rate was higher for less well-qualified columns in newspapers (44 per cent) and visiting a jobcentre or government Of all economically-active people with employment office (31 per cent). Married no formal qualifications in spring 1993,

omen were particularly likely to answer 15.6 per cent were unemployed compared with 12.6 per cent in 1992. By contrast, the unemployment rate among graduates and others with qualifications above A

level was only 4.9 per cent.

Qualification levels overall tend to fall in older age groups, but within age groups the general relationship between unemployment and lower qualification holds true. Most notably, in the case of 16-19 year olds the rate for those with no formal qualifications increased from 21.9 per cent in spring 1992 to 31.8 per cent in spring 1993, while the increase for those with qualifications (and people in older age groups) was small. This underlies a significant rise in the unemployment rate for this age group as a whole and illustrates the dearth of job opportunities for the unqualified school leaver.

Footnotes

- Full descriptions of the ILO and alternative measures of unemployment are given in Employment Gazette, July 1992, pp 347-355.
- 'Characteristics of ILO unemployed', June 1993, pp 263-288. The article discusses some of the findings from the spring 1991 and 1992 LFS about the characteristics of the ILO unemployed in Great Britain.

Each quarter the main results from the LFS are published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin (enquiries: Chris Randall 071-273 6110)

- Estimates for married women include those
- The 'ILO unemployment rate' is defined as the number of ILO unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the economically active population. The economically active population is the combined total of the number in employment and the number of ILO unemployed.
- More information on redundancies is published in Employment Gazette's Labour Market Data statistical tables, 2.32, 2.33, 2.34, 2.35 and 2.36).
- The occupational analysis for those who had left in the previous eight years was compared with that for those who had left in the previous three years in table 5 of 'Characteristics of the ILO Unemployed', Employment Gazette, June 1993,

Service industries

Table 7 Type of job sought, by sex and martial status for women: Great Britain, spring 1993

All ILO unemployed persons aged 16 and over

Per cent

21

Source: LFS estimates

25

All ILO unemployed (thousands)

2,804

1,904

900 476

No preference employee/ self employed	Self employed ^b	Employee			
serremployed		All	Full-time	Part-time	No pre ft/pt
17	3	80	50	14	16
21	4	74	58	4	12
7	1	92	35	35	22
6	*	93	25	43	25

45

91

* Less than 10,000 estimate; note shown.

Non-married women 424

All

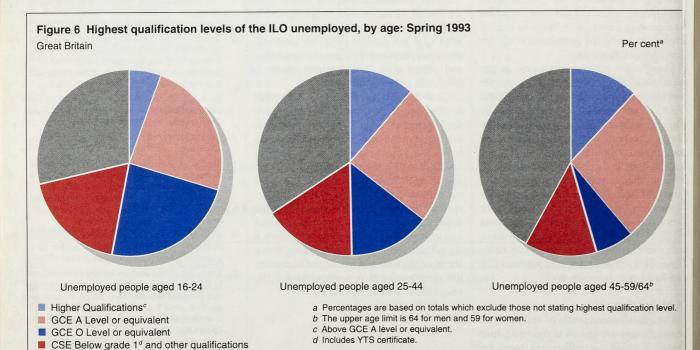
Men Women

Married women

Table 8 Main method of seeking work, by sex: Great Britain, spring 1993

Sex	All ILO Unemployed ^a	Visit job centre,	Answer adverts/study	Direct approach to	Personal contacts	Other methods
	(thousands)	employment office etc	siuations vacant	employers		
Spring 1993	-		-	The control of	INCOME DISCON	TOPING TALL
All	2,804	32	44	9	11	4
Men	1,904	35	38	10	13	4
Women	900	26	54	7	9	4
Married women	476	21	60	5	9	5
Non-married women	424	32	47	9	9	3

a Numbers shown include those who did not report a main method of seeking work but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.



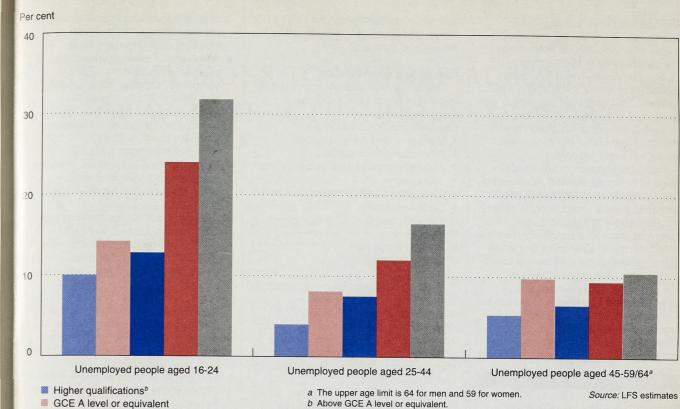
Source: LFS estimates

Figure 7 ILO unemployment rates by highest qualification and age group Great Britain: spring 1993

GCE A level or equivalent GCE O level or equivalent

No formal qualifications

CSE below grade 1° and other qualifications



c Includes YTS certificate.

Table 9 Method of seeking work whether previous occupation was manual or non-manual: Great Britain, spring 1992 and spring 1993

						Per cent
Previous occupation	All ILO Unemployed ^c (thousands)	Visit job centre, employment office etc	Answer adverts/study situations vacant	Direct approach to employers	Personal contacts	Other methods
Spring 1992						
Non-manual previous						
occupation ^a	689	21	52	9	7	11
Manual previous						
occupation ^a	1,245	35	37	10	12	7
Never had a job ^b	217	31	41	14	8	6
Spring 1993						
Non-manual previous						
occupation ^a	857	24	54	8	0	
Manual previous	007	24	34	0	8	6
occupation ^a	1.492	36	38	9	14	3
Never had a job ^b	254	34	38	13	11	5

Source: LFS estimates

Estimates shown are for persons reporting non-manual or manual previous occupations, excluding those who did not adequately describe their previous occupation. Includes a small number of persons who did not state whether they had had a previous job. Numbers shown include those who did not report a main method of seeking work, but percentages are based on totals which exclude this group.

No formal qualifications

a Total includes those who were looking for a place on a scheme. Percentages are based on numbers which exclude this group.

b Those seeking self-employed work were not asked whether they preferred full or part-time work.

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey is a sample survey of around 60,000 households and people living in NHS accommodation (ie nurses) which has been conducted quarterly since spring 1992... Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually, with results published relating to the March to May quarter. Prior to this the survey was conducted every two years.

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

If any household member was unavailable for interview, information for that person could be provided by a related adult member of the same household. Students living away from home in halls of residence are included.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

Economic activity classification

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

Unemployed people (based on the internationally standard ILO measure of unemployment, laid down by the International Labour Organisation and also used by OECD) are those aged 16 and over without a paid job who said they were available to start work in the next two weeks and who either had looked for work at some time during the four weeks prior to the interview or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

The economically active population, or labour force, comprises people in employment together with unemployed people. The economically inactive population comprises people who are neither in employment nor unemployed. This group includes all people aged under 16 together with those who were, for example, looking after a home or retired, and also discouraged workers who were not seeking work because they believed there were no jobs available

Marital status

Respondents are asked whether they are married, living together, single, widowed, divorced or separated. Tables giving a married/non-married split include those who are living together in the married category.

Occupation classification

The occupation classification used in this article are the major groups, Standard Occupation Classification(SOC) which are:-

- 1 Managers and administrators
- 2 Professional occupations
- 3 Associate professional and technical occupations
- 4 Clerical and secretarial services 5 Craft and related
- 6 Personal and protective operatives
- 7 Selling
- 8 Plant and machine
- 9 Other occupations

SOC is based entirely on information about the type of work done, as indicated by the job title and job description. It does not require ancillary information on status in employment. SOC provides a common structure and method of occupational classification for use in government.

Results based on small samples

Estimates relating to 10,000 people or fewer (after grossing up) are not shown in this article, since they are based on small samples and are therefore likely to be unreliable. This is in line with current practice for all LFSbased analyses.

Percentage distributions

The percentage distributions quoted in this article are generally based on the population for whom data are available, excluding any respondents who did not answer the relevant questions.

LFS-based unemployment data in other Employment gazette articles

Other results from the LFS covering ILO unemployment can be found in a number of other recent Employment Gazette feature articles as follows:

- a. Analyses not covered in the present
- 'Economic activity and qualifications', March 1992, pp 101-121 contains 1990 data for a number of topics by highest qualification, including trends in the numbers of ILO unemployed and unemployment rates by region of residence, age, sex and ethnic origin.
- 'Economic activity in local areas: some new results from the LFS', June 1994, pp 217-227. This article outlines what type of information is presented, for which geographies it is available and gives some guidance on its usage. In particular, it focuses on the LFS local area data produced

at county level and examines several key indicators within these areas including unemployment rates.

- 'Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared', October 1993, pp 455-464. This article compares the monthly count of those claiming unemployment-related benefits (the 'claimant count') with ILO unemployment from the Labour Force Survey. Comparative statistics are presented here relating to the spring of each year between 1984 and 1993.
- · 'Economic activity results from the 1991 Labour Force Survey and Census of Population', March 1994, pp 87-96 considers the main differences between the Census and LFS results, and considers their respective strengths and weaknesses for estimates of employment, self employment and unemployment.
- · 'Ethnic groups in the labour market', March 1994, pp 147-159. This article presents new information from the LFS on the position of different ethnic groups in the labour market in Great Britain.
- The 'LFS HelpLine' in each edition of Employment Gazette contains ad hoc analysis and regular features on the ILO unemployed including comparisons with the claimant count.

Other sources of LFS data on unemployment

- The LFS Quarterly Bulletin is published by the Employment Department in March, June, September and December each year. Each issue summarises key results from the LFS. ILO unemployment topics covered include duration, industry, occupation and comparisions with the claimant count.
- · A more detailed list of articles containing LFS data on unemployment was published in the technical note of the previous article on the characteristics of the ILO unemployed (June 1993 Employment Gazette, page 275).

FURTHER INFORMATION

about the analyses presented in this article and about the LFS generally (including references to published results) is available on request by writing to Chris Woolford, Employment Department, SSD C3, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

REVISIONS TO HISTORICAL SERIES OF AVERAGE ACTUAL HOURS OF WORK

DISCONTINUITY affecting data from 1984-1990 in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) series of average actual weekly hours has recently been discovered. It was caused by a coding error in the pre 1991 surveys which resulted in those who were temporarily away from work being excluded from the analysis.

Methodological improvements introduced when the LFS was switched to quarterly frequency mean that the error does not arise from spring 1992 onwards, and the spring 1991 data was in line with these. Since the discontinuity only affects the historical data for years 1990 and earlier it thus does not impact on the data in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin. It does, however, mean that the data in table 7 of the LFS Historical Supplement, published in April 1993, is incorrect and should not be used.

The attached tables give corrected data for the spring of each year since 1984 and for each quarter since spring 1992. The two tables are identical to tables 9 and 10 in the latest LFS Quarterly Bulletin (June 1994) which presents data for the most recent five quarters. The full and part-time split (table 9) also replaces table 7 of the Historical Supplement.

Table 9 Average total weekly hours of work^a in main job split by full and part

Not seasonally					Grout Britan	n (thousands
Employees	Full-time	e ^b	Part-time ^b			
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Spring 1984	37.6	39.0	34.3	15.4	14.8	15.5
Spring 1985	37.8	39.3	34.4	15.5	13.9	15.6
Spring 1986	37.9	39.6	34.3	15.5	14.0	15.7
Spring 1987	37.7	39.5	33.7	15.1	14.8	15.2
Spring 1988	38.7	40.5	34.9	15.3	14.0	15.5
Spring 1989	38.4	40.4	34.5	15.3	13.9	15.5
Spring 1990	37.9	39.9	34.0	15.4	14.3	15.6
Spring 1991	38.1	40.0	34.5	15.2	14.5	15.3
Spring 1992	37.3	39.3	33.7	15.0	13.8	15.2
Summer 1992	36.6	38.6	32.9	14.8	14.8	14.8
Autumn 1992	38.4	40.4	34.5	15.5	14.2	15.7
Winter 1992/3	36.4	38.1	33.1	15.0	14.2	15.1
Spring 1993	37.9	39.9	34.3	15.2	14.3	15.4
Summer 1993	36.3	38.3	32.5	14.8	15.3	14.7
Autumn 1993	38.2	40.3	34.3	15.6	. 14.9	15.7
Winter 1993/4	36.4	38.3	33.0	15.2	14.7	15.3
Self employed						
Spring 1984	50.0	50.2	49.1	14.6	16.5	13.8
Spring 1985	48.8	49.1	47.4	12.6	14.7	11.8
Spring 1986	48.4	48.7	46.9	13.0	14.6	12.4
Spring 1987	48.7	49.1	46.8	13.3	14.8	12.7
Spring 1988	48.4	48.8	46.1	13.6	14.4	13.3
Spring 1989	47.6	48.1	44.7	14.2	15.5	13.6
Spring 1990	47.2	47.9	43.7	13.7	15.0	13.2
Spring 1991	47.3	47.5	46.1	13.6	14.1	13.4
Spring 1992	45.5	45.7	44.8	13.3	14.5	12.8
Summer 1992	45.8	46.0	45.2	12.5	13.5	12.1
Autumn 1992	46.0	46.4	43.6	13.2	14.3	12.7
Winter 1992/3	42.4	42.5	41.4	12.2	12.9	11.8
Spring 1993	45.3	45.8	42.8	12.6	13.6	12.0
Summer 1993	45.5	46.0	42.7	12.7	14.0	12.1
Autumn 1993	45.7	46.4	41.7	13.0	13.7	12.7
Winter 1993/4	42.6	43.1	40.4	11.6	11.4	11.7

- The definition of full and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the hours actually worked.

Further Information

For further information about these series, or about the cause of the revision, please contact: Chris Woolford, SSD C3, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF.

(Tel: 071-273-6106)

Table 10 Average actual weekly hours of worka

Great Britain (thousands)

Not seasonally adjusted

SIC	92	Division	(Standard	Industrial	Classification))

	All Employees & Self-emp- loyed ^{b,c}	Agriculture and Fishing	Energy and Water	Manu- facturing	Construc- tion	Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	&	Banking, Finance & Insurance etc.	Public Admin., Education & Health	Other Services	Total Services
		A-B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	0-Q	G-Q
All		-									
Spring 1984	33.7	48.1	28.4	36.3	38.2	35.1	37.8	32.5	29.1	30.3	33.4
Spring 1985	34.3	47.1	35.0	37.1	38.4	33.0	38.6	33.6	29.7	30.0	32.3
Spring 1986	34.3	47.6	36.9	37.2	38.5	33.1	39.0	33.8	29.0	30.5	32.2
Spring 1987	34.1	47.3	36.2	37.1	38.5	32.7	39.0	33.1	28.8	31.2	32.0
Spring 1988	34.9	48.0	37.0	38.1	40.2	33.0	39.5	34.2	29.6	31.2	32.6
Spring 1989	34.7	49.3	37.5	37.6	39.6	33.0	39.7	33.9	29.3	31.4	32.6
Spring 1990	34.4	47.6	37.3	37.6	39.6	32.6	38.4	33.9	29.0	31.6	32.2
Spring 1991	34.4	48.4	37.8	37.2	39.1	32.6	38.8	33.8	29.6	31.0	32.3
Spring 1992	33.3	46.8	36.9	36.2	37.4	32.0	37.7	32.9	28.6	30.4	31.4
Summer 1992	32.8	47.1	36.9	35.8	38.0	31.9	37.3	32.7	27.0	30.3	30.8
Autumn 1992	34.1	44.8	37.6	37.5	38.8	32.3	38.5	33.7	29.8	30.9	32.2
Winter 1992/3	32.2	41.5	36.2	34.5	35.3	31.0	36.9	32.2	28.5	29.6	30.8
Spring 1993	33.6	44.3	37.4	36.9	38.5	31.9	38.0	33.3	29.1	30.7	31.6
Summer 1993	32.4	44.5	37.0	35.1	38.0	31.6	37.7	32.3	26.9	30.0	30.6
Autumn 1993	33.9	43.5	38.1	37.3	39.5	31.9	38.5	33.6	29.6	30.0	31.9
Winter 1993/4 ^d	32.2	41.2	35.1	34.9	35.7	31.1	38.0	32.6	28.4	28.1	30.8
Men					1						
Spring 1984	39.0	53.0	28.4	38.9	39.6	39.8	39.8	37.4	36.4	38.3	39.0
Spring 1985	39.9	52.4	35.9	39.6	39.9	41.9	40.6	38.8	37.4	37.9	39.6
Spring 1986	40.1	52.3	37.9	39.8	39.9	42.2	40.9	39.1	37.0	38.0	39.8
Spring 1987	40.1	52.2	37.3	39.8	40.0	41.9	41.7	38.3	37.0	39.0	39.7
Spring 1988	40.8	52.8	38.1	40.9	41.6	41.5	41.8	39.7	37.6	38.8	40.1
Spring 1989	40.7	53.8	38.7	40.6	40.9	41.5	42.5	39.3	37.5	39.0	40.1
Spring 1990	40.3	52.4	38.5	40.3	41.2	40.9	41.3	39.2	36.8	38.6	39.5
Spring 1991	40.2	52.5	39.1	39.7	40.5	41.3	41.7	39.1	37.3	38.1	39.7
Spring 1992	39.0	50.7	38.8	38.7	38.9	40.2	40.7	38.3	36.1	36.9	38.6
Summer 1992	38.6	51.1	38.4	38.2	39.5	40.2	40.3	37.7	34.0	37.5	38.0
Autumn 1992	40.1	49.0	39.3	40.0	40.3	41.0	41.5	39.3	37.7	38.0	39.7
Winter 1992/3	37.6	45.1	37.5	36.9	36.6	38.9	40.0	37.1	35.9	36.2	37.8
Spring 1993	39.5	48.6	39.2	39.6	40.0	40.4	41.0	38.4	36.5	38.0	38.9
Summer 1993	38.3	49.3	38.9	37.6	39.7	39.8	40.5	37.5	34.0	37.2	37.8
Autumn 1993	39.9	48.0	40.2	39.9	41.1	40.4	41.4	39.4	37.0	37.1	39.3
Winter 1993/4 ^d	37.7	44.9	36.9	37.3	37.0	38.9	40.2	38.1	35.4	34.9	37.8
Women					00.5	00.7	00.5	07.0	04.0	00.5	00.0
Spring 1984	26.1	29.6	28.6	29.8	23.8	26.7	30.0	27.0	24.9	23.5	26.0
Spring 1985	26.6	29.1	29.5	30.7	23.8	25.2	31.0	27.5	25.4	23.3	25.7
Spring 1986	26.5	29.5	29.8	30.8	24.7	25.4	31.1	27.8	24.8	23.9	25.6
Spring 1987	26.1	29.9	29.8	30.1	24.1	24.9	29.7	27.4	24.4	24.9	25.2
Spring 1988	26.9	32.2	30.7	30.9	26.1	25.5	31.1	28.3	25.4	25.0	26.1
Spring 1989	26.9	31.3	30.7	30.4	25.7	25.7	31.2	28.2	25.3	25.2	26.2
Spring 1990	26.8	31.9	30.0	30.8	26.0	25.4	29.2	28.2	25.0	26.0	25.9
Spring 1991	26.9	33.9	31.7	30.9	26.8	25.0	30.1	28.1	25.8	25.6	26.1
Spring 1992	26.2	31.7	28.5	29.8	24.3	24.8	28.7	27.2	25.1	25.2	25.5
Summer 1992	25.6	31.9	29.9	29.6	25.7	24.6	28.6	27.2	23.7	24.7	24.8
Autumn 1992	26.8	29.8	30.4	30.8	26.3	24.9	29.4	27.5	26.2	25.1	26.1
Winter 1992/3	25.6	27.6	30.4	28.4	24.2	24.1	27.5	26.8	25.0	24.5	25.1
Spring 1993	26.4	29.5	30.4	30.1	25.9	24.5	28.4	27.8	25.6	25.0	25.7
Summer 1993	25.2	27.6	29.3	28.7	23.9	24.3	28.6	26.7	23.6	24.6	24.6
Autumn 1993	26.5	26.7	29.8	30.4	25.7	24.4	28.7	27.4	26.2	24.8	25.9
Winter 1993/4 ^d	25.5	28.5	27.8	29.0	23.1	24.0	29.8	26.5	25.1	23.0	25.0

a Average hours actually worked in the reference week.

b Includes people with workplace outside UK and those who did not state their industry. Also includes hours worked in second jobs.

c For people with two jobs, all hours are allocated to the industry sector of the main job.

d Data classified by SIC (92) for winter 1993/94 are not directly comparable with figures for earlier quarters.

STATISTICAL update

INTRODUCTION OF THE 1992 STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION IN THE LFS

NEW CLASSIFICATION of industry, the 'Standard Industrial Classification of Economic Activities 1992' (SIC(92)), was introduced in the winter 1993/94 Labour Force Survey (LFS). To enable valid comparisons to be made over time, data from earlier surveys, collected using the previous industrial classification, SIC(80), has been converted to SIC(92). These back

The change in classification is part of a more eneral move of the UK's economic statistics to

SIC(92) Section (Standard Industrial Classification)

SIC(92) over the next couple of years. Industrial | classifications need to be revised periodically to take account both of changes in the relative importance of various industries and of changes in the uses of statistics. In particular the new SIC has far more detail in the classification of services reflecting the growth in this area throughout the

The back data have been converted using a combination of: information on where industries classified in SIC(80) would be classified in SIC(92); (071 273 6187).

and information from respondents to the LFS who were interviewed over the period in which the transition took place. The back data presented here are definitive and replace the provisional data published in the June 1994 LFS Quarterly Bulletin. Details of how the back series were calculated is available on request.1

• Contact: Martin Duckworth, SSD C2, Employment Department, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, SW1H 9NF

Table 1 Industry sector (self-employed) coded to SIC(92)

Great Britain (thousands)

Not seasonally adjusted

SIC(92) Section (Standard Industrial Classification)											
	All Self- employed ^a	Agriculture and Fishing	Energy and Water	Manu- facturing	Construc- tion	Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	&	Banking, Finance & Insurance etc.	Public Admin., Education & Health	Other Services	Total Services
		A-B	C,E	D	F	G-H	1	J-K	L-N	0-Q	G-Q
All Persons	The last 1 decree		a 1191				-		V		
Spring 1984	2,618	244	*	185	584	784	130	287	166	230	1,596
Spring 1985	2,714	221	*	206	601	786	116	337	192	246	1,677
Spring 1986	2,727	216	*	206	620	781	123	346	187	240	1,678
Spring 1987	2,997	229	*	237	689	811	170	381	201	271	1,834
Spring 1988	3,143	247	*	249	747	831	153	397	211	297	1,889
Spring 1989	3,426	247		271	895	833	177	460	209	322	2,001
Spring 1990	3,472	251		273	889	814	188	495	230	319	2,046
Spring 1991	3,318	261	*	278	812	762	167	483	238	305	1,955
Spring 1992	3,131	241	*	266	739	726	176	483	250	239	1,874
Summer 1992	3,135	253	*	272	741	730	168	477	240	244	1,858
Autumn 1992	3,091	244	*	272	713	722	168	474	248	240	1,852
Winter 1992/3	3,046	227	*	264	709	713	180	460	244	240	1,837
Spring 1993	3,103	220	*	268	727	726	182	467	253	250	1,878
Summer 1993	3,109	221	*	271	752	732	181	459	236	247	1,855

753

262

3,155 Note: Data before winter 1993/94 were collected using SIC(80).

3.157

Number too small for reliable estimate (<10 thousand).

Autumn 1993

Winter 1993/4

a 'All self-employed' includes people with workplaces outside the UK and those who did not state their industry.

181

479

492

236 248

256

Table 2 Industry sector (part time workers) coded to SIC(92) Great Britain (thousands)

220

224

739

Not seasonally adjusted

1,855 1,906

1.903

247 258

269

SIC(92) Section (Standard Industrial Classification)

	All ^a Part-time Workers	Agriculture and Fishing	Energy and Water	Manu- facturing	Construc- tion	Distribution, Hotels & Restaurants	&	Banking, Finance & Insurance etc.	Public Admin., Education & Health	Other Services	Total Services
		A-B	C,E	D	F	G-H	1	J-K	L-N	0-Q	G-Q
All Persons	Exercise 3		1					-			
Spring 1984	4,828	74	17	441	106	1,655	91	415	1,522	495	4,178
Spring 1985	4,943	82	15	453	110	1,638	91	441	1,595	506	4,270
Spring 1986	5,036	68	14	440	104	1,674	94	450	1,688	492	4,398
Spring 1987	5,230	78	14	418	112	1,754	112	488	1,749	493	4,596
Spring 1988	5,402	84	14	448	106	1,815	122	504	1,766	531	4,738
Spring 1989	5,546	72	16	459	119	1,845	126	543	1,807	546	4,868
Spring 1990	5,612	79	16	442	128	1,874	138	582	1,816	525	4,935
Spring 1991	5,633	74	16	438	109	1,859	142	614	1,840	525	4,979
Spring 1992	5,700	72	19	430	116	1,823	155	607	1,948	517	5,051
Summer 1992	5,693	75	16	410	118	1,827	160	605	1,938	533	5,062
Autumn 1992	5,690	75	17	409	117	1,818	154	596	1,983	510	5,061
Winter 1992/3	5,716	71	17	420	117	1,820	155	603	1,994	506	5,079
Spring 1993	5,820	81	17	433	115	1,854	150	603	2,029	525	5,162
Summer 1993	5,829	83	16	431	116	1,862	152	616	1,986	554	5,171
Autumn 1993	5,910	81	19	408	112	1,899	158	627	2,052	541	5,276
Winter 1993/4	5,893	75	19	401	108	1,909	153	642	2,043	533	5,278

ote: Data before winter 1993/94 were collected using SIC(80).

a 'All part-time workers' includes people with workplaces outside the UK and those who did not state their industry.

Great Britain	(thousands)	

Not seasonally adjusted

SIC(92	Division	Standard Industrial Classification)	
--------	----------	-------------------------------------	--

	All Employees & Self-emp- loyed ^a	Agriculture and Fishing	Energy and Water	Manu- facturing	Construc- tion	Distribution Hotels & Restaurants	&	Banking, Finance & Insurance etc.	Public Admin., Education & Health	Other Services	Total Services
	loyeu	A-B	C,E	D	F	G-H	1	J-K	L-N	0-Q	G-Q
All persons				5047	1.074	4.740	1 400	2,415	4,824	1,312	14,672
Spring 1984	23,072	526	568	5,347	1,874		1,402 1,376	2,616	4,939	1,339	14,977
Spring 1985	23,343	502	554	5,392	1,840		1,387	2,688	5,072	1,313	15,215
Spring 1986	23,432	475	504	5,373	1,788		1,461	2,798	5,168	1,333	15,645
Spring 1987	23,759	495	478	5,177	1,885			2,790	5,207	1,405	16,185
Spring 1988	24,565	515	459	5,404	1,923		1,498 1,586	3,213	5,336	1,505	16,871
Spring 1989	25,482	512	476	5,437	2,105			3,375	5,491	1,467	17,123
Spring 1990	25,726	504	474	5,417	2,126		1,574	3,347	5,528	1,427	16,974
Spring 1991	25,194	518	454	5,196	1,966		1,549			1,394	16,827
Spring 1992	24,527	469	412	4,936	1,806		1,527	3,222	5,717	1,413	16,913
Summer 1992	24,620	486	403	4,946	1,796		1,535	3,260	5,742	1,383	16,861
Autumn 1992	24,444	475	388	4,889	1,756		1,522	3,249	5,785		
Winter 1992/3	24,176	435	378	4,843	1,712		1,501	3,250	5,793	1,357	16,734
Spring 1993	24,288	439	374	4,839	1,715		1,497	3,275	5,843	1,384	16,847
Summer 1993	24,487	453	355	4,894	1,757		1,533	3,302	5,810	1,416	16,952
Autumn 1993	24,486	456	349	4,778	1,756		1,543	3,291	5,909	1,405	17,074
Winter 1993/4	24,329	438	331	4,725	1,741	4,918	1,521	3,306	5,894	1,386	17,026
Men					1 700	0.105	4.405	1.015	1 750	610	7,014
Spring 1984	13,515	408	494	3,822	1,720	2,195	1,135	1,315	1,759		
Spring 1985	13,602	380	484	3,849	1,678	2,240	1,106	1,437	1,765	614	7,161
Spring 1986	13,537	369	446	3,846	1,629	2,228	1,124	1,464	1,770	611	7,198
Spring 1987	13,638	379	417	3,716	1,719	2,283	1,161	1,496	1,816	601	7,358
Spring 1988	14,087	390	396	3,869	1,757	2,417	1,191	1,592	1,793	631	7,625
Spring 1989	14,474	399	410	3,848	1,927	2,461	1,226	1,685	1,794	673	7,839
Spring 1990	14,570	378	409	3,866	1,919	2,457	1,223	1,771	1,845	652	7,947
Spring 1991	14,159	395	378	3,718	1,778	2,412	1,195	1,760	1,855	616	7,839
Spring 1992	13,601	363	344	3,529	1,629	2,341	1,178	1,704	1,848	618	7,689
Summer 1992	13,693	377	337	3,558	1,613	2,372	1,176	1,739	1,853	621	7,761
Autumn 1992	13,503	364	322	3,525	1,576	2,310	1,171	1,725	1,853	613	7,672
Winter 1992/3	13,307	336	315	3,482	1,543	2,273	1,164	1,720	1,843	586	7,587
Spring 1993	13,329	333	307	3,454	1,544	2,285	1,162	1,727	1,870	602	7,646
Summer 1993	13,492	346	290	3,516	1,581	2,324	1,196	1,725	1,859	609	7,713
Autumn 1993	13,453	350	285	3,435	1,584	2,341	1,213	1,719	1,879	603	7,754
Winter 1993/4	13,363	340	267	3,373	1,576	2,354	1,199	1,734	1,878	601	7,766
Women						0.500	007	1 100	0.000	700	7.050
Spring 1984	9,557	117	74	1,525	153	2,523	267	1,100	3,066	702	7,658
Spring 1985	9,742	121	71	1,544	162	2,468	270	1,179	3,175	725	7,816
Spring 1986	9,895	106	58	1,527	159	2,527	263	1,224	3,302	702	8,018
Spring 1987	10,121	116	61	1,461	166	2,604	299	1,301	3,352	731	8,288
Spring 1988	10,479	125	64	1,535	166	2,678	307	1,387	3,414	773	8,560
Spring 1989	11,008	113	66	1,589	178	2,769	360	1,528	3,542	832	9,032
Spring 1990	11,156	126	65	1,551	207	2,760	351	1,604	3,646	815	9,176
Spring 1991	11,034	124	75	1,479	189	2,711	354	1,587	3,673	811	9,135
Spring 1992	10,926	106	68	1,407	177	2,625	349	1,518	3,870	776	9,138
Summer 1992	10,928	108	66	1,388	183	2,591	360	1,521	3,889	792	9,153
Autumn 1992	10,941	111	66	1,365	181	2,612	351	1,524	3,932	770	9,189
Winter 1992/3	10,869	99	63	1,361	169	2,559	338	1,530	3,950	771	9,147
Spring 1993	10,959	105	67	1,385	172	2,562	335	1,548	3,974	782	9,201
Summer 1993	10,995	108	65	1,377	176	2,567	337	1,577	3,951	808	9,239
Autumn 1993	11,033	105	64	1,343	171	2,584	330	1,572	4,031	802	9,319
Winter 1993/4	10,967	98	64	1,352	164	2,564	322	1,573	4,016	785	9,260

Note: Data before winter 1993/94 were collected using SIC(80)

ED Group statistical surveys: the cost to business

his note is the latest in an annual eries summarising the cost to usiness of completing ED Group egular and one-off statistical urveys. It lists all such surveys arried out in the year to end-October 1993.

By Paul Allin and Barry Picton, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.

Government statistical surveys impose costs on business. Respondents have to collect the information needed to reply and complete a form, or answer questions during a research interview. On the other hand, official statistics are produced not just for the Government, but for the benefit of business and for the public at large. When statistics are collected, therefore, we must take into account costs and benefits. We must produce statistics of the right quality, which means that they are 'fit for the purpose'

There is a standard procedure to follow in any department or agency before any statistical survey to businesses or local authorities (with 25 or more respondents) can be run. No surveys are conducted without the specific approval of Ministers. Since 1989, Employment Department ministers have also been given an annual review of the cost to business of all ED Group surveys. These summaries of current survey activity are published 1 and a copy of the full review is available on request.2

The list of all 1993 surveys is given in table 2 (see overleaf). The estimated cost to business for a survey (the compliance cost) is based on the average time to complete that survey form. Unless more precise costings are available, this is costed at a rate which for 1993 was £22.80 an hour. (A figure of £18 an hour in 1989, given by the Armstrong Rees report on | reductions in costs.

DTI statistical surveys, has been increased in line with average earnings). Two regular but less frequent statistical surveys (the biennial Census of Employment and fouryearly Labour Costs Survey) are included by taking an annual equivalent number of forms. A full Census of Employment survey agreed by ministers in 1991 was carried out in September 1993 and half of its total compliance cost has been counted here (the other half will be included next

Table 1 compares 1993 with earlier years. The number of surveys carried out in 1993 is well below the numbers for 1989-91. The number of surveys in 1992 was exceptionally low because less survey work was done during the general election campaign, in order to avoid involvement with party political issues.

The total number of forms returned is dominated by the regular statistical surveys, which do continue during elections. To look at underlying trends we exclude the biennial Census of Employment. On this basis there has been a reduction of 40,000 forms between 1990 and 1993.

We reported last year that the total cost to business of all surveys was estimated to have reduced slightly in 1992. The costs in 1993 have increased substantially: by £1.9m, mainly because of the full Census of Employment. This is a short-term increase and will eventually lead to further

Table 1: ED Group Statistical Surveys, 1989-93

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Total number of surveys	62	45	51	29	36
Total number of forms or other contacts (excluding Employment Census)	491K	531K	517K	444K	492K
Estimated total compliance cost (all surveys)	£7.2m	£7.2m	£5.7m	£5.5m	£7.4m

- The list of 1989 surveys was made available in a paper to the 1990 Statistics Users' Conference. The list for 1990 was published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1991: that for 1991 in *Employment Gazette*, July 1992; and that for 1992 in
- For a copy of the full review please contact: Mrs Harminder Tiwana, Employment Department, SSDB4, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SWIH 9NF (tel:071 273 5525).

a 'All employees and self employed' includes people with workplaces outside the UK and those who did not state their industry

Table 2: ED Group statistical surveys conducted in the year to end-October 1993

	Number of forms or contacts	Estimated compliance cost (£)
Census of Employment	712,502	3,062,700
New Earnings Survey	173,000	1,577,800
Monthly survey of wages and salaries	101,400	1,348,600
Monthly and quarterly employment surveys	186,800	949,700
Survey of employers' labour costs	3,585	269,700
Evaluation of open and flexible learning marketing campaign	6,500	37,060
Skills monitoring survey IV	4,026	30,600
Investors in People: quantative study of employers	1,909	24,300
Early indications on take-up and use of NVQs by employers	1,606	17,720
TVEI assimilation study	575	14,250
Employer awareness and involvement with TECs	1,817	13,820
Employers' perceptions of ITOs	1,513	11,490
Creative development research - jobcentres	1,740	8,250
Evaluation of impact of WRFE	1,060	8,050
Evaluation of Youth Credits	476	7,770
Evaluation of ED's equal opportunities 10 Point Plan for Employers	1,392	7,050
Employer attitudes towards meeting employment needs of disabled	1,144	6,750
Compact evaluation - schools survey	533	6,090
Evaluation of the TEC Access to Assessment Initiative	147	5,020
National Vocational Qualifications/Investors In People	600	3,420
Cost-effectiveness of Open Learning	65	2,960
Positive action and the Race Relations Act 1976	136	2,960
Extending the Compact approach; case studies of LEAs	79	2,700
Evaluation of the National Record of Achievement	338	2,580
View of ITOs on sectoral and national training activities	86	1,960
Review of the engineering construction ITB	213	1,620
Employer's role in the supply of intermediate skills	70	1,600
Bargaining strategies – factors influencing unions	34	1,550
Compact evaluation – non-compact schools	163	1,230
Compact evaluation – case studies	50	1,140
Industrial disputes - notification of stoppages	310	1,070
Citizens Charter: customer satisfaction with HSE's enquiry service	450	1,030
Evaluation of Education Business Partnerships	102	960
Evaluation of the education business partnership initiative	100	960
Research on TECs and health and safety	54	930
Compact evaluation – employers' survey	100	750
Totals (rounded)	1,204,700	£ 7,436,000

Employment GAZETE

To keep up to date with what's happening in the labour market, why not take out a subscription?

I would like to start my subscription with issue (month at a rate of £52.50 for 12 issues (£58 overseas)
Delivery name and address (please print)
postcode
My name and address (if different from above)
postcode
I enclose a postal order/cheque (made payable to Employment Gazette) for
ACCESS/VISA CARD NO
Expiry date Signature

Send to Employment Gazette Subscriptions and Sales, 16c Challenge House, Sherwood Drive, Bletchley, Milton Keynes MK3 6DP



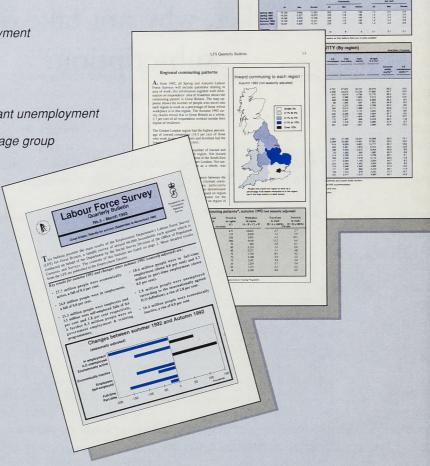
Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin



Prepared by the Government Statistical

The LFSQB is a full colour publication with summary charts, tables and commentary providing an easy-to-use guide to the latest results from the quarterly LFS, and showing how these compare with the results for previous quarters and years. The LFSQB is published by the Employment Department in March, June, September and December, and is a vital source of information about the labour market using internationally standard concepts and definitions. Key data on the following topics will be presented in all editions of the LFSQB

- · Economic activity & employment
- Self-employment
- · Full-time & part-time employment
- Second jobs
- ILO unemployment
- · Comparison of ILO & claimant unemployment
- Economic activity by sex & age group
- Occupation & industry
- Hours of work
- Job related training
- Redundancies
- · Ethnic minority groups
- Discouraged workers
- · Regional economic activity



The annual subscription for this publication is £20

TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE LFSQB telephone Chris Randall 071 273 6110



THELP-LINE

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY



CONTENTS FOR JULY 1994

- Self-employment
- 7 Temporary workers
- 2 Women in employment
 - 8 Sickness absence
- Part-time workers

4 Job related training

- 5 Second jobs
- 6 Labour market position of people aged 16 and
- Redundancies: region of
- List of articles
- III Index of topics

n this first LFS Help-Line feature following the release of the winter 1993/94 LFS on 15 June 1994 we update the topics last covered in April's issue. This information updated in the January, April, July and October issues of the Employment Gazette, is among that most frequently requested by telephone via the Employment Department's (ED) LFS Help-Line (071 273 5585).

The LFS covers a sample of about 60,000 households in Great Britain each quarter and is conducted on behalf of

the ED by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. Questions are asked about employment, self-employment, hours of work, unemployment, education and training and many other topics including demographic information such as age and ethnic origin.

Key results from the winter 1993/94 LFS are published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin and are summarised in tables 7.1. 7.2 and 7.3 of the 'Labour Market Data' pages of this month's Employment

I SELF EMPLOYMENT

All people

The Labour Force Survey is the showed the number of selfmain source of information about employed people in Great Britain people who are self-employed and to be 3,155,000 (not seasonally selves. callers to the Help-Line often ask adjusted), 13 per cent of all in

likely to be in business for them- with under 10 per cent in

Figure 1 shows the regional North. about the proportion these people employment. Table 1 shows that variations of self-employment with form of the working population. women are less likely than men to over 16 per cent of those in In winter 1993/94, the LFS be self-employed. Of the ethnic employment in the South-West

Indian Pakistani/

groups, Black people are the least being self-employed compared Yorkshire and Humberside and the

> Figure 1 Self-employed as a percentage of the total in employment in each region (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)

Table 1 Self-employment by ethnic origin (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)

Ethnic groups (thousands)** All ethnic

	(thousands)		groups ^b		Bangla	ideshi
All persons						
Total in employment	24,793	23,760	1,030	290	360	150
Self-employed	3,155 (13%)	3,000 (13%)	160 (15%)	20 (7%)	70 (19%)	40 (24%)
Men						
Total in employment	13,619	13,040	580	150	200	100
Self-employed	2,347 (17%)	2,230 (17%)	120 (21%)	10 (10%)	50 (24%)	30 (29%)
Women						
Total in employment	11,174	10,720	450	140	160	40
Self-employed	809 (7%)	770 (7%)	40 (9%)	*	20 (11%)	*
The state of the s						

- Includes those who did not state their ethnic origin. Includes those of other origins not shown, including mixed origin.
- Includes Caribbean, African and other black people of non-mixed origin.
- Fewer than 10,000 in cell, estimate not shown.
- Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10,000. Figures in brackets are percentages of total in employmen

GB rate 10 to 11.9% 12 to 14.9% 15% & over

cation and some manufacturing

2 WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT

Questions about the labour market of men. characteristics of women are among the most frequent topics of enquiry on the LFS Help-Line. In winter 1993/94 there were 10.2 million women employees (not seasonally adjusted), 48 per cent of all employees; 45 per cent of

Enquirers are interested in the types of jobs held by women relative to those held by men. Figure 2 shows the percentage of men). employees, that are women both full-time and part-time, in each occupation. Many enquirers ask women employees worked part- about the numbers of women time compared with 6 per cent working in managerial and profes-

sional occupations, 10 per cent of struction, transport and communiwomen employees are in managerial and administrative occupations

shows the clear distinction between

adjusted)

industries where less than a third (compared with 19 per cent of of all employees are women and most of the service industries where more than half are women. Another table which is requested frequently is the employment of women by industry. Figure 3

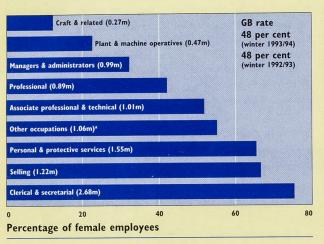
Learning throughout working life for LFS data about training are different occupations. is becoming increasingly necessary received from employers on ED's because of the pace of change, and training is seen by a large number (0742-594027), and often concern of employees as an esential invest- the amount of training received weeks prior to interview, 14.2 per ment for the future. Many requests in their own industries and in cent of all such employees.

4 JOB-RELATED TRAINING

In winter 1993/94, 2.9 million Training statistics Help-line employees of working age received job-related training in the four

The percentage of employees receiving job-related training in each industry and occupation is shown in figures 4 and 5.

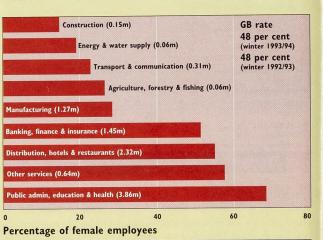
Figure 2 Percentage of employees that are women by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification

- a Mainly cleaners & domestics and kitchen porters & catering assistants
- () The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each occupation

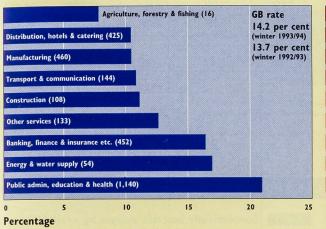
industries such as agriculture, con-Figure 3 Percentage of employees that are women by industry (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally



Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (see notes on page LFS8)

() The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each industry

Figure 4 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by industry (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)



Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (see notes on page LFS8) () The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each industry

employees of working age experi-

ence periods of job-related training (13.9% of male employees and

14.6% of female employees in win-

ter 1993/94 (not seasonally

A period of training can of

course last for anything from 1 day

or less to a period of years, and

another valuable feature of the LFS

is that it provides information

about the duration of training

Figure 6 draws on these data

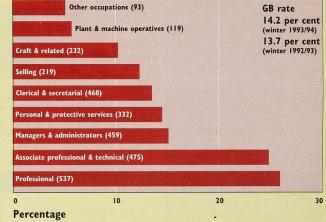
and shows that the distributions by

adjusted)).

courses.

very similar.

Figure 5 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification () The figures shown in brackets are the number of women employees in each occupation

3 PART TIME WORKERS

increasingly important role in the labour market, especially for women, many of whom prefer to work part-time. The LFS Help-Line receives many enquiries about why people take part-time jobs. The LFS provides information about this from a question asking why respondents took a part-time rather than a full-time job.

The percentages of men and women working part-time, classified according to the main reasons they gave for working parttime in winter 1993/94 are given in table 2.

Part-time employment plays an Table 2 Main reasons for working part-time (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally

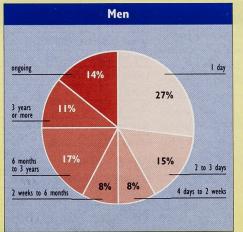
Reasons for taking part-time work (per cent)	All	Men	Women
Did not want full-time work	74	37	81
Could not find full-time work	14	28	H
Student / still at school	II .	31	7
III or disabled	1	3	

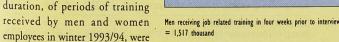
Base (thousands)b: 906 4,988 All in part-time jobs (winter 1993/94) (As % of all employees & self-employed (%)) 24.2 6.8 45.5 5.716 852 4.864 All in part-time jobs (winter 1992/93) (As % of all employees & self-employed (%)) 23.6 6.4 44.8 177 54 124 Change: winter 1992/93 - winter 1993/94

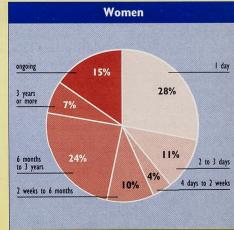
a The definition of full - and part-time is based on the respondent's own assessment, not on the number of hours usually worked.

b All employees and self-employed who worked part-time. Part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time are included.

LFS data on training in the past Figure 6 Length of training courses received by employees of working age in the four weeks prior to interview (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted) four weeks shows that very similar proportions of men and women







Women receiving job related training in four weeks prior to interview = 1.421 thousand

Note: The total length of the course was recorded not just the part that was completed. For persons engaged on day or block release the total length of training is given. For persons who have dropped out of a course the time spent on the course, not the total length, is recorded.

HELP-LINE

5 SECOND JOBS

Each quarter the LFS provides new information of interest to many regular users about the number of people who have more than one job. Such people are counted only once in the LFS employment totals. ED's Workforce in Employment series counts all jobs so it counts people with two jobs twice. The numbers and types of second jobs held in winter 1993/94 are given in Table 3.

The number of second jobs held in winter 1993/94 was 1,075,000, an increase of 142,000 since winter

Table 3 Employment status of people with more than one job (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status in main job (Thousands)		Employment status in	People with no second job	All in employment	
(1110-1111-11)	Employee	ployee Self-employed			
Employee	662	221	884°	20,290	21,174
Self-employed	81	96	177	2,979	3,155
On government employment and training programmes	12		15	310	325
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	139
Total (winter 1993/94)	755 ^b	319 ^b	1,075	23,579	24,793
Total (winter 1992/93)	647 ^b	285°	933⁵	23,569	24,655
Changes: winter 1992/93 - winter 1993/94	1 108	34	142	10	138

Total economically inactive who

- a includes those who did not state whether they had a second job
- excludes unpaid family workers
- includes those who did not state the status of their second job
- d includes those who did not state whether they had a second job and those that had changed jobs
- sample size too small for a reliable estimate
- + unpaid family workers were not asked whether they had a second job in the reference week

LABOUR MARKET POSITION OF PEOPLE AGED 16 AND OVER

All persons aged 16 and over are (ILO), which are used in surveys the ILO guidelines. similar to the LFS throughout the

work, but who say they want a job, are ILO unemployed. are not looking for one.

Table 4 gives a breakdown of classified in the LFS to one of the the reasons for not seeking work of following broad categories: in people who say they want a job but employment; ILO unemployed; are not actively looking for one. or economically inactive. Such people, including 'discour-Classification is carried out using aged workers' (whose reason for the internationally standard guide- not seeking is that they believe no lines promulgated by the jobs are available) are classified as International Labour Organisation economically inactive according to

Together, the statistics shown in the chart and table provide infor-The chart in figure 7 illustrates mation about a number of groups the composition of each of these within a labour market "spectrum" categories in the winter 1993/94 which ranges from people in LFS by drawing upon information employment in full-time permanent collected in the LFS, for example, jobs to economically inactive about whether people working people who do not want a job. part-time want a full-time job or At an intermediate point in the why people not actively seeking "spectrum" come those people who

Table 4 Economically inactive people by availability and whether seeking work in past 4 weeks+ (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)

Men Women

172

say they would like work	2,374	944	1,430
Seeking work but not available to start in the next 2 weeks	206	104	102
Student	86	47	39
Other	119	56	63
Not seeking work but would like work	2,168	840	1,328
Available to start in next 2 weeks	1,035	408	627
Believes no jobs are available	176	105	70
Long term sick/disabled	136	91	45
Looking after family/home	350	25	325
Student	101	58	43
Other	272	128	143
Not available in next 2 weeks	1,133	432	701
Believes no jobs are available	16	*	10
Long term sick/disabled	391	256	135
Looking after family/home	431	26	404
Student	143	78	65
Other	154	67	87
Not seeking work, does not want work	14,312	4,969	9,343
Base: All economically inactive persons' (winter 1993/94)	16,686	5,913	10,773
All economically inactive people (winter 1992/93)	16,515	5,741	10,774

a Does not include people under 16 years of age
* Estimate less than 10,000

+ Note: when appropriate, reason given for not seeking work in past 4 weeks is shown

Changes: winter 1992/93 - winter 1993/94 171

6 LABOUR MARKET POSITION OF PEOPLE AGED 16 AND OVER

In Employment

ILO guidelines state that the following groups are included: employees; the self-employed; people on government employment and training schemes; and unpaid family workers. People are defined as full-time or part-time in the LFS according to their own classification to one of these categories of their main job.

ILO Definition of Unemployed

The ILO measure of unemployment covers people without a job who are available to start work within the next two weeks and had either looked for work in the four weeks prior to interview; or were waiting to start a job they had already obtained.

This definition of unemployment is in accordance with that adopted by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians, further clarified at the 14th ICLS, and promulgated by the ILO in its publications.

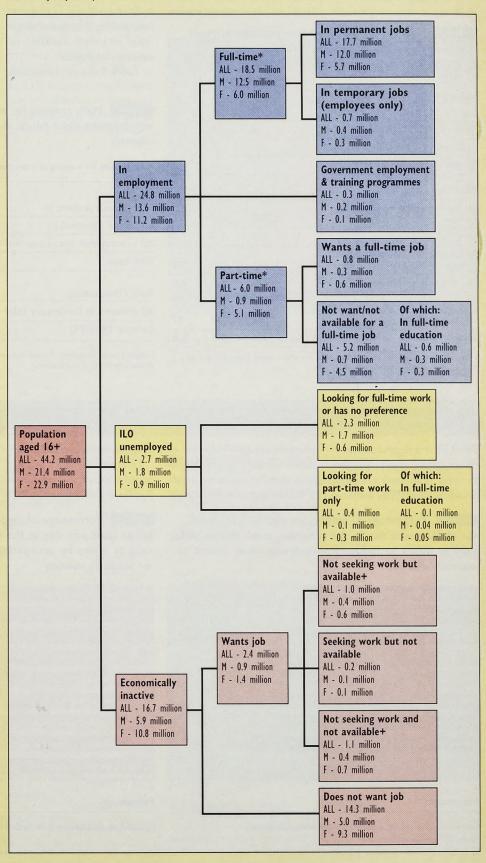
Economically Inactive

People who are neither in employment, nor unemployed on the ILO definition.

Includes employees, self-employed and unpaid family workers

+ Those that would like work, but are not seeking it are asked the reason that they are not looking See analysis of reasons in Table 4.

Figure 7 Labour market position of people aged 16+ (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)



TEMPORARY WORKERS

Employers take on temporary staff skills or to cope with the peaks in from firms and individuals from the LFS indicating that for a variety of reasons, such as for demand for labour and the LFS short term cover, gaining specialist Help-Line often receives enquiries

Table 5 Reasons for job not being permanent (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)

Reasons for job not being permanent (Per cent)	All	Men	Women	
Seasonal work	6	5	6	
Contract for fixed period	54	57	52	
Agency temping	1	8	7	
Casual work	22	20	23	
Not permanent in some other way	Ш	- 11	11	
Base (Thousands):				
All persons in temporary jobs (winter 1993/94)	1,386	607	779	
(As % of all employees (%))	6.5	5.5	7.7	

All persons in temporary jobs ^a (winter 1992/93)	1,261	549	712
(As % of all employees (%))	6.0	5.0	7.0
Changes: winter 1992/93 - winter 1993/94	125	58	67
Winter 1992/93 - winter 1993/94 (%)	0.6	0.5	0.6

a Temporary workers are employees who assess themselves to have either a seasonal, temporary or casual job or a

planning to set up employment around half of the people in agencies specialising in temporary temporary jobs are on fixed-term jobs, seeking information on the contracts. Table 6 shows the types of people available for reasons people give for taking a temporary employment.

Table 5 shows information permanent one.

temporary job rather than a

Table 6 Main reasons for working in temporary employment (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally

All	Men	Women
43	50	38
26	18	32
6	7	5
25	26	24
	43 26 6	43 50 26 18 6 7

Base (Thousands):

All	p	erso	ns	in	temporary	jobs
					0.4	

1.386 607 779 (winter 1993/94)

a Temporary workers are employees who assess themselves to have either a seasonal, temporary or casual job or a job done under contract or for a fixed period.

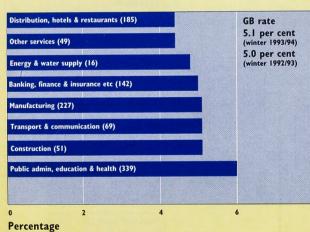
8 SICKNESS ABSENCE

Winter 1992/93 - winter 1993/94 (%)

information about peoples' enquire whether these LFS data can

The LFS is a regular source of telephone the LFS Help-Line to ny against the national background. show the percentages of employees Information which is often in different industry and occupaabsences from work caused by help them to assess the levels helpful to them is that presented in tional groups absent for at least

Figure 8 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by industry (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)

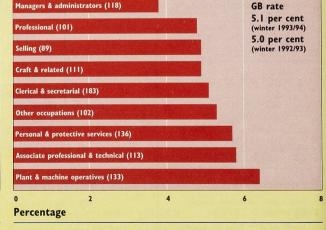


Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification Agriculture not included as estimate less than 10,000

() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent for at least one day in the reference week

sickness or injury. Many companies of sickness absence in their compa- figures 8 and 9 below, which one day in the reference week.

Figure 9 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by occupation (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification

() The figures shown in brackets are the number (in thousands) of employees absent for at least one day in the reference week

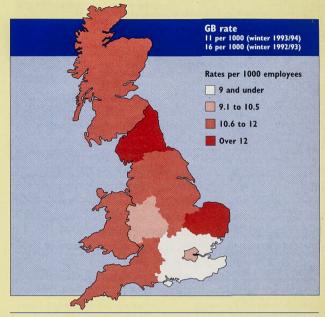
9 REDUNDANCIES: REGION OF RESIDENCE

of economic circumstances upon winter 1993/94, by the region rates of redundancies. Interest is where they lived in each region often expressed in how these rates expressed as rates per 1,000 vary between different parts of the employees. Further information,

who had left a job as an employee the time of interview, and others. in the three months before interview because their employer was closing down or cutting back, and as a result, they had been made redundant.

not shown here, is available from Information on redundancies the LFS distinguishing between has been collected in the LFS since cases of redundancies where the 1989. The figures relate to people person had found another job by

A wide range of private companies Figure 10 shows redundancies Figure 10 Redundancy rates per 1,000 employees by access the LFS to track the impact reported by people interviewed in region of residence (Great Britain, winter 1993/94, not seasonally adjusted)



Note: The rate is based on the number of redundancies per 1,000 employees in autumn 1993. Using estimates of employees from the previous quarter's survey gives a more accurate estimate of the potential redundancy pool.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN THE EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE DURING 1991, 1992, 1993 AND 1994 CONTAIN DATA FROM THE LFS:

	Ethnic origins and the labour market	February I	1991;	The Quarterly LFS: a new dimension to Labour	
	The 1980s - a decade of growth in enterprise:			market statistics	October 1992;
	self-employment data from the LFS	March I	1991;	Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe	November 1992;
	1990 Labour Force Survey preliminary results	April I	1991;	Lone parents and the labour market	November 1992;
	Revised employment estimates for September 19			Workplace injury: A view from HSE's	
	to September 1990	April I	1991:	trailer to the 1990 LFS	December 1992;
	Labour Force Trends: the next decade	May	1991;	Union density across the workforce	January 1993;
	Characteristics of the unemployed	May		Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1993;
	Labour mobility: evidence from the			Labour Force trends in the regions 1984-1992	March 1993:
	Labour Force Survey	August	1991:	Labour Force projections 1993-2006	April 1993;
	Redundancies in Great Britain	August		A guide to 'seasonal adjustment' and its	
	Training statistics 1991	October		application to labour market statistics	April 1993;
	Measures of unemployment: the claimant			Membership of trade unions	May 1993;
	count and the LFS	November	1991:	Part-time employment and attitudes to	
١	Education and labour market status of young			part-time work	May 1993;
	people	December	1991:	Older workers - an overview of recent research	June 1993;
	Economic activity and qualifications	March		Characteristics of the ILO unemployed	June 1993;
	Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey	April		Economic activity of 16 to 17 year olds	July 1993;
	Labour Force projections to 2001 (GB)	April		The National Education and Training Targets	August 1993;
	Membership of trade unions in 1990	April		Using the LFS to estimate Britain's ethnic	
	Self-employment: into the 1990s	lune		minority populations	September 1993;
	Projected trends in the regional labour force			Estimating employment: a comparison of	
	1992-2001	lune	1992:	household and employer based surveys	October 1993;
	The National Education and Training Targets -			Measures of unemployment: the claimant	
	methods for monitoring the targets	July	1992;	count and the LFS compared	October 1993;
	Measures of unemployment: the claimant count			Women in the labour market	November 1993;
	and the Labour Force Survey	July	1992;	Sunday working in Britain	November 1993;
	Training - a key to the future	August		Redundancies in Great Britain	January 1994;
4	Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the			Irish nationals in the British labour market	January 1994;
	1991 Labour Force Survey	August	1992;	Comparison of the 1991 LFS and Census	
	How unemployment is measured in different			of Population	March 1994;
	Countries	September	1992;	British labour force projections 1994 to 2006	April 1994;
	Women and the labour market: results from the			Ethnic groups and the labour market	May 1994;
	1991 Labour Force Survey	September	1992;	Trade union membership and density 1992-93	June 1994;
				Economic activity in local areas	June 1994;
Ī					

reasons for (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April and July '94)

Education (see also
Qualifications & Young people) Participation in full-time education the labour force by age (June '94) Employment

of men & women by industry construction industry by region (Sept '93) hotels and catering sector (Feb '93) how current job was obtained (June '94)

nformation technology (Mar '93) of people with nursing qualifications by region (Dec '93) full and part-time by age groups and sex (Nov '93) occupation by sex (Dec '93)

in the banking and business services sector (Mar '94) in the agriculture industry (May '94) Employment protection rights

eligibility for (Aug '93)

Ethnic minority groups
in the labour force by sex (Nov '92,
Jan '93, April '93, July '93) in large and small workplaces (Dec '93)

in large and small workplaces (Dec 's as a percentage of all persons in employment by region (Nov '92, April '93, July '93) managerial responsibility (Dec '92) by industry (Mar '93) by occupation (Mar '93) self-employment (Aug '93, Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94) by qualification and managerial us (Mar '94)

Equal opportunities managerial responsibilities by sex, limited health, ethnic origin (Dec '92) Gazette articles list of LFS articles (Dec '92, Jan '93, Aug '93, Nov'93, Jan, April & July '94) Graduates

unemployment by age (Mar '94)

in full-time education (Sept '93) of lone mothers (Feb '94)

Home workers by industry (Dec '92, Nov '93, June '94) by occupation (Dec '92, Nov '93,

Health problems

Holidays

June '94)
by region (June '94)
Hours worked total usual weekly hours worked (all persons) (Nov '92)
employees working over 48 hrs by
industry and occupation (Dec '92)
total usual weekly hours worked by
sex and FT/PT (Jan. April, July &
Oct '93, Jan & April '94)
usual and actual (Mar '94)
dusting tenurs persons) (Nov '92)

by economic activity (Aug '93, Feb '94) by region (Feb '93, Feb '94)

by industry & occupation for full-time employees (May '94)

rial responsibility (Dec '92)

Housing tenure by region (Feb '93) ILO unemployment
comparison of ILO and claimant count unemployment for men and women, 1984-93 (May '94)

long term proportions by age, sex and family type (May '93) method of seeking a job (June '94) rates by qualifications (Nov '92, June '93)

rates by previous occupation (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan & April '94) rates by previous industry (April, July & Oct '93, Jan & April '94) rates by region and ethnic origin (Nov '93) routes to (previous activity & reason for leaving last job) (Aug '93)

ment for men and women by graduate unemployment by age (Mar '94) Job-related training by industry (Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94)

by occupation (Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94) by region (Feb '93) by age and sex (Mar '93) duration of course by duration of course by sex (May, July & Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94) on and off the job (Feb '94)

I abour market position

of people aged 16+ (July '94)
Lone mothers
economic activity (Feb '94)
Managerial responsibilities equal opportunities (Dec '92) sickness absence (Feb '93) qualifications of men and women managers (Feb '94)

managers (Feb '94)
ethnic minority groups by qualification
and managerial status (Mar '94)
Nationality
economic activity (Mar '93) Older workers nic activity rate by individual

ages and sex (Sept '93)
percentage working part-time by ages
and sex (Sept '93) Part-time workers main reasons for working part-time (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94) hours worked (Jan '93, April '93, length of time with employer (Mar '93) managers in 1984, 1990 and 1992 (May '93)

by age and sex (Nov '93)

Population structure

by sex, age and economic activity

Qualifications ILO unemployment rates (Nov '92, June '93) by economic activity of 16/17 year olds nursing qualifications by region (Dec '93)

(Dec '93)
of men and women managers (Feb '94)
National Targets for Education &
Training: Achievement by industry
(May '94)
Redundancy

by region of residence (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94) Second jobs employment status of jobs (Nov '92,

Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94) occupation (Dec '93) by ethnic origin (Aug '93, Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94) by region (Oct '93, Jan & April '94) Shift workers frequency of working night shifts (Dec '92)

Union density
by region (June '93)
Weekend working
frequency of (Nov '92)
of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Nov '93) unday working (Nov '93) by industry (Feb '93, July '93, Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94)
by industry sector & full/part-time
(Aug '93) by occupation (Feb '93, July '93, Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94) economic activity according to that of husband (June '93) managers (Sept '93) Young people

Sickness absence

by region (Dec '93)
Size of workplace

Sunday working sunday working (Nov '93) Temporary workers

Time with employer by FT/PT and sex (Mar '93)

Unemployment see ILO Unpaid family workers effect of classification (May '93)

Union density

ickness absence
by industry (Nov '92, Jan, April, July &
Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94)
by occupation (Nov '92, Jan, April, July
& Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94)
by industry & occupation (% of
working days lost) (Dec '92)

by sex and managerial responsibility

in local/central government by sex (May '93)

by industry (June '93) by occupation (June '93) ethnic origin in large and small work-places (Dec '93)

main reasons for temporary work (Nov '92, Jan, April, July & Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94) reasons for job not being permanent (Oct '93, Jan, April & July '94) by industry (Mar '94)

nic activity and qualification of 16/17 year olds (June '93)
weekend working of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Nov '93) economic activity rate by individual ages and sex (Sept '93)
percentage working part-time by age
and sex (Sept '93)

12 NOTES

The topics in this LFS Help-Line article are slightly different from those covered in the previous January, April, July and October standard features. The 'ILO unemployment' and 'Hours worked' topics are no longer included. Information about both of these topics can be found in the new extended LFS Quarterly Bulletin.

CHANGES TO THE CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRY

From the winter 1993/94 quarter, data on industry of workplace was collected using the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC (92)), replacing the 1980 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC (80)) which was used previously. Data classified by

SIC (92) for winter 1993/94 are not directly comparable with figures for earlier quarters because of this change in coding.

The groupings that have been used in J,K

A,B Agriculture and fish Agriculture and fishing

Construction G,H Distribution, hotels and restaurants Transport and communication Banking, finance and insurance Public admin, education and health O-Q Other services

GETTING ACCESS TO THE LFS

There are several ways for users to get access to data from the quarterly LFS either in the form of published tables or in the form of anonymised individual data records for their own analysis.

Labour Force Survey **Ouarterly Bulletin**

Key results from the quarterly LFS are first published in the LFS Ouarterly Bulletin (LFSQB) which is issued on a subscription basis by the Employment Department in September, December, March and

June. In addition, the LFSQB provides detailed technical notes about the concepts, definitions and methodology used in the LFS.

A full-page advertisement elsewhere in this issue describes the Bulletin. For subscription details telephone 071 273 6110.

Quantime Bureau Service

The Quantime Bureau Service can supply up-to-date LFS data 24 hours a day, seven days a week, or you can get the results for analysis yourself using the Quanvert database interrogation package with a standard personal computer.

For further details about the **OUANTIME BUREAU SERVICE.** telephone 071-625 7111. LFS Help-Line For further information about the LFS, telephone the LFS HELP-LINE on 071-273 5585.

LABOUR MARKET data



: ABC	DUR MARKET UPDATE	S1	RETAIL PRICES	
0.1	Background economic indicators	S5	6.1 Recent index movements	S44
0.1	Dackground scone me maiotais.		6.2 Detailed indices	S44
EMPL	OYMENT		6.3 Average for selected items	S45
1.1	Workforce	S6	6.4 General index: time series	S46
1.2	Employees in employment: industry time series	S7	6.5 Changes on a year earlier: time series	S47
1.3	Employees in employment: production industries	S9	6.8 International comparisons	S48
1.4	Employees in employment: all industries	S10		
1.5	Sector: numbers and indices	S12	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY	
1.8	Output, employment and productivity	S14	7.1 Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	S50
1,11	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	S15	7.2 Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	S51
1.12	Hours of work: manufacturing	S15	7.3 Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	S52
INEN	MPLOYMENT		TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES	
3.1	UKsummary	S16	8.1 Number of people participating in the programmes	S53
2.2	GB summary	S16	8.2 Number of starts on the programmes	S53
2.3	Regions	S18	8.3 Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET leavers	S54
2.4	Assisted and local areas	S21	8.4 Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers	S55
2.9	Counties and local authority areas	S23	8.5 Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET leavers	
2.10	Parliamentary constituencies	S26	who completed their agreed training	S56
2.18	International comparisons	S30	8.6 Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers who	
2.19	UK flows	S32	completed their agreed training	S56
2.20	GB flows by age	S33	8.7 Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England	
2.32	Redundancies in Great Britain	S34	and Wales	S57
2.33	Redundancies by region	S34	8.8 Characteristics of young people leaving YT for	
2.34	Redundancies by age	S34	England and Wales	S57
2.35	Redundancies by industry	S34	8.9 Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET leavers	
2.36	Redundancies by occupation	S34	by their characteristics for England and Wales	S58
			8.10 Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their	
	ANCIES		characteristics for England and Wales	S58
3.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	S35		
3.2	Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	S35	OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES	
3.3	Summary: regions	S36	A1 Disabled jobseekers: GB	S60
			A2 Selective assistance by region	S60
INDU	STRIAL DISPUTES		A3 Selective assistance by region and company	S60
4.1	Totals; industries; causes	S37		
4.2	Stoppages of work: summary	S37	DEFINITIONS	S62
FAR	NINO.		REGULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S63
	VINGS		STATISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S64
5.1	Average earnings index: industrial sectors	S38		
5.3	Average earnings index: industries	S40		
5.8	Unit wage costs	S42		
5.9	International comparisons	S43		

important Note

OLLOWING THE discontinuation of the '8' series of Tourism Statistics in June's Employment Gazette the Training and Enterprise programme series has been re-numbered as tables 8.1-8.10.

Publication dates of main economic indicators July - September 1994

17 Wednesday

Labour market statistics nemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, roductivity and industrial disputes. 13 Wednesday August . 17 Wednesday

eptember

July13	Wednesday
August	Wednesday
September14	Wednesday

Retail prices index

LABOUR MARKET update

Economic background

Table 0.1

- ☐ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the first quarter of 1994 was 0.7 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 2.6 per cent higher than a
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the first quarter of 1994 was 0.6 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.0 per cent higher than a year
- Retail Sales volumes in the three months to May were 0.9 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 3.9 per cent higher than a year
- Manufacturing output in the three months to April was 1.2 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 2.3 per cent higher than a year
- ☐ Construction output in the first quarter of 1994 was 1.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Investment in the first guarter of 1994 was 2.2 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 3.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the first quarter of 1994 was 0.5 per cent lower than the previous guarter and 0.1 per cent lower than a year earlier

Employment

Figure 1. Tables 1.1 to 1.12, except 1.8

☐ In the quarter to March 1994, the workforce in employment in the UK fell by 92,000, following a smaller fall of 10,000 in December and a large rise of 125,000 in September. (Table 1.1)

nufacturing and non manufacturing

millions seasonally adjusted

Manufacturing

- March's quarterly decrease was made up of falls in employees (92,000), the self-employed (7,000) and HM Forces (4.000) while participants on work-related government training schemes rose by 10,000. (Table 1.1)
- ☐ Service sector employees fell by 61,000 in the quarter to March. Over the year to March 1994 there was a rise of 106,000. (Table 1.2)
- Manufacturing employment in Great Britain rose by 3,000 in April to 4,244,000, following falls of 12,000 in March and 3,000 in February. (Table
- Overtime worked by operatives fell in April to 9.06 million hours per week. (Table 1.11)
- Hours lost through short-time working fell slightly in April to 0.22 million hours per week. (Table

Claimant unemployment

Figure 2. Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- ☐ UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 20,100 in May to 2.661,400. (Table 2.1)
- ☐ Unemployment level 1,069,000 (67 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough.
- ☐ Unemployment level is 258,300 (9 per cent) lower than a year ago. (Table 2.1)
- ☐ The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 9.4 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.1 percentage points on the previous month. Lowest rate for 21/4 years. (Table 2.1)
- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 1.0 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and is lower than a year ago in all regions. (Tables 2.1

2.9

2.85

28

2.75

2.7

- ☐ Between April and May 1994 the level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in all regions. The largest percentage falls occurred in East Anglia, the West Midlands and Northern Ireland. (Table 2.3)
- ☐ The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 81,833 from last month to 2,652,601 or 9.4 per cent of the workforce, a fall of 0.3 percentage points on the rate for the previous month. (Table

Jobcentre vacancies

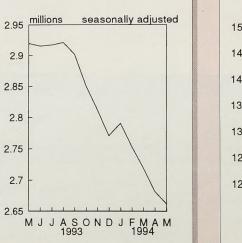
Figure 3. Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased, b 1,000, to stand at 147,400 in May. (Table 3.1)
- ☐ The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres increased slightly by 400 in May to 199,400. This is 24,300 (14 per cent) higher than May last year. (Table 3.1)
- ☐ The seasonally adjusted number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service also increased slightly, by 600, to 154,400. (Table 3.

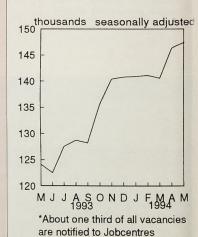
Labour disputes

Figure 4. Tables 4.1, 4.2

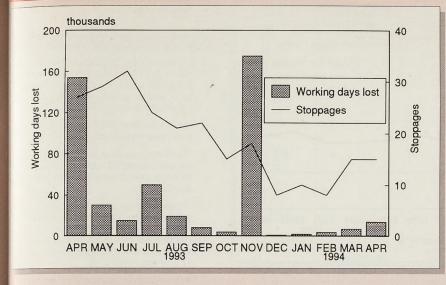
- ☐ It is provisionally estimated that 14,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in April 1994. This compares with 7,000 in March 1994 and 154,000 in April 1993.
- ☐ The number of working days lost in the twelve months to April 1994 is provisionally estimated to on record (since 1920). The latest estimate is approximately half the figures for the



Unfilled Jobcentre vacancies*: UK



ing days lost and stoppages due to labour disputes: UK



corresponding period a year ago (0.7 million) and the annual total for 1993 (0.6 million).

- Of the 0.3 million days lost in the latest twelve month period, 65 per cent (215,000) were lost in the public administration and sanitary services
- A provisional total of 15 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in April 1994. The twelve months to April total (163) is the lowest twelve months total on record. Data on stoppages in progress were first recorded in 1920.

verage earnings

- Underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to April 1994 was provisionally estimated to be 33/4 per cent. This is /4 per cent down on the March figure. (Table 5.1)
- The September to November rate of 3 per cent was the lowest since 1967.
- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings 3.5 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the increase was 43/4 per cent, the same as the March figure.
- The November manufacturing rate of 4 per cent
- The production industries increase was 43/4 per cent. This is the same as the revised March figure. (Table 5.1)
- The October to December production industries rate of 41/4 was the lowest since 1967.
- In the service industries the increase was 33/4 per cent. This is 1/4 per cent down on the revised March figure. (Table 5.1)
- The September and October figure of 21/4 per cent for the service sector was the lowest rate since series began in 1985.

Prices

Tables 6.1-6.5

- ☐ The increase over the 12 months to May in the "all-items" RPI was 2.6 per cent, unchanged from April. (Table 6.1)
- ☐ Between April and May the "all-items" index rose by 0.3 per cent, compared to an increase of 0.4 per cent in May 1993. (Table 6.1)
- ☐ The increase in the index in May reflects rises for seasonal food prices and motoring costs whilst personal goods prices recovered from earlier sales. There were, however, some reductions in fuel costs. (Table 6.2)
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases was 2.5 per cent for May, up from 2.3 per cent for April. (Table 6.2)
- ☐ The Tax and Price Index for May showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 3.0 per cent, unchanged from April.
- ☐ The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 2.0 per cent for May 1994, down from 2.2 per cent for April. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry decreased by 0.5 per cent over the year to May 1994, compared with a decrease of 1.0 per cent (revised) to April.

Labour Force Survey

Figure 7. Tables 7.1-7.3

- ☐ The winter 1993/4 LFS showed that the number of people in employment rose by 7,000 to 24.9 million (seasonally adjusted) compared with autumn 1993. This measure differs from the figures given in the employment section, which are numbers of jobs. (Table 7.1)
- ☐ The number of employees rose by 24,000 to 21.30 million (seasonally adjusted) while selfemployment fell by 7,000 to 3,15 million. In addition, there were 0.32 million people on Government employment and training schemes and 0.14 million unpaid family workers. (Table 7.1)

Underlying average earnings index: GB

Productivity and unit wage costs

☐ Manufacturing output rose by 2.3 per cent in the

Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per

Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 1.9 per cent in

the three months ending April 1994. (Table 5.8)

Whole economy output per head was 2.3 per cent

higher in the fourth quarter of 1993, compared

■ Whole economy unit wage costs rose 0.5 per cent

in the fourth quarter of 1993, compared with a

three months ending April 1994, compared with a

head rose 2.8 per cent in the three months ending

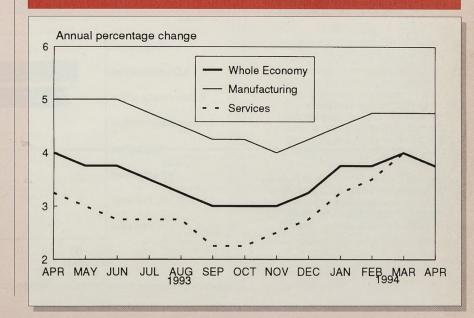
Figure 6. Tables 1.8.5.8

year earlier. (Table 1.8)

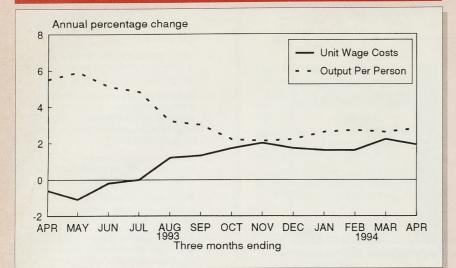
April 1994. (Table 1.8)

with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)

vear earlier. (Table 5.8)



Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person: UK



- ☐ The numbers in full-time employment increased by 36,000 to 18.54 million (seasonally adjusted) whilst the numbers in part-time employment fell by 17,000 to 5.90 million.
- 2.73 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, a fall of 80,000 since autumn 1993. (Table 7.1)
- ☐ ILO unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 49,000 for males and by 32,000 for females.
- Unemployment from the LFS (seasonally adjusted), measured on the internationally agreed ILO definition, was 57,000 higher than the average level of the claimant count during the months December to February.

Training

Tables 8.1-8.10

- Seasonally adjusted, 14.0 per cent of employees (2.9 million) had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interviewing during winter 1993/94. This is the highest level observed since spring 1990.
- Unadjusted, the number of employees receiving training was 2.9 million (14.2 per cent).
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell between February and March 1994. At the same time last year, there was a small increase in the number of participants on Employment Training and Employment Action. The number of participants is 11 per cent fewer than the number who were on Employment Training and Employment Action in March 1993.
- ☐ The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job 6 months after leaving was slightly higher in March 1994 than the equivalent figure for Employment Training leavers a year earlier. The current trend is more or less flat. (Table 8.2)

☐ The number of people on the Business Start-Up Scheme increased slightly between February and March 1994 while at the same time last year, the number of participants fell slightly. The number of participants was 6 per cent lower than in March 1993. (Table 8.1)

International comparisons

- ☐ The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Finland, Canada, and Australia, and amongst our EC partners, in Spain, Ireland, France, Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium. (Table 2.18)
- ☐ The UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in the remaining EC countries. (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is also below the EC average using the latest available SOEC data (9.9 per cent for the UK in April 1994 compared to 11.0 per cent for
- ☐ The unemployment rate is also below the EC average using the latest available figures from the OECD (9.6 per cent for the UK in April 1994 compared with a March 1994 average for the EC excluding Denmark, Greece and Luxembourg - of 11.2 per cent). (Table 2.18)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 10 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- Manufacturing productivity growing faster than in 4 OECD countries shown in table 5.9 (excluding Belgium and Denmark).
- ☐ In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.2 per cent over the 12 months to April 1994, compared with 2.6 per cent in the UK. (Table 6.8)
- Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.7 per cent and in West Germany by 3.1 per cent, while outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.4 per cent in the United States, 0.2 per cent in Canada and 0.8 per cent in Japan. (Table 6.8)
- gained a qualification while on YT. The current trends in both proportions continue fairly flat. (Table 8.4)

☐ The proportion of TFW leavers gaining a

year earlier. (Table 8.3)

qualification while on the programme has been

☐ The number of Youth Training (YT) participants fell

higher in recent months than in the equivalent a

between February and March 1994, although this

fall is consistent with a seasonal fall seen at the

same time last year. The number of participants

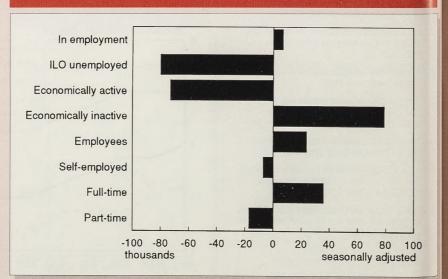
☐ The proportions of YT leavers in a job 6 months

after leaving was slightly higher in March 1994

than a year earlier, as were the proportion who

was 2 per cent higher than in March 1993. (Table





BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS*

UNITED KINGDOM

 conall	v ad	liusted

ETTRESIE		Output									Income			
		GDP	GDP		Index of outpu	it UK			Index of production		Real persona	ıl	Gross tradir	ng
			1990 prices		Production industries 1,2		Manufacturing industries 1,3	9	OECD countries 1		disposable income		profits of companies	4
		1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1985=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993		97.3 99.4 100.0 97.7 97.2 99.1 r	465.7 476.2 478.9 467.7 465.4 # 474.7 r	4.9 2.3 0.6 -2.3 -0.5 2.0	98.2 100.3 100.0 96.0 95.6 97.9 r	4.8 2.1 -0.3 -4.0 -0.4 2.4	95.9 100.2 100.0 94.7 93.9 95.4 r	7.0 4.5 -0.2 -5.3 -0.8 1.6	110.5 r 114.1 115.8 115.1 114.5 114.3	5.3 3.3 1.5 -0.6 -0.5 -0.2	93.4 98.0 100.0 99.5 102.0 103.5	6.0 4.9 2.0 -0.5 2.5 1.5	62.2 67.1 67.3 71.6 71.0 81.5	19.1 7.9 0.3 6.4 -0.8 14.8
1993	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	98.3 r 98.6 99.5 100.2	117.6 r 118.1 119.1 119.9	1.5 1.8 2.2 2.6	96.6 r 97.2 98.4 99.6	1.7 2.4 2.5 3.1	95.1 r 95.3 95.4 95.7	1.8 1.6 1.3 1.6	114.3 r 114.0 113.7 114.7	-0.8 -0.7 -0.6 1.0	103.5 103.7 103.5 103.5	3.2 1.7 0.7 0.6	19.2 19.3 20.8 22.2	15.1 8.1 13.9 21.9
994	Q1	100.8 P	120.7 P	2.6	100.3	3.8	97.1	2.1						
1993	Oct Nov Dec				99.5 r 99.9 99.3	2.1 2.5 3.1	95.6 r 95.8 95.6	1.0 1.3 1.7	114.4 r 115.3 115.2	0.4 0.6 1.2			::	
1994	Jan Feb Mar	::			100.2 100.7 100.1	3.9 3.9 3.8	97.0 97.3 96.8	2.1 2.1 2.0	115.4 116.4	1.8 2.0			::	
	Apr				101.7	4.3	97.9	2.2						

	Apr					101.7	4.3	97.9	2.2	••					
		Expenditure											Base lending	Effective exchange	
		Consumer		Retail sales		Fixed investr	nents 5			General		Stock	rates + 8	rate + 1,9	
		expenditure 1990 prices		volumes 1		All industries 1990 prices 6		Manufacturing industries 1990 prices 3.6		government consumption at 1990 prices		changes 1990 prices ⁷			
		2 billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1985=100	%
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993		334.6 345.4 347.5 340.0 339.9 348.3	7.5 3.2 0.6 -2.2 — 2.5	97.3 99.3 100.0 98.9 99.5 103.0	2.1 0.7 -1.1 0.6 3.5	73.4 82.0 81.8 75.4 73.8	11.7 -0.2 -7.8 -2.2	13.8 15.0 14.2 12.8 11.9	8.2 -5.1 -10.0 -7.0	108.6 110.1 112.9 115.8 116.6 116.1	0.7 1.4 2.5 2.5 0.7 -0.5	0.27 0.48 1.32 3.47 -2.17 -1.02	13.00 15.00 14.00 10.50 7.00 5.50	95.5 92.6 91.3 91.7 88.4 80.2	6.0 -3.0 -1.4 0.4 -3.6 -9.3
1993	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	86.0 86.4 87.5 88.4	2.0 2.1 2.7 3.2	101.8 102.4 103.4 104.3	3.2 3.0 3.7 3.8	18.8 18.1 18.2	1.6 -1.1 0.6	3.0 2.9 3.0 3.0 P	2.8 -2.7 -0.4 -2.4	28.9 29.1 29.1 29.0	-1.1 -1.3 0.8 -0.3	-0.74 0.27 -0.59 0.04	6.00 6.00 6.00 5.50	78.5 80.2 81.0 81.0	-13.4 -13.1 -10.9 1.5
1994	Q1	89.0 P	3.4	105.3 r	3.4					28.9 P	-0.1		5.50	81.3	3.6
1993	Nov Dec	::		104.4 104.4	3.4 3.8							::	5.50 5.50	81.0 81.7	-2.1 1.6
1994	Jan Feb Mar			105.4 105.0 r 105.5	4.0 3.7 3.4					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			5.25 5.25 5.25	82.5 81.0 80.5	2.5 3.2 3.6
	Apr May	::		106.0 106.0	3.5 3.8			::		::			5.25 5.25	80.0 79.9 1	2.5 P 0.5

		Visible trade				Balance o	f payments	Prices					
		Export volum	e 1	Import volum	e 1	Visible	Current	Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer pric	e index	+ 1,3,10	
						balance	balance	index + 1,10		Materials and	fuels	Home sales	
		1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	2 billion	Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993		89.0 94.2 100.0 101.2 103.4 106.4	5.8 6.2 1.2 2.2 2.9	92.4 99.9 100.0 94.7 100.9 104.4 r	8.1 0.1 -5.3 6.5 3.5	-21.5 -24.7 -18.8 -10.3 -13.4 -13.7	-15.5 -20.4 -17.0 -7.7 -10.0 -10.9 r	103.3 110.6 119.7 126.2 129.8 131.4	2.9 7.1 8.2 5.4 2.8 1.3	100.0 97.8 97.4 101.8	-2.2 -0.4 4.5	99.9 105.4 108.7 113.0	5.5 3.1 3.9
1993	Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	106.1 105.2 107.2 107.1	4.3 1.9 4.1 1.4	104.5 102.0 104.1 106.8	7.6 0.9 2.2 3.3	-3.6 -3.3 -3.2 -3.6	-3.4 -3.3 -1.9 -2.3	129.5 131.6 132.1 132.6	0.6 1.2 1.7 1.6	104.2 102.7 100.1 100.1	5.9 6.8 2.5 -0.6	111.2 113.1 113.5 113.9	5.3 6.8 6.7 3.9
1994	Q1	111.6	5.2	107.6	3.0	-3.1		132.8	2.5	101.0	-3.0	114.9	3.3
1993	Nov Dec	104.5 107.0		104.9 108.9		-1.3 -1.4		132.4 132.7	1.5	100.1 101.6	1.2	113.7 114.3	4.0 3.8
1994	Jan Feb Mar	112.3 r 111.6 111.0		108.7 r 105.5 108.7		-1.0 r -0.9 -1.2		132.1 132.9 133.4	2.0 2.4 2.5	100.5 101.3 101.3 r	-1.9 -2.5 -3.1	114.7 114.9 115.1	3.7 3.7 3.3
	Apr May			100		::		135.3 135.8	2.7 2.8	102.0 P 102.7 P	-2.4 -1.4	115.4 P 115.5 P	

- Hevised

 Series revised from indicated entry onwards.

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

- The percentage change series for the monthly data is the percentage change between the three months ending in the month shown and the same period a year earlier. Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4. Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4. Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock processions.
- appreciation.

 Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical
- National Reason Assets.

 Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress.

 Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown.

 Average of daily rates.

 Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

EMPLOYMENT Workforce *

		Employees	in employment				Self-employed persons	HM Forces #	Work-related government	Workforce in Workfo employment ##	
		Male		Female		- All	(with or without employees) **		training programme ++		
	ED KINGDOM usted for seasonal Jun Sep Dec	variation 12,046 12,043 11,884	Part-time +	10,872 10,829 10,891	Part-time +	22,918 22,873 22,775	3,547 3,508 3,469	303 303 300	423 413 418	27,191 27,096 26,963	28,747 28,770 28,813
1991	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,642 11,530 11,447 11,343	1,015	10,727 10,731 10,664 10,709	4,739 R	22,369 22,262 22,112 22,053	3,431 3,393 3,347 3,301	298 297 297 295	406 353 338 355	26,504 26,305 26,094 26,002	28,646 28,546 28,544 28,554
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,228 11,211 11,042 10,969	1,140	10,675 10,695 10,508 10,585	4,830	21,902 21,906 21,550 21,554	3,254 3,208 3,211 3,167	293 290 284 280	363 325 315 354	25,813 25,728 25,360 25,355	28,521 28,406 28,208 28,338
1993	Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R	10,903 R 10,928 10,950 10,881	1,107 1,121 1,136 1,156	10,528 R 10,626 10,633 10,695	4,788 R 4,851 4,840 4,947	21,432 R 21,554 21,583 21,576	3,122 3,178 3,183 3,232	275 271 267 258	352 314 306 330	25,181 25,317 25,338 25,396	28,178 28,182 28,251 28,179
1994	Mar	10,791	1,140	10,587	4,881	21,379	3,230	254	341	25,204	27,981
	D KINGDOM ted for seasonal va Jun Sep Dec	12,040 12,005 11,878		10,852 10,856 10,841		22,893 22,862 22,719	3,537 3,498 3,459	303 303 300	423 413 418	27,155 27,075 26,897	28,770 28,750 28,747
1991	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,682 11,514 11,419 11,341	1,049	10,767 10,706 10,693 10,670	4,799 R	22,449 22,220 22,112 22,011	3,421 3,383 3,336 3,290	298 297 297 295	406 353 338 355	26,574 26,254 26,084 25,950	28,666 28,554 28,536 28,498
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,265 11,186 11,022 10,970	1,119	10,707 10,664 10,538 10,552	4,793	21,972 21,851 21,560 21,523	3,243 3,196 3,228 3,168	293 290 284 280	363 325 315 354	25,872 25,661 25,387 25,324	28,524 28,393 28,228 28,296
1993	Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R	10,939 R 10,899 10,933 10,882	1,109 1,103 1,172 1,133	10,556 R 10,594 10,663 10,656	4,795 R 4,828 4,897 4,908	21,495 21,493 21,596 21,537	3,116 3,166 3,200 3,232	275 271 267 258	352 314 306 330	25,238 25,244 25,368 25,358	28,172 28,159 28,270 28,129
1994	Mar	10,828	1,144	10,617	4,892	21,446	3,225	254	341	25,266	27,985
Unadji 1990	T BRITAIN usted for seasonal Jun Sep Dec	variation 11,768 11,762 11,603	1,016 973 1,036	10,612 10,567 10,624	4,700 4,604 4,728	22,380 22,330 22,226	3,471 3,432 3,394	303 303 300	410 397 402	26,565 26,462 26,322	28,025 28,037 28,077
1991		11,363 11,253 11,170 11,067	1,043 1,049 981 1,043	10,462 10,467 10,399 10,439	4,657 4,703 4,632 4,731	21,825 21,719 21,569 21,506	3,355 3,316 3,270 3,224	298 297 297 295	390 333 318 336	25,868 25,666 25,454 25,360	27,912 27,808 27,801 27,811
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,953 10,936 10,767 10,695	1,033 1,070 1,035 1,105	10,407 10,427 10,239 10,314	4,699 4,725 4,603 4,717	21,360 21,363 21,006 21,010	3,178 3,132 3,135 3,091	293 290 284 280	345 307 297 337	25,176 25,091 24,722 24,717	27,779 27,665 27,459 27,595
	Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R	10,631 R 10,654 10,675 10,604	1,072 1,084 1,099 1,117	10,258 R 10,356 10,361 10,420	4,676 4,738 4,726 4,830	20,888 21,011 21,035 21,024	3,046 3,103 3,109 3,157	275 271 267 258	336 298 287 312	24,545 24,682 24,698 24,752	27,436 27,445 27,502 27,435
1994	Mar	10,516	1,102	10,314	4,764	20,829	3,155	254	323	24,562	27,241
Adjust 1990	T BRITAIN ed for seasonal va Jun Sep Dec	riation 11,762 11,725 11,598	1,001 1,003 1,021	10,592 10,593 10,576	4,673 4,665 4,681	22,353 22,318 22,174	3,461 3,422 3,383	303 303 300	410 397 402	26,528 26,440 26,259	28,047 28,021 28,014
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,403 11,236 11,142 11,065	1,042 1,032 1,016 1,024	10,501 10,441 10,427 10,402	4,671 4,674 4,693 4,690	21,904 21,677 21,569 21,467	3,345 3,306 3,260 3,213	298 297 297 295	390 333 318 336	25,937 25,613 25,445 25,311	27,932 27,815 27,796 27,757
	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,990 10,911 10,747 10,697	1,034 1,052 1,071 1,083	10,438 10,395 10,269 10,284	4,708 4,698 4,662 4,679	21,428 21,307 21,016 20,981	3,166 3,120 3,152 3,092	293 290 284 280	345 307 297 337	25,233 25,023 24,749 24,689	27,782 27,650 27,483 27,555
	Mar Jun R Sep R Dec R	10,666 R 10,625 10,658 10,606	1,074 R 1,066 1,134 1,095	10,285 R 10,323 10,390 10,382	4,683 4,715 4,782 4,791	20,951 20,948 21,048 20,988	3,040 3,092 3,126 3,158	275 271 267 258	336 298 287 312	24,601 24,608 24,728 24,717	27,430 27,419 27,526 27,387
1994	Mar	10,552	1,106	10,344	4,776	20,896	3,151	254	323	24,624	27,244

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.

* Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. For the claimant unemployment series see tables 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.

HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.

* Estimates of the self-employed are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.

| Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employees in employment 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.

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain

1.2

THOUSAND

GREA	TBRITAIN	All industries an (0-9)	d services	Manufacturing in (2-4)	dustries	Production indus (1-4)	stries	Production and of industries (1-5)*	construction
SIC 1	980 ons of classes	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	June June June June June June June June	21,386 20,916 20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,740 22,134 21,719	21,362 20,896 20,557 20,731 20,910 20,876 21,081 21,748 22,143 22,353 21,677	6.099 5.751 5.418 5.302 5.254 5.122 5.049 5.089 5.080 4.994 4.599	6,107 5,761 5,431 5,316 5,269 5,138 5,109 5,109 5,101 4,614	6,798 6,422 6,057 5,909 5,836 5,658 5,548 5,566 5,537 5,434 5,029	6,807 6,432 6,070 5,923 5,851 5,567 5,567 5,587 5,456 5,046	7,900 7,460 7,072 6,919 6,830 6,622 6,531 6,587 6,594 6,494 5,994	7,907 7,470 7,087 6,936 6,848 6,639 6,550 6,606 6,613 6,516
1991	Nov Dec	21,506	21,467	4,533 4,517	4,504 4,503	4,950 4,931	4,920 4,917	5,865	5,849
1992	Jan Feb Mar	21,360	21,428	4,454 4,438 4,428	4,473 4,465 4,455	4,866 4,845 4,834	4,884 4,870 4,861	5,738	5,770
	Apr May June	21,363	21,307	4,402 4,395 4,412	4,435 4,426 4,419	4,804 4,792 4,806	4,837 4,825 4,815	5,692	5,702
	July Aug Sep	21,006	21,016	4,394 4,373 4,364	4,380 4,345 4,326	4,788 4,766 4,755	4,775 4,737 4,716	5,625	5,581
	Oct Nov Dec	21,010	20,981	4,332 4,308 4,274	4,304 4,282 4,267	4,721 4,692 4,653	4,691 4,666 4,645	5,502	5,492
1993	Jan Feb Mar	20,888	20,951	4,245 4,238 4,243	4,269 4,265 4,270	4,622 4,611 4,611	4,644 4,636 4,637	5,442	5,474
	Apr May June	21,011 R	20,948 R	4,235 4,234 4,269	4,265 4,263 4,270	4,596 4,587 4,615	4,627 4,618 4,617	5,427	5,431
	July Aug Sep	21,035 R	21,048 R	4,294 4,302 4,293	4,277 4,273 4,257	4,639 4,644 4,630	4,623 4,615 4,592	5,425	5,383
	Oct Nov Dec	21,024 R	20,988 R	4,300 4,300 4,256	4,273 4,277 4,253	4,636 4,633 4,583	4,607 4,609 4,579	5,363	5,359R
1994	Jan Feb Mar	20,829	20,896	4,229 4,231 4,216	4,256 4,253 4,241	4,555 4,554 4,533	4,579 4,574 4,557	5,303	5,330
	Apr P			4,215	4,244	4,529	4,558	•	

				SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					
GREA	TBRITAIN	Service Industri	es	Agriculture forestry and fishing	Coal, oil and natural gas extraction and	Electricity, gas, other energy and water	Metal manufact- uring, ore and other mineral	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechanical engineering	Office machin- ery, electrical engineering
SIC 19	980 ons or classes	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	(01-03)	processing (11-14)	supply (15-17)	extraction (21-24)	(25-26)	(32)	and instruments (33-34,37)
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990	June June June June June June June June	13,142 13,117 13,169 13,503 13,769 13,954 14,247 14,860 15,261 15,609 15,457	13,102 13,078 13,130 13,465 13,731 13,918 14,220 14,841 15,242 15,395	353 348 339 329 330 318 309 300 285 281 271	344 328 311 289 273 235 204 183 169 158 152	356 343 328 319 310 302 297 296 291 285 281	544 507 462 445 431 393 367 357 373 386 337	383 367 345 343 339 328 320 325 331 327 309	901 844 768 750 758 743 740 760 767 744 682	862 815 788 786 784 759 744 741 737 722 667
1991	Nov Dec	15,378	15,348	270	143 141	274 272	324 325	312 312	664 668	650 646
1992	Jan Feb Mar	15,366	15,392	266	138 136 135	272 269 271	323 322 322	312 315 312	657 656 652	640 635 633
	Apr May June	15,411	15,343	261	131 132 132	271 267 265	319 314 317	311 310 310	649 647 643	631 633 624
	July Aug Sep	15,105	15,178	257	130 129 129	264 263 263	312 310 302	308 306 305	638 632 625	617 612 609
	Oct Nov Dec	15,264	15,238	251	125 123 121	262 260 257	304 303 300	304 304 302	621 616 612	599 597 599
1993	Jan Feb Mar	15,201 R	15,221 R	255 R	119 117 116	256 255 251	300 298 296	302 302 303	610 607 606	598 599 598
	Apr May June	15,327 R	15,258 R	258 R	110 105 102	251 250 248	295 295 294	303 303 303	606 605 605	597 596 601
	July Aug Sep	15,338 R	15,412 R	253 R	99 97 95	247 245 243	292 292 292	303 304 301	606 610 602	599 599 597
	Oct Nov Dec	15,422 R	15,382 R	247	93 93 86	242 239 240	289 287 286	299 299 299	599 599 594	605 602 596
1994	Jan Feb Mar	15,290	15,320	246 P	84 82 79	239 238 237	288 288 289	297 297 297	593 592 590	599 600 598
	Apr P				78	236	286	293	584	602

263 262 263

266

174 173 172

167

200

Apr P

487 485 473

480

430

468 470 474

470

453 455 450

462

773 P

1,077

EMPLOYMENT

		SEASONALLY A	DJUSTED							
SIC 1		Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment (36)	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco (41/42)	Textiles, leather, footwear and clothing (43-45)	Timber, wooden furniture, rubber plastics etc (46,48-49)	Paper products printing and publishing (47)	Construction (50)*	Wholesale distribution and repairs (61-63,67)
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	June June June	361 315 296 278 271 263 257 268 262 262 246	349 337 318 290 277 264 245 232 228 243	410 385 344 332 328 319 322 334 334 315	664 638 599 582 576 557 553 544 532 527	614 577 548 547 550 555 544 547 515 478	500 473 469 472 476 488 499 519 533 541	510 495 481 477 480 469 476 479 488 483	1,100 1,038 1,017 1,013 995 964 982 1,019 1,055 1,060	1,112 1,115 1,125 1,157 1,150 1,135 1,139 1,169 1,207 1,199 1,132
991	Nov Dec	222 228 225	221 205 207	283 273 274	530 505 506	415 413 414	484 476 472	463 455 455	965	
992	Jan Feb Mar	228 227 225	199 202 202	272 272 269	504 503 503	413 414 417	466 467 473	457 450 451	909	1,115
	Apr May June	224 224 226	200 199 195	268 267 270	504 504 502	417 416 414	465 462 465	446 446 453	888	1,095
	July Aug Sep	228 225 223	192 190 188	269 264 259	502 501 501	404 403 411	458 455 456	455 452 450	865	1,066
	Oct Nov Dec	216 212 209	187 185 184	261 259 258	500 499 497	404 404 406	457 457 455	451 446 446	847	1,068
993	Jan Feb Mar	203 205 208	184 183 182	257 257 258	498 494 494	409 409 416	457 458 459	447 450 451	837	1,067
	Apr May June	206 203 202	181 180 180	259 260 260	490 484 488	416 419 425	461 464 465	450 449 447	814	1,082
	July Aug Sep	199 193 196	179 178 175	260 260 260	491 488 484	429 430 434	474 475 465	448 449 454	791	1,092
	Oct Nov Dec	198 199 200	180 180 175	261 262 262	491 493 490	435 437 436	460 463 466	452 455 449	779 R	1,080R

	SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED							
GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1980	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecomm- unications	Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	Public administration etc +	Education	Medical and other health services, veterinary services	Other services **
Divisions or classes	(64/65)	(66)*	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)*	(91-92)*	(93)*	(95)	(94,96-98)*
1981 June 1982 June 1983 June 1984 June 1985 June 1986 June 1987 June 1988 June 1989 June 1990 June 1991 June	2,069 2,001 1,982 2,032 2,062 2,079 2,083 2,159 2,260 2,325 2,315	891 920 911 960 994 995 1,000 1,078 1,169 1,225 1,198	973 930 900 895 887 865 851 870 902 925 901	429 427 424 424 419 412 413 430 438 436 428	1,706 1,766 1,846 1,942 2,041 2,140 2,140 2,253 2,431 2,599 2,628	1,842 1,824 1,861 1,880 1,864 1,871 1,911 1,922 1,863 1,932 1,948	1,552 1,534 1,526 1,535 1,547 1,581 1,681 1,680 1,711 1,726 1,702	1,251 1,262 1,251 1,254 1,303 1,313 1,337 1,389 1,418 1,450 1,493	1,274 1,295 1,302 1,384 1,465 1,526 1,594 1,698 1,656 1,654
1991 Nov Dec	2,311	1,152	888	425	2,609	1,821	1,807	1,522	1,685
1992 Jan Feb Mar	2,323	1,164	894	416	2,597	1,800	1,842	1,536	1,703
Apr May June	2,309	1,176	884	409	2,604	1,793	1,832	1,554	1,694
July Aug Sep	2,255	1,170	869	383	2,589	1,810	1,808	1,550	1,675
Oct Nov Dec	2,250	1,181	872	380	2,608	1,819	1,803	1,554	1,698
1993 Jan Feb Mar	2,248	1,174	866	379	2,632	1,784 R	1,822 R	1,547	1,700
Apr May June	2,255	1,161	867	372	2,656	1,792	1,830 R	1,544 R	1,711
July Aug Sep	2,272	1,194	866	370	2,689	1,808	1,830 R	1,555 R	1,730
Oct Nov Dec R	2,285	1,184	857	366	2,700	1,792	1,817	1.560	1,739
1994 Jan Feb Mar	2,281	1,167	847	361	2,671	1,779	1,812	1,567	1,754
Apr					2,071		1,012	1,507	1,754

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1981 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please set Tables 1,3 and 1,4.

A discontinuity has been introduced for this category due to improvements in the classification of some local authority employees in the 1991 Census of Employment. To assist with interpretation of the series, two figures are available for September 1991; the first figure is consistent with all figures prior to September 1991, the second is consistent with all figures after that date. Please see the article in Employment Cazette, pp 117-126, April 1993 for further details.

THOUSAND Division, Apr 1993 R class or FAT BRITAIN Apr 1994 P Males Females All Males Females All 1980 Males Females All duction industries 1-4 1.344.9 4.596.4 3,191.7 1,340.8 4,532.5 3,197.0 1.332.2 4.529 2 nufacturing industries 2-4 2,967.7 1,267.8 4,235.5 2,954.8 1,260.3 4,215.1 54.6 87.0 52.3 36.4 Nater supply industry **433.0** 21.0 100.8 **580.8** 24.9 115.2 tal manufacturing and chemicals Extraction of metal ores and minerals Metal manufacture **444.9** 21.6 105.6 148.4 **593.3** 25.7 121.6 **431.2** 21.0 100.4 149.6 3.9 14.8 148.8 4.5 14.2 **581.8** 25.5 115.0 **575.1** 25.2 114.0 4.1 109.8 36.1 145.9 metallic mineral products 109.9 36.4 146.3 110.5 36.2 146.7 110.1 35.4 mical industry/man-made fibres 25/26 207.9 92.3 300.2 199.9 94.5 294.5 200.6 93.9 294.5 197.9 92.6 tal goods, engineering and vehicles 3 1.453.1 388.7 1.841.8 1.438.4 382.0 1.820.3 1.436.7 380.5 1,817.1 1,434.5 379.3 tal goods nes 31 201.9 56.0 257.9 205.7 53.9 259.6 207.0 54.5 261.5 209.8 54.8 32 503.4 100.5 603.9 chanical engineering 494.7 94.3 589.0 490.7 585.8 489.5 93.6 ce machinery and data 33 44.1 17.4 61.4 44.8 17.5 62.3 44.5 18.1 62.6 44.7 17.1 61.7 Ctrical and electronic eng...

Wires, cables, and basic
electrical equipment
Electrical equip for industrial use
and batteries and accumulators
343
Telecommunications equipment
344
Telecommunications equipment
345
346-348 306.3 143.5 449.8 308.7 145.3 454.0 306.2 143.6 449.7 308.7 143.5 452.3 84.4 30.3 114.7 82.7 33.1 115.8 81.9 32.5 1144 82.9 32.5 115.4 36.4 87.3 60.0 42.1 17.2 36.0 38.5 19.4 88.2 58.7 40.5 35 181.5 22.8 204.4 177.5 22.4 199.9 178.3 22.2 tor vehicles and parts 200.5 176.3 22.5 198.8 36 159.6 21.9 181.6 151.2 ther transport equipment 21.2 172.4 154.2 19.6 173.8 149.4 19.3 168.7 37 56.2 26.6 82.8 55.8 27.4 trument engineering 83.2 55.7 27.4 83.2 56.1 28.6 84.6 1,069.7 1,800.3 1,089.3 740.1 her manufacturing industries 1,829.4 1.077.5 739.7 1.817.2 1.092.0 734.2 1.826.2 od, drink and tobacco 424-429 58.5 22.6 20.5 71.8 48.9 19.9 68.7 - 51.6 20.4 72.1 43 75.9 166.5 93.2 74.5 167.7 93.0 76.3 169.3 92.2 73.0 165.2 44 9.7 ather and leather goods 6.7 16.4 9.9 6.7 16.6 9.5 6.6 16.1 **45** 451 453/456 455 232.8 33.2 164.7 34.9 246.8 32.9 182.2 35.2 32.7 178.4 35.6 **46** 461-466 467 164.0 67.1 96.8 162.5 ner, printing and publishing Pulp, paper, board and derived products 47 277.4 169.3 446.7 281.1 174.4 455.6 276.3 173.1 449.4 174.8 459.2 35.0 134.3 118.2 328.5 81.3 199.8 34.8 139.6 116.1 339.4 81.2 195.1 33.8 139.3 nting and publishing bber and plastics 48 142.0 49.9 192.0 145.0 48.9 193.9 147.6 50.6 198.2 147.5 49.7 ther manufacturing industries 49 32.2 27.2 59.4 32.9 28.0 60.9 33.9 29.7 63.5 34.3 29.2

P Provision

THOUSAND

0-9

1-5

6-9

01

31

32

341/342 343 344 345 346-348

35

36

37

4

411-423

424-429

45 451 453/456 455

43

44

48

49

5

61

611/612 613

6149 615/616

617 618/619

6148

GREAT BRITAIN

All industries and services #

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

of which, manufacturing industries

Energy and water supply
Coal extraction and solid fuels
Extraction of mineral oil and natural

gas/mineral oil processing Electricity Water supply industry

Non-metallic mineral products

Mechanical engineering

Metal goods nes

Other mineral and ore extraction, etc 2 Extraction of metal ores and minerals 21/23

Chemical industry/man-made fibres 25/26

Metal goods, engineering, vehicles 3

Office machinery and data processing 33

Electrical and electronic engineering
Wires, cables, batteries and other

electrical equipment Industrial electrical equipment

Other manufacturing industries

Alcoholic, soft drink and tobacco manufacture

Clothing,hats,gloves and fur goods Household textiles

Paper, printing and publishing
Pulp, paper, board and derived products 471-472
Printing and publishing
47
475

Distribution, hotels, catering, repairs 6

Wholesale distribution
Agriculture and textile raw materials, fuels, ores, metals, etc.
Timber and building materials
Motor vehicles, parts and accessories
Other machinery, industrial and transport equipment
Household goods/clothing
Food, drink and tobacco

Food, drink and tobacco

Leather and leather goods

Footwear and clothing

Rubber and plastics

Timber and wooden furniture Timber industries Wooden furniture

Other manufacturing industries

Textiles

Production and construction industries

Agriculture and horticulture

Service industries #

SIC 1980

Division Class or Group Mar 1993 R Male

All

186.1

3,954.3

6,490.2

174.4

446.8

110.5

207.9

1,453.6

200.9

307.6

182.5

161.7

55.0

1.069.6

58.5

92.1

8.8

159.2

139.8

32.7

694.2

569.8

56.6 147.0 74.3

2.018.0

Female

Part-time

22.1

20.8

2.3

20.0

4.2 2.4 4.5 5.4 3.5

2.9

2.2

3.1

32.0 734.1 173.6 1.803.7 1.092.1

2.8

15.3

1.6

21.5

38.2 5.9 32.3

12.2

7.8

57.1

11.0 24.5 17.0

230.6

367.7 49.4

595.3

67.7 1,844.2 1,440.5

13.2 256.5 207.4

63.3

451.4

116.2 52.9 125.8 96.1 60.4

206.8

183.9

80.9

487.3 406.2

81.1

168.0

15.0

232.9

201.9

449.8 119.9 329.9

188.9

59.9

831.6

79.3 838.7 575.3

94.8 215.7 131.2

419.1 2,421.7 1,479.1 4,439.7 2,072.8 2,514.5 4,587.3 2,033.6

601.3 496.5

11.2 300.5

Part-time All

69.6 1,488.1

970.3 8,710.6

2.8 148.5

56.2

35.9

92.6

18.4

30.6 17.6 37.8 37.8 20.1

24.2

22.2

26.0

195.1 172.5

22.6

75.9

6.2

167.6

42.7

35.2 135.0

49.2

27.2

137.4

4.9 143.8

1.2

0.5

1.8

0.8

3.4

0.4

2.2

1.4

14.2

30.0 268.9

31.6

0.7

1.3

Dec 1993

Male

10,630.6 1,072.0 10,257.6 4,675.7 20,888.2 10,604.2R 10,419.8R 21,024.1R 10,515.7 1,101.8 10,313.7

333.9 5,442.4 3,864.2R 1,499.0 5,363.2R 3,824.8

276.8 4,610.8 3,221.3R 1,361.6 4,582.9R 3,191.7 262.0 4,243.1 2,967.4 1,288.7 4,256.1 2,947.1

4,318.6 15,200.8 6,560.5R 8,861.5R 15,422.0R 6,508.2

167.7

434.9

107.2

204.4

43.9

307.2

60.0 40.8

176.8

152.1

56.6

50.5 93.7

10.0

277.3 79.8 197.5

144.6

33.4

643.0R

98.6 58.0 148.2 75.8

56.8

35.6

95.7

96.1

17.7

146.0

22.5

21.6

27.1

21.7

77.6

6.8

49.2

30.3

137.4

29.2 23.7 13.2

Male

224.5 171.0P

433.0

110.5

200.6

44.5

306.2

36.1 86.1 60.1 42.0

178.3

154.2

55.7

93.0

9.9

72.9 16.3 40.6 16.0

276.3 81.2 195.1

147.6

33.9

633.1P

76.1 89.7 29.7

98.8 58.8 146.3 75.2

585.0

142.8

300.1

385.7 1,826.1 1,436.7

54.7 262.1 207.0

61.5

453.2

199.3

173.7

83.7

752.9 1,845.0 1,077.5

171.3

449.9 113.5 336.3

193.8

63.7

780.4R

270.0 845.3 574.6

104.9 113.4 42.6

94.2 218.7 131.4

592 6 490.7

23.1 245.0 179.5 59.4 238.8 182.7P 29.6P 53.7P

Female

Part-time All

3.0

0.7

1.4

3.4

5.9

0.5

4.5

1.5

3.5

1.5

0.7

2.7

0.3

4.0 0.5 3.0 0.5

3.0

1.5

14.2P

32.5

441.6 2.438.2

20.9 380.5

148.8

36.2

93.9

54.5

95.1

18.1

143.6

22.2

19.6

27.4

739.7

19.9

76.3

6.7

177.4 16.5 141.6 19.2

173.1 33.8 139.3

50.6

29.7

137.4P

270.2

42.7 36.8 69.1 54.3

Emp	oloyee
-----	--------

THO	DUSAND	
	All	GREAT B
Part-time	411	
	0,829.4	SIC 1980
21.6P	236.5P	Dealing in
		Commiss Retail dis
	5,303.0	Food
273.9 259.6	4,532 .5 4,216 .1	Disper
4,411.6 1	5,289.9	Retail
20.7P	222.1P	Other
14.3 0.4	316.5 21.4	Hotels an
0.9	57.7	Restai Public Night o
5.6 5.2	108.1 67.4 47.3	Cante
1.8		sh
21.5	581.3	epair of Vehic
1.9	25 .5 115.0	Transpor
5.8	146.7	ailways
12.6	294.5	Other inla
68.1	1,817.1	Sea trans
13.3	261.5	Airtransp
21.0	585.8	Miscellar
2.1	62.6	Postal se
21.3	449.7	Telec Posta
4.4 2.3	114.4 52.8	Teleco
4.4 6.9 3.3	52.8 122.0 99.0	Banking
	61.0	Banki
2.3 1.9	200.5 173.3	Insuranc
6.2	83.2	Business
170.1	1,817.2	Activit ar
61.1 58.1	465 2	Activit House Legal
	396.5	Accou
3.0 14.5	68.7	Adver
14.5	169.3	Comp Busin
20.8	250.3	Centr
1.1 17.2 2.5	32.9 182.2	Renting (
2.5	35 2	Const Owning a
10.9 3.8 7.1	204.6 82.7	Other se
38.8	121.9 449.4	Public ac
5.7 33.1	115 1 334 4	Nation secur Local
13.8	198.2	Justic
8.5	63.5	Natio
57.1P	770.5P	Sanitary Refus
1,519.6	4,471.7	Si
78.0	844.9	Education
7.7 7.5	106.5 113.6	Researc
3.6	42.7	Medical
8.0 10.5 25.6	141.5 95.6 215.5	Other se
15.2	215.5 129.5	Trade re Other

REAT BRITAIN	Division	Mar 1993	R				Dec 1993			Mar 1994				OUSAND
TILA!	Class or Group	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Sales of the sales	Female		All
IC 1980		All	Part-time	All	Part-time					All	Part-time	All	Part-time	
	62	13.8	0.7	2.8	1.1	16.6	13.6	2.4	16.0	13.9	0.9	2.4	1.0	16.3
ommission agents	63	22.3	2.0	14.8	4.2	37.1	22.7	15.7	38.4	22.4	1.0	15.3	3.8	37.8
etail distribution Food Confectionery, tobacco, etc Dispensing and other chemists	64/65 641 642 643 645/646 647/648	850.3 234.3 30.4 19.0 47.3 138.9	198.9 86.2 15.4 7.2 12.6 20.4	1,380.4 451.1 80.0 105.0 179.8 129.5	869.9 335.1 59.3 63.8 118.0 68.2	2,230.7 685.4 110.5 124.0 227.1 268.5	885.5 236.2 30.4 21.9 49.0 138.2	1,454.6 459.3 85.0 112.6 186.5 132.8	2,340.1 695.4 115.4 134.5 235.5 271.1	863.7 236.7 31.3 20.6 45.0 135.2	224.2 93.9 17.3 7.1 15.7 22.9	1,399.8 457.7 85.2 105.2 177.4 126.3	913.5 351.8 65.3 64.5 116.9 71.0	2,263.5 694.3 116.5 125.8 222.4 261.4
Motor vehicles and parts, filling stations Other retail distribution	651/652 653-656	192.0 188.2	18.2 39.0	77.6 357.4	30.1 195.4	269.6 545.6	195.4 214.3	77.8 400.6	273.2 614.9	197.0 198.0	20.4 46.9	77.4 370.6	29.7 214.3	274.4 568.6
notels and catering Restaurants, snack bars, cafes, etc Public houses and bars Night clubs and licensed clubs Canteens and messes	66 661 662 663 664	420.3 118.9 97.3 55.4 35.4	181.0 45.1 62.2 37.6 6.9	719.5 171.1 221.4 83.7 71.8	510.0 117.1 190.5 71.7 38.2	1,139.8 290.0 318.7 139.1 107.3	431.5 120.8 101.6 53.8 41.0	734.7 175.7 225.2 83.5 80.1	1,166.2 296.5 326.7 137.2 121.1	416.4 115.9 100.3 51.7 37.2	175.2 43.0 60.3 33.4 7.2	713.6 171.1 216.1 81.3 75.3	507.7 119.4 181.8 69.0 43.3	1,130.0 287.0 316.3 132.9 112.4
Hotel trade & other short stay accommodation	665/667	113.3	29.0	171.6	92.5	284.8	114.5	170.2	284.7	111.4	31.3	169.9	94.2	281.4
epair of consumer goods and Vehicles	67	141.4	6.6	35.2	14.6	176.6	144.2	37.2	181.4	142.4	7.8	36.8	15.6	179.3
ransport and communication	7	943.5	39.9	299.0	77.9	1,242.5	931.8	290.6	1,222.5	914.5	42.7	292.1	77.9	1,206.6
ailways	71	112.8	0.6	12.5	1.6	125.3	109.7	13.0	122.8	105.6	1.1	13.6	1.4	119.2
ther inland transport	72	330.1	21.7	59.9	21.9	390.0	328.4	56.7	385.1	322.4	21.0	57.4	21.5	379.8
Sea transport / Supporting services to transport	74/76	72.7	2.8	19.7	3.2	92.4	73.3	20.4	93.7	73.5	3.4	20.6	3.4	94.1
Airtransport	75	41.9	0.6	23.8	3.0	65.7	42.3	23.8	66.1	42.2	0.6	24.7	3.3	67.0
iscellaneous transport and storage	77	103.6	4.1	88.0	21.5	191.6	103.6	85.3	188.9	100.2	4.3	85.7	21.2	185.9
Postal services and Telecommunications Postal services Telecommunications	79 7901 7902	282.4 150.7 131.7	9.9 9.2 0.8	95.1 45.1 50.1	26.8 19.9 6.9	377.5 195.7 181.8	274.5 147.4 127.0	91.4 43.1 48.3	365.9 190.5 175.4	270.6 147.9 122.7	12.1 11.3 0.8	90.0 43.5 46.5	27.2 20.1 7.1	360.5 191.4 169.1
Banking, finance and insurance, etc	8	1,291.1	99.5	1,340.5	361.4	2,631.6	1,333.4	1,362.4	2,695.9	1,323.4	95.8	1,344.5	369.6	2,667.9
Banking and finance Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions	81 814 815	221.8 163.8 58.0	5.9 1.9 4.0	346.2 236.1 110.0	82.8 52.6 30.3	568.0 400.0 168.0	220.4 160.4 60.0	342.2 230.2 112.0	562.6 390.6 172.0	218.4 158.8 59.6	4.7 2.0 2.7	336.3 228.1 108.2	83.4 52.9 30.6	554.7 387.0 167.7
nsurance, except social security	82	137.6	8.9	126.6	19.1	264.2	137.3	128.8	266.1	140.4	9.2	*129.0	21.2	269.4
Business services Activities auxiliary to banking	83	769.2	57.8	738.9	213.3	1,508.1	823.5	768.4	1,591.9	812.9	65.2	758.1	222.2	1,571.0
and finance Activities auxiliary to insurance House and estate agents Legal services Accountants, auditors, tax experts	831 832 834 835 836	27.0 46.4 39.9 44.1 74.0	0.7 1.9 5.1 3.8 2.0	18.6 57.2 55.6 148.9 96.4	1.8 13.3 22.9 30.8 22.5	45.6 103.6 95.5 193.0 170.4	29.4 46.9 41.4 46.3 74.6	19.2 58.0 55.6 153.7 97.4	48.7 104.9 97.0 200.0 172.0	30.9 46.1 41.0 50.5 73.0	0.4 1.6 6.2 3.9 2.8	19.5 57.1 57.1 157.0 96.1	2.4 14.5 23.2 32.0 24.5	50.4 103.2 98.1 207.5 169.1
Professional and technical services nes Advertising Computer services Business services nes Central offices not allocable elsewhere	837 838 8394 8395 8396	138.6 22.2 101.8 257.4 17.7	5.7 0.7 3.3 33.6 1.1	66.9 20.8 49.5 211.8 13.0	23.5 4.1 12.5 78.8 3.2	205.6 43.0 151.3 469.2 30.8	141.7 25.1 103.4 298.6 16.0	70.0 21.6 53.6 228.4 10.8	211.8 46.7 156.9 527.0 26.8	139.0 25.3 101.4 288.4 17.2	4.9 1.6 2.1 40.8 0.9	69.3 21.1 55.3 213.1 12.4	23.7 4.5 15.2 79.1 3.2	208.3 46.4 156.8 501.5 29.6
Renting of movables Non-construction movables Construction machinery and equipment	84 841/843-84 842	85.0 49	15.6	40.7	16.1	125.6	76.8 40.2 36.6	36.7 30.4 6.3	113.5 70.6 42.9	76.1 41.1 35.0	7.3 6.8 0.5	34.6 28.4 6.1	11.7 10.2 1.5	110.7 69.5 41.2
Owning and dealing in real estate	85	77.5	11.3	88.2	30.1	165.7	75.4	86.3	161.8	75.7	9.5	86.4	31.0	162.1
Other services	9	2,237.6	411.8	4,649.4	2,400.2	6,887.0	2,222.5R	4,693.9R	6,916.4R	2,236.7	419.2	4,707.0	2,444.5	6,943.7
Public administration and defence + National government nes/social	91 9111/9190	724.7 224.8	40.1 8.1	633.0 305.9	171.9 73.9	1,357.7 530.6	714.6R 219.4	625.8R 303.8	1,340.4R 523.2	714.0 219.5	42.0 8.7	624.6 303.9	180.3 77.4	1,338.6 523.4
security Local government services nes	9112	185.5	15.1	208.4	73.9	393.9	181.2R	203.8R	385.0R	180.5	15.5	202.4	77.6	382.9
Justice, police, fire services National defence	912-914 915	234.3 80.2	16.2 0.6	81.1 37.6	19.1 5.0	315.4 117.8	234.8 79.2	81.3 36.9	316.1 116.1	234.9 79.2	17.2 0.6	81.4 36.9	20.3 5.0	316.3 116.1
Sanitary services Refuse disposal, sanitation and similarservices	92 9211/9212	169.4 74.0	56.0 2.0	270.8 18.2	221.8 7.1	440.2 92.2	166.6R 72.0R			168.2 72.9	56.8 2.7	278.8 18.1	234.3 7.3	447.0 90.9
Cleaning services	9230	95.4	53.9	252.7	214.7	348.0	94.6	254.4	349.1	95.3	54.2	260.8	227.0	356.1
Education	93	548.9	138.1	1,303.9	721.3	1,852.8		1,316.3R			138.9	1,310.0	720.1	1,846.2
Research and development	94	54.6	0.6	31.3	5.7	85.9	53.0	31.9	84.9	53.0	0.8	30.9	4.9	83.9
Medical and other health services	95	283.4	58.6	1,264.1	653.4	1,547.5	284.8F				59.5	1,282.0	665.2	1,567.0
Other services Social welfare, etc Trade unions, business, professional ar religious organisations	96 9611 nd 963-966	172.6 116.4	42.6 26.0	751.9 669.3	435.9 393.9	924.5 785.7	179.1 121.9 27.7	759.1 677.2 35.2	938.2 799.1 62.8	180.5 122.9 28.4	49.2 29.8 6.0	768.1 685.8 35.1	446.8 404.8	948.6 808.8 63.4
Other community services	969						29.5	35.2 46.7	76.3	29.2	13.4	47.2	28.9	76.4
Recreational and cultural services Libraries, museums, art galleries etc Sport and other recreational services	97 977 979	237.5 19.1 169.2	66.5 2.1 58.2	248.6 45.4 159.3	131.8 22.7 97.2	486.1 64.5 328.5	241.4 18.9 169.6	259.3 45.8 164.0	500.8 64.7 333.6	253.5 19.7 173.5	62.9 3.1 54.3	262.5 46.4 164.4	135.6 22.6 99.7	516.0 66.1 337.9
Personal services # Laundries, dyers and dry cleaners Hairdressing and beauty parlours Personal services nes	98 981 9820 989	46.6 11.6	9.3 2.6	95.0	58.3 35.2	192.3	46.2 16.0 10.7 19.5	150.8 33.4 98.9 18.5	197.0 49.4 109.6 38.0	46.4 15.8 10.0 20.5	8.9 2.0 1.8 5.1	150.0 32.5 98.1 19.4	57.4 15.8 33.9 7.7	196.4 48.3 108.1 39.9
N	MARKET CO.	THE PART OF STREET	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS.						. 0			male figures

Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. In addition, estimation considerations prevent the publication of part-time male figures for some of the industries shown, but they are included in class and division totals. Members of HM Forces are excluded.

Domestic servants are excluded.

JULY 1994

S10

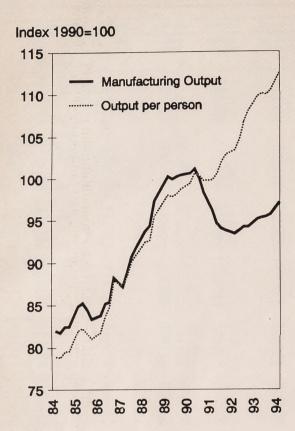
EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*

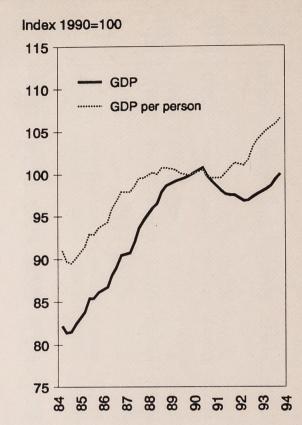
Standard	Unadjuste	d				Seasonally	y adjusted		Unadjusted			Service
region	Male	Part- time	Female	Part- time	Total -	Male All	Female All	Total	Produc- tion and construc- tion in- dustries	Produc- tion in- dustries	Manu- facturing industries	industrie
SIC 1980				-					_ 1-5	1-4	_ 2-4	6-9
South East 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar	3,558 3,533 3,526 3,522 3,512 3,492	377 368 R 372 R 373 R 395 R 381	3,375 3,351 R 3,380 R 3,367 R 3,407 R 3,375	1,401 1,387 R 1,408 R 1,395 R 1,445 R 1,422	6,933 6,884 R 6,906 R 6,889 R 6,919 R 6,867	3,552 3,537 3,515 3,531 3,507 3,495	3,365 3,357 3,365 3,384 3,393 3,380	6,917 6,894 6,880 6,915 6,900 6,875	1,365 1,346 1,344 1,337 1,314 1,311	1,121 1,106 1,110 1,107 1,088 1,088	1,027 1,013 1,019 1,018 1,001 1,002	5,520 5,491 F 5,509 F 5,498 F 5,557 F 5,510
Greater London (Included in South Eas 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar	1,666 1,649 1,633 1,625 1,631 1,627	158 152 151 149 164 161	1,455 1,452 R 1,455 R 1,455 R 1,472 R 1,471	483 480 R 483 486 R 500 500	3,121 3,100 R 3,088 R 3,080 R 3,103 R 3,098	1,661 1,651 1,630 1,630 1,627 1,627	1,450 1,451 1,454 1,460 1,468 1,469	3,111 3,102 3,083 3,091 3,095 3,097	484 472 468 460 455 463	380 370 368 362 359 368	339 330 329 324 322 332	2,636 2,627 F 2,619 F 2,619 F 2,647 F 2,634
East Anglia 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar	402 404 405 406 400 397	44 44 42 R 45 45	376 375 381 374 R 384 R 381	181 181 R 184 177 187 190	779 779 786 R 780 784 R 778	403 407 403 404 402 399	374 378 378 377 381 383	777 785 781 781 782 782	206 203 203 203 200 197	177 174 175 176 173 171	164 161 162 163 161 158	548 552 558 549 560 558
South West 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar	828 836 843 855 838 835	102 102 100 105 100 105	829 827 R 841 846 R 845 R 830	413 412 R 420 R 420 428 R 415	1,657 1,662 R 1,685 R 1,702 R 1,683 R 1,665	834 839 839 850 843 838	830 832 833 848 844 837	1,663 1,671 1,672 1,698 1,687 1,676	381 380 385 386 376 374	324 324 330 332 323 323	299 300 307 310 301 300	1,241 1,247 1,263 1,276 1,272 1,257
West Midlands 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar	1,026 1,018 1,022 1,018 1,020 1,008	95 89 90 88 91 92	946 945 R 952 955 R 956 R 944	436 435 R 438 R 437 444 R 437	1,972 1,964 1,973 1,972 R 1,976 R 1,952	1,028 1,022 1,016 1,017 1,021 1,012	944 949 950 953 953 947	1,972 1,972 1,966 1,970 1,974 1,959	666 662 658 660 658 650	587 585 583 586 586 578	560 559 558 562 562 556	1,283 1,279 1,291 1,287 1,296 1,281
East Midlands 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar	771 762 758 758 753 744	80 78 77 77 77 77	736 728 740 R 748 R 754 749	351 345 350 350 361 357	1,507 1,490 R 1,498 R 1,506 R 1,508 1,493	770 766 757 756 752 748	731 729 740 752 748 751	1,501 1,495 1,497 1,508 1,501 1,499	528 520 518 520 514 509	473 466 466 468 463 459	438 433 439 443 440 438	956 946 956 959 970 961
Yorkshire and Hum 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar	926 919 925 926 912 909	93 90 90 98 R 91	906 902 R 907 R 909 914 R 907	458 451 R 456 461 469 R 461	1,831 1,821 R 1,832 R 1,835 1,827 R 1,815	927 924 922 922 914 914	903 904 905 911 911 909	1,830 1,828 1,827 1,833 1,825 1,823	558 553 550 549 542 532	475 472 471 472 467 457	434 432 436 437 434 427	1,253 1,248 1,259 1,263 1,263 1,262
North West 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar	1,159 1,147 1,152 1,157 1,152 1,141	113 107 R 113 113 113 R 114	1,160 1,152 R 1,158 R 1,161 R 1,154 1,145	543 538 R 547 R 548 R 547 R 547	2,319 2,299 R 2,310 R 2,319 R 2,307 2,287	1,158 1,152 1,150 1,155 1,151 1,147	1,160 1,153 1,158 1,161 1,154 1,147	2,318 2,304 2,308 2,316 2,304 2,294	667 659 648 648 645 635	576 570 561 563 562 553	540 536 528 530 530 522	1,638 1,625 1,648 1,653 1,647 1,638
North 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar	553 550 550 557 557 550 546	55 56 57 56 56 58	531 526 R 528 533 537 532	265 260 R 262 262 267 R 261	1,084 1,076 R 1,078 R 1,090 1,087 R 1,078	553 550 552 555 550 547	527 526 530 534 533 532	1,080 1,077 1,082 1,089 1,083 1,079	335 329 327 334 330 323	277 272 272 280 277 271	246 243 246 254 253 247	739 737 741 744 746 744
Wales 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar	481 482 481 484 484 476	55 54 52 52 54 R 49	470 472 477 R 474 474 471	227 230 229 229 230 230	951 954 958 957 958 947	481 483 480 482 483 478	469 474 475 474 473 472	951 957 955 956 957 950	267 267 268 270 271 271	227 228 229 232 234 235	206 208 210 214 216 217	666 668 672 668 670 659
Scotland 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar	993 980 993 992 982 967	90 85 91 92 R 95 R 93	984 979 991 994 996 R 981	442 437 445 446 R 450 R	1,976 1,959 1,984 1,986 R 1,978 R 1,947	993 985 990 988 982 973	981 983 989 995 992 986	1,974 1,968 1,979 1,982 1,974 1,959	529 525 525 519 513 501	416 414 417 414 410 399	359 358 364 362 360 349	1,421 1,408 1,432 1,440 1,440 1,421
Great Britain 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar	10,695 10,631 10,654 10,675 10,604 10,516	1,105 1,072 1,084 1,099 R 1,117 R 1,102	10,314 10,258 R 10,356 R 10,361 R 10,420 R 10,314	4,717 4,676 4,738 R 4,726 R 4,830 R 4,764	21,010 20,888 21,011 R 21,035 R 21,024 R 20,829	10,697 10,666 10,625 10,658 10,606 10,552	10,284 10,285 10,323 10,390 10,382 10,344	20,981 20,951 20,948 21,048 20,988 20,896	5,502 5,442 5,427 5,425 5,363 R 5,303	4,653 4,611 4,615 4,630 4,583 4,533	4,274 4,243 4,269 4,293 4,256 4,216	15,264 15,201 15,327 15,338 15,422 15,290
Northern Ireland 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar	274 273 274 275 276 276	35 35 37 37 39 R 38	271 271 270 272 R 275 274	113 113 113 115 R 117 117	544 543 544 547 R 552 R 549	273 274 274 275 276 277	269 271 271 273 273 274	542 544 545 547 549 550	130 129 128 129 R 129 R 127	108 106 106 107 R 107 106	101 99 99 100 101 100	395 395 397 400 404 403
United Kingdom 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar	10,969 10,903 10,928 10,950 10,881 10,791	1,140 1,107 1,121 1,136 R 1,156 R 1,140	10,585 10,528 R 10,626 R 10,633 R 10,695 R 10,587	4,830 4,788 R 4,851 R 4,840 R 4,947 R 4,881	21,554 21,432 R 21,554 R 21,583 R 21,576 R 21,379	10,970 10,939 10,899 10,933 10,882 10,828	10,552 10,556 10,594 10,663 10,656 10,617	21,523 21,495 21,493 21,596 21,537 21,446	5,632 5,572 5,554 5,554 5,492 5,431	4,760 4,717 4,720 4,737 4,690 4,639	4,374 4,343 4,368 4,393 4,357 4,316	15,659 15,596 15,724 15,737 15,826 15,693

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*

Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Energy and water supply	Metal manufac- turing and chemicals 2	Metal goods, engineer- ing and vehicles 3	Other manufacturing	Construc- tion	Wholesale distribution, hotels and catering	Transport and communi- cation	Banking insurance and finance	Education, health and other services	Standard region
48 47 54 R 54 47 46 P	94 93 90 89 88 88	125 123 124 123 117 117	486 476 475 472 461 459	415 414 420 423 423 426	245 240 234 230 225 R 223 P	1,494 1,464 1,476 1,483 1,503 1,461	513 508 502 503 493 494	1,221 1,226 1,237 1,250 1,255 1,250	2,291 2,293 R 2,294 R 2,262 R 2,306 R 2,305	South East 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 P	40 40 39 38 37 37	31 30 29 26 26 26	124 117 116 115 111	184 183 184 183 184 193	104 102 100 98 96 95 P	625 611 609 608 636 618	284 284 280 281 273 273	699 705 703 710 709 708	1,028 1,028 R 1,027 R 1,020 R 1,030 R 1,035	Greater London (Included in South East) 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar
25 25 25 R 28 24 23 P	13 13 13 12 12 12	16 16 16 15 14	64 64 65 67 65 65	84 81 82 81 81	29 28 28 27 27 26 P	166 165 172 174 173	55 54 55 52 50 49	85 88 89 90 91 87	243 245 243 234 246 248	East Anglia 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar
35 35 37 40 35 34 P	25 24 23 23 22 22	30 30 31 31 30 30	148 149 148 150 146 146	122 121 127 129 125 123	58 56 55 54 53 52 P	404 399 411 421 416 402	83 82 83 84 83 78	187 199 200 208 209 211	567 567 R 568 R 563 R 564 R 565	South West 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar
23 23 24 26 22 22 P	27 26 25 24 23 23	84 83 83 84 84	315 315 314 312 312 309	161 160 162 166 167 164	79 77 75 74 72 71 P	408 398 405 410 421 408	95 96 95 94 93 91	199 203 204 204 197 193	580 582 R 587 579 R 584 R 589	West Midlands 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar
24 24 24 R 27 23 23 P	35 33 27 26 23 21	56 53 54 54 50 49	153 153 154 152 155 156	230 227 231 237 236 233	55 54 52 51 50 50 P	312 305 311 315 322 313	72 72 72 73 70 68	122 120 123 124 128 126	449 449 R 450 447 R 450 R 454	East Midlands 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar
20 20 23 R 23 22 22 P	41 39 36 35 32 30	79 78 78 80 79 78	144 144 143 144 141 141	212 210 214 214 214 208	82 81 79 77 76 75 P	399 391 400 407 407 398	94 94 94 95 93 92	176 183 183 186 188 184	584 580 R 582 575 574 R 587	Yorkshire & Humbersid 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar
15 15 14 R 17 14 14 P	36 34 33 33 32 31	83 83 83 83 82 81	219 214 214 216 216 212	238 239 231 232 232 229	91 89 87 85 83 82 P	516 503 506 512 511 499	131 131 129 131 131 130	242 243 250 247 243 244	748 748 R 762 764 R 762 764	North West 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar
10 10 R 10 R 12 10 10 P	30 29 26 25 24 24	49 48 48 47 47 48	98 95 96 98 98 97	99 99 101 109 107 103	58 57 55 54 53 52 P	221 218 221 222 223 219	54 53 53 54 55 51	86 86 88 91 90	379 380 R 379 377 379 R 383	North 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar
18 18 18 19 17 17	21 20 19 19 18 17	45 45 46 49 48 46	83 84 83 81 82 84	78 80 81 84 87 87	40 39 39 38 37 36 P	195 194 198 197 196 190	43 44 45 45 45 44	84 87 84 86 84 80	344 344 345 341 R 344 346	Wales 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar
26 26 27 27 25 25 P	57 56 53 52 50	36 36 35 36 35 36	153 150 154 151 152 148	171 172 175 175 172 166	113 111 108 106 103 R 102 P	418 403 413 421 415 406	110 108 110 109 109	198 198 205 207 209 202	695 699 704 703 R 707 R 704	Scotland 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar
244 245 R 257 R 272 R 239 236 P	379 368 345 337 327 316	603 595 598 601 585 582	1,862 1,844 1,848 1,842 1,826 1,817	1,809 1,804 1,824 1,849 1,845	849 832 812 795 780 R 771 P	4,532 4,440 4,512 4,561 4,587 4,472	1,251 1,243 1,239 1,239 1,222 1,207	2,600 2,632 2,663 2,692 2,696 2,668	6,881 6,887 R 6,913 R 6,845 R 6,916 R 6,944	Great Britain 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar
19 19 19 19 19 19	7 7 7 7 6 6	10 10 10 10 10 10	31 29 29 29 29 29	60 60 60 61 62 61	23 23 22 22 21 21 P	103 102 102 104 107	21 21 21 21 21 21 21	39 39 40 40 40 40	232 234 234 234 236 237	Northern Ireland 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar
263 264 276 R 292 258 256 P	386 375 352 344 333 323	613 605 607 611 595 592	1,893 1,873 1,877 1,872 1,855 1,846	1,869 1,864 1,884 1,910 1,907 1,878	872 854 834 817 802 792 P	4,635 4,541 4,615 4,665 4,694 4,577	1,272 1,263 1,259 1,260 1,243 1,228	2,639 2,671 2,702 2,732 2,736 2,708	7,113 7,121 7,148 R 7,080 R 7,152 R 7,180	United Kingdom 1992 Dec 1993 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1994 Mar

EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity .8





UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econd	omy		Production i	ndustries		Manufacturin	Manufacturing industries			
SIC 1992	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed		
1986	88.6	92.0	96.3	90.1	102.5	88.0	85.6	101.3	84.6		
1987	92.7	93.8	98.9	93.7	101.2	92.6	89.6	100.5	89.2		
1988	97.3	96.9	100.4	98.2	102.0	96.2	95.9	101.8	94.2		
1989	99.4	99.3	100.1	100.3	102.0	98.3	100.2	102.1	98.1		
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1991	97.7	97.3	100.4	96.0	93.7	102.5	94.7	93.5	101.2		
1992	97.2	94.8	102.5	95.6	88.8	107.7	93.9	88.9	105.7		
1993	99.1	93.7	105.7	97.9	86.0	113.9	95.4	86.7	110.1		
1987 Q1	90.7	92.6	97.9	92.0	100.7	91.3	87.2	99.9	87.3		
Q2	92.0	93.3	98.6	92.9	101.1	92.0	88.8	100.4	88.4		
Q3	93.6	94.1	99.5	94.5	101.4	93.2	90.7	100.7	90.1		
Q4	94.5	95.0	99.5	95.4	101.6	93.9	91.8	101.1	90.9		
1988 Q1	96.0	95.8	100.2	96.5	101.9	94.7	93.7	101.5	92.4		
Q2	96.5	96.5	100.0	97.2	102.0	95.3	94.3	101.8	92.6		
Q3	97.9	97.3	100.7	99.4	102.1	97.3	97.3	101.9	95.4		
Q4	98.6	97.9	100.7	99.6	102.2	97.5	98.3	102.1	96.3		
1989 Q1	99.1	98.6	100.5	99.9	102.3	97.7	100.2	102.3	98.0		
Q2	99.3	99.2	100.1	99.9	102.1	97.8	99.9	102.2	97.8		
Q3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.0	98.6	100.2	102.1	98.1		
Q4	99.8	99.9	99.9	100.8	101.6	99.2	100.4	101.7	98.7		
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.1	99.1	100.6	101.2	99.4		
Q2	100.7	100.2	100.5	101.6	100.5	101.1	101.1	100.4	100.6		
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.1	99.8	100.3		
Q4	99.1	99.6	99.5	98.3	98.6	99.8	98.3	98.5	99.7		
1991 Q1	98.1	98.6	99.5	97.1	96.6	100.6	96.2	96.4	99.8		
Q2	97.6	97.5	100.1	95.9	94.4	101.6	94.6	94.2	100.5		
Q3	97.5	96.8	100.7	95.4	92.4	103.2	94.0	92.2	102.0		
Q4	97.5	96.2	101.3	95.8	91.4	104.7	93.8	91.3	102.8		
1992 Q1	96.8	95.8	101.0	95.0	90.5	105.0	93.4	90.4	103.3		
Q2	96.9	95.3	101.7	94.9	89.6	106.0	93.8	89.6	104.6		
Q3	97.3	94.4	103.1	96.0	88.2	108.9	94.2	88.3	106.7		
Q4	97.6	93.8	104.0	96.6	87.0	111.1	94.2	87.1	108.0		
993 Q1	98.2	93.5	105.1	96.6	86.4	111.8	95.1	86.7	109.7		
Q2	98.6	93.5	105.5	97.2	86.0	112.9	95.3	86.6	110.0		
Q3	99.4	93.9	105.9	98.4	85.9	114.5	95.4	86.8	109.9		
Q4	100.0	93.9	106.5	99.6	85.7	116.2	95.7	86.7	110.4		
1994 Q1		93.6		100.3	85.2	117.8	97.1	86.3	112.5		

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.

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTI	ME				SHORT-	ГІМЕ								
	Opera- tives	age of all	Hours of	overtime	worked	Stood of whole w		Working	part of we	ek	Stood of	f for whole	or part of	week	
	(000)	opera- tives	Average	Actual (million)	Season- ally	Opera- tives	Hours	Opera- tives	Hours lo	st	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all		st	
			operative working over- time		adjusted		(000)	(000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the week	(000)	opera- tives	Actual (000)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per operative on short-time
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	1,394 1,322 1,055 998 938	37.6 37.7 34.6 34.6 32.7	9.6 9.4 9.1 9.5 9.7	13.44 12.44 9.63 9.46 9.09		3 7 8 6 4	119 263 323 215 138	19 15 52 41 27	183 132 478 382 242	9.5 9.0 9.3 9.4 8.6	22 22 60 46 31	0.6 0.6 2.0 1.5 0.7	302 395 800 597 381		13.7 19.6 13.6 12.8 12.2
May 15 June 12	1,093 996	37.8 34.3	9.7 9.5	10.65 9.43	10.66 9.59	3 5	98 177	30 32	265 301	8.9 9.3	32 37	1.1	363 478	448 574	11.2 12.9
July 10	1,031	35.7	9.6	9.94	9.54	2	75	23	246	10.7	25	0.9	321	511	12.9
Aug 14	949	33.0	9.5	9.02	9.22	3	120	26	260	10.1	29	1.0	380	497	13.1
Sep 11	950	33.1	9.9	9.38	9.16	5	189	33	288	8.8	38	1.3	478	579	12.7
Oct 9	1,004	35.1	9.6	9.65	8.95	4	134	34	307	9.0	37	1.3	440	572	11.8
Nov 13	994	34.9	9.6	9.59	9.11	7	266	47	372	7.9	54	1.9	638	622	11.8
Dec 18	916	32.3	9.8	8.99	8.45	11	440	51	521	10.2	63	2.2	961	922	15.3
993 Jan 15	879	31.1	9.5	8.33	9.20	6	240	54	482	8.9	60	2.1	722	570	12.0
Feb 12	898	31.8	9.8	8.77	9.09	10	370	54	532	9.9	63	2.2	903	586	14.3
Mar 12	892	31.4	9.5	8.51	9.13	4	151	45	415	9.3	49	1.7	576	434	11.9
Apr 16	844	29.8	9.3	7.89	8.13	3	100	25	192	7.8	27	1.0	292	232	10.7
May 14	967	34.0	9.7	9.42	9.26	3	110	22	154	7.0	25	0.9	264	359	10.6
Jun 11	918	32.0	9.6	8.84	9.02	3	127	25	278	11.2	28	1.0	405	487	14.4
Jul 9	1,036	35.8	10.0	10.33	9.86	1	20	24	152	6.5	24	0.8	172	291	7.1
Aug 13	886	30.5	10.1	8.98	9.15	1	30	15	130	8.6	16	0.6	160	226	10.1
Sep 10	948	32.6	9.8	9.27	9.11	3	111	12	74	6.4	15	0.5	184	234	12.7
Oct 15	1,012	34.7	9.6	9.73	9.13	4	157	13	125	9.5	17	0.6	283	350	16.3
Nov 12	977	33.5	9.5	9.32	8.98	5	171	22	202	9.3	26	0.9	373	341	14.3
Dec 10	1,001	34.7	9.6	9.65	9.18	2	73	18	169	9.2	20	0.7	242	225	11.9
1394 Jan 14	920	32.1	9.2	8.46	9.30	4	151	19	152	8.2	23	0.8	303	245	13.5
Feb 11	939	32.7	9.2	8.65	9.22	5	175	24	251	10.7	28	1.0	426	255	15.1
Mar 11	993	34.7	9.5	9.40	9.72	3	94	22	199	9.2	24	0.9	292	230	12.1
Apr 15 P	942	33.0	9.5	8.93	9.06	3	115	15	151	10.0	18	0.6	266	216	14.7

EMPLOYMENT Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

REAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TO	TAL WEEKLY H	OURS WORKE	BY ALL OPER	RATIVES	INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE						
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	Motor vehicles and other transport equipment	Textiles, leather, footwear, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco		
C 1980 asses	21-49	shipbuilding 31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37 Group 361	35, 36 except Group 361	43-45	41, 42		
989 990 991 992	97.1 90.3 78.4 73.9 72.6	98.4 88.6 75.2 69.8 67.5	90.3 90.0 76.9 69.5 63.2	90.3 79.4 68.5 67.3 69.4	95.5 91.3 88.3 84.0 80.7	101.0 100.6 99.3 99.5 98.0	100.7 100.4 98.2 98.3 97.6	104.2 105.0 102.0 100.2 99.2	98.7 98.3 97.4 98.0 98.3	101.2 100.8 99.9 99.9 99.0		
eek ended 992 Apr 10 May 15 Jun 12	75.2 75.2 74.4	71.2	71.5	68.2	84.7	100.1 100.7R 99.6	98.7	100.6	98.4	100.2		
Jul 10 Aug 14 Sep 11	74.3 73.6 73.2	68.8	70.7	66.8	84.1	99.9 99.8 99.5	97.9	100.5	97.7	100.0		
Oct 9 Nov 13 Dec 18	72.5 72.2 71.4	67.5	63.4	65.8	82.4	99.0 99.1 98.2	97.6	98.8	97.5	99.1		
93 Jan 15 Feb 12 Mar 12	72.1 72.1 72.3	67.5	65.0	67.7	81.7	98.7 98.8 98.6	97.7	99.3	98.0	98.8		
Apr 16 May 14 Jun 11	72.0 72.4 72.5	67.7	63.6	69.0	80.8	97.6 98.4 97.9	97.6	99.6	97.9	99.0		
Jul 9 Aug 13 Sep 10	73.1 72.8 73.0	67.6	62.3	70.5	80.1	98.1 97.7 97.8	97.5	98.7	98.6	99.3		
Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	73.1 73.0 73.0	67.2	61.9	70.6	80.3	97.7 97.4 97.6	97.5	99.2	98.6	98.8		
94 Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	73.2 73.2 73.0	67.9	62.1	70.9	77.6	97.6R 97.2 98.3R	98.1	100.0	99.1	98.8		
Apr 15 P	73.6					97.4						

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

		MALE AND	EMALE							
		UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONALI	LY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION	ı
		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
990 991 992 993) Annual) averages	1,664.4 2,291.9 2,778.6 2,919.2	5.8 8.0 9.8 10.4	1,660.8 2,286.1 2,765.0 2,900.6	5.8 8.0 9.7 10.3					
992	May 14	2,707.9	9.5	2,717.3	9.6	30.2	27.3	254	2,407	48
	June 11	2,678.2	9.4	2,731.7	9.6	14.4	26.6	258	2,373	47
	July 9	2,774.0	9.8	2,765.3	9.7	33.6	26.1	369	2,359	46
	Aug 13	2,845.5	10.0	2,812.6	9.9	47.3	31.8	324	2,476	45
	Sept 10	2,847.4	10.0	2,840.6	10.0	28.0	36.3	315	2,488	45
	Oct 8	2,814.4	9.9	2,871.7	10.1	31.1	35.5	345	2,425	44
	Nov 12	2,864.1	10.1	2,908.4	10.2	36.7	31.9	331	2,488	45
	Dec 17	2,983.3	10.5	2,971.7	10.5	63.3	43.7	309	2,627	47
1993	Jan 14	3,062.1	10.9	2,962.6	10.5	-9.1	30.3	314	2,700	48
	Feb 11	3,042.6	10.8	2,959.0	10.5	-3.6	16.9	296	2,700	47
	Mar 11	2,996.7	10.6	2,933.7	10.4	-25.3	-12.7	269	2,681	46
	Apr 8	3,000.5	10.6	2,941.9	10.4	8.2	-6.9	301	2,653	46
	May 13	2,916.6	10.4	2,919.7	10.4	-22.2	-13.1	257	2,613	46
	June 10	2,865.0	10.2	2,915.1	10.3	-4.6	-6.2	248	2,572	45
	July 8	2,929.3	10.4	2,917.2	10.4	2.1	-8.2	360	2,526	44
	Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,921.5	10.4	4.3	0.6	309	2,609	42
	Sept 9	2,912.1	10.3	2,902.0	10.3	-19.5	-4.4	290	2,581	41
	Oct 14	2,793.6	9.9	2,850.9	10.1	-51.1	-22.1	305	2,450	39
	Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,812.9	10.0	-38.0	-36.2	284	2,447	38
	Dec 9	2,782.7	9.9	2,770.8	9.8	-42.1	-43.7	272	2,473	38
994	Jan 13	2,887.1	10.2	2,790.6	9.9	19.8	-20.1	283	2,565	39
	Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,752.9	9.8	-37.7	-20.0	272	2,532	37
	Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,719.3	9.7	-33.6	-17.2	246	2,496	35
	Apr 14 R	2,734.4	9.7	2,681.5	9.5	-37.8	-36.4	266	2,435	35
	May 12 P	2,652.6	9.4	2,661.4	9.4	-20.1	- 30.5	233	2,387	32

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

	· L GD	Sullillary								
1990 1991 1992 1993	Annual averages	1,567.3 2,191.5 2,672.4 2,814.1	5.6 7.9 9.7 10.3	1,565.5 2,187.0 2,660.3 2,796.9	5.6 7.9 9.6 10.2					
1992	May 14	2,604.1	9.4	2,613.0	9.4	29.4	26.7	247	2,310	46
	June 11	2,573.9	9.3	2,626.9	9.5	13.9	26.1	250	2,278	46
	July 9	2,663.8	9.6	2,659.7	9.6	32.8	25.4	357	2,262	45
	Aug 13	2,734.1	9.9	2,706.1	9.8	46.4	31.0	316	2,374	44
	Sept 10	2,737.0	9.9	2,734.5	9.9	28.4	35.9	305	2,388	44
	Oct 8	2,708.0	9.8	2,765.6	10.0	31.1	35.3	337	2,328	43
	Nov 12	2,759.4	10.0	2,802.9	10.1	37.3	32.3	325	2,391	44
	Dec 17	2,877.9	10.4	2,865.8	10.4	62.9	43.8	303	2,529	46
1993	Jan 14	2,954.1	10.8	2,857.0	10.4	-8.8	30.5	307	2,601	47
	Feb 11	2,935.4	10.7	2,853.3	10.4	-3.7	16.8	289	2,600	46
	Mar 11	2,890.7	10.5	2,828.7	10.3	-24.6	-12.4	263	2,583	45
	Apr 8	2,895.2	10.6	2,837.6	10.3	8.9	-6.5	295	2,555	45
	May 13	2,813.7	10.3	2,816.3	10.3	-21.3	-12.3	251	2,517	45
	June 10	2,762.2	10.1	2,811.5	10.2	-4.8	-5.7	241	2,477	44
	July 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,813.2	10.3	1.7	-8.1	349	2,430	42
	Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,816.7	10.3	3.5	.1	302	2,508	41
	Sept 9	2,804.1	10.2	2,798.1	10.2	-18.6	-4.5	282	2,482	40
	Oct 14	2,690.8	9.8	2,748.5	10.0	-49.6	-21.6	297	2,356	38
	Nov 11	2,668.7	9.7	2,711.5	9.9	-37.0	-35.1	277	2,354	37
	Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,670.7	9.7	-40.8	-42.5	266	2,380	37
1994	Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,691.0	9.8	20.3	-19.2	276	2,473	38
	Feb 10	2,741.8	10.0	2,653.5	9.7	-37.5	-19.3	266	2,440	36
	Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,620.3	9.6	-33.2	-16.8	240	2,404	34
	Apr 14 R	2,636.1	9.6	2,582.5	9.4	-37.8	-36.2	260	2,344	32
	May 12 P	2,556.9	9.3	2,563.4	9.3	-19.1	- 30.0	228	2,298	32

The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted unemployment figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

Revised.

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

MALE			FEMALE							
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		
1,232.3 1,737.1 2,126.0 2,236.1	7.5 10.7 13.2 14.0	1,230.4 1,734.0 2,118.6 2,225.7	7.5 10.6 13.1 14.0	433.2 554.9 652.6 683.1	3.5 4.5 5.3 5.6	430.4 552.1 646.5 674.9	3.5 4.5 5.3 5.5		1990 1991 1992 1993) Annual) averages
2,085.1	12.9	2,083.7	12.9	622.8	5.1	633.6	5.2	210.4	1992	May 14
2,061.2	12.7	2,093.9	13.0	617.0	5.0	637.8	5.2	207.7		June 11
2,108.7	13.0	2,117.7	13.1	665.3	5.4	647.6	5.3	215.0		July 9
2,149.4	13.3	2,153.3	13.3	696.1	5.7	659.3	5.4	224.9		Aug 13
8,160.9	13.4	2,176.8	13.5	686.5	5.6	663.8	5.4	218.8		Sept 10
2,151.9	13.3	2,202.7	13.6	662.5	5.4	669.0	5.5	215.4		Oct 8
2,199.7	13.6	2,233.5	13.8	664.4	5.4	674.9	5.5	216.9		Nov 12
2,299.7	14.2	2,283.4	14.1	683.7	5.6	688.3	5.6	224.7		Dec 17
2 353.8	14.8	2,275.3	14.3	708.2	5.8	687.3	5.6	232.6		Jan 14
2 335.9	14.6	2,271.3	14.2	706.7	5.8	687.7	5.6	230.8		Feb 11
2,303.2	14.4	2,252.9	14.1	693.5	5.7	680.8	5.6	226.7		Mar 11
2,304.2	14.4	2,257.7	14.2	696.3	5.7	684.2	5.6	231.0		Apr 8
2,248.4	14.1	2,243.3	14.1	668.1	5.5	676.4	5.5	219.3		May 13
2,209.2	13.8	2,239.9	14.0	655.8	5.4	675.2	5.5	213.7		June 10
2.231.1	14.0	2,238.2	14.0	698.2	5.7	679.0	5.6	218.4		July 8
2.234.4	14.0	2,235.3	14.0	725.6	5.9	686.2	5.6	225.4		Aug 12
2.207.2	13.8	2,221.5	13.9	704.9	5.8	680.5	5.6	214.1		Sept 9
2,135.5	13.4	2,186.6	13.7	658.1	5.4	664.3	5.4	201.5		Oct 14
2,124.1	13.3	2,157.3	13.5	645.3	5.3	655.6	5.4	196.7		Nov 11
2,146.0	13.4	2,129.5	13.3	636.7	5.2	641.3	5.2	194.0		Dec 9
2,223.0	13.9	2,146.4	13.5	664.0	5.4	644.2	5.3	200.5		Jan 13
2,184.3	13.7	2,114.8	13.3	657.1	5.4	638.1	5.2	195.9		Feb 10
2,136.5	13.4	2,088.6	13.1	641.1	5.2	630.7	5.2	190.1		Mar 10
2,101.3	13.2 12.8	2,057.9 2,040.1	12.9 12.8	633.1 610.5	5.2 5.0	623.6 621.3	5.1 5.1	188.9 179.9		Apr 14 R

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT O

								GB S	umma	ary 2.2
9.1 0.4 4.6 5.4	7.2 10.5 13.0 13.9	1,158.1 1,658.0 2,037.9 2,145.7	7.2 10.5 13.0 13.8	408.2 531.1 627.8 658.8	3.4 4.5 5.3 5.5	407.4 529.1 622.5 651.2	3.4 4.5 5.3 5.5	•	1990 1991 1992 1993	Annual averages
4.5	12.7	2,003.2	12.7	599.6	5.1	609.8	5.2	201.9		May 14
0.9	12.6	2,013.1	12.8	593.0	5.1	613.8	5.2	199.1		June 11
6.1	12.9	2,086.5	13.3	637.7	5.2	623.2	5.3	205.3		July 9
6.1	13.1	2,071.6	13.2	668.0	5.3	634.5	5.4	215.0		Aug 13
7.6	13.2	2,094.9	13.3	659.4	5.4	639.6	5.4	209.7		Sept 10
0.6	13.2	2,120.9	13.5	637.4	5.4	644.7	5.5	206.7		Oct 8
9.1	13.5	2,152.1	13.7	640.2	5.5	650.8	5.5	208.4		Nov 12
8.1	14.1	2,201.7	14.0	659.9	5.6	664.1	5.6	216.3		Dec 17
0.5	14.6	2,193.9	14.1	683.5	5.6	663.1	5.6	224.0		Jan 14
3.3	14.5	2,190.0	14.1	682.2	5.6	663.3	5.6	222.3		Feb 11
1.2	14.3	2,172.0	14.0	669.5	5.5	656.7	5.6	218.3		Mar 11
3.0	14.3	2,177.4	14.0	672.2	5.5	660.2	5.6	222.4		Apr 8
8.7	14.0	2,163.5	13.9	645.0	5.5	652.8	5.5	211.3		May 13
9.8	13.7	2,159.9	13.9	632.3	5.5	651.6	5.5	205.8		June 10
9.6	13.9	2,157.9	13.9	671.4	5.5	655.3	5.6	209.5		July 8
2.5	13.9	2,154.8	13.9	698.1	5.6	661.9	5.6	216.2		Aug 12
5.6	13.7	2,141.3	13.8	678.5	5.5	656.8	5.6	205.9		Sept 9
6.5	13.3	2,107.2	13.6	634.2	5.4	641.3	5.4	193.7		Oct 14
6.1	13.2	2,078.6	13.4	622.5	5.3	632.9	5.4	189.2		Nov 11
8.2	13.3	2,051.7	13.2	614.6	5.2	619.0	5.2	186.7		Dec 9
4.4	13.8	2,068.8	13.3	642.4	5.4	622.2	5.2	193.7		Jan 13
6.1	13.6	2,037.4	13.1	635.7	5.3	616.1	5.2	189.1		Feb 10
9.1	13.3	2,011.7	13.0	619.8	5.2	608.6	5.1	183.3		Mar 10
4.3	13.0	1,981.1	12.8	611.7	5.1	601.4	5.0	182.0		Apr 14 R
7.0	12.7	1,964.1	12.7	589.8	5.0	599.3	5.0	173.3		May 12 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

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NU	JMBER U	NEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTE				
	AI	ı	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
990) 991)		372.4	273.3 477.9	99.2 160.9	3.9	5.1 9.0	2.4 4.0	372.0 637.7	3.9 6.9 9.2			273.0 477.3	99.0
991)	Annual averages	638.8 854.1 929.9	645.4 700.3	208.7 229.6	6.9 9.3 10.2	12.4 13.6	5.2 5.9	851.0 925.6	10.2			643.8 698.0	207.0
993 N	May 13 June 10	934.4 919.4	707.2 695.7	227.2 223.7	10.3	13.7 13.5	5.8 5.7	932.5 930.1	10.3	-6.1 -2.4	-3.2 -2.2	703.9 701.4 700.8	228. 228. 230.
A	luly 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	930.7 942.4 931.6	698.7 700.9 693.8	232.0 241.5 237.8	10.3 10.4 10.3	13.6 13.6 13.5	5.9 6.2 6.1	930.8 932.0 928.6	10.3 10.3 10.2	0.7 1.2 -3.4	-2.6 -0.2 -0.5	699.9 697.9	232. 230.
C	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	897.6 886.1 885.7	673.0 666.9 670.7	224.6 219.2 215.0	9.9 9.8 9.8	13.1 12.9 13.0	5.7 5.6 5.5	912.6 899.5 882.2	10.1 9.9 9.7	-16.0 -13.1 -17.3	-6.1 -10.8 -15.5	687.4 678.1 666.8	225. 221. 215.
994 J		905.0 893.9 875.1	685.4 676.1 661.9	219.6 217.8 213.2	10.0 9.9 9.6	13.3 13.1 12.8	5.6 5.6 5.4	887.1 872.7 860.2	9.8 9.6 9.5	4.9 -14.4 -12.5	-8.5 -8.9 -7.3	670.9 659.2 649.6	216. 213. 210.
A	Apr 14 R May 12 P	862.3 838.7	651.2 634.1	211.1 204.6	9.5 9.2	12.6 12.3	5.4 5.2	845.8 838.5	9.3 9.2	-14.4 -7.3	-13.8 -11.4	638.1 631.7	207 206
			ed in South Ea	ist)								454.0	57
	Annual averages	211.8 332.1 430.3 469.6	154.7 244.3 320.1 348.6	57.1 87.8 110.2 121.0	5.0 8.1 10.5 11.6	6.3 10.3 13.6 14.9	3.2 5.0 6.4 7.1	211.6 331.7 429.2 467.9	5.0 8.0 10.5 11.6	347.8	120.2	154.6 244.1 319.6	87 109
993 N	May 13 June 10	471.5 468.4	351.5 349.1	120.0 119.3	11.7 11.6	15.0 14.9	7.1 7.0	470.7 470.6	11.7 11.7	-1.3 -0.1	0.1 0.0	349.9 349.5	120 121
A	July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	473.5 479.6 476.2	350.6 352.4 350.3	122.9 127.3 125.8	11.7 11.9 11.8	15.0 15.1 15.0	7.2 7.5 7.4	470.7 471.5 470.6	11.7 11.7 11.7	0.1 0.8 -0.9	-0.4 0.3 0.0	349.2 349.3 349.0	121 122 121
C	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	461.2 454.8 454.2	341.3 337.8 338.8	120.0 117.1 115.4	11.4 11.3 11.3	14.6 14.4 14.5	7.1 6.9 6.8	465.0 460.4 453.5	11.5 11.4 11.2	-5.6 -4.6 -6.9	-1.9 -3.7 -5.7	345.5 342.5 338.2	119 117 115
994 J		457.8 454.9 450.0	341.8 339.2 335.9	116.0 115.6 114.1	11.3 11.3 11.1	14.6 14.5 14.4	6.8 6.8 6.7	455.6 451.3 447.0	11.3 11.2 11.1	2.1 -4.3 -4.3	-3.1 -3.0 -2.2	339.7 336.2 333.2	115 115 113
A	Apr 14 R May 12 P	446.5 438.2	333.2 327.3	113.3 111.0	11.1 10.9	14.2 14.0	6.7 6.5	440.9 437.6	10.9 10.8	-6.1 -3.3	-4.9 -4.6	328.6 325.7	112 111
EAST A	NGLIA						0.0	27.4	3.7			27.2	10
1990) 1991) 1992) 1993)	Annual averages	37.5 59.1 77.7 84.0	27.3 44.2 58.3 63.1	10.2 15.0 19.4 20.9	3.7 5.9 7.6 8.2	4.7 7.6 9.9 10.7	2.3 3.5 4.5 4.7	37.4 58.9 77.3 83.4	5.8 7.6 8.1	62.8	20.7	44.0 58.1	14
993 N	May 13 June 10	85.1 82.4	64.2 62.3	20.9 20.0	8.3 8.0	10.9 10.6	4.7 4.5	84.0 84.2	8.2 8.2	-1.1 0.2	-0.5 -0.2	63.3 63.5	20
A	July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	83.2 83.4 81.6	62.3 61.8 60.6	20.9 21.6 20.9	8.1 8.1 7.9	10.6 10.5 10.3	4.7 4.9 4.7	84.2 84.1 83.2	8.2 8.2 8.1	0.0 -0.1 -0.9	-0.3 0.0 -0.3	63.4 63.1 62.4	20 21 20
1	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	78.4 78.2 79.0	58.6 58.5 59.4	19.8 19.8 19.5	7.6 7.6 7.7	10.0 9.9 10.1	4.5 4.5 4.4	81.7 80.2 78.3	7.9 7.8 7.6	-1.5 -1.5 -1.9	-0.8 -1.3 -1.6	61.4 60.1 58.7	20 20 19
994 J F	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	83.9 82.7 80.8	63.2 62.2 60.8	20.7 20.5 20.0	8.1 8.0 7.8	10.7 10.6 10.3	4.7 4.6 4.5	80.1 78.2 76.8	7.8 7.6 7.5	1.8 -1.9 -1.4	-0.5 -0.7 -0.5	60.3 58.7 57.6	19 19 19
	Apr 14 R May 12 P	78.8 75.4	59.1 56.6	19.6 18.8	7.6 7.3	10.0 9.6	4.4 4.3	75.5 74.6	7.3 7.2	-1.3 0.9	-1.5 1.2	56.6 55.8	18 18
SOUTH	WEST	97.3	69.8	27.5	4.3	5.4	2.8	97.2	4.3			69.7	27
1990) 1991) 1992) 1993)	Annual averages	161.2 208.9 217.8	121.1 158.7 164.6	40.1 50.2 53.2	6.9 9.2 9.5	9.1 12.4 12.7	4.1 5.2 5.5	160.7 207.8 216.4	6.9 9.2 9.5	163.8	52.6	120.9 158.1	39 49
1993 N	May 13 June 10	216.7 210.1	165.0 160.2	51.7 49.8	9.5 9.2	12.8 12.4	5.3 5.1	218.7 217.7	9.6 9.5	-2.8 -1.0	-1.6 -1.2	165.8 165.0	5; 5;
1	July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	213.6 215.8 213.0	161.5 161.3 159.5	52.2 54.4 53.5	9.4 9.4 9.3	12.5 12.5 12.3	5.4 5.6 5.5	217.3 216.8 215.1	9.5 9.5 9.4	-0.4 -0.5 -1.7	-1.4 -0.6 -0.9	164.5 163.5 162.2	5: 5: 5:
1	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	205.5 204.9 207.2	154.5 154.1 156.7	51.0 50.9 50.5	9.0 9.0 9.1	12.0 11.9 12.1	5.3 5.2 5.2	211.0 206.8 202.7	9.2 9.1 8.9	-4.1 -4.2 -4.1	-2.1 -3.3 -4.1	159.2 155.9 153.2	5 5 4
	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	217.1 212.8 205.9	163.7 160.2 155.3	53.4 52.6 50.6	9.5 9.3 9.0	12.7 12.4 12.0	5.4 5.3 5.1	205.2 201.5 198.7	9.0 8.8 8.7	2.5 -3.7 -2.8	-1.9 -1.8 -1.3	155.1 152.2 150.2	5 4 4
	Apr 14 R May 12 P	199.6 192.1	151.1 145.6	48.5 46.5	8.7 8.4	11.7 11.3	4.9 4.7	194.8 194.3	8.5 8.5	-3.9 -0.5	-3.5 -2.4	147.1 146.5	4 4

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

RECOMM	N	UMBER L	JNEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAI	LLY ADJUSTED) #			THOUSAND
		Ali	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WES 1990 1991 1992 1993) Annual) averages	152.7 218.7 270.5 281.9	111.7 165.1 206.3 215.6	41.1 53.6 64.1 66.3	5.7 8.4 10.4 10.9	7.2 10.9 13.6 14.6	3.7 4.9 5.9 6.1	152.6 218.3 269.6 280.6	5.7 8.4 10.3 10.9	214.9	65.8	111.6 164.9 205.9	41.0 53.5 63.7
	May 13	282.9	217.8	65.0	11.0	14.7	5.9	283.0	11.0	-3.3	-1.8	217.0	66.0
	June 10	278.5	214.4	64.1	10.8	14.5	5.9	282.1	11.0	-0.9	-1.2	216.3	65.8
	July 8	284.2	216.4	67.8	11.0	14.6	6.2	282.1	11.0	0.0	-1.4	216.2	65.9
	Aug 12	287.3	216.9	70.3	11.2	14.7	6.4	282.4	11.0	0.3	-0.2	216.0	66.4
	Sept 9	282.8	213.8	69.0	11.0	14.4	6.3	280.0	10.9	-2.4	-0.7	214.0	66.0
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	268.8 263.7 263.6	204.6 201.3 202.3	64.2 62.4 61.2	10.4 10.2 10.2	13.8 13.6 13.7	5.9 5.7 5.6	274.3 269.6 264.8	10.7 10.5 10.3	-5.7 -4.7 -4.8	-2.6 -4.3 -5.1	209.6 205.6 202.5	64.7 64.0
1994		271.5 267.2 260.7	208.2 204.5 199.5	63.3 62.7 61.2	10.5 10.4 10.1	14.1 13.8 13.5	5.8 5.7 5.6	264.0 260.5 256.0	10.3 10.1 9.9	-0.8 -3.5 -4.5	-3.4 -3.0 -2.9	201.9 199.2 195.5	62.3 62.1 61.3 60.5
	Apr 14 R	256.0	195.2	60.9	9.9	13.2	5.6	251.9	9.8	-4.1	-4.0	191.7	60.2
	May 12 P	247.8	188.9	58.8	9.6	12.8	5.4	248.4	9.6	-3.5	-4.0	188.5	59.9
EAST 1990	MIDLANDS	99.4	72.2	27.2	5.1	6.5	3.3	99.2	5.1			72.1	27.1
1991 1992 1993	Annual	142.1 174.9 183.8	106.7 133.2 140.8	35.4 41.6 43.0	7.2 9.1 9.6	9.6 12.1 13.0	3.3 4.2 5.0 5.1	141.7 174.0 182.6	7.2 9.0 9.5	140.1	42.5	106.5 132.7	35.2 41.2
1993	May 13	184.3	142.1	42.1	9.6	13.2	5.0	183.7	9.5	-0.9	-1.0	141.2	42.5
	June 10	179.8	138.8	41.1	9.3	12.8	4.9	183.1	9.5	-0.6	-0.4	140.8	42.3
	July 8	183.8	140.0	43.9	9.6	13.0	5.2	183.1	9.5	0.0	-0.5	140.6	42.5
	Aug 12	185.8	140.2	45.6	9.7	13.0	5.4	183.8	9.6	0.7	0.0	140.7	43.1
	Sept 9	183.1	138.5	44.6	9.5	12.8	5.3	183.2	9.5	-0.6	0.0	140.3	42.9
	Oct 14	174.0	132.8	41.2	9.0	12.3	4.9	179.4	9.3	-3.8	-1.2	137.6	41.8
	Nov 11	172.5	132.2	40.2	9.0	12.2	4.8	176.9	9.2	-2.5	-2.3	135.6	41.3
	Dec 9	175.3	135.2	40.1	9.1	12.5	4.7	174.8	9.1	-2.1	-2.8	134.1	40.7
1994	Jan 13	183.9	141.5	42.4	9.6	13.1	5.0	177.1	9.2	2.3	-0.8	136.1	41.0
	Feb 10	182.3	140.1	42.2	9.5	13.0	5.0	175.1	9.1	-2.0	-0.6	134.2	40.9
	Mar 10	179.1	137.8	41.3	9.3	12.8	4.9	173.8	9.0	-1.3	-0.3	133.3	40.5
	Apr 14 R	175.6	134.7	40.9	9.1	12.5	4.8	171.0	8.9	-2.8	-2.0	130.8	40.2
	May 12 P	170.4	130.8	39.6	8.9	12.1	4.7	170.1	8.8	- 0.9	-1.7	130.0	40.1
1990	SHIRE AND	161.3	120.6	40.6	6.7	8.7	3.9	161.0	6.7			120.5	40.5
1991 1992 1993) Annual) averages	207.4 236.6 245.6	159.4 183.1 190.8	48.0 53.5 54.8	8.7 9.9 10.4	11.7 13.6 14.3	4.7 5.2 5.3	206.8 235.5 244.0	8.7 9.9 10.3	189.9	54.1	159.1 182.5	47.8 53.0
1993	May 13	244.8	191.5	53.4	10.3	14.4	5.2	245.8	10.4	-2.7	-1.2	191.6	54.2
	June 10	239.6	187.5	52.1	10.1	14.1	5.0	244.8	10.3	-1.0	-1.0	191.1	53.7
	July 8	244.5	189.0	55.6	10.3	14.2	5.4	244.0	10.3	-0.8	-1.5	190.1	53.9
	Aug 12	248.3	189.6	58.7	10.5	14.2	5.7	245.1	10.4	1.1	-0.2	190.2	54.9
	Sept 9	244.6	187.9	56.8	10.3	14.1	5.5	243.1	10.3	-2.0	-0.6	188.8	54.3
	Oct 14	234.6	181.9	52.6	9.9	13.7	5.1	239.4	10.1	-3.7	-1.5	186.3	53.1
	Nov 11	232.6	181.1	51.5	9.8	13.6	5.0	236.5	10.0	-2.9	-2.9	183.7	52.8
	Dec 9	234.7	183.7	51.0	9.9	13.8	4.9	233.8	9.9	-2.7	-3.1	182.2	51.6
1994	Jan 13	245.7	191.8	53.9	10.4	14.4	5.2	236.3	10.0	2.5	-1.0	184.1	52.2
	Feb 10	241.6	188.0	53.5	10.2	14.1	5.2	233.2	9.9	-3.1	-1.1	181.2	52.0
	Mar 10	236.7	184.4	52.3	10.0	13.8	5.1	231.0	9.8	-2.2	-0.9	179.6	51.4
	Apr 14 R	233.4	181.7	51.7	9.9	13.6	5.0	228.7	9.7	-2.3	-2.5	177.8	50.9
	May 12 P	226.8	176.9	49.9	9.6	13.3	4.8	227.9	9.6	-0.8	-1.8	177.1	50.8
NORT 1990	H WEST	234.9	176.4	58.5	7.6	10.1	4.4	234.6	7.6			176.0	E0.4
1991 1992 1993	Annual averages	287.1 323.7 324.3	220.9 251.6 252.7	66.3 72.1 71.5	9.4 10.7 10.8	10.1 12.7 14.7 15.0	5.0 5.4 5.4	286.5 322.0 321.8	9.3 10.6 10.7	251.3	70.5	176.2 220.5 250.6	58.4 66.0 71.4
1993	May 13	325.0	255.0	70.0	10.8	15.1	5.3	334.9	11.1	-3.3	-1.7	254.0	70.9
	June 10	318.5	250.0	68.5	10.6	14.8	5.2	323.9	10.8	-1.0	-0.8	253.2	70.7
	July 8	325.7	252.6	73.1	10.8	15.0	5.5	323.0	10.8	-0.9	-1.7	252.4	70.6
	Aug 12	329.4	252.9	76.5	11.0	15.0	5.8	323.0	10.8	0.0	-0.6	251.6	71.4
	Sept 9	324.0	249.5	74.6	10.8	14.8	5.7	320.0	10.7	-3.0	-1.3	249.3	70.7
	Oct 14	307.1	239.4	67.7	10.2	14.2	5.1	313.8	10.4	-6.2	-3.1	245.2	68.6
	Nov 11	304.7	238.3	66.4	10.1	14.1	5.0	310.2	10.3	-3.6	-4.3	242.3	67.9
	Dec 9	306.5	240.7	65.8	10.2	14.3	5.0	306.5	10.2	-3.7	-4.5	239.9	66.6
1994	Jan 13	320.5	250.7	69.8	10.7	14.9	5.3	308.7	10.3	2.2	-1.7	241.7	67.0
	Feb 10	313.7	245.2	68.5	10.4	14.5	5.2	304.8	10.1	-3.9	-1.8	238.1	66.7
	Mar 10	306.9	240.0	66.9	10.2	14.2	5.1	301.0	10.0	-3.8	-1.8	235.0	66.0
	Apr 14 R	303.6	237.3	66.3	10.1	14.1	5.0	297.2	9.9	-3.8	-3.8	232.0	65.2
	May 12 P	294.0	230.5	63.5	9.8	13.7	4.8	294.4	9.8	-2.8	-3.5	229.8	64.6
See fo	otnotes to tal	1 01	100		Note Carlot and State of the Carlot				No the Control of the Control		ESMENTANCE.	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

THOUSAND

- lavement	by Troyal to Mark	A room to at Mar	. 10 1001
nemniovinenti	by Travel-to-Work	Areas as at Ma	12 1994

	NUMBER U	NEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTE	D #			THOUSAND	Unemployment by	Male		All	Rate #	12 1004		Male	Female	All	Rates #	
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female					per cent employees and unem- ployed							per cent workforce
NORTH													TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS	•					Hastings Haverhill	6,211	1,642	7,853	15.6	12.3
1990) 1991) Annual 1992) average 1993)		93.4 111.1 123.9 134.9	29.5 32.6 34.0 34.6	8.7 10.3 11.1 12.0	11.5 13.9 15.3 16.7	4.9 5.4 5.6 5.7	122.7 143.3 157.0 168.3	8.7 10.2 11.1 11.9	134.3	34.0	93.3 110.9 123.4	29.4 32.5 33.6	England Accrington and Rossendale	3,079	789	3,868	8.2	6.9	Heathrow Helston Hereford and Leominster	902 43,302 745 3,020	312 14,717 297 1,148	1,214 58,019 1,042 4,168	10.0 8.8 16.0 8.9	8.2 7.5 11.2 7.1
1993 May 13 June 10	168.3 167.2	135.2 134.3	33.2 32.9	11.9 11.8	16.7 16.6	5.5 5.4	168.4 170.1	11.9 12.0 12.1	0.1 1.7 0.3	0.1 1.4 0.7	134.8 136.2 136.3	33.6 33.9 34.1	Afreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	5,271 1,194 1,417 2,564	1,239 347 599 636	6,510 1,541 2,016 3,200	10.8 12.7 6.3 9.4	9.7 10.0 5.5 7.8	Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster	15,054 764 4,031 1,076	5,236 314 1,385 328	20,290 1,078 5,416 1,404	9.2 7.2 9.2 7.8	8.0 5.3 7.9 5.6
July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	170.2 171.1 170.7	135.3 134.7 134.9	35.0 36.4 35.8	12.0 12.1 12.1	16.7 16.7 16.7	5.8 6.0 5.9	171.2 170.4	12.1 12.1	0.8 -0.8	0.9	136.6 136.1 134.7	34.6 34.3 33.6	Cylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Samslev	8,759 1,831 8,057	2,758 704 1,984	11,517 2,535 10,041	6.8 8.9 14.5	5.7 7.5 12.6	Horncastle and Market Raser Huddersfield Hull	6,361 17,703	2,026 5,059	1,346 8,387 22,762	9.5 11.7	8.4 8.2 10.5
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	164.8 165.1 166.0	131.6 132.2 133.7	33.2 32.9 32.3	11.7 11.7 11.8	16.3 16.3 16.5	5.5 5.5 5.4	168.3 166.5 165.0	11.9 11.8 11.7	-2.1 -1.8 -1.5	-0.7 -1.6 -1.8	133.1 132.2	33.4 32.8	Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness	2,614 3,662 3,901	789 836 1,227	3,403 4,498 5,128	11.6 11.6	9.3 10.0 5.5	Huntingdon and St Neots lpswich Isle of Wight	2,732 6,225 4,786	1,075 1,880 1,388	3,807 8,105 6,174	7.4 7.6 13.4	6.3 6.7 10.8
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	173.6 169.6 165.8	139.3 135.8 132.9	34.4 33.8 33.0	12.3 12.0 11.7	17.2 16.8 16.4	5.7 5.6 5.5	166.7 164.3 162.9	11.8 11.6 11.5	1.7 -2.4 -1.4	-0.5 -0.7 -0.7	133.8 131.7 130.4	32.9 32.6 32.5	Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Cerwick-on-Tweed	4,495 1,138 5,179 686	1,682 430 1,618 196	6,177 1,568 6,797 882	8.9 9.8 9.4 8.9	7.6 7.5 8.3 7.3	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering & Market Harboroug	2,317 796 127 h 2,273	780 308 46 772	3,097 1,104 173 3,045	10.9 4.8 5.1 7.6	9.2 3.7 3.4 6.6
Apr 14 R May 12 F WALES		131.6 128.5	32.6 31.4	11.6 11.3	16.3 15.9	5.4 5.2	160.9 160.3	11.4 11.3	-2.0 -0.6	-1.9 -1.3	128.9 128.3	32.0 32.0	Bicester Bideford Birmingham	923 1,227 69,293	397 387 20,946	1,320 1,614 90,239	7.7 15.4 12.3	6.2 12.0 11.0	Kidderminster King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster & Morecambe	3,044 3,129 4,068	1,005 981 1,256	4,049 4,110 5,324	9.9 11.0	8.7 8.1
1990) 1991) Annual 1992) average		65.7 88.6 100.2	20.6 24.6 27.0	6.8 9.0 10.0	8.9 12.2 13.7	3.8 4.6 5.0	86.2 112.9 126.6	6.7 9.0 9.9			65.6 88.5 99.9	20.6 24.4 26.7	Bishop Auckland Biackburn	4,012 5,200 8,965	951 1,196 2,236	4,963 6,396 11,201	12.2 9.8 9.4	10.6 8.5 7.6	Launceston Leeds Leek	607 24,246 556	233 7,027 202	840 31,273 758	11.3 9.2 6.6	9.3 7.5 8.2 5.3
1993) 1993 May 13 June 10	131.1 128.6 126.0	103.2 102.1 100.2	28.0 26.5 25.8	10.4 10.2 10.0	14.4 14.2 14.0	5.1 4.9 4.7	130.4 130.1 130.5	10.3 10.3 10.3	-0.5 0.4	27.6 -0.6 0.0	102.8 103.1	27.3 27.4	Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury Boston	495 2,249 14,229 1,674	198 789 3,736 541	693 3,038 17,965 2,215	7.5 12.7 10.2 9.7	5.7 9.4 8.8 7.9	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool London	17,611 5,530 52,386 301,933	5,510 1,776 14,025	23,121 7,306 66,411	9.1 10.8 15.6	8.1 9.4 13.9
July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	130.9 133.1 131.6	102.1 102.9 102.0	28.8 30.3 29.5	10.4 10.5 10.4	14.2 14.3 14.2	5.3 5.5 5.4	131.5 132.3 131.3	10.4 10.5 10.4	1.0 0.8 -1.0	0.3 0.7 0.3	103.4 103.7 102.9	28.1 28.6 28.4	Bournemouth Bradford	9,926 18,065	2,802 4,770	12,728 22,835	12.2 10.6	9.9 9.4	Loughborough & Coalville Louth & Mablethorpe	3,640 1,351	101,999 1,204 389	403,932 4,844 1,740	12.7 7.5 12.8	11.1 6.6 10.0
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	126.0 126.7 128.3	99.0 99.9 101.6	27.0 26.8 26.7	10.0 10.0 10.2	13.8 13.9 14.2	4.9 4.9 4.9	128.9 127.7 126.4	10.2 10.1 10.0	-2.4 -1.2 -1.3	-0.9 -1.5 -1.6	101.3 100.6 99.9	27.6 27.1 26.5	Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	2,756 2,087 698	865 717 215	3,621 2,804 913	12.0 13.8 10.1	9.7 11.1 7.3	Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	3,335 807 2,337 305	1,031 304 755 111	4,366 1,111 3,092 416	13.9 9.7 5.1 5.0	11.8 6.7 4.3 4.1
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	134.6 131.5 127.8	106.0 103.5 100.7	28.6 28.0 27.1	10.6 10.4 10.1	14.8 14.4 14.0	5.2 5.1 5.0	127.4 126.4 125.2	10.1 10.0 9.9	1.0 -1.0 -1.2	-0.5 -0.4 -0.4	100.4 99.6 98.5	27.0 26.8 26.7	Brighton Bristol Bude Burnley	17,326 25,302 748 2,629	5,465 8,056 227 644	22,791 33,358 975 3,273	14.3 9.8 14.3 8.4	11.9 8.7 9.9 7.3	Malvern & Ledbury Manchester Mansfield	1,462 59,886 7,625	472 16,334 1,616	1,934 76,220 9,241	8.6 10.6 16.9	6.6 9.5 14.8
Apr 14 R May 12 P	125.0	98.2 95.1	26.8 25.5	9.9 9.5	13.7 13.3	4.9 4.7	123.3 122.2	9.8 9.7	-1.9 -1.1	-1.4 -1.4	96.8 95.9	26.5 26.3	Burton-on-Trent Bury St Edmunds Buxton	1,484 1,145	1,362 585 409	5,659 2,069 1,554	9.3 6.1 7.2	5.1 5.7	Matlock Medway & Maidstone Melton Mowbray	720 19,639 942	241 5,819 383	961 25,458 1,325	5.6 11.9 5.8	4.6 10.2 4.9
SCOTLAND												50.0	Calderdale Cambridge Canterbury	5,932 6,292 4,171	2,016 2,201 1,098	7,948 8,493 5,269	9.7 6.0 10.9	8.5 5.1 9.1	Middlesbrough Milton Keynes Minehead	16,214 6,847 831	3,624 2,198 257	19,838 9,045 1,088	15.9 9.0 12.9	14.2 8.1 9.4
1990) 1991) Annual 1992) average 1993)		148.7 165.5 183.8 189.5	53.8 54.7 57.3 56.9	8.2 8.8 9.6 9.9	10.6 11.7 13.0 13.7	5.0 5.0 5.2 5.1	202.0 219.3 238.8 243.3	8.2 8.8 9.5 9.7	187.7	55.7	148.5 165.0 182.5	53.6 54.3 56.3	Garlisle Gastleford and Pontefract Chard	2,990 4,684 596	944 1,225 185	3,934 5,909 781	7.5 11.3 8.3	6.4 10.2 6.7	Morpeth & Ashington Newark Newbury	6,097 1,951 1,884	1,447 599 608	7,544 2,550 2,492	16.7 10.7 5.9	9.0 5.1
1993 May 13 June 10	243.7 240.8	188.6 186.4	55.1 54.3	9.8 9.6	13.7 13.5	4.9 4.9	244.9 244.6	9.8 9.8	-0.6 -0.3	-0.9 0.0	188.9 189.1	56.0 55.5	Chelmsford and Braintree Cheltenham Chesterfield	6,989 4,523 7,346	2,501 1,494 1,949	9,490 6,017 9,295	9.0 8.1 13.1	7.6 7.0	Newcastle upon Tyne Newmarket Newquay	35,504 1,581 1,395	8,672 571 502	44,176 2,152 1,897	12.2 7.8 17.0	10.9 6.4 13.2
July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	254.2 253.9 241.2	191.8 191.2 185.2	62.4 62.7 56.0	10.2 10.2 9.7	13.9 13.9 13.4	5.6 5.6 5.0	246.4 245.9 242.7	9.9 9.8 9.7	1.8 -0.5 -3.2	0.3 0.3 -0.6	190.0 189.4 187.1	56.4 56.5 55.6	Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester	3,938 2,040 2,077 692	1,102 747 724 253	5,040 2,787 2,801 945	8.4 8.8 11.1 7.0	6.8 7.1 8.8 5.8	Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich	2,059 618 6,757 3,032	652 267 2,388 992	2,711 885 9,145 4,024	10.2 4.8 8.1 7.7	8.2 4.0 7.2 6.6
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	234.0 234.2 236.5	181.1 181.7 184.1	52.9 52.5 52.4	9.4 9.4 9.5	13.1 13.2 13.3	4.7 4.7 4.7	238.7 236.7 234.7	9.6 9.5 9.4	-4.0 -2.0 -2.0	-2.6 -3.1 -2.7	184.2 182.9 181.6	54.5 53.8 53.1	Clacton Clitheroe Colchester	3,004 280 6,058	746 105 2,004	3,750 385 8,062	18.4 3.6	14.3 3.0	Norwich Nottingham	9,584 29,835	3,105 8,566	12,689 38,401	8.4 11.8	7.3
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	251.0 246.5 240.1	194.6 190.5 185.9	56.4 56.0 54.2	10.1 9.9 9.6	14.1 13.8 13.5	5.0 5.0 4.9	238.4 236.8 234.7	9.5 9.5 9.4	3.7 -1.6 -2.1	-0.1 0.0 0.0	184.6 183.3 182.0	53.8 53.5 52.7	Corby Coventry and Hinckley Crawley	2,139 19,376 8,632	700 6,112 2,872	2,839 25,488	10.1 9.1 11.1	8.6 8.3 9.8	Okehampton Oldham Oswestry Oxford	475 7,121 1,009 8,496	161 1,969 416 2,770	636 9,090 1,425 11,266	12.4 12.2 10.6 6.2	8.6 10.4 8.3 5.4
Apr 14 R May 12 P NORTHERNIRE	231.1	184.2 180.0	53.4 51.1	9.5 9.3	13.3 13.0	4.8 4.6	233.4 232.5	9.3 9.3	-1.3 -0.9	-1.7 -1.4	181.3 180.5	52.1 52.0	Crewe Cromer and North Walsham Darlington Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	3,313 1,537 3,880	1,181 505 1,073	4,494 2,042 4,953	6.0 9.3 10.2 9.6	5.1 8.2 7.9 8.3	Pendle Penrith Penzance & St.Ives	2,105 547 2,110	637 216 671	2,742 763 2,781	8.7 5.1 15.2	7.3 3.7 11.3
1990) 1991) Annual 1992) average	s 106.1	73.2 76.7 81.4	24.0 23.8 24.8	13.3 13.4 14.1	17.0 17.4 18.5	8.0 7.7 7.9	95.3 99.1 104.7	13.0 13.2 13.9			72.2 76.1 80.7	23.1 23.0 24.0	Derby Devizes	699 11,659 838	3,276 316	967 14,935 1,154	12.4 9.7 8.9	8.0 8.7 7.2	Peterborough Pickering & Helmsley Plymouth	8,006 302 13,191	2,423 119 4,089	10,429 421 17,280	10.0 5.5 12.7	8.9 4.1 11.0
1993) 1993 May 13 June 10	105.1	80.7 79.7 79.3	24.4 23.1 23.5	14.1 13.8 13.8	18.6 18.4 18.3	7.8 7.4 7.5	103.7 103.4 103.6	13.9 13.9 13.9	-0.9 0.2	23.6 -0.8 -0.5	79.8 80.0	23.6 23.6	Doncaster Dorchester and Weymouth	760 11,997 2,962	345 2,929 920	1,105 14,926 3,882	7.6 15.5 9.6	5.7 13.5 8.1	Poole Portsmouth Preston Reading	5,057 13,480 9,320 8,793	1,385 3,819 2,803 2,475	6,442 17,299 12,123 11,268	9.7 11.1 7.9 7.4	8.1 9.7 6.9 6.4
July 8 Aug 12 Sept 9	108.3 109.4 108.0	81.5 81.8 81.6	26.8 27.6 26.4	14.5 14.7 14.5	18.8 18.8 18.8	8.6 8.8 8.5	104.0 104.8 103.9	13.9 14.0 13.9	0.4 0.8 -0.9	-0.1 0.5 0.1	80.3 80.5 80.2	23.7 24.3 23.7	Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne	4,197 24,815 4,601 4,286	1,054 7,633 1,184 1,216	5,251 32,448 5,785 5,502	11.7 12.5 9.4 9.7	10.2 11.1 8.4 7.8	Redruth & Camborne Retford Richmondshire	2,928 1,932 579	829 542 328	3,757 2,474 907	18.0 12.7 6.6	14.4 10.7 5.2
Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	102.8 100.8 99.9	78.9 78.0 77.9	23.9 22.8 22.1	13.8 13.5 13.4	18.2 18.0 17.9	7.7 7.3 7.1	102.4 101.4 100.1	13.7 13.6 13.4	-1.5 -1.0 -1.3	-0.5 -1.1 -1.3	79.4 78.7 77.8	23.0 22.7 22.3	Exeter Fakenham	1,584 5,771 893	1,721 354	2,193 7,492 1,247	7.5 7.9 11.1	5.7 6.7 8.3	Ripon Rochdale Rotherham & Mexborough	502 5,657 12,839	221 1,551 2,958	723 7,208 15,797	7.6 12.4 16.4	5.7 10.6
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	100.2 99.6 98.6	78.6 78.2 77.4	21.6 21.4 21.2	13.4 13.3 13.2	18.1 18.0 17.8	6.9 6.9 6.8	99.6 99.4 99.0	13.3 13.3 13.3	-0.5 -0.2 -0.4	-0.9 -0.7 -0.4	77.6 77.4 76.9	22.0 22.0 22.1	Falmouth Folkestone Gainsborough	1,434 4,153 1,228	424 912 427	1,858 5,065 1,655	16.5 15.5 12.9	12.8 12.9 10.8	Rugby & Daventry Salisbury Scarborough & Filey Scunthorpe	3,015 2,438 2,662 4,470	1,255 829 911 1,344	4,270 3,267 3,573 5,814	7.9 7.2 10.7 9.8	6.7 6.1 8.9 8.6
Apr 14 R May 12 P	98.4 95.7	77.0 75.1	21.4 20.7	13.2 12.8	17.7 17.3	6.9 6.6	99.0 98.0	13.3 13.1	0.0	-0.2 -0.5	76.8 76.0	22.2 22.0	Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth	4,911 2,600 3,975 1,354	1,375 862 1,422 528	6,286 3,462 5,397 1,882	9.2 11.0 9.7 8.1	8.2 9.6 8.4 6.8	Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield	247 898 25,483	103 301 7,010	350 1,199 32,493	5.4 7.9 12.4	3.9 5.7 11.1
See footnotes to	tables 2.1 and	d 2.2.											Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate	4,504 7,271 9,741	1,369 1,835 3,236	5,873 9,106 12,977	13.6 12.0 7.0	11.3 10.6 5.9	Shrewsbury Sittingbourne & Sheerness Skegness	2,497 4,716 1,327	876 1,396 414	3,373 6,112 1,741	7.2 15.8 14.6	6.0 13.4 11.6
													Hartlepool Harwich	1,779 5,360 891	686 1,231 221	2,465 6,591 1,112	5.8 17.3 17.8	4.9 15.4 14.8	Skipton Sleaford Slough South Molton	529 755 10,028 394	199 287 3,150 141	728 1,042 13,178 535	6.5 8.6 7.5 11.2	5.1 7.0 6.5 7.4

S20 JULY 1994

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 CLAIMANT UNE Area statistics

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas+ as at May 12 1994

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding & Holbeach St.Austell	8,647 14,283 25,409 1,318 2,110	1,844 3,701 8,016 516 709	10,491 17,984 33,425 1,834 2,819	20.3 9.9 13.6 8.0 12.1	17.9 8.7 11.4 6.2 9.4	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,896 8,934 408 3,943	513 2,057 183 1,222	2,409 10,991 591 5,165	17.6 10.9 7.4 10.3	13.6 9.6 5.3 8.9
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	3,627 914 8,486 12,711 2,535	1,238 397 2,165 3,730 931	4,865 1,311 10,651 16,441 3,466	7.9 7.7 13.5 8.9 9.0	6.7 6.3 12.3 7.8 7.3	Scotland Aberdeen Alloa Annan Arbroath	6,635 2,075 453 1,104	2,038 596 166 379	8,673 2,671 619 1,483	4.4 16.2 6.8 15.6	4.1 14.3 5.7 13.1
Sudbury Sunderland Swindon Taunton Telford & Bridgnorth	1,262 19,036 6,254 2,712 5,357	491 4,342 2,087 789 1,768	1,753 23,378 8,341 3,501 7,125	10.5 14.8 7.5 7.5 9.1	8.1 13.2 6.7 6.2 7.9	Ayr Badenoch Banff Bathgate Berwickshire	3,359 342 484 4,508 410	1,074 147 188 1,137 134	4,433 489 672 5,645 544	9.1 12.3 7.1 11.1 9.6	9.6 5.6 10.2 7.3
hanet hetford hirsk iverton orbay	5,850 1,556 233 684 5,477	1,493 594 113 252 1,476	7,343 2,150 346 936 6,953	18.8 9.5 5.2 8.2 14.9	15.1 7.9 4.2 6.4 11.5	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry Brechin and Montrose Buckie Campbeltown Crieff	1,045 372 396 232	212 416 212 105 77	1,461 584 501 309	7.4 9.9 14.3 13.8 7.5	5.9 8.2 12.1 10.2 6.0
orrington otnes rowbridge & Frome ruro unbridge Wells	520 648 3,069 1,728 4,880	180 226 1,085 552 1,394	700 874 4,154 2,280 6,274	13.8 10.7 8.4 8.6 6.7	9.3 7.8 7.1 7.0 5.4	Cumnock and Sanquhar Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline	2,023 2,910 1,528 7,600 4,821	498 871 475 2,255 1,416	2,521 3,781 2,003 9,855 6,237	20.0 11.8 7.8 11.5 12.4	16.7 10.7 6.9 10.4 11.1
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne Nakefield & Dewsbury Nalsall Nareham & Swanage Narminster	513 10,128 14,240 734 472	176 2,800 4,114 245 223	689 12,928 18,354 979 695	5.2 11.8 13.0 9.0 10.8	4.3 10.5 11.3 7.2 8.5	Dunoon and Bute Edinburgh Elgin Falkirk Forfar	949 19,071 1,050 5,434 531	5,233 493 1,441 233	1,278 24,304 1,543 6,875 764	14.8 7.9 9.0 11.3 8.5	7.2 8.0 10.2 7.1
Narrington Narwick Natford & Luton Nellingborough & Rushden Nells	4,721 3,957 23,051 3,066 1,812	1,342 1,478 7,061 1,113 649	6,063 5,435 30,112 4,179 2,461	7.3 6.6 9.4 8.8 9.9	6.6 5.6 8.2 7.6 7.8	Forres Fraserburgh Galashiels Girvan Glasgow	467 485 594 434 54,069	177 151 215 168 14,392	644 636 809 602 68,461	20.8 9.5 5.1 16.6 11.6	7.6 4.3 13.2 10.6
Neston-super-Mare Nhitby Whitchurch & Market Drayton Whitehaven Widnes & Runcorn	3,982 774 875 2,930 5,876	1,293 213 351 783 1,539	5,275 987 1,226 3,713 7,415	12.9 13.7 8.3 11.8 12.5	10.5 9.8 6.1 10.4 11.5	Greenock Haddington Hawick Huntly Invergordon and Dingwall	3,842 873 404 242 1,967	878 257 133 103 439	4,720 1,130 537 345 2,406	9.2 6.6 10.2 15.4	7.8 5.7 7.9 13.7
Nigan & St.Helens Ninchester & Eastleigh Nindermere Nirral & Chester Nisbech	16,286 2,959 269 20,357 1,642	4,760 861 85 5,712 558	21,046 3,820 354 26,069 2,200	13.0 4.8 4.3 13.0 12.9	11.3 4.2 3.2 11.5 10.1	Inverness Irvine Islay/Mid Argyll Keith	3,357 5,691 340 337	1,726 115 134 93	7,417 455 471 335	10.1 14.3 10.2 8.4 6.1	12.8 8.4 7.0 5.0
Nolverhampton Noodbridge & Leiston Norcester Norkington Norksop	13,651 1,261 3,682 3,039 2,855	4,043 441 1,215 928 655	17,694 1,702 4,897 3,967 3,510	13.6 6.8 7.7 14.6 14.8	12.1 5.6 6.7 12.0 13.4	Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber	242 3,043 6,465 15,821 582	1,045 1,886 3,661 244	4,088 8,351 19,482 826	13.0 14.2 13.8 10.1	11.5 12.6 12.2 8.4
Northing Yeovil York	5,580 2,525 5,462	1,522 918 1,764	7,102 3,443 7,226	9.5 8.1 7.4	7.8 6.5 6.4	Lockerbie Newton Stewart North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands	241 374 1,151 429 336	130 180 412 167 136	371 554 1,563 596 472	10.4 20.8 8.8 7.1 6.5	7.8 14.0 7.4 5.6 4.8
Nales Aberdare Aberystwyth Bangor & Caernarfon Blaenau,Gwent & Abergaven	2,384 624 2,861 3,557	570 261 827 863	3,688 4,420	18.2 7.9 12.5 13.1	15.6 6.3 10.7 11.3	Peebles Perth Peterhead Shetland Islands Skye and Wester Ross Stewartry	295 1,710 984 340 603 518	94 568 267 147 192 216	389 2,278 1,251 487 795 734	8.6 7.3 9.5 4.5 11.7 10.7	7.1 6.4 8.1 3.8 9.3 7.9
Brecon Bridgend Cardiff Cardigan Carmarthen Conwy & Colwyn	480 4,732 17,498 734 883 2,736	183 1,219 4,266 246 257 875	5,951 21,764 980 1,140 3,611	8.2 10.9 10.4 13.2 6.1 10.9	6.0 9.5 9.4 8.6 4.7 8.8	Stewarry Stirling Stranraer Sutherland Thurso Western Isles	2,157 753 471 626 1,269	246 164 148 304	2,879 999 635 774 1,573	13.4 15.0 11.4 13.9	7.2 11.0 11.5 9.7 11.2
Denbigh Dolgellau & Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	644 383 320 2,085 2,170	257 139 128 529 665	901 522 448 2,614 2,835	9.3 10.8 11.7 14.1 16.7	6.6 8.3 7.9 11.4 13.6	Wick Northern Ireland Ballymena	1,908	714	721	16.5	13.0
Lampeter & Aberaeron Llandeilo Llandrindod Wells Llanelli Machynlleth	538 225 607 2,801 292	180 96 257 767 90	718 321 864 3,568 382	11.6 8.8 9.3 11.8 9.2	8.0 5.7 6.6 10.1 6.7	Belfast Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Dungannon	36,829 4,397 1,453 5,898 2,342	10,786 1,222 438 1,789	47,615 5,619 1,891 7,687 2,972	13.1 16.8 20.6 12.5	11.6 14.3 16.9 10.7
Merthyr & Rhymney Monmouth Neath & Port Talbot Newport Newtown	5,615 359 3,408 7,312 386	1,271 126 835 2,107 119	6,886 485 4,243 9,419 505	14.8 11.4 10.6 11.1 5.1	12.9 8.3 9.6 10.0 3.9	Enrigamor Enriskillen Londonderry Magherafelt Newry Omagh	2,675 8,325 1,699 4,894	627 1,690 480 1,214	3,302 10,015 2,179 6,108	17.6 20.4 16.3 21.4	14.0 17.8 13.7 18.0
Pontypool & Cwmbran Pontypridd & Rhondda Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog Pwllheli Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	3,459 5,903 567 513 5,802	933 1,437 190 183 1,660	4,392 7,340 757 696 7,462	11.2 11.6 11.2 11.6 9.2	10.0 10.4 9.0 8.6 7.9	Strabane	2,434	461	2,895	25.0	20.9

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 Employment Gazette, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p 525) issues.

Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Employment Department's NOMIS database. Unemployment rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1993 based denominators.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in c	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
SOUTH EAST						Three Rivers Watford	1,803 2,706	534 888	2,337 3,594		
Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	17,470 7,547 2,376 4,502 3,045	5,423 2,125 890 1,391 1,017	22,893 9,672 3,266 5,893 4,062	10.4	9.0	Welwyn Hatfield Isle of Wight Medina South Wight	2,442 4,786 2,804 1,982	734 1,388 819 569	3,176 6,174 3,623 2,551	13.4	10.8
Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhei Wokingham	19,479 2,316 2,774 5,121 4,332 ad 2,617 2,319	5,822 678 880 1,306 1,335 888 735	25,301 2,994 3,654 6,427 5,667 3,505 3,054	7.2	6.3	Kent Ashford Canterbury Dartford Dover Gillingham Gravesham Maidstone	52,900 2,652 4,171 2,656 4,197 3,531 3,991 3,648	14,595 659 1,098 740 1,054 1,116 1,119	67,495 3,311 5,269 3,396 5,251 4,647 5,110 4,749	11.7	9.8
Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Vale Chiltern Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	3,610	5,010 1,124 497 1,943 390 1,056	20,839 4,468 2,053 8,076 1,576 4,666	7.6	6.5	Rochester-upon-Medwa Sevenoaks Shepway Swale Thanet Tonbridge and Malling Tunbridge Wells		1,821 755 912 1,396 1,493 725 606	8,006 3,347 5,065 6,112 7,343 3,035 2,854		
East Sussex Brighton Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	26,881 8,972 2,648 4,095 4,049 2,459 2,266 2,392	8,078 2,748 725 1,025 1,455 744 655 726	34,959 11,720 3,373 5,120 5,504 3,203 2,921 3,118	13.7	11.1	Oxfordshire Cherwell Oxford South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse West Oxfordshire	11,820 2,505 3,510 2,675 1,809 1,321	4,023 948 1,134 830 586 525	15,843 3,453 4,644 3,505 2,395 1,846	6.5	5.6
Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford	49,474 5,977 3,412 1,435 2,788 3,599 4,561 3,442 2,797 1,560 2,001	15,994 1,944 1,206 486 846 1,325 1,512 1,160 983 484 678	65,468 7,921 4,618 1,921 3,634 4,924 6,073 4,602 3,780 2,044 2,679	12.0	10.0	Surrey Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell Guildford Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead Runnymede Spelthorne Surrey Heath Tandridge Waverley Woking	19,900 2,275 1,229 2,445 1,362 2,407 1,547 2,078 1,443 1,458 1,935 1,721	6,522 776 398 813 439 753 505 720 474 459 667 518	26,422 3,051 1,627 3,258 1,801 3,160 2,052 2,798 1,917 1,917 2,602 2,239		
Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford Greater London Barking and Dagenham Barnet	9,477	2,230 1,173 1,484 483 110,971 1,767 3,706	9,527 5,685 6,299 1,761 438,230 8,253 13,183	12.3	10.8	West Sussex Adur Arun Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex	16,708 1,632 3,495 2,157 2,197 2,078 2,409	4,914 462 980 616 726 674 721	21,622 2,094 4,475 2,773 2,923 2,752 3,130	7.7	6.5
Bexley Brent Bromley	6,888 15,746 8,492	2,260 5,470 2,636	9,148 21,216 11,128			Worthing EAST ANGLIA	2,740	735	3,475		
Camdein City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney	10,308 120 8,326 12,699 11,697 11,057 11,117 15,406	4,380 48 3,403 4,028 3,953 3,651 3,646 5,046	14,688 168 11,729 16,727 15,650 14,708 14,763 20,452			Cambridgeshire Cambridge East Cambridgeshire Fenland Huntingdon Peterborough South Cambridgeshire	17,369 2,901 1,164 2,462 2,956 6,078 1,808	5,863 959 427 914 1,151 1,729 683	23,232 3,860 1,591 3,376 4,107 7,807 2,491	7.9	6.8
Hammersmith and Fulhi Haringey Harrow Havering Hillingdon Hounslow Islington Kensington and Chelse Kingston-upon-Thames	15,559 5,664 6,983 6,653 7,709 11,871 ea 6,281 s 3,634	3,438 5,422 2,101 2,080 2,209 2,720 4,468 3,045 1,180	12,187 20,981 7,765 9,063 8,862 10,429 16,339 9,326 4,814			Norfolk Breckland Broadland Great Yarmouth North Norfolk Norwich South Norfolk West Norfolk	22,677 2,693 2,130 4,115 2,153 5,807 2,133 3,646	7,465 1,012 795 1,240 723 1,704 853 1,138	30,142 3,705 2,925 5,355 2,876 7,511 2,986 4,784	9.8	8.1
Lambeth Lewisham Merton Newham Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thame Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest	19,195 15,133 6,202 15,292 8,150 es 3,970 16,256 4,814 12,900 11,664	6,485 4,946 2,032 4,181 2,647 1,529 5,287 1,392 3,310 3,818	25,680 20,079 8,234 19,473 10,797 5,499 21,543 6,206 16,210 15,482			Suffolk Babergh Forest Heath Ipswich Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury Suffolk Coastal Waveney	16,557 1,749 1,017 3,960 1,333 2,137 2,357 4,004	5,515 635 368 1,031 557 801 821 1,302	22,072 2,384 1,385 4,991 1,890 2,938 3,178 5,306	8.3	7.0
Wandsworth Hampshire	12,761	4,687	17,448	8.8	7.6	SOUTH WEST	33,582	10,959	44,541	9.9	8.7
Basingstoke and Dean East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart Havant	2,143 2,107 2,072 2,167 1,486	13,051 1,105 636 602 728 792 494 1,109	57,753 4,584 2,779 2,709 2,800 2,959 1,980 5,258	0.0	7.0	Avon Bath Bristol Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Woodspring	3,139 18,173 2,418 3,040 1,759 5,053	1,156 5,576 755 1,151 639 1,682	4,295 23,749 3,173 4,191 2,398 6,735	0.0	0.1
New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	4,149 3,492 7,953 1,944 9,547 2,154 2,009	938 2,235 692 2,322 779 619	4,430 10,188 2,636 11,869 2,933 2,628	W).		Cornwall Caradon Carrick Isles of Scilly Kerrier North Cornwall Penwith	16,924 2,293 3,012 20 3,412 2,230 2,589	5,519 808 925 11 1,041 755 825	22,443 3,101 3,937 31 4,453 2,985 3,414	13.9	10.6
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage	26,920 2,873 3,385 2,602 2,240 3,104 2,710 3,055	8,828 1,118 1,032 1,002 710 1,010 857 943	35,748 3,991 4,417 3,604 2,950 4,114 3,567 3,998	8.6	7.4	Restormel Devon East Devon Exeter Mid Devon North Devon Plymouth	3,368 34,015 2,234 3,361 1,347 3,048 10,844	1,154 10,390 697 961 494 939 3,309	4,522 44,405 2,931 4,322 1,841 3,987 14,153	11.1	9.0

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 rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployed claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. All the county rates shown are calculated using mid-1993 based denominators.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

nt in counties and local authority districts as at May 12 1994

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	D
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workford
South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge West Devon	1,844 2,955 5,315 1,870 1,197	684 894 1,417 602 393	2,528 3,849 6,732 2,472 1,590			North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland Lincolnshire	893 437 16,730	612 325 195 5,750	2,679 1,218 632 22,480 2,067	10.2	8.5
Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole	20,068 7,419 1,174 1,468 772 4,293 992	5,880 2,089 336 456 285 1,136	25,948 9,508 1,510 1,924 1,057 5,429	10.6	8.6	Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,560 3,579 4,012 1,813 1,368 2,321 2,077	507 1,175 1,166 716 534 872 780	4,754 5,178 2,529 1,902 3,193 2,857		
Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	1,709 2,241	341 592 645	1,333 2,301 2,886			Northamptonshire Corby Daventry	15,413 1,993 1,194 1,321 1,940	5,550 654 552 507	20,963 2,647 1,746 1,828	8.4	7.3
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud	14,645 3,068 1,295 1,894 3,859 2,609	4,698 1,014 459 639 1,009 956	19,343 4,082 1,754 2,533 4,868 3,565	8.8	7.5	East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	1,940 5,852 1,172 1,941 42,487	650 2,033 478 676	2,590 7,885 1,650 2,617 53,809	12.4	11.0
Tewkesbury Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	1,920 12,455 2,697 2,969 3,229 2,602 958	621 4,115 974 937 1,143 750 311	2,541 16,570 3,671 3,906 4,372 3,352 1,269	9.4	7.6	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe	4,580 4,479 2,894 3,274 4,750 3,833 16,189 2,488	1,063 1,177 960 997 1,084 960 4,246 835	5,643 5,656 3,854 4,271 5,834 4,793 20,435 3,323		
Viltshire Kennet	13,902 1,453	4,915 601	18,817 2,054	7.7	6.6	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSID					
North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	2,637 2,300 4,941 2,571	1,011 781 1,564 958	3,648 3,081 6,505 3,529			Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford	32,911 2,162 1,908 2,440 2,411 1,644	9,429 829 638 668 884 556	42,340 2,991 2,546 3,108 3,295 2,200	11.5	10.1
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford Leominister Hereford	17,534 2,249 1,620 853	6,153 825 596 343 658	23,687 3,074 2,216 1,196	9.0	7.4	Great Grimsby Holderness Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	4,421 1,342 14,098 2,485	1,039 439 3,725 651	5,460 1,781 17,823 3,136		
Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	1,896 2,434 1,054 2,595 1,985 2,848	838 405 781 777 930	2,554 3,272 1,459 3,376 2,762 3,778			North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale	15,767 868 1,358 2,399 589 1,431	5,586 327 586 953 334 532	21,353 1,195 1,944 3,352 923 1,963	7.5	6.2
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry	10,373 1,015 998 896	3,643 447 397 366 770	14,016 1,462 1,395 1,262 2,977	8.7	7.2	Scarborough Selby York South Yorkshire	3,395 2,133 3,594 57,013	1,102 743 1,009	4,497 2,876 4,603 71,453	14.0	12.3
Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	800 4,457	292 1,371	1,092 5,828	9.5	8.2	Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham Sheffield	9,024 13,495 11,117 23,377	2,191 3,216 2,668 6,365	11,215 16,711 13,785 29,742		
Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tamworth	28,660 2,943 2,825 2,173 3,223 2,710 2,752 1,571 7,965 2,498	9,274 956 922 782 938 1,015 956 596 2,210 899	37,934 3,899 3,747 2,955 4,161 3,725 3,708 2,167 10,175 3,397	9.5	0.2	West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST	71,174 17,667 5,932 11,427 24,827 11,321	20,444 4,721 2,016 3,406 7,200 3,101	91,618 22,388 7,948 14,833 32,027 14,422	10.1	9.0
Warwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	12,515 1,612	4,622 545 1,269 912 885 1,011	17,137 2,157 5,123 3,148 2,897 3,812	8.5	7.3	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Neste Halton	5,493	7,961 1,025 616 1,034 730 1,412	34,310 4,419 2,194 4,020 3,338 6,905	8.4	7.4
West Midlands Birmingham	119,858 53,121	35,120 15,208	154,978 68,329	12.6	11.4	Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	2,718 2,851 4,721	899 903 1,342	3,617 3,754 6,063		
Coventry Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	13,093 10,557 14,366 5,983 10,839 11,899	3,880 3,513 4,116 2,020 2,982 3,401	16,973 14,070 18,482 8,003 13,821 15,300			Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham	94,487 8,652 4,354 26,156 7,833	25,754 2,028 1,343 6,798 2,195	120,241 10,680 5,697 32,954 10,028	10.9	9.6
EAST MIDLANDS						Rochdale Salford Stockport	7,437 9,548 7,133	2,022 2,388 2,006	9,459 11,936 9,139		
Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield	31,381 2,887 3,245 4,314	8,930 1,011 679 1,156	40,311 3,898 3,924 5,470	10.5	9.2	Tameside Trafford Wigan	7,133 7,077 6,542 9,755	2,038 2,031 2,905	9,115 8,573 12,660		
Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	9,654 1,114 3,279 1,973 3,261 1,654	2,576 378 956 686 967 521	12,230 1,492 4,235 2,659 4,228 2,175			Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn	39,326 4,968 6,049 2,610 2,155 1,033	10,813 1,123 1,471 638 774 335	50,139 6,091 7,520 3,248 2,929 1,368 2,439	9.0	7.6
Leicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester	24,753 1,519 3,104 1,026 1,930 13,063 714	8,076 557 1,158 364 817 3,764 284	32,829 2,076 4,262 1,390 2,747 16,827 998	8.3	7.3	Hyndburn Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire	1,946 4,078 2,105 4,800 535 1,414 2,158 3,386	493 1,259 637 1,242 188 373 721 1,060	2,439 5,337 2,742 6,042 723 1,787 2,879 4,446		

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at May 12 1994

Unemployment in	Male	Female	All	Rate +	is as at wi		Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
Wyre	2,089	499	2,588			SCOTLAND					
Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Setton St Helens	70,363 8,901 28,661 11,467 6,904	18,953 2,157 7,644 3,232 1,928	89,316 11,058 36,305 14,699 8,832 18,422	15.8	14.1	Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	1,945 410 594 646 295	669 134 215 226 94	2,614 544 809 872 389	6.6	5.4
Wirral NORTH	14,430	3,992 6,846	36,248	15.4	13.9	Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling	9,315 1,863 5,227 2,225	2,664 548 1,365 751	11,979 2,411 6,592 2,976	11.0	9.8
Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	5,024 7,152 8,740 8,486	1,158 1,649 1,874 2,165	6,182 8,801 10,614 10,651			Dumfries and Galloway Regio Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale	n 4,124 694 1,785	1,493 296 555 216	5,617 990 2,340	9.9	8.1
oum bria Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness	14,461 3,302 3,157	4,180 1,016 683	18,641 4,318 3,840 3,564	9.3	7.8	Stewartry Wigtown Fife Region Dunfermline	518 1,127 12,650 4,801	3,799 1,405	734 1,553 16,449 6,206	12.9	11.4
Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	2,702 3,067 656 1,577	862 819 244 556	3,886 900 2,133			Kirkcaldy North East Fife Grampian Region	6,370 1,479	1,854 540 3,851	8,224 2,019	5.7	5.1
Ourham Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham Easington	20,065 1,773 3,566 3,189 2,452 3,455	4,885 468 954 753 657 647	24,950 2,241 4,520 3,942 3,109 4,102	11.6	10.2	Banti and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	1,953 5,342 998 709 2,226	606 1,536 423 270 1,016	15,079 2,559 6,878 1,421 979 3,242		
Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,732 488 2,410 10,466	701 175 530 2,849	3,433 663 2,940 13,315	13.1	10.9	Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspe Caithness Inverness Lochaber	8,531 ey 342 1,177 2,542 582	2,395 147 273 697 244	10,926 489 1,450 3,239 826	11.8	10.0
Morthumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale	974 732 3,218 1,396 1,044	292 221 839 389 418	1,266 953 4,057 1,785 1,462	10.1	10.0	Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	478 2,477 430 503	130 608 119 177	608 3,085 549 680		
Wansbeck Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne	3,102 54,132 9,100 14,201	690 12,682 2,125 3,444 2,011	3,792 66,814 11,225 17,645	13.6	12.3	Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	24,659 15,205 2,530 2,209 4,715	6,703 4,252 666 572 1,213	31,362 19,457 3,196 2,781 5,928	8.4	7.6
North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	8,071 8,647 14,113	2,011 1,844 3,258	10,082 10,491 17,371			Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow	36,138	24,920 661 247 8,928	117,901 2,659 889 45,066	12.1	11.0
Olwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	11,562 2,081 1,516 1,780 933 1,774 3,478	3,539 621 508 503 371 484 1,052	15,101 2,702 2,024 2,283 1,304 2,258 4,530	9.8	8.3	Clýdebank Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsytl Cumnock and Doon Vall Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood Hamilton	2,381 1,891 1,981 2,017 ey 1,981 5,691 2,910 2,528 922 3,792	555 516 662 448 1,739 871 845 362 884	2,936 2,407 2,679 2,429 7,430 3,781 3,373 1,284 4,676		
Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	10,227 1,229 1,477 1,006 2,071 2,548 1,896	3,011 367 559 342 532 698 513	13,238 1,596 2,036 1,348 2,603 3,246 2,409	11.6	9.0	Inverciyde Kilmarnock and Loudou Kyle and Carrick Monklands Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	3.656	816 1,045 1,212 972 1,289 2,135 733	4,472 4,088 4,790 5,062 7,337 9,606 2,937		
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport	15,795 2,865 1,838 1,984 5,764	4,299 655 500 650 1,632	20,094 3,520 2,338 2,634 7,396	11.6	10.3	Tayside Region Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross	12,667 2,778 7,184 2,705	4,015 1,043 2,087 885	16,682 3,821 9,271 3,590	10.1	8.9
Torfaen	3,344	862	4,206			Orkney Islands	336	136	472	6.5	4.8
Gwynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd	8,249 1,563 2,367 741 947	2,537 475 672 261 321	10,786 2,038 3,039 1,002 1,268	12.5	10.1	Shetland Islands Western Isles	340 1,269	147 304	1,573	4.5 13.9	3.9 11.6
Ynys Mon - Isle of Angl		808	3,439			NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim	75,068 1,556 2,020	20,680 525	95,748 2,081	14.8	12.8
Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley	18,949 2,701	4,510 653	23,459 3,354 2,817	13.1	11.5	Ards Armagh	2,161	619 637	2,639 2,798		
Ogwr	2,285 4,156	532 1,026	5,182			Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge	1,908 1,032 919	714 266 325	2,622 1,298 1,244		
Rȟondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	2,840 4,013 2,954	619 883 797	3,459 4,896 3,751			Banbridge Belfast Carrickfergus	18,877 1,184	4,672 419	23,549		
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	2,351 946 894 511	860 313 334 213	3,211 1,259 1,228 724	7.6	5.7	Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon Derry	1,784 2,491 1,453 2,818 6,568	671 759 438 827 1,295	2,455 3,250 1,891 3,645 7,863		
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	15,981 12,103 3,878	3,948 2,963 985	19,929 15,066 4,863	10.1	9.1	Down Dungannon Fermanagh Larne	2,216 2,342 2,675 1,232 1,757	715 630 627 352 395	2,931 2,972 3,302 1,584 2,152		
West Glamorgan Afan LiiwValley Neath Swansea	11,945 1,452 1,724 1,956 6,813	2,807 369 400 466 1,572	14,752 1,821 2,124 2,422 8,385	10.8	9.6	Limavady Lisburn Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Omagh Strabane	1,757 3,467 1,699 874 4,894 2,518 1,975 2,214 2,434	1,106 480 197 1,214 867 840 629 461	4,573 2,179 1,071 6,108 3,385 2,815 2,843 2,895		

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 12 1994

Bedfordshire Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire North Luton South West Bedfordshire Berkshire East Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes N.B. BC Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	4,880 2,645 3,576 3,402 2,967 2,159 3,203 2,919 4,332 2,126 1,933 2,541 1,589 1,284 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539 1,875	1,265 927 1,108 1,107 1,016 845 699 872 755 1,335 721 595 860 510 459 476 885 1,058 762	6,145 3,572 4,684 4,509 3,983 3,652 2,858 4,075 3,674 5,667 2,847 2,528 3,401 2,099 1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558 3,498	Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham East Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford Leyton Mitcham and Morden Newham North East Newham North West Newham South Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington Peckham Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tootting Tottenham	3,638 2,082 4,045 4,790 6,298 5,218 3,918 5,613 4,796 4,883 6,345 1,557 1,827 6,343 3,015 1,823 1,854 2,198 1,727 5,888 5,588 5,585 1,552 1,555 1,552 2,031 4,918	1,721 685 1,252 1,511 2,183 1,724 1,153 1,436 1,411 1,334 2,132 569 555 2,001 1,189 556 773 678 618 1,893 1,950 495	5,359 2,767 5,297 6,301 8,481 6,942 5,071 7,049 6,207 2,126 2,382 8,344 4,204 2,379 2,627 2,876 2,345 7,781 7,505 2,047
Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire North Luton South West Bedfordshire Berkshire East Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes N.E. CC Mitton Keynes N.B. CW Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	2,645 3,576 3,402 2,967 2,159 3,203 2,919 4,332 2,126 1,933 2,541 1,589 1,284 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,577 4,049 2,539	927 1,108 1,107 1,016 845 699 872 755 1,335 721 595 860 510 476 885 1,058 762	3,572 4,684 4,509 3,983 3,652 2,858 4,075 3,674 5,667 2,847 2,528 3,401 2,099 1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558	Lewisham East Lewisham West Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford Leyton Mitcham and Morden Newham North East Newham North West Newham South Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington Peckham Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting	4,045 4,790 6,298 5,218 3,918 5,613 4,796 4,883 6,345 1,557 1,827 6,343 3,015 1,823 1,823 1,844 2,198 5,588 5,555 1,552 2,031 4,918	1,252 1,511 2,183 1,724 1,153 1,436 1,431 1,334 2,132 569 555 2,001 1,189 556 773 678 618 1,893 1,950 495	5.297 6.301 8.481 6.942 5.071 7.049 6.207 6.217 2.126 2.382 2.382 2.627 2.876 2.379 2.627 7.781
Luton South Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire North Luton South West Bedfordshire Berkshire East Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes N.E. CC Miton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Familion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	2,645 3,576 3,402 2,967 2,159 3,203 2,919 4,332 2,126 1,933 2,541 1,589 1,284 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,577 4,049 2,539	927 1,108 1,107 1,016 845 699 872 755 1,335 721 595 860 510 476 885 1,058 762	3,572 4,684 4,509 3,983 3,652 2,858 4,075 3,674 5,667 2,847 2,528 3,401 2,099 1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558	Lewisham Deptford Leyton Mitcham and Morden Newham North East Newham North East Newham South Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington Peckham Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruisilp-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting	6,298 5,218 3,918 5,613 4,796 4,883 6,345 1,557 1,827 6,343 3,015 1,823 1,854 2,198 1,727 5,888 5,555 1,552 2,031 4,918	1,511 2,183 1,724 1,153 1,436 1,411 1,334 2,132 569 555 2,001 1,189 556 773 678 618 1,893 1,950	8,481 6,942 5,071 7,049 6,207 6,217 8,477 2,126 2,382 2,382 2,627 2,876 2,345 7,781
North Bedfordshire North Luton South West Bedfordshire Berkshire East Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	3,576 3,402 2,967 2,807 2,159 3,203 2,919 4,332 2,126 1,933 2,541 1,589 1,284 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,577 4,049 2,539	1,108 1,107 1,016 845 699 872 7,755 1,335 721 595 860 510 459 476 885 1,058 762	4,684 4,509 3,983 3,652 2,858 4,075 3,674 5,667 2,847 2,528 3,401 2,099 1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558	Leyton Mitcham and Morden Newham North East Newham North West Newham South Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington Peckham Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruisip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting	5,218 3,918 5,613 4,796 4,883 6,345 1,557 1,827 6,343 3,015 1,823 1,854 2,198 1,727 5,888 5,555 1,552 2,031 4,918	1,724 1,153 1,436 1,411 1,334 2,132 559 555 2,001 1,189 556 773 678 618 1,893 1,950	6,942 5,071 7,049 6,207 6,217 8,477 2,126 8,344 4,204 4,2379 2,627 2,876 2,345 7,781
North Luton South West Bedfordshire Berkshire East Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	3,402 2,967 2,807 2,159 3,203 2,919 4,332 2,126 1,933 2,541 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,577 4,049 2,539	1,107 1,016 845 699 872 755 1,335 721 595 860 510 476 885 1,058 762	4,509 3,983 3,652 2,858 4,075 3,674 5,667 2,847 2,528 3,401 2,099 1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558	Mitcham and Morden Newham North East Newham North West Newham South Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington Peckham Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting	3,918 5,613 4,796 4,883 6,345 1,557 1,827 6,343 3,015 1,823 1,854 2,198 1,727 5,888 5,555 1,552 2,031 4,918	1,153 1,436 1,411 1,334 2,132 569 555 2,001 1,189 678 618 1,893 1,950 495	7,049 6,207 6,217 8,477 2,126 2,382 8,344 4,204 2,379 2,627 2,876 2,345 7,781
Berkshire East Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham and Amersham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Susex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	2,807 2,159 3,203 2,919 4,332 2,126 1,933 2,541 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,577 4,049 2,539	845 699 872 755 1,335 721 595 860 510 459 476 885 1,058 762	3,652 2,858 4,075 3,674 5,667 2,847 2,528 3,401 2,099 1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558	Newham North West Newham South Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington Peckham Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting	4,796 4,883 6,345 1,557 1,827 6,343 3,015 1,823 1,854 2,198 1,727 5,888 5,555 1,552 2,031 4,918	1,411 1,334 2,132 569 555 2,001 1,189 556 773 678 618 1,893 1,950	6,207 6,217 8,477 2,126 2,382 8,344 4,204 2,379 2,627 2,876 2,345 7,781 7,505
East Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Susex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	2,159 3,203 2,919 4,332 2,126 1,933 2,541 1,589 1,284 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	699 872 755 1,335 721 595 860 510 459 476 885 1,058 762	2,858 4,075 3,674 5,667 2,847 2,528 3,401 2,099 1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558	Newham South Norwood Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington Peckham Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting	4,883 6,345 1,557 1,827 6,343 3,015 1,823 1,854 2,198 1,727 5,888 5,555 1,552 2,031 4,918	1,334 2,132 569 555 2,001 1,189 556 773 678 618 1,893 1,950	6,217 8,477 2,126 2,382 8,344 4,204 2,379 2,627 2,876 2,345 7,781 7,505
East Berkshire Newbury Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Susex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harvich North Colchester Rochford	2,159 3,203 2,919 4,332 2,126 1,933 2,541 1,589 1,284 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	699 872 755 1,335 721 595 860 510 459 476 885 1,058 762	2,858 4,075 3,674 5,667 2,847 2,528 3,401 2,099 1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558	Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington Peckham Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruisilp-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting	1,557 1,827 6,343 3,015 1,823 1,854 2,198 1,727 5,888 5,555 1,552 2,031 4,918	569 555 2,001 1,189 556 773 678 618 1,893 1,950 495	2,126 2,382 8,344 4,204 2,379 2,627 2,876 2,345 7,781 7,505
Reading East Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Femptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	3,203 2,919 4,332 2,126 1,933 2,541 1,589 1,284 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	872 755 1,335 721 595 860 510 459 476 885 1,058 762	4,075 3,674 5,667 2,847 2,528 3,401 2,099 1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558	Orpington Peckham Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruisijp-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting	1,827 6,343 3,015 1,823 1,854 2,198 1,727 5,888 5,555 1,552 2,031 4,918	555 2,001 1,189 556 773 678 618 1,893 1,950 495	2,382 8,344 4,204 2,379 2,627 2,876 2,345 7,781 7,505
Reading West Slough Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	2,919 4,332 2,126 1,933 2,541 1,589 1,284 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	755 1,335 721 595 860 510 459 476 885 1,058 762	3,674 5,667 2,847 2,528 3,401 2,099 1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558	Peckham Putney Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting	3,015 1,823 1,854 2,198 1,727 5,888 5,555 1,555 2,031 4,918	1,189 556 773 678 618 1,893 1,950 495	4,204 2,379 2,627 2,876 2,345 7,781 7,505
Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	2,126 1,933 2,541 1,589 1,284 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,577 4,049 2,539	721 595 860 510 459 476 885 1,058 762 567 1,268 1,480	2,847 2,528 3,401 2,099 1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558	Raverisbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruisilp-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting	1,823 1,854 2,198 1,727 5,888 5,555 1,552 2,031 4,918	556 773 678 618 1,893 1,950 495	2,379 2,627 2,876 2,345 7,781 7,505
Wokingham Buckinghamshire Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	1,933 2,541 1,589 1,284 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	595 860 510 459 476 885 1,058 762 567 1,268 1,480	2,528 3,401 2,099 1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes Romford Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting	1,854 2,198 1,727 5,888 5,555 1,552 2,031 4,918	773 678 618 1,893 1,950 495	2,627 2,876 2,345 7,781 7,505
Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Miton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavillon Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	1,589 1,284 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	510 459 476 885 1,058 762 567 1,268 1,480	2,099 1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558	Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting	1,727 5,888 5,555 1,552 2,031 4,918	618 1,893 1,950 495	2,345 7,781 7,505
Aylesbury Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Mitton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Familion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	1,589 1,284 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	510 459 476 885 1,058 762 567 1,268 1,480	2,099 1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558	Southwark and Bermondsey Streatham Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting	5,888 5,555 1,552 2,031 4,918	1,893 1,950 495	7,781 7,505
Beaconsfield Buckingham Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Sussex Beshill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	1,284 1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	459 476 885 1,058 762 567 1,268 1,480	1,743 2,022 3,518 4,558	Surbiton Sutton and Cheam Tooting	1,552 2,031 4,918	495	7,505 2,047
Chesham and Amersham Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmstord Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	1,546 2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	476 885 1,058 762 567 1,268 1,480	2,022 3,518 4,558	Sutton and Cheam Tooting	2,031 4,918	600	
Milton Keynes N.E. CC Milton Keynes S.W. BC Wycombe East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	2,633 3,500 2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	885 1,058 762 567 1,268 1,480	3,518 4,558	Tooting		022	2,653
Wycombe East Sussex Bekhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavillon Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmstord Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	2,736 2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	762 567 1,268 1,480	4,558 3,498		0 400	622 1,795	6,713
East Sussex Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden ESSEX Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	2,012 4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	567 1,268 1,480	0,400	Twickenham	9,166 2,116	2,911 756	12,077 2,872
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden ESSEX Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	1,268 1,480		Upminster	2,442	687	3,129
Brighton Kemptown Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmstord Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	4,663 4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	1,268 1,480	0.570	Uxbridge	2.281	722	3,003
Brighton Pavilion Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden ESSEX Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	4,309 2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	1,480	2,579 5,931	Vauxhāll Walthamstow	7,295 3,960	2,403 1,222	9,698 5,182
Eastbourne Hastings and Rye Hove Lewes Wealden Essex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	2,857 4,577 4,049 2,539	792	5,789	Wanstead and Woodford	2,081	765	2,846
Hove Lewes Wealden Sesex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	4,049 2,539		3.649	Westminster North	5,153	2,118	7,271
Lewes Wealden Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	2,539	1,182 1,455	5,759 5,504	Wimbledon Woolwich	2,284 4,603	879 1,459	3,163 6,062
Wealden Ssex Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford		777	3,316	TTO STATE OF THE S	4,000	1,100	0,002
Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford		557	2,432	Hampshire			
Basildon Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmstord Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford				Hampshire Aldershot	2,757	936	3,693
Billericay Braintree Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelimsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	4,212	1,329	5,541	Basingstoke	2,875	894	3,769
Brentwood and Ongar Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	2,725 2,952	954 1,043	3,679 3,995	East Hampshire Eastleigh	2,353 2,794	764 778	3,117 3,572
Castle Point Chelmsford Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	1,806	603	2,409	Fareham	2,266	805	3,071
Epping Forest Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	2,788	846	3,634	Gosport	2,376	860	3,236
Harlow Harwich North Colchester Rochford	2,747 2,616	1,014 889	3,761 3,505	Havant New Forest	3,570 1,978	934 536	4,504 2,514
Harwich North Colchester Rochford	3,252	1,137	4,389	North West Hampshire	1,833	667	2,500
Rochford	3,895	967	4,862	Portsmouth North	3,344	973	4,317
Modifiora	3,216 2,498	1,036 861	4,252 3,359	Portsmouth South Romsey and Waterside	5,188 2,439	1,437 725	6,625 3,164
Saffron Walden	2,093	774	2,867	Southampton Itchen	4,624	1,136	5,760
South Colchester and Maldon	3.522	1,166	4,688	Southampton Test	4,236	1,010	5,246
Southend East Southend West	4,090 3,207	1,276 954	5,366 4,161	Winchester	2,069	596	2,665
Thurrock	3,855	1,145	5,000	Hertfordshire			
reater Landan				Broxbourne Hertford and Stortford	3,142 2,131	1,228 836	4,370 2,967
reater London Barking	3,260	881	4,141	Hertsmere	2,434	772	3,206
Battersea	4,828	1,703	6,531	North Hertfordshire	2,964	950	3,914
Beckenham Bethnal Green and Stepney	2,910 6,543	946 1,663	3,856 8,206	South West Hertfordshire St Albans	2,180 2,108	655 655	2,835 2,763
Bexlevheath	2,070	662	2,732	Stevenage	3,487	1,088	4,575
Bow and Poplar	6,357	1,647	8,004	Watford	3,192	1,063	4,255
Brent East Brent North	6,157 3,412	2,099 1,324	8,256 4,736	Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	2,471 2,811	736 845	3,207 3,656
Brent South	6,177	2,047	8,224	West Hertiordshile	2,011	043	3,030
Brentford and Isleworth	3.484	1,303	4,787	Isle of Wight			
Carshalton and Wallington	2,783	770 1,324	3,553	Isle of Wight	4,786	1,388	6,174
Chelsea Chingford	2,643 2,486	1,324 872	3,967 3,358	Kent			
Chipping Barnet Chislehurst	1,991	729	2,720	Ashford	2,652	659	3,311
Chislehurst City of London	1,932	579	2,511	Canterbury Dartford	3,039	848	3,887 4,043
City of London and Westminster South	3,293	1,333	4,626	Dartford	3,157 3,882	886 954	4,043
Croydon Central	3,030	863	3,893	Faversham	4,531	1,331	5,862
Croydon North East	3,811 3,885	1,253 1,245	5,064 5,130	Folkestone and Hythe Gillingham	4,153 3,600	912 1,146	5,065 4,746
Croydon North West Croydon South	1,973	667	2,640	Gravesham	3,991	1,146	5,110
Dagenham	3,226	886	4,112	Maidstone	2,846	825	3,671
Dulwich Faling North	4,025	1,393 1,193	5,418 4,857	Medway Mid Kent	3,499 3,488	1,082	4,581
Ealing North Ealing Acton	3,664 3,716 4,317	1,363	5.079	North Thanet	4,262	1,015 1,076	4,503 5,338
Ealing Southall	4,317	1,397	5,714	Sevenoaks	2,091	1,076 609	5,338 2,700
Edmonton Eltham	4,481 3,042	1,472 877	5,953 3,919	South Thanet Tonbridge and Malling	3,151 2,310	802	3,953 3,035
Enfield North	3,042	1,207	4.982	Tunbridge Wells	2,310	725 606	2,854
Enfield Southgate	2,801	972	4,982 3,773				-,00
Erith and Crayford Feltham and Heston	3,261 4,225	1,029 1,417	4,290 5,642	Oxfordshire Banbury	2,325	900	2.045
Finchley	2,406	1,065	3,471	Henley	1,487	890 502	3,215 1,989
Fulham	3,804	1,649	5,453	Oxford East	3,075	915	3,990
Greenwich Hackney North and Stoke Newington	3,472 on 7,596	1,310 2,636	4,782	Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage	1,762 1,670	594	2,356
Hackney North and Stoke Newingto Hackney South and Shoreditch	on 7,596 7,810	2,410	10,232 10,220	Wantage Witney	1,670	539 583	2,209 2,084
Hammersmith	4,945	1,789	6,734		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	300	2,004
Hampstead and Highgate	4,182	2,086	6,268	Surrey Charteey and Walten	2.000	201	0.700
Harrow East Harrow West	3,229 2,435	1,199 902	4,428 3,337	Chertsey and Walton East Surrey	2,066 1,458	664 459	2,730 1,917
Hayes and Harlington	2,645	869	3,514	Epsom and Ewell	1,696	523	2,219
Hendon North	2,532	928	3,460	Esher	1,361	485	1,846
Hendon South Holborn and St Pancras	0 540	984 2,294	3,532 8,420	Guildford Mole Valley	1,994 1,457	677 460	2,671
Hornchurch	2,548 6.126		3,058	Al-ab Mark C	1.7.11		
Hornsey and Wood Green	6,126 2,343	715	0,000	North West Surrey	2,099	692	1,917 2,791
llford North llford South	6,126 2,343 6,393	715 2,511	8.904	Reigate	2,099 1,940	692 628	2,791 2,568
Islington North	6,126 2,343 6,393 2,420	715 2,511 811	8.904	Reigate South West Surrey	2,099 1,940 1,623	692 628 565	2,791 2,568 2,188
Islington South and Finsbury	6,126 2,343 6,393	715 2,511	8,904 3,231 4,720 8,997 7,342	Reigate	2,099 1,940	692 628	2,791 2,568

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

inemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 12 1994

Unemployment in Parlian			as at May 12	1994	Male F	emale	All
	Male —	Female	- All	Leominster	1,874	751	2,625
West Sussex Arundel Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Shoreham	2,981 2,157 2,638 2,078 1,968 2,146 2,740	848 616 887 674 560 594 735	3,829 2,773 3,525 2,752 2,528 2,740 3,475	Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest Shropshire	3,245 2,074 2,794 2,848	751 1,154 712 864 930	2,625 4,399 2,786 3,658 3,778
Worthing EAST ANGLIA	2,740	700	0,470	Ludlow North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,815 2,201 2,207	739 874 770	2,554 3,075 2,977
Cambridgeshire Cambridge Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire Peterborough South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	2,645 2,376 3,057 5,515 1,600 2,176	870 929 1,122 1,495 636 811	3,515 3,305 4,179 7,010 2,236 2,987	The Wrekin Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burntwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	4,150 2,825 2,915 2,286 2,393 2,983 2,710	922 966 778 691 1,140 1,015	3,747 3,881 3,064 3,084 4,123 3,725
Horfolk Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk	4,115 2,200 2,153 2,866 2,714 3,920 2,133	1,240 856 723 847 848 1,139 853	5,355 3,056 2,876 3,713 3,562 5,059 2,986	Stafford Statfordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South Warwickshire	2,362 1,571 3,154 2,962 2,499	778 596 845 807 736	3,140 2,167 3,999 3,769 3,235
South West Norfolk Suffolk Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk Ipswich South Suffolk	2,576 2,300 2,189 3,104 2,603	959 869 760 828 935	3,535 3,169 2,949 3,932 3,538	North Warwickshire Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington West Midlands	2,725 2,917 2,416 2,012 2,445	914 999 965 885 859	3,639 3,916 3,381 2,897 3,304
Suffolk Coastal Waveney SOUTH WEST	2,357 4,004 3,139	821 1,302	3,178 5,306	Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edgbaston Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield	2,385 3,562 4,577 3,670 4,685 6,114 4,933	813 1,167 1,274 1,105 1,168 1,677 1,422	3,198 4,729 5,851 4,775 5,853 7,791 6,355
Bath Bristol East Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Weston-super-Mare Woodspring	3,107 3,688 5,104 4,250 3,186 2,485 2,187 3,354 2,182	1,219 1,023 1,473 1,618 906 943 749 1,078	5,226 4,711 6,577 5,868 4,092 3,428 2,936 4,432 2,976	Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East Coventry North West Coventry South East Coventry South East Dudley East Dudley West	4,916 6,129 5,677 2,996 3,898 4,498 2,700 3,420 2,475 4,389 3,418	1,396 1,396 1,462 992 1,355 1,272 885 938 785 1,343	6,312 7,525 7,139 3,988 5,253 5,770 3,585 4,358 3,260 5,732 4,566
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives Truro Devon	3,953 3,489 2,813 3,439 3,230	1,107 1,211 995 1,163 1,043	5,060 4,700 3,808 4,602 4,273	Halesöwen and Stourbridge Meriden Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall South Warley East	2,750 3,958 2,025 1,964 4,333 4,121 3,638	1,022 1,197 823 794 1,075 1,094 1,055	3,772 5,155 2,848 2,758 5,408 5,215 4,693
Exeter Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton Torbay	3,361 1,834 3,141 3,953 4,252 2,639 2,639 2,650 1,989 4,290	961 579 981 1,089 1,303 917 959 791 685 1,130	4,322 2,413 4,122 5,042 5,555 3,556 3,798 3,441 2,674 5,420	Warley West West Bromwich East West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire	3,222 3,515 3,991 4,485 3,875 3,539	967 971 1,123 1,188 1,019 1,194	4,189 4,486 5,114 5,673 4,894 4,733
Torridge and West Devon Dorset Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset West Dorset	3,067 4,560 3,770 1,926 1,726 3,382 3,027 1,677	995 1,235 1,059 563 601 931 918 573	4,062 5,795 4,829 2,489 2,327 4,313 3,945 2,250	Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	2,466 3,756 3,927 3,593 5,124 3,157 2,070 3,137 2,591 1,560	846 812 1,065 1,028 1,308 917 717 925 761 551	3,312 4,568 4,992 4,621 6,432 4,074 2,787 4,062 3,352 2,111
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire	3,326 2,244 3,955 2,631 2,489	1,098 749 1,045 985 821	4,424 2,993 5,000 3,616 3,310	Leicestershire Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East Leicester South Leicester West	1,908 2,084 1,530 3,552 4,425 5,086 2,249	695 874 551 1,147 1,283 1,334 799	2,603 2,958 2,081 4,699 5,708 6,420 3,048
Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton Wells Yeovil	2,965 2,189 2,691 2,406 2,204	919 810 790 837 759	3,884 2,999 3,481 3,243 2,963	Loughborough North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton Lincolnshire East Lindsey Cairchwest hand Horocastle	2,249 2,286 1,633 3,236 2,420	710 683 1,032 923	2,996 2,316 4,268 3,343
Wiltshire Devizes North Wiltshire Salisbury Swindon Westbury	2,405 2,637 2,219 3,989	958 1,011 752 1,207	3,363 3,648 2,971 5,196	Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham Holland with Boston Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	2,420 2,534 2,262 4,499 1,779	923 970 792 1,370 663	3,544 3,054 5,869 2,442
Westbury WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove Hereford	2,652 2,249 2,450	987 825 917	3,639 3,074 3,367	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry Estering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	2,680 1,792 2,148 3,118 3,100 2,575	913 794 738 1,064 1,117 924	3,593 2,586 2,886 4,182 4,217 3,499
Heleloid	2,450	917	3,307	***Emingborough	2,010		

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 12 1994

Unemployment in Parliar	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham East Nottingham North Nottingham South Rushcliffe Sherwood YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE Humberside Beverley	3,875 4,031 2,412 2,693 4,090 2,958 6,622 5,007 4,560 2,488 3,751	889 1,003 810 848 946 876 1,860 1,118 1,268 835 869	4,764 5,034 3,222 3,541 5,036 3,834 8,482 6,125 5,828 3,323 4,620	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 Wigan Worsley	2,163 2,594 6,570 3,922 4,506 4,273 3,955 3,752 2,683 3,523 4,550 3,125 2,279 5,127 3,575 2,941	681 891 1,516 896 1,207 1,391 918 972 768 908 1,077 893 635 1,524 1,069	2,844 3,485 8,086 4,818 5,713 5,664 4,873 4,724 3,451 5,627 4,018 2,914 6,651 4,644 3,803
Booth Ferry Bridlington Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe Great Grimsby Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West North Yorkshire	2,503 3,323 3,483 3,086 4,421 4,428 5,091 4,579	939 1,111 996 879 1,039 1,073 1,328 1,324	3,442 4,434 4,479 3,965 5,460 5,501 6,419 5,903	Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool North Blackpool South Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn Lancaster Morecambe and Lunesdale	4,037 3,081 2,968 2,610 2,261 1,281 1,946 1,868 2,390	828 765 706 638 835 395 493 600 720	4,865 3,846 3,674 3,248 3,096 1,676 2,439 2,468 3,110
Harrogate Richmond Ryedale Scarborough Selby Skipton and Ripon York	1,758 1,785 1,764 3,120 2,237 1,509 3,594	666 822 717 991 767 614 1,009	2,424 2,607 2,481 4,111 3,004 2,123 4,603	Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale and Darwen South Ribble West Lancashire Wyre	2,105 4,085 1,002 2,345 2,158 3,280 1,909	637 1,036 334 668 721 999 438	2,742 5,121 1,336 3,013 2,879 4,279 2,347
South Yorkshire Barnsley Central Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone Don Valley Doncaster Central Doncaster North Rother Valley Rotherham Sheffield Central Sheffield Erightside Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hallam Sheffield Helley Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	3.096 3.060 2.868 3.953 4.667 4.875 3.499 3.874 5.764 3.371 4.701 2.265 4.162 3.114 3.744	749 707 735 986 1,105 1,125 948 852 1,459 956 1,034 840 1,106 970 868	3,845 3,767 3,603 4,939 5,772 6,000 4,447 4,726 7,223 4,327 5,735 3,105 5,268 4,084 4,612	Merseyside Birkenhead Bootle Crosby Knowsley North Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen Liverpool Garston Liverpool Mossley Hill Liverpool Riverside Liverpool Walton Liverpool West Derby Southport St Helens North St Helens South Wallasey Wirral South	5,633 5,809 2,914 4,228 4,673 4,879 3,695 4,018 5,441 5,882 4,746 2,744 3,261 3,643 4,359 2,079	1,344 1,370 974 1,035 1,122 1,331 1,039 1,212 1,397 1,488 1,177 888 929 999 1,242 674	6,977 7,179 3,888 5,263 5,795 6,210 4,734 5,230 6,838 7,370 5,923 3,632 4,190 4,642 5,601 2,753
West Yorkshire Batley and Spen Bradford North Bradford West Calder Valley Colne Valley Dewsbury Elmet Halifax Hemsworth Huddersfield	2,987 4,629 3,554 5,200 2,268 2,201 2,968 2,083 3,664 3,229 3,271	863 1,115 925 1,292 837 746 846 658 1,179 749	3,850 5,744 4,479 6,492 3,105 2,947 3,814 2,741 4,843 3,978 4,222	Wirral West NORTH Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Redcar Stockton North Stockton South	5,024 4,503 5,837 4,709 4,982 4,347	1,158 1,079 1,253 1,011 1,177 1,168	3,091 6,182 5,582 7,090 5,720 6,159 5,515
Keighley Leeds Central Leeds East Leeds North East Leeds North West Leeds West Morley and Leeds South Normanton Pontefract and Castleford	2,379 5,003 4,377 2,762 2,292 3,435 2,625 2,326	796 1,263 1,053 957 718 933 898 794 754	3,175 6,266 5,430 3,719 3,010 4,368 3,523 3,114 3,889	Cumbria Barrow and Furness Carlisle Copeland Penrith and the Border Westmorland Workington Durham	3,598 2,245 3,067 1,555 1,207 2,789	797 663 819 588 466 847	4,395 2,908 3,886 2,143 1,673 3,636
Pudsey Shipley Wakefield NORTH WEST Cheshire	3,135 1,762 1,905 3,125	587 593 937	3,654 2,349 2,498 4,062	Bishop Auckland City of Durham Darlington Easington North Durham North West Durham Sedgefield	2,933 2,452 3,339 3,041 3,346 2,737 2,217	722 657 882 565 787 702 570	3,655 3,109 4,221 3,606 4,133 3,439 2,787
City of Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston Halton Macclesfield Tatton	2,835 1,689 2,875 2,226 2,874 4,328 1,698 1,940	670 980 746 815 1,131 548 627	2,359 3,855 2,972 3,689 5,459 2,246 2,567	Northumberland Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Hexham Wansbeck Tyne and Wear	2,323 3,218 1,264 3,661	664 839 506 840	2,987 4,057 1,770 4,501
Warrington North Warrington South Greater Manchester Altrincham and Sale Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East Bolton North East Bolton West Bury North Bury South Cheadle Davyhulme Denton and Reddish	3,037 2,849 1,863 2,586 2,841 3,370 2,441 2,176 2,178 1,438 2,482 3,045	657 714 633 735 660 628 715 482 720 818	3,860 3,649 2,520 3,300 3,474 4,105 3,101 2,893 1,920 3,202 3,863	Blaydon Gateshead East Houghton and Washington Jarrow Newcastle upon Tyne Central Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne Fast Newcastle upon Tyne North South Shields Sunderland North Sunderland South Tyne Bridge Tynemouth Wallsend	2,961 3,758 4,178 4,088 3,459 4,318 3,362 4,559 5,324 4,611 5,443 3,565 4,506	717 901 1,049 805 999 1,050 793 1,039 1,096 1,113 1,109 945 1,066	3,678 4,659 5,227 4,893 4,458 5,368 4,155 5,598 6,420 5,724 6,552 4,510 5,572
Denton and Heddish Eccles Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton Leigh	3,045 2,779 1,737 3,149 2,864	818 666 502 888 728	3,863 3,445 2,239 4,037 3,592	WALES Clwyd Alyn and Deeside	2,247	667	2,914

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

nemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at May 12 1994

						Female	All
Clwyd North West Clwyd South West	2,763 1,922 2,174	807 656 631	3,570 2,578 2,805	Highlands Region Caithness and Sutherland Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	1,680 3,792	450 1,164	2,130 4,956
Delýn Wrexham	2,456	778	3,234	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	3,059	781	3,840
Dyfed Carmarthen	2,039 1,896	632 715	2,671 2,611	Lothian Region East Lothian Edinburgh Central	2,530 2,841	666 934	3,196 3,775
Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke	2,267 4,025	609 1,055	2,876 5,080	Edinburgh East Edinburgh East Edinburgh Leith Edinburgh Pentlands	2,333 3,720 2,085	577 976 546	2,910 4,696 2,631
Gwent Blaenau Gwent	2,758	624	3,382	Edinburgh South Edinburgh West	2,234 1,595	672 421	2,906 2,016
Islwyn Monmouth Newport East	1,838 1,849 2,983	500 621 860	2,338 2,470 3,843	Linlithgow Livingston Mid Lothian	2,471 2,641 2,209	616 723 572	3,087 3,364 2,781
Newport West Torfaen	3,239 3,128	902 792	4,141 3,920	Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute	1,998	661	2,659 3,459
Gwyne dd Caernarfon Conwy	2,056 2,413	629 696	2,685 3,109	Ayr Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley Clydebank and Milngavie	2,599 2,960 2,704	860 800 676	3,760 3,380
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon	1,149 2,631	404 808	1,553 3,439	Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth Cunninghame North	2,686 2,017 2,784	677 662 859	3,363 2,679 3,643
Bridgend	2,238 3,261	598 749	2,836 4,010	Cunninghame South Dumbarton East Kilbride	2,907 2,910 2,528	880 871 845	3,787 3,781 3,373
Caerphilly Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney	2,701 3,037	653 666	3,354 3,703	East Wood Glasgow Cathcart Glasgow Central	1,815 1,976 3,759	604 514	2,419 2,490
Ogmore Pontypridd Rhondda	2,335 2,537 2,840	535 690 619	2,870 3,227 3,459	Glasgow Central Glasgow Garscadden Glasgow Govan Glasgow Hillhead	3,122 2,824	920 627 751 1,122	4,679 3,749 3,575
Fowys Brecon and Radnor	1,457	526	1,983	Glacgow Manyhill	3,024 3,949 3,399	1,122 1,058 818	4,146 5,007 4,217
Montgomery	894	334	1,228	Glasgow Pollock Glasgow Provan Glasgow Rutherglen Glasgow Shettleston	3,625 3,013 3,464	766 664 730	4,391 3,677 4,194
South Glamorgan Cardiff Central Cardiff North	3,679 1,801	1,069 499 726	4,748 2,300 4,338	Glasgow Springburn Greenock and Port Glasgow Hamilton	3,983 3,211 2,997	730 958 642 723	4,941 3,853 3,720
Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan	3,612 3,777 3,112	868 786	4,645 3,898	Kilmarnock and Loudoun Monklands East	3,043 2,626 2,199	1,045 639 573	4,088 3,265 2,772
West Glamorgan Aberavon	1,974	489	2,463	Monklands West Motherwell North Motherwell South	3,106 2,942	647 642	3,753 3,584
Gower Neath Swansea East	1,898 2,058 2,759	535 484 525	2,433 2,542 3,284	Paisley North Paisley South Renfrew West and Inverclyde	2,743 2,600 1,680	811 724 532	3,554 3,324 2,212
Swansea West	3,256	774	4,030	Strathkelvin and Bearsden Tayside Region	1,788	619	2,407
Sorders Region	1,056	360	1,416	Angus East Dundee East Dundee West	2,489 3,550 3,311	898 1,045 926	3,387 4,595 4,237
Roxburgh and Berwickshire Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale	889	309	1,198	North Tayside Perth and Kinross	1,304 2,013	512 634	1,816 2,647
Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk East	2,510 2,643	732 665	3,242 3,308	Orkney and Shetland Islands	676	283	959
Falkirk West Stirling	2,298 1,864	618 649	2,916 2,513	Western Isles NORTHERN IRELAND	1,269	304	1,573
Dumfries and Galloway Region	2,022	706	2,728	Belfast East	2,992	907	3,899
Dumfries Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	2,022	787	2,889	Belfast North Belfast South Belfast West	5,251 3,779 7,179	1,267 1,383 1,224	6,518 5,162 8,403
Fife Region Central Fife Dunfermline East	3,166 2,715 2,325	987 788	4,153 3,503	East Antrim East Londonderry	3,531 5,579	1,086 1,513	4,617 7,092
Dunfermline West Kirkcaldy North East Fife	2,325 2,965 1,479	668 816 540	2,993 3,781 2,019	Fermanagh and Śouth Tyrone Foyle Lagan Valley Mid-Ulster	5,017 7,799 3,542 5,238	1,257 1,515 1,165 1,429	6,274 9,314 4,707 6,667
Grampian Region Aberdeen North	2,353	616	2,969 2,555	Nide-Dister Newry and Armagh North Antrim North Down	5,451 3,814	1,368 1,177	6,819 4,991
Aberdeen South Banff and Buchan Gordon	1,952 1,953 1,455	603 606 573	2,559 2,028	South Antrim South Down	2,770 2,959 4,223	1,054 1,077 1,346	3,824 4,036 5,569
Kincardine and Deeside	1,289	437	1,726 3,242	Strangford Upper Bann	2,610 3,334	908	3,518 4,338

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

Sept STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2) Sept Sept		EC average	Major 7	United	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
990 8.4 5.6 6.8 6.9 7.2 10.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.0 1.3 4.6 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.0 1.0 1.3 4.6 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.0 1.0 1.3 4.6 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.0 1.0 1.3 4.6 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.0 1.0 1.3 4.6 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.0 1.0 1.3 4.6 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.0 1.0 1.3 4.6 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.0 1.0 1.3 4.6 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.0 1.0 1.3 4.6 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0			nations (G7)	Kingdom *								(FR)
993 May 10.8 9.70 10.3 10.7 9.0 11.3 17.0 11.5 5.6 10.0 June 10.7 7.0 10.3 11.0 9.1 11.2 11.2 18.5 11.6 5.7 Juny 10.8 17.0 10.4 10.7 7.0 10.3 11.0 9.1 11.2 11.2 18.5 11.6 5.7 Juny 10.8 7.0 10.4 10.7 9.2 11.4 11.2 18.5 11.6 5.7 Juny 10.8 7.0 10.4 10.7 9.2 11.4 11.2 18.5 11.6 5.7 Juny 10.8 7.0 10.4 10.7 9.2 11.4 11.2 18.5 11.6 5.7 Juny 10.8 7.0 10.4 11.0 9.6 11.1 1.2 11.2 18.5 11.6 5.7 Juny 10.8 7.0 10.4 11.0 9.6 11.1 1.2 11.2 18.5 11.0 6.1 Juny 10.8 7.0 10.2 11.0 9.5 11.1 1.2 11.2 18.5 11.0 6.1 Juny 10.8 7.0 10.2 11.0 9.5 11.1 1.2 11.2 18.5 11.0 6.1 Juny 10.1 11.1 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2	OECD STANDARDISED 1990 1991 1992 1993	8.4 8.6 9.5	5.6 6.3 6.9	6.8 8.7 9.9	9.5 10.7		7.2 7.9	10.2 11.2	::	7.5 13.0	9.4 10.3	4.2 4.6
1,661 590 166 403 1,109 269 100 2,500 1,661 2,991 1,661 590 1,661 429 1,417 294 234 2,703 1,670 1,671	June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 1994 Jan Feb Mar	10.6 10.7 10.8 10.9 11.0 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.2 11.2	7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 6.9 6.9 7.0	10.3 10.3 10.4 10.4 10.3 10.2 10.0 9.9 9.9 9.8 9.7	10.7 11.0 10.7 11.0 10.8 11.0 10.9 10.5 10.4 10.2		9.0 9.1 9.2 9.4 9.5 9.6 9.7 9.7 9.7	11.3 11.2 11.4 11.2 11.1 11.1 10.9 11.1 11.3 11.0 10.5		17.0 18.5 18.2 18.1 18.5 18.1 18.9 19.6 18.3 19.3	11.5 11.6 11.7 11.9 12.0 12.1 12.2 12.2 12.2 12.2	5.6 5.7 5.8 5.9 6.2 6.3 6.3 6.4 6.5 6.5
Second	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE 1990 1991 1992 1993	ED, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (1,661 2,286 2,765	590 823 935	166 185 193	429 472	1,417 1,556	294 315	234 362	2,709 2,911	1,687 1,822
atest 3 months change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month n not set at a month change n previous 3 months not set at a month n n not set at a month n n not set at a month n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr			2,915 2,917 2,922 2,902 2,851 2,813 2,771 2,791 2,753 2,719 2,682	966 924 964 947 964 958 922 918 914 903 875	235 228 236 227 223 222 226 210 219 213	546 554 564 571 578 580 580 583 586 587 588	1,576 1,603 1,576 1,565 1,555 1,532 1,568 1,592 1,559 1,551 1,547	346 348 347 349 347 348 349 	493 504 507 509 507 504 500 497 495 494 494	3,186 3,212 3,216 3,242 3,283 3,286 3,290 3,307 3,312 3,321	2.491 2.312 2.345 2.396 2.454 2.487 2.492 2.522 2.550 2.573 2.590
IUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED 1,555 334 461 2,994 2,148 2,917 924 201 505 1,555 334 461 2,994 2,148 2,166 3,109 2,326 3,109 3,300 2,288 3,109 3,300 2,288 3,109 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,100 3,100 3,100 2,288 3,100 3,1	6 rate:latest month			9.4	10.1	6.5	13.9	11.0	12.4	19.9	12.2	9.4
999 May	atest 3 months:change on previous 3 months			-0.2	-0.4	-0.3	+0.1	-0.1	N/C	-0.2	+0.2	+0.3
6 rate:latest month 9.4 10.1 7.0 13.1 11.4 12.4 19.5 12.2 9.1 atest month:change	Jay May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr	D, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (2,917 2,869 2,929 2,960 2,912 2,769 2,783 2,889 2,841 2,778 2,734	924 915 892 916 932 902 894 980 1,007 949 883	201 185 186 191 211 233 269 286 272 229	511 570 592 594 586 586 592 594 586 572 563	1,550 1,656 1,575 1,425 1,425 1,422 1,518 1,671 1,607 1,696 1,584	329 325 342 339 340 342 347	485 504 491 490 498 499 537 531 524 507 489	3,003 3,109 3,200 3,300 3,368 3,362 3,389 3,426 3,387 3,327	2,166 2,326 2,315 2,288 2,359 2,408 2,514 2,736 2,742 2,640 2,590
atest month:change												
	% rate:latest month Latest month:change on a year ago			-1.0	-0.7	-0.3	+1.2	-0.4	+0.7	+0.9	+0.9	+1.3

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

(2) Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries.

The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions.

The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to table 2.1).

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

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18
Selected countries

												THOUSAND
	Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
OECD STANDARDISED	RATE: SE	ASONALLY A	DJUSTED (2)									
1990		13.4	10.5	2.1		7.5	5.2 5.5	4.6	15.9 16.0	1.5 2.7		5.4
1991		14.9 16.1	9.9 10.5	2.1		7.0 6.8	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8		6.6 7.3
1992		16.8	10.5	2.5			6.0			8.2		6.7
1993		45.0	100	0.0		8.0				7.7		6.9
1993 Apr		15.8 15.9	10.6	2.3 2.5		8.0	6.2	5.7	22.1	7.5		6.9
May June		15.8		2.5		7.9				9.0		6.8
July		15.7	10.3	2.5		8.3	6.1	5.6	23.0	9.6 9.4		6.7 6.7
Aug		15.7 15.7	7.	2.5 2.6		8.4 8.7	0.1	5.6	23.0	8.7		6.6
Sep Oct		15.8	10.7	2.7		8.9				8.5		6.6
Nov		15.7		2.7		9.0	5.7	5.9	23.4	8.4		6.4
Dec		15.9 15.5		2.8 2.7		9.6 9.9		•		8.0 8.8		6.3 6.6
1994 Jan Feb		15.5		2.9		10.3		6.6		8.3		6.4
Mar		15.4		2.9						7.8		6.5
Apr		15.2								7.4		6.4
MEMBERS UNEMPLOY	ED, NATIO	NAL DEFINIT	IONS (1) SEAS	ONALLY A	DJUSTED							
1990	140	225	2,751 2,653	1,340 1,360	2.1 2.3	346 319	93 101	307 293	2,349 2,289		16.0 35.1	6,874 8,426
1991	173 185	254 283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2,260		82.4	9,384 8,727
1992 1993	174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118	350	2,539		164.6	8,727
	170	297		1,660	3.2	372	119	345	2,518		158.0	8,895
1993 May June	171	294		1,650	3.4	375	121	344	2,588		169.0	8,869
July	176	294	2,360	1,670	3.5	389 422	124 119	346 348	2,606 2,572		176.0 183.7	8,732 8,642
Aug	177 174	293 293		1,670 1,690	3.5 3.9	441	118	349	2,572		190.9	8,540
Sep Oct	166	294	2,573	1,780	3.9	452	117	354	2,620		187.0	8,639
Nov	176	293		1,820	4.1	458 478	116	357	2,638 2,645		184.4 176.0	8,330 8,237
Dec	177 171	296 290	2,443	1,870 1,820	4.2 4.5	486	114 114	363 373	2,699		167.7	8,696
1994 Jan Feb	175	289	2,440	1,910	4.7	506	111	379	2,691		169.8	8,518
Mar	173	288			4.7	495	115	384	2,688		170.3	8,543 8,408
Apr	174	284 284			4.7			391	2,090			0,400
May												
rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	10.9	2.9	N/A	7.7	5.4	N/A	17.5		4.9	6.4
or previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	-0.4	+0.1	N/A	+0.6	-0.1	N/A	+0.1		-0.1	-0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOY	ED. NATIO	NAL DEFINIT	IONS (1) NOT	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTE	D						
May	150	290		1,690	3.0	394	108	339	2,486 2,521	322 402	157.4 160.4	8,606 9,252
June	153 157	293 298	2,344	1,590 1,590	3.2 3.4	394 416	124 135	333	2,321	435	165.3	9,002
July Aug	154	297	2,544	1,670	3.4	421	128	335	2,472	411	169.0	8,470
Sep	147	290		1,720	3.9	438	109	335	2,532	376	172.1	8,128
Oct	157	286 287	2,567	1,760 1,760	4.0	448 453	105 105	346 356	2,628 2,680	363 357	173.5 180.3	8,101 7,890
Nov Dec	185 205	297		1,750	4.3	480	112	365	2,706	339	184.4	7,764
1994 Jan	205	297	2,524	1,840	4.8	495	126	387	2,770	371	188.2	9,492 9,262
Feb	210 198	294 291		1,940	4.9 4.7	520 500	119 116	396 399	2,775 2,761	350 340	187.4 182.1	8,874
Mar Apr	179	285			4.5			398	2,736	324		8,078
May		277					••			333		••
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	11.3	3.0	N/A	7.8	5.5	N/A	17.7	7.9	5.0	6.2
Latest month:change		N/A	+1.9	+0.6	N/A	+1.5	-0.1	N/A	+1.3	+0.4	+0.8	-0.6
on a year ago	N/A	IN/A	+1.5	+0.0	IVA	T1.3	0.1					

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

S30

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +						
Month ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1993 May 13	313.1	-9.7	222.7	-6.2	90.4	-3.5	32.2
June 10	313.0	-9.5	221.5	-5.3	91.4	-4.2	31.4
July 8	438.0	-10.0	289.2	-7.1	148.8	-3.0	39.3
Aug 12	395.6	-12.4	261.9	-13.4	133.7	+0.9	40.6
Sept 9	361.4	-26.6	244.4	-20.2	117.0	-6.4	34.6
Oct 14	384.8	-46.8	268.9	-32.4	115.9	-14.3	33.4
Nov 11	358.2	-50.7	253.3	-37.7	105.0	-13.0	33.8
Dec 9	331.6	-33.8	243.6	-22.7	88.0	-11.1	27.7
1994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	13 348.4 -42.3 10 340.7 -29.5		243.7 238.4 221.3	-23.8 -19.8 -17.7	104.7 102.2 90.7	-18.5 -9.6 -8.3	34.3 31.5 29.8
Apr 14	321.3	-43.6	225.0	-31.8	96.2	-11.8	33.6
May 12	293.1	-20.0	209.0	-13.7	84.0	-6.4	26.7

	ED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +						
Mont	h ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		
		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1993	May 13	385.8	+38.2	271.0	+29.1	114.8	+9.0	42.3
	June 10	368.8	+14.2	264.1	+11.4	104.7	-2.8	37.5
	July 8	368.3	+24.1	265.4	+20.6	103.0	+3.4	34.2
	Aug 12	369.1	+23.0	259.1	+19.1	110.0	+3.9	34.5
	Sept 9	413.2	+27.2	273.8	+21.7	139.4	+5.6	46.8
	Oct 14	487.5	+20.3	331.1	+20.0	156.4	+0.3	44.3
	Nov 11	384.4	+18.5	265.6	+16.0	118.8	+2.5	39.1
	Dec 9	317.2	+55.2	219.8	+40.2	97.4	+15.0	30.6
1994	Jan 13	256.0	-49.4	176.0	-32.8	80.0	-16.5	28.1
	Feb 10	392.5	1.3	281.6	+3.9	110.9	-2.7	36.4
	Mar 10	381.2	-6.6	273.2	-1.3	108.1	-5.2	36.1
	Apr 14	358.6	-2.1	255.5	-0.2	103.1	-2.0	34.7
	May 12	381.7	-4.1	273.2	+2.2	108.5	- 6.3	36.4

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 41/₂ week month.

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

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

INFLOW	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 1993 Dec 9	3.0	20.9	50.3	40.9	31.0	42.0	33.4	12.1	5.0	238.5
994 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12	2.9 4.3 4.0 3.9 4.0	19.9 22.0 19.1 17.2 16.9	50.6 49.6 43.9 42.9 41.4	39.8 39.2 36.5 35.7 34.3	30.3 29.7 28.2 27.5 26.9	42.0 40.3 38.6 39.2 36.5	34.7 31.9 30.8 34.6 29.7	12.8 11.3 10.9 13.5 10.6	5.4 4.6 4.3 5.5 4.2	238.3 233.1 216.5 220.1 204.6
EMALE 993 Dec 9	2.1	12.2	21.6	13.8	8.3	12.4	12.0	3.4	0.0	85.8
Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12	2.1 3.2 2.8 2.8 2.9	13.8 15.2 12.0 10.9 10.5	26.6 24.9 20.9 20.8 19.3	15.9 16.0 13.9 14.5 13.4	9.7 9.5 8.8 9.5 8.3	15.3 14.2 13.4 15.3 12.4	14.5 12.9 12.8 15.0 11.7	4.0 4.0 3.5 4.4 3.2	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	101.8 99.6 88.2 93.3 81.9
hanges on a year o	earlier 0.2	-2.2	-5.2	-4.5	-2.0	-4.4	-2.8	-0.9	-1.1	-22.7
Dec 9 Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12	0.3 0.4 0.6 0.7 0.6	-2.3 -1.6 -1.6 -2.6 -1.8	-5.0 -3.9 -4.1 -5.7 -2.7	-4.0 -4.0 -2.9 -4.7 -2.3	-2.0 -1.5 -0.9 -2.8 -0.4	-4.0 -3.4 -2.8 -5.4 -2.0	-2.7 -2.6 -2.5 -5.1 -2.2	-1.5 -1.0 -1.4 -3.5 -1.0	-2.1 -1.6 -1.7 -2.8 -1.3	-23.0 -19.4 -17.3 -32.0 -13.1
SMALE 33 Dec 9	0.1	-1.8	-3.2	-2.4	-1.1	-2.0	-0.7	0.0	0.0	-11.0
Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12	0.1 0.2 0.4 0.3 0.3	-3.2 -1.1 -1.2 -1.6 -1.0	-5.3 -2.6 -2.7 -3.1 -1.7	-3.3 -2.0 -1.9 -2.1 -1.1	-1.6 -1.2 -0.7 -1.0 -0.6	-2.8 -1.7 -1.5 -2.2 -1.0	-1.2 -0.8 -0.6 -1.7 -0.7	-0.4 -0.2 -0.2 -0.6 -0.4	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	-17.7 -9.3 -8.5 -12.0 -6.1

TIFLO		Age group									
	ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
ALE 93 [Dec 9	1.8	15.0	46.3	34.4	25.2	35.2	28.1	10.9	6.7	203.7
F	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12	1.9 2.7 2.6 2.5 2.6	10.3 16.7 16.8 16.0 17.4	34.0 55.9 55.2 50.3 53.8	27.5 45.7 44.4 40.8 43.0	20.8 34.6 34.1 31.4 32.8	28.8 47.6 46.1 43.3 45.1	23.4 36.6 36.0 34.6 36.4	9.1 13.7 13.6 15.6 17.9	5.6 8.4 7.8 7.6 8.1	161.3 261.9 256.7 242.0 257.0
SMAL 993 [E Dec 9	1.5	12.0	25.7	14.6	8.8	12.3	11.6	3.5	0.2	90.1
F	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12	1.4 2.1 2.0 2.0 2.1	7.8 12.1 12.0 11.2 11.6	18.9 27.2 26.7 24.9 25.9	12.4 17.4 16.8 15.7 16.4	7.5 10.6 10.3 9.8 10.4	11.6 14.8 15.0 14.6 15.4	10.4 13.7 14.2 14.0 14.7	3.2 4.3 4.3 4.8 5.4	0.2 0.3 0.2 0.2 0.3	73.4 102.4 101.6 97.2 102.2
hange	es on a year ea	rlier									
993 [Dec 9	0.7	2.6	8.9	6.6	5.4	7.0	5.7	2.6	1.0	40.3
1	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12	-0.2 0.5 0.4 0.3 0.3	-2.2 -0.5 -0.8 -0.2 0.6	-5.7 1.2 0.2 -0.7 1.2	-5.1 1.7 0.2 0.8 1.6	-2.9 2.0 1.7 1.7 2.1	-4.7 2.3 1.3 2.5 1.9	-2.8 1.9 1.9 2.5 1.8	-0.7 0.9 1.0 2.6 2.4	-1.4 -0.5 -0.5 -0.5 -0.6	-25.6 9.6 5.4 8.9 11.4
EMAL 993 [0.5	1.3	3.8	1.9	1.5	1.7	2.7	1.0	0.0	14.6
P	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10 Apr 14 May 12	-0.2 0.2 0.3 0.3 0.2	-2.3 -0.6 -0.9 -1.0 -0.8	-3.9 -0.9 -1.6 -1.2 -0.9	-3.0 -0.7 -0.8 -0.7 -1.0	-1.4 -0.1 -0.2 0.2 0.0	-1.9 -0.5 -0.6 0.7 -0.8	-1.2 0.8 0.6 1.7 0.2	-0.1 0.7 0.3 1.0 0.5	0.0 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	-14.0 -1.0 -2.8 1.2 -2.5

Flows figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4 ½ week month.

The outflows, for older age groups in particular, are affected by the exclusion of non-computerised records from this table. Those who attend benefit offices only quarterly, who are mainly aged 50 and over, cease to be part of the computerised records.

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

												THOUSANDS
		1989 Spring	1990 Spring	1991 Spring	1992 Spring	1992 Summer	1992 Autumn	1992 Winter	1993 Spring	1993 Summer	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter
Now in employment (found new job since redundancy	All)	48	63	98	79	66	87	62	58	55	44	61
Not in employment	All	94	117	290	243	212	223	283	204	183	161	165
All people	All Men Women	142 94 48	181 118 64	388 268 121	322 217 105	278 185 92	310 207 103	344 238 106	262 169 93	237 162 75	205 139 66	226 148 78

Note: Figures are based on estimates from the the Labour Force Survey, and show the numbers of people who were made redundant in the three months prior to their interview. They differ from the estimates previously published in tables 2.30 and 2.31, which were based on statutory reports from employers.

2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

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

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

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Years	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)	78	87	69	68	43	344
Winter 1992 Spring 1993	61	64	51	46	39	262
Summer 1993	49	65	44	45	34	237
Autumn 1993	47	46	40	43	29 32	205 226
Winter 1993	49	61	40	45	32	220
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employed	es)					
Autumn 1992	17.8	14.3	10.9	14.1	17.3	14.4
Winter 1992	27.6	15.3	13.6	15.5	17.8	16.1
Spring 1993	16.6	11.4	10.1	10.5	16.5	12.4
Summer 1993	13.5	11.3	8.8	10.3	14.3	11.2
Autumn 1993	12.5	7.9	8.0	9.7	12.3	9.6
Winter 1993	13.4	10.4	8.0	10.1	13.2	10.6

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing	Energy and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Distribution, hotels & restaurants	Transport	Banking, finance & insurance	Public admin, education & health	Other services
	(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(I)	(J,K)	(L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Winter 1992 All		10	128	42	69	21	46	15	
Spring 1993 All			95	24	62	23	22	16	12
Summer 1993 All	*	16	70	26	50	12	31	15	
Autumn 1993 All			66	26	40	10	26	21	
Winter 1993 All	*		70	31	40	16	35	12	
Redundancy rates (redundance	ies per 1,000 empl	ovees)							
Winter 1992 All		23.0	26.4	42.5	16.5	14.3	17.5	2.7	
Spring 1993 All	* 1	*	19.7	25.3	15.1	16.2	8.1	2.9	12.0
Summer 1993 All	*	38.6	14.6	28.1	12.3	8.8	11.6	2.8	
Autumn 1993 All			13.6	26.7	9.6	6.7	9.7	3.7	
Winter 1993 All	*	*	14.8	32.4	9.6	11.1	13.0	2.2	*

Note: Table 2.35 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.

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

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

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Winter 1992	38	16	18	53	74	19	28	60	36
Spring 1993	26	13	17	36	49	15	28	49	28
Summer 1993	30	11	16	37	49	16	17	32	28
Autumn 1993	27	11		29	46	14	14	24	27
Winter 1993	24	13	13	33	55	*	17	33	27
Redundancy rates (redundan	cies per 1,000 emp	olovees)							
Winter 1992	12.9	7.4	9.5	14.7	30.7	8.0	15.6	27.8	18.
Spring 1993	8.6	6.1	9.0	10.1	20.7	6.6	15.3	23.2	14.
Summer 1993	10.0	5.0	8.1	10.4	21.3	7.0	9.7	15.3	14.
Autumn 1993	9.0	5.5		8.0	19.4	5.7	7.9	11.3	13.
Winter 1993	7.9	6.0	6.9	9.1	23.9	*	9.1	15.6	13.

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

UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

UNITE	ED	UNFILLED \	ACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PL	ACINGS
KINGI	DOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1990 1991 1992 1993) Annual) averages	173.6 117.9 117.1 127.9			201.2 171.3 169.0 185.6		207.4 172.5 168.8 183.7		147.0 126.6 124.2 138.2	
1992	May June	117.5 118.3	0.5 0.8	-0.2 0.2	163.5 176.0	-1.1 1.8	167.5 173.8	0.6	121.5 127.0	0.7 1.5
	July	118.9	0.6	0.6	171.6	2.5	170.1	0.7	125.1	1.2
	Aug	117.8	-1.1	0.1	165.6	0.7	164.8	-0.9	120.9	-0.2
	Sept	112.5	-5.3	-1.9	166.5	-3.2	169.6	-1.4	125.6	-0.5
	Oct	114.5	2.0	-1.5	172.2	0.2	168.7	-0.5	127.4	0.8
	Nov	117.0	2.5	-0.3	167.9	0.8	163.2	-0.5	122.9	0.7
	Dec	119.0	2.0	2.2	176.4	3.3	173.3	1.2	131.9	2.1
1993	Jan	119.6	0.6	1.7	179.1	2.3	179.5	3.6	134.0	2.2
	Feb	120.0	0.4	1.0	176.3	2.8	174.3	3.7	131.6	2.9
	Mar	123.1	3.1	1.4	180.2	1.3	175.7	0.8	129.9	-0.7
	Apr	123.7	0.6	1.4	175.6	-1.2	179.1	-0.1	132.3	-0.6
	May	124.1	0.4	1.4	175.1	-0.4	178.8	1.5	132.4	0.3
	June	122.5	-1.6	-0.2	183.8	1.2	184.1	2.8	137.7	2.6
	July	127.5	5.0	1.3	188.7	4.4	182.0	1.0	136.9	1.5
	Aug	128.7	1.2	1.5	186.3	3.7	183.6	1.6	138.3	2.0
	Sept	128.2	-0.5	1.9	190.3	2.2	188.1	1.3	143.4	1.9
	Oct	135.6	7.4	2.7	190.9	0.7	184.2	0.7	140.0	1.0
	Nov	140.4	4.8	3.9	199.3	4.3	195.2	3.9	150.4	4.0
	Dec	140.8	0.4	4.2	201.1	3.6	199.6	3.8	150.9	2.5
1994	Jan	140.9	0.1	1.8	196.6	1.9	196.8	4.2	148.1	2.7
	Feb	141.1	0.2	0.2	200.4	0.4	198.9	1.2	150.7	-0.1
	Mar R	141.5	0.4	0.2	195.7	-1.8	195.8	-1.3	148.0	-1.0
	Apr R May P	146.4 147.4	4.9 1.0	1.8	199.0 199.4	0.8	200.0	1.1	153.8	1.9

Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week periods between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 1/3 week month.

Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985. The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

VACANCIES Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

		South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands		North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1992	Apr	29.8	8.0	3.4	8.6	7.9	7.3	7.6	14.5	5.7	8.8	19.3	112.8	4.2	117.0
	May	28.4	8.0	3.6	9.0	7.7	7.4	7.7	14.8	6.1	8.9	19.9	113.3	4.2	117.5
	June	29.0	8.1	3.4	8.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	15.0	6.2	8.7	19.8	114.3	4.0	118.3
	July	29.7	8.4	3.6	9.0	7.6	7.7	8.2	15.3	6.3	8.7	18.8	114.8	4.1	118.9
	Aug	29.0	8.4	3.7	9.1	7.8	7.5	7.7	15.3	6.2	8.7	18.7	113.5	4.3	117.8
	Sept	27.2	8.0	3.5	8.8	7.0	6.9	7.7	14.5	5.7	8.3	18.4	108.1	4.4	112.5
	Oct	27.6	8.4	3.4	8.7	7.0	6.9	8.1	15.2	5.7	8.3	18.9	109.8	4.7	114.5
	Nov	28.1	8.6	3.5	8.8	7.4	7.1	8.2	15.2	5.7	8.5	19.8	112.3	4.7	117.0
	Dec	29.1	9.1	3.6	8.9	7.7	7.4	8.4	15.3	5.8	8.8	19.3	114.5	4.5	119.0
1993	Jan	29.8	9.3	3.7	8.6	7.7	7.6	8.6	14.8	5.9	8.8	19.3	114.7	4.9	119.6
	Feb	29.9	9.4	3.7	8.7	7.9	7.9	8.9	14.8	5.6	8.7	19.4	115.4	4.6	120.0
	Mar	30.1	9.6	4.0	8.6	8.6	8.3	9.3	15.2	5.7	9.1	19.4	118.5	4.6	123.1
	Apr	31.0	9.7	4.0	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.7	15.4	5.7	9.1	18.1	119.2	4.5	123.7
	May	30.6	9.4	3.9	8.7	8.8	8.6	9.9	15.7	5.8	9.3	17.9	119.3	4.8	124.1
	June	29.6	9.6	3.9	8.9	8.7	8.6	10.0	15.4	5.6	9.2	17.5	117.5	5.0	122.5
	July	30.6	10.0	4.2	9.6	9.2	9.0	10.2	15.8	5.9	9.6	18.1	122.1	5.4	127.5
	Aug	30.7	10.2	4.3	10.2	9.1	8.8	10.2	15.5	6.1	9.9	18.5	123.3	5.4	128.7
	Sept	30.5	10.0	4.3	10.3	8.8	8.6	10.1	15.4	6.5	10.1	18.3	122.8	5.4	128.2
	Oct	33.2	10.7	4.8	10.9	9.2	9.2	10.6	16.3	6.9	10.7	18.0	129.7	5.9	135.6
	Nov	34.6	11.1	5.0	11.2	9.7	9.6	11.0	17.0	6.9	10.7	18.8	134.5	5.9	140.4
	Dec	35.7	11.3	4.8	11.4	10.0	9.5	10.6	17.1	6.5	10.4	18.9	135.0	5.8	140.8
1994	Jan	35.9	11.3	4.7	11.1	10.1	9.4	10.5	17.5	6.5	10.4	19.2	135.3	5.6	140.9
	Feb	35.5	11.4	4.9	11.4	10.7	9.4	10.6	17.9	6.4	10.3	18.4	135.5	5.6	141.1
	Mar R	35.0	11.3	4.9	11.1	10.9	9.7	10.8	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.3	135.8	5.7	141.5
Binoara	Apr R	36.0	11.3	5.2	11.6	11.5	10.4	11.4	18.4	6.7	10.8	18.3	140.3	6.1	146.4
	May P	36.3	11.5	5.4	11.6	11.9	10.4	11.2	18.5	6.4	10.6	19.1	141.4	6.0	147.4

VACANCIES Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

		South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum-		North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
			20110011					berside							
990 991 992 993	cies at Jobcentr)) Annual) averages)	es: total + 47.6 28.8 29.2 31.4	14.8 8.2 8.3 10.0	5.4 3.2 3.5 4.2	13.9 9.9 9.0 9.6	14.6 8.2 7.6 8.9	10.5 7.1 7.3 8.8	11.7 7.9 7.9 9.9	21.1 15.8 14.9 15.7	10.7 6.6 6.0 6.1	12.1 8.2 8.5 9.6	21.6 18.3 18.9 18.5	169.1 113.8 112.8 122.7	3.4 2.8 3.2 4.0	172.5 116.6 116.0 126.6
993	May	32.8	10.0	4.3	10.8	8.9	8.8	10.3	16.0	6.3	10.3	19.0	127.6	3.8	131.5
	June	33.4	10.2	4.6	11.2	9.4	9.2	10.9	16.0	6.5	10.6	19.0	130.9	4.2	135.0
	July	32.4	9.9	4.5	10.4	9.3	9.2	10.3	15.4	6.4	10.3	18.2	126.4	4.2	130.6
	Aug	30.9	9.6	4.4	10.3	8.9	8.7	10.2	15.3	6.1	10.1	18.4	123.3	4.0	127.3
	Sept	34.4	10.9	4.9	11.4	10.1	9.6	11.1	17.4	6.9	10.8	19.9	136.5	4.3	140.8
	Oct	38.4	12.5	5.4	11.7	11.0	10.8	12.3	19.2	7.5	11.3	20.1	147.7	4.9	152.6
	Nov	35.8	11.7	5.0	10.4	10.5	10.2	11.6	18.1	6.8	10.4	19.7	138.4	4.7	143.0
	Dec	31.9	10.5	4.2	9.0	9.3	8.8	9.6	15.9	5.5	9.1	17.6	120.9	4.3	125.2
994	Jan	29.7	9.9	3.7	8.4	8.9	8.1	9.1	15.3	5.4	8.8	15.8	113.1	4.0	117.1
	Feb	30.9	10.2	4.2	9.6	9.4	8.3	9.4	16.3	5.7	9.2	16.3	119.4	4.2	123.6
	Mar	31.5	10.8	4.6	10.8	10.2	9.1	10.1	17.1	6.0	10.0	17.5	126.8	4.2	131.0
	Apr	36.4	11.5	5.4	12.6	11.2	10.3	11.2	18.2	6.7	11.2	19.1	142.3	4.7	146.9
	May	38.0	11.9	5.7	13.3	12.1	10.6	11.5	18.8	6.8	11.5	20.5	148.8	4.9	153.7
acan 990 991 992 993	cies at careers)) Annual) averages)	offices 9.4 3.5 2.7 2.8	5.0 2.0 1.6 1.7	0.6 0.3 0.3 0.3	1.1 0.5 0.4 0.5	2.3 1.4 1.2 0.8	1.0 0.4 0.3 0.3	1.1 0.6 0.4 0.4	1.5 0.8 0.5 0.5	0.5 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1	1.1 0.7 0.5 0.5	18.9 8.7 6.7 6.6	0.6 0.3 0.3 0.6	19.4 9.0 7.0 7.2
993	May June	2.4	1.4	0.3 0.4	0.5 0.5	0.9 0.9	0.4 0.5	0.4	0.6 0.6	0.3 0.4	0.1 0.1	0.5 0.6	6.4 8.3	0.6 0.7	7.0 8.9
	July	5.1	3.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	9.7	0.7	10.4
	Aug	3.1	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.6	7.9
	Sept	2.8	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.6	7.3	0.7	8.0
	Oct	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	7.2	0.7	7.9
	Nov	2.4	1.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	6.1	0.7	6.8
	Dec	2.4	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	5.5	0.6	6.1
994		2.7 2.7 3.1	1.8 1.6 1.8	0.2 0.2 0.2	0.3 0.4 0.4	0.9 0.9 1.0	0.3 0.3 0.3	0.3 0.3 0.4	0.4 0.4 0.5	0.1 0.1 0.2	0.1 0.1 0.1	0.5 0.4 0.5	5.6 5.8 6.7	0.5 0.6 0.6	6.2 6.4 7.3
	Apr	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
	Mav	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4

Note: About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.

* Included in South East.

+ Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to table 3.1.

Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom 1:	2 months	to April 1	993	12 months	to April 19	94
	top- ages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry						
and fishing	1	100	#			
coal extraction	5	14,100	27,000	2	+	1,000
coke, mineral oil						
and natural gas	-					
Floatricity, gas, other						
energy and water	6	6,300	26,000	-		
Meral processing					700	0.000
and manufacture	5	500	9,000	6	700	2,000
Mineral processing			4 000		000	4 000
and manufacture	4	700	1,000	3	200	1,000
chemicals and man-						
made fibres						
Metal goods nes	5	1,500	5,000	4	500	2,000
engineering	20	4,400	36,000	15	5,900	24,000
otor vehicles	11	15,600	18,000	8	4,300	3,000
other transport						
equipment	6	4,200	35,000	4	1,800	9,000
ood, drink and						
tobacco	7	1,000	1,000	1	700	1,000
vtiles	2	+	#	1	200	1,000
notwear and clothing	1	100	#	4	700	#
mber and wooden						
furniture	1	+	#	1	200	3,000
oer, printing and						
publishing	7	1,400	5,000	4	300	2,000
other manufacturing						
industries	5	700	12,000	1	+	1,000
Construction	10	3,400	6,000	4	300	#
tribution, hotels						
and catering, repairs	1	100	#	3	600	1,000
ansport services						
and communication	25	71,900	143,000	34	15,200	37,000
Supporting and misc.						
transport services	3	500	2,000		-	-
ansport sortious						
insurance, business						
services and leasi	na 1	6,500	7,000	3	2,900	6,000
		0,500	7,000		2,000	0,000
applic administration and	77	59,300	301,000	48	209,500	215,000
sanitary services	11	33,300	301,000	40	200,000	213,000
education, research and	23	40,700	73,000	13	17.800	18,000
development	6	1,700	1,000	2	300	2,000
realth services	11	7,300	29,000	2	400	1,000
Cher services		7,300	29,000	. 2	400	1,000
industries and services	243 *	242,000	737,000	163 *	262,500	329,000

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.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work

Stoppages: April 1994			
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	15	3,700	14,000
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	12	3,200 * 500	11,000

The monthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press. For notes on coverage, see Definitions page at the end of the Labour Market Data section. The figures for 1994 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to A	April 1994	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	45	18,600	54,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	14	3,800	4,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	9	11,500	16,000
Redundancy questions	39	213,600	219,000
Trade union matters	7	1,000	2,000
Working conditions and supervision	6	1,300	1,000
Manning and work allocation	22	7,200	19,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	21	5,500	13,000
All causes	163	262,500	329,000

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work:* summary

United	Kingdom	Number of sto	ppages:	Number of wo	rkers (000)	Working days	lost in all stopp	pages in progres	ss in period (000)		
5/019	80	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22,31-37)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and comm- unication (71-79)	All other industries and services
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993		1,004 770 693 620 357 240 203	1,016 781 701 630 369 253 211	884 759 727 285 175 142 383	887 790 727 298 176 148 385	3,546 3,702 4,128 1,903 761 528 649	217 222 52 94 29 8 27	458 1,456 655 953 181 60 96	50 90 16 24 1 1	22 17 128 14 14 10 1	1,705 1,490 625 177 60 12 160	1,095 428 2,652 641 476 437 364
1992	Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	21 13 33 22 20 15 14 17	35 24 41 39 29 26 20 24 22	7 10 11 12 17 14 10 25 2	9 11 13 15 19 27 11 28	24 28 33 37 54 70 47 65 53	4	8 4 12 10 4 4 3 3		1 3 - 1	7 1 1 1 2	12 17 18 25 48 66 43 62 50
1993	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	20 19 27 21 20 18 15 15 16 12 14	28 27 37 27 29 32 24 21 22 15 18 8	12 20 27 80 18 5 42 3 3 2 2 170	14 22 33 87 25 9 43 3 4 3 170	49 71 74 154 30 15 50 19 8 4 4 175	25	2 30 22 7 3 6 9 1 5 2 9	1		1 16 115 8 5 1 1 12 1 1	46 39 34 7 19 3 39 6 2 1 166
1994	Jan Feb Mar Apr	8 6 12 12	10 8 15 15	2 3 4 3	2 3 7 4	2 4 7 14		1 1 1 2			- - 2 8	1 3 5 3

See Definitions page at the end of the Labour Market Data section for notes on coverage. Figures for 1994 are provisional.

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

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

	SUBSCRI	PTION FORM	1	
To:	Employment	Department	SSD	A1,

Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. ENCLOSED PLEASE find a cheque for £60, being one year's subscription (including UK postage) from January 1994, for monthly updates of the loose-leaf publication TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK. New subscribers receive an updated copy of the publication, complete with binder, and updates for the remainder of the calendar year. The copies should be sent to:

NAME
COMPANY
ADDRESS

Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN	Whole e				Manufact (Division	turing ind s 2-4)	ustries		Producti (Division	on indust is 1-4)	ries		Service (Division	industries s 6-9)		
SIC=1980	Actual		ly adjusted		Actual	Seasona	lly adjusted		Actual	Seasona	lly adjusted		Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	
			Per cent cl over previo 12 months	ous			Per cent over prev 12 month	ious			Per cent of over prev 12 months	ious			Per cent over prev 12 month	vious
1990=100				Inder- ying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *
1988) 1989) Annual 1990) averages 1991) 1992)	83.5 91.1 100.0 108.0 114.6 118.5	100.0	,		84.1 91.4 100.0 108.2 115.3 120.5	100.0			83.8 91.4 100.0 108.6 115.8 121.0	100.0			83.8 91.2 100.0 107.7 114.1 117.5	100.0		
1939 Jan Feb Mar	87.1 87.4 89.6	87.7 88.4 88.9	9.2 9.4 9.2	9 9½ 9½	87.6 88.3 88.9	88.4 89.0 88.6	8.8 9.9 7.9	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ³ / ₄	87.3 87.9 88.8	87.9 88.6 88.8	8.8 10.2 8.4	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄	87.3 87.4 90.3	88.1 88.6 89.2	9.2 8.9 9.3	9 9½ 9½
Apr May June	89.6 89.8 91.1	89.7 89.9 90.5	9.7 9.2 9.2	9½ 9 8¾	90.7 90.8 92.0	89.9 90.5 91.0	9.1 8.8 8.7	8½ 8¾ 8½	90.4 90.5 91.8	89.8 90.3 90.9	9.2 8.7 9.1	8¾ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾	89.7 89.8 90.9	90.0 89.9 90.6	10.0 9.3 9.0	9½ 9 8½
July Aug Sept	92.1 91.1 92.5	91.1 91.5 93.0	8.8 8.5 9.7	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ³ / ₄ 9	92.8 91.1 92.1	91.7 92.3 93.1	9.2 8.8 9.3	8½ 8¾ 8¾ 8¾	92.8 91.5 92.0	91.7 92.4 92.9	9.4 9.3 9.3	9 9½ 9	91.9 91.0 92.5	91.1 91.3 93.2	8.4 8.1 9.7	8½ 8½ 8¾
Oct Nov Dec	93.3 94.6 95.8	94.0 94.3 94.3	9.7 9.1 7.3	91/4 91/4 91/4	93.0 94.4 95.7	93.7 94.2 94.8	8.7 8.3 8.0	9 8¾ 8½	93.0 94.6 95.7	93.6 94.2 94.9	8.9 8.8 8.6	91/4 9 9	93.5 94.4 95.7	94.6 94.2 93.7	10.4 8.7 6.0	9 9½ 9
1930 Jan Feb Mar	95.0 95.2 98.0	95.8 96.4 97.3	9.2 9.0 9.4	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	94.7 95.8 98.2	95.5 96.4 98.0	8.0 8.3 10.6	83/4 91/4 91/2	94.8 95.7 98.0	95.5 96.4 98.0	8.6 8.8 10.4	91/4 91/2 93/4	95.4 95.2 98.1	96.3 96.4 97.0	9.3 8.8 8.7	9½ 9¼ 9¼ 9¼
Apr May June	98.0 99.0 100.7	98.1 99.2 100.1	9.4 10.3 10.6	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 10	98.5 99.1 101.0	97.7 98.8 99.9	8.7 9.2 9.8	9½ 9¼ 9½	98.3 98.9 101.1	97.6 98.7 100.2	8.8 9.3 10.2	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄	97.9 99.3 100.4	98.2 99.5 100.0	9.1 10.7 10.4	9½ 9¾ 10
July Aug Sept	101.3 101.0 101.3	100.2 101.5 101.9	10.0 10.9 9.6	10¼ 10 10	101.6 99.9 101.1	100.4 101.3 102.2	9.5 9.8 9.8	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½	101.5 100.2 101.3	100.4 101.2 102.3	9.5 9.5 10.1	10 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄	101.0 101.4 101.0	100.1 101.8 101.8	9.9 11.5 9.2	10 10 10
Oct Nov Dec	101.7 103.4 105.5	102.5 103.1 103.8	9.0 9.3 10.1	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄	101.6 103.4 105.1	102.4 103.3 104.0	9.3 9.7 9.7	9½ 9½ 9½	101.8 103.5 104.9	102.5 103.2 103.9	9.5 9.6 9.6	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄	101.3 103.0 105.8	102.4 102.9 103.6	8.2 9.2 10.4	9 ³ / ₄ 9 ³ / ₄ 9 ¹ / ₂
1991 Jan Feb Mar	103.8 104.1 106.5	104.6 105.4 105.7	9.2 9.3 8.6	9½ 9¼ 9	103.7 104.5 106.1	104.6 105.2 105.8	9.5 9.1 8.0	9½ 8¾ 8½	104.0 104.8 106.2	104.9 105.6 106.2	9.8 9.5 8.4	9½ 9 9	103.7 103.7 106,9	104.7 105.0 105.6	8.7 8.9 8.9	9½ 9 8¾
Apr May June	106.4 107.0 107.9	106.5 107.2 107.3	8.6 8.1 7.2	8 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₂ 8	107.6 107.4 109.0	106.7 107.0 107.8	9.2 8.3 7.9	8½ 8¾ 8¼	107.6 108.2 109.1	107.0 107.9 108.1	9.6 9.3 7.9	9 9 8 ³ ⁄ ₄	105.6 106.5 107.1	105.9 106.7 106.7	7.8 7.2 6.7	81/4 8 71/2
July Aug Sept	109.0 109.2 109.3	107.8 109.8 110.0	7.6 8.2 7.9	7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄ 7 ³ / ₄	109.3 108.2 108.6	108.1 109.8 109.8	7.7 8.4 7.4	8½ 8 8	109.5 109.0 109.6	108.3 110.0 110.6	7.9 8.7 8.1	8½ 8¼ 8½	108.5 109.2 109.0	107.6 109.6 109.8	7.5 7.7 7.9	7½ 7½ 7½ 7½
Oct Nov Dec	109.3 111.4 112.3	110.2 111.0 110.5	7.5 7.7 6.5	7½ 7½ 7½ 7¼	110.0 111.5 112.7	110.8 111.3 111.6	8.2 7.7 7.3	8 8 7 ³ / ₄	110.3 112.0 112.9	111.0 111.7 111.9	8.3 8.2 7.7	8½ 8¼ 8	108.8 111.2 111.9	110.0 111.0 109.5	7.4 7.9 5.7	7½ 7½ 7
1932 Jan Feb Mar	111.1 111.9 115.8	111.9 113.3 114.9	7.0 7.5 8.7	71/4 71/2 71/2	111.6 112.6 117.0	112.5 113.4 116.7	7.6 7.8 10.3	7 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₄ 8	112.1 113.1 117.2	113.0 113.9 117.2	7.7 7.9 10.4	7 ³ / ₄ 8 ¹ / ₄ 8	110.8 111.7 115.3	111.8 113.0 113.9	6.8 7.6 7.9	7 7½ 7½ 7¼
Apr May	113.0 113.9 114.5	113.1 114.1 113.8	6.2 6.4 6.1	7 61/4 61/4	113.0 114.8 115.4	112.1 114.4 114.2	5.1 6.9 5.9	7½ 6¼ 6¼	113.8 115.3 115.8	113.1 115.0 114.8	5.7 6.6 6.2	7½ 6½ 6½	112.8 113.4 113.8	113.1 113.6 113.4	6.8 6.5 6.3	7 6½ 6¼
June July Aug	115.1 114.6	113.9 115.3 115.4	5.7 5.0 4.9	6 534 51/2	116.1 115.3 114.9	114.8 116.9 116.1	6.2 6.5 5.7	6¼ 6 6	116.6 115.6 115.3	115.2 116.7 116.4	6.4 6.1 5.2	6½ 6¼ 6	114.5 114.3 114.3	113.5 114.7 115.2	5.5 4.7 4.9	6 5¾ 5½
Sept Oct Nov	114.7 116.0 116.4	117.0 116.1	6.2 4.6 5.0	5½ 5 4¾	116.9 117.7 118.8	117.8 117.6 117.5	6.3 5.7 5.3	5 ³ / ₄ 5 ³ / ₄ 5 ¹ / ₂	117.3 118.2 119.2	118.1 117.9 118.2	6.4 5.6 5.6	5¾ 5¾ 5½	115.4 115.8 117.4	116.7 115.6 114.9	6.1 4.1 4.9	51/4 43/4 41/2
Dec 1993 Jan Feb	117.9 116.1 116.7	116.0 117.0 118.2	4.6 4.3 3.3	4 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂ 4	117.1 118.3 121.9	118.1 119.2 121.6	5.0 5.1 4.2	51/4 5 5	117.6 118.7 122.1	118.6 119.6 122.2	5.0 5.0 4.3	51/4 5 5	115.6 116.1 118.5	116.7 117.5 117.1	4.4 4.0 2.8	4½ 4¼ 3¾
Mar Apr May	119.6 117.5 118.0	118.7 117.6 118.3	4.0 3.7	4 33/4	119.0 120.3	118.0 119.9	5.3 4.8 4.7	5 5 5	119.7 120.8 121.3	118.9 120.4 120.2	5.1 4.7 4.7	5 5 5	116.5 116.9 117.0	116.8 117.0 116.5	3.3 3.0 2.7	3½ 3 2¾
June July Aug	118.5 119.5 118.2	117.8 118.3 118.9	3.5 3.9 3.1	3 ³ / ₄ 3 ¹ / ₄	121.0 121.9 119.5	119.6 120.5 121.1	5.0 3.6	43/4 41/2 41/4	122.4 119.9 120.6	121.0 121.0 121.7	5.0 3.7 4.6	4 ³ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂ 4 ¹ / ₂	118.3 117.3 116.8	117.3 117.7 117.7	3.3 2.6 2.2	2 ³ / ₄ 2 ³ / ₄ 2 ¹ / ₄
Sept Oct Nov	118.0 118.4 120.0	118.8 119.4 119.7	2.9 2.1 3.1	3 3 3	120.1 121.3 122.4	121.4 122.3 122.3	4.6 3.8 4.0	41/4	121.7 123.1	122.6 122.7	3.8 4.1	41/4 41/4	116.9 118.7 120.8	118.2 118.5 118.3	1.3 2.5 3.0	2½ 2½ 2¾ 2¾
Dec 1994 Jan Feb	121.6 120.3 122.0	119.6 121.2 123.5	3.1 3.6 4.5	3 ¹ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄ 3 ³ / ₄	123.6 122.7 123.5	122.3 123.7 124.4	4.1 4.7 4.4	41/4 41/2 43/4	124.1 123.3 123.9	123.0 124.2 124.8	4.1 4.7 4.3	4½ 4½ 4¾ 434	119.2 121.7	120.3 123.2	3.1 4.9 4.3	3½ 3½ 4
Mar Apr P	124.9 121.6	124.0 121.7	4.5 3.5	33/4	128.4 124.5	128.1 123.4	5.3 4.6	43/4	128.4 125.0	128.4 124.2	5.1	43/4	123.6 120.2	122.1 120.5	3.2	33/4

The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to April 1991.

Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985–100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985–100 series was discontinued after July 1989. The Index has been rebased from 1988–100 to 1990–100, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a 1988–100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.

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

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

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 980	Agricul- ture and forestry *	Coal and coke	Mineral oil and natural gas	gas, other energy and water	Metal pro- cessing and manu- facturing	Mineral extraction and manu- facturing	Chemicals and man-made fibres	Mechani- cal engi- neering	Electrical, electronic and instru- ment engi-	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods nes	Food, drink and tobacco
1990=	100	(01,02)	(11)	(13,14)	supply (15-17)	(21,22)	(23,24)	(25,26)	(32)	neering (33,34,37)	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41,42)
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993) Annual) averages	83.4 90.0 100.0 110.1 113.8 117.7	80.0 90.6 100.0 113.5 123.8 131.2	79.0 87.0 100.0 110.8 116.1 119.6	82.2 90.3 100.0 110.4 117.5 122.2	86.6 92.8 100.0 106.3 112.0 116.9	84.0 91.9 100.0 105.8 110.8 115.9	81.6 88.9 100.0 109.3 116.2 121.2	83.8 92.0 100.0 109.1 116.9 122.7	83.8 91.7 100.0 108.6 115.9 121.7	83.7 92.0 100.0 108.0 117.2 119.5	79.6 89.7 100.0 108.5 114.0 118.8	85.1 91.8 100.0 106.1 114.0 118.6	82.2 89.8 100.0 110.6 118.7 125.0
1989	Jan	80.3	85.4	84.1	82.8	93.4	88.0	83.6	87.9	88.0	88.0	86.1	89.0	85.6
	Feb	79.3	85.8	82.1	83.7	86.4	89.5	85.5	89.5	88.4	89.6	86.1	90.1	84.4
	Mar	82.1	88.8	82.1	87.7	86.2	88.6	84.6	89.8	89.9	91.5	89.3	88.4	86.2
	Apr	85.1	89.8	83.6	86.7	100.7	90.1	87.3	90.9	90.8	89.4	88.9	90.6	91.7
	May	86.3	87.6	87.1	88.2	88.8	92.9	88.2	91.3	90.4	91.5	88.8	91.4	90.1
	June	86.0	88.5	84.7	90.3	88.5	93.4	88.7	92.7	92.0	92.7	92.4	91.7	89.3
	July	92.1	90.0	90.5	94.3	105.4	92.3	87.5	92.7	92.6	93.6	91.1	93.7	90.9
	Aug	99.6	92.5	87.6	97.3	87.6	91.3	89.4	91.5	91.9	90.2	88.6	91.5	89.5
	Sept	105.3	92.1	86.8	91.2	89.2	93.3	88.5	92.4	92.8	91.0	89.9	92.9	90.6
	Oct	100.3	93.8	86.9	92.9	102.7	93.0	89.4	93.5	93.9	92.1	91.0	93.2	91.1
	Nov	93.0	97.8	95.1	94.5	90.2	94.5	95.8	94.9	95.1	93.9	92.0	94.7	93.2
	Dec	90.3	95.7	93.8	94.1	94.9	95.9	98.5	96.9	95.2	99.9	92.1	94.3	95.2
1990	Jan	86.9	99.8	97.2	92.6	96.5	94.5	94.4	95.9	95.2	91.5	91.8	95.9	92.6
	Feb	86.5	99.6	93.3	93.2	90.8	96.1	95.6	97.4	96.8	91.6	94.1	96.4	93.8
	Mar	90.1	99.6	95.0	94.5	93.4	97.2	96.0	99.6	99.3	102.7	98.6	98.3	94.8
	Apr	92.3	99.3	96.0	95.7	104.9	99.0	98.1	98.0	97.4	102.0	96.9	98.8	99.0
	May	92.2	97.4	97.3	97.7	94.7	100.2	98.6	99.2	98.9	99.0	99.8	99.6	100.5
	June	102.2	98.5	98.9	104.1	103.7	101.9	100.6	100.5	100.0	102.3	101.7	101.1	101.8
	July	104.1	98.0	103.2	102.3	114.0	102.3	99.5	101.8	100.5	101.5	101.4	101.2	102.2
	Aug	111.1	100.7	102.0	104.6	97.4	99.3	100.1	99.1	99.8	99.9	101.4	100.4	100.4
	Sept	116.0	100.7	103.2	103.5	99.2	100.5	99.5	100.5	101.7	99.6	101.4	101.2	101.7
	Oct	113.3	102.6	102.9	104.4	105.6	101.2	99.8	101.1	102.4	101.6	101.9	101.2	101.0
	Nov	105.4	104.8	103.7	104.3	97.8	102.9	106.2	102.5	103.5	103.7	105.2	103.3	104.6
	Dec	100.0	98.9	107.2	103.2	101.9	104.8	111.7	104.5	104.6	104.6	105.8	102.6	107.6
1991	Jan	98.9	110.2	110.2	103.4	106.6	102.8	103.0	104.1	103.6	104.2	107.5	102.0	104.4
	Feb	101.7	112.8	103.8	105.1	99.4	102.4	105.8	106.1	105.1	104.4	105.5	103.6	105.5
	Mar	100.7	114.2	107.4	104.0	101.2	102.6	110.4	107.1	106.7	104.5	108.1	103.8	107.9
	Apr	108.2	111.5	110.5	105.1	110.1	103.9	105.9	108.1	106.6	116.6	110.9	104.3	111.4
	May	105.3	112.5	111.2	115.9	103.4	105.7	106.6	108.3	108.5	106.0	106.1	105.5	111.7
	June	105.9	113.8	111.8	106.1	103.7	107.5	107.4	110.2	110.8	109.7	107.9	105.9	111.4
	July	112.0	111.8	114.5	109.8	111.3	107.1	108.0	109.8	109.8	109.8	108.3	108.4	110 6
	Aug	133.6	113.2	111.1	115.8	108.9	106.2	109.8	109.3	108.4	104.5	108.5	105.8	110 4
	Sept	123.0	112.5	110.8	120.2	104.6	106.8	110.5	109.4	108.7	106.2	107.7	107.8	110 7
	Oct	114.7	113.4	111.4	112.1	112.6	106.9	111.5	111.1	110.5	108.0	111.4	107.1	111.0
	Nov	108.7	122.2	111.3	114.4	105.4	108.0	114.7	112.7	111.5	110.0	110.7	108.9	116.1
	Dec	108.1	114.2	115.7	113.2	108.4	109.3	117.8	113.2	112.9	112.3	109.6	110.1	116.3
1992	Jan	105.5	125.0	112.2	112.3	112.6	107.5	113.1	112.8	112.9	111.9	111.0	109.9	110.3
	Feb	101.2	124.5	113.2	112.8	107.5	108.6	113.3	114.0	113.1	115.2	111.7	111.1	114.7
	Mar	106.7	127.1	123.0	113.3	109.2	109.5	122.6	117.8	117.5	118.4	114.7	114.4	123.0
	Apr	114.2	129.0	112.7	117.2	116.4	109.1	113.3	113.8	113.9	115.1	111.8	112.6	115.6
	May	116.3	122.7	113.8	118.8	109.3	110.6	113.7	114.3	115.9	127.2	111.9	113.4	117.8
	June	115.2	119.6	116.6	118.1	109.8	112.2	114.8	116.3	116.6	120.5	113.2	114.8	118.1
	July	117.2	124.3	116.5	118.2	120.9	111.5	115.3	118.0	116.6	119.5	112.7	115.7	117.4
	Aug	124.0	121.2	115.6	116.7	108.0	112.1	115.5	116.6	115.1	115.6	116.8	114.8	117.5
	Sept	126.3	121.3	114.9	117.5	108.5	111.4	114.2	116.2	115.3	114.1	113.9	115.1	118.1
	Oct	119.1	117.5	115.5	123.5	121.4	111.7	115.3	122.7	116.0	114.6	116.8	114.3	118.8
	Nov	113.3	126.3	117.5	120.9	108.5	112.4	120.0	119.4	117.8	115.8	117.0	115.9	126.1
	Dec	107.0	127.2	121.6	120.4	111.9	113.0	123.1	120.5	119.6	117.9	116.5	115.6	124.5
1993	Jan	109.7	127.6	116.6	119.5	121.9	112.4	119.4	120.3	117.8	115.1	114.6	113.9	120.4
	Feb	108.9	127.2	116.1	120.1	110.0	114.4	119.2	121.5	119.1	117.7	116.6	114.5	123.9
	Mar	113.0	127.6	125.3	121.0	111.6	114.6	130.4	124.5	122.7	119.3	121.4	117.3	129.2
	Apr	114.4	132.0	119.3	121.8	118.7	114.6	118.6	121.0	120.1	116.8	118.5	118.8	123.3
	May	114.7	130.4	117.8	122.9	113.9	115.3	118.9	121.5	123.4	119.2	117.3	119.4	125.9
	June	118.6	132.2	118.3	120.5	113.2	117.5	120.9	123.5	122.2	122.5	118.4	119.3	123.7
	July	124.1	132.7	122.4	124.1	130.5	116.6	120.2	124.0	122.8	122.2	121.9	120.3	123.9
	Aug	134.7	126.8	118.9	121.9	110.1	116.1	118.5	121.1	120.9	119.0	118.5	118.5	123.5
	Sep	126.0	130.9	118.4	121.6	113.9	116.0	118.6	122.6	120.5	118.0	119.2	119.5	123.2
	Oct	121.2	133.0	119.0	122.9	127.4	115.6	119.2	123.6	122.5	119.8	119.9	120.0	123.6
	Nov	117.8	135.7	119.4	126.4	113.3	116.3	124.4	124.9	123.7	120.7	120.1	120.7	129.0
	Dec	108.7	138.6	123.7	124.0	118.3	120.9	126.5	124.4	124.1	123.2	118.9	121.0	130.3
1994	Jan	112.6	139.5	121.4	123.2	124.6	117.4	123.2	125.2	124.2	122.9	120.0	121.3	126.0
	Feb	112.5	134.5	123.6	123.8	114.7	118.6	124.1	126.7	124.6	124.7	119.9	124.2	126.2
	Mar	121.6	136.6	127.6	123.9	117.8	120.6	134.4	130.3	130.1	130.0	123.0	126.6	137.4
	Apr P	115.6	137.0	129.7	123.9	128.8	120.5	123.2	126.7	125.2	126.6	122.4	124.4	127.8

Note: Figures for the years 1985 to 1989 on a 1985=100 basis were published in Employment Gazette in October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.

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

England and Wales only.

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

5.3

Rubber, Construction Distribution and Colorida Transport Banking finance Dublication and Colorida Transport Construction Construction and Colorida Transport Construction Const

Textiles	Leather, footwear and	Paper products printing	Rubber, plastics, timber and	Construc- tion	Distribu- tion and repairs	Hotels and catering	Transport and comm- unication +		e Public admini- stration	Education and health services	Other services #	Whole economy	GREA	T BRITAIN SIC 1980
(43)	(44,45)	and publishing (47)	other man- ufacturing (46,48,49)	(50)	(61,62, 64,65,67)	(66)	(71,72, 75-77,79)	services (81-82, 83pt-84pt)	(91-92pt)	(93,95)	(92pt,94,96 pt,97,98pt)			1990=100
85.0 91.3 100.0 109.0 117.9 124.0	86.4 92.5 100.0 106.8 112.4 117.7	88.1 93.5 100.0 107.2 113.7 118.9	85.1 91.6 100.0 107.2 113.7 117.8	80.3 89.7 100.0 108.0 113.1 116.5	85.2 92.6 100.0 106.3 110.5 113.3	84.5 90.9 100.0 108.7 115.2 118.0	84.2 90.6 100.0 108.3 115.2 119.9	82.5 90.7 100.0 106.8 113.1 116.5	82.8 90.1 100.0 107.7 114.1 119.3	84.7 92.0 100.0 109.4 118.7 120.2	81.3 90.5 100.0 108.0 113.5 116.1	83.5 91.2 100.0 108.0 114.6 118.5	1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Annual averages
87.1	89.8	89.5	87.6	84.0	89.3	87.6	86.4	86.6	86.7	87.1	87.7	87.1	1989	Jan
87.7	90.4	89.5	91.2	85.1	89.5	87.5	86.7	86.7	87.7	87.0	85.2	87.4		Feb
86.7	92.1	91.2	89.4	89.2	93.4	89.9	87.4	94.6	88.0	87.5	86.9	89.6		Mar
89.0	90.9	92.4	89.3	86.9	93.3	88.3	89.8	89.4	87.8	88.5	87.6	89.6		Apr
91.2	92.5	93.2	90.8	87.2	91.7	89.7	89.2	88.5	88.3	91.4	87.6	89.8		May
94.0	93.6	94.9	93.2	90.5	93.1	90.2	89.1	89.5	88.6	93.5	91.3	91.1		June
93.2	94.0	94.4	92.9	90.1	92.2	90.0	91.8	92.0	88.5	94.7	92.9	92.1		July
91.7	91.7	94.1	91.6	87.7	91.6	90.8	90.2	89.1	88.1	96.4	89.9	91.1		Aug
92.4	93.1	95.9	93.1	91.5	93.9	91.2	90.6	88.7	91.7	97.1	92.8	92.5		Sept
92.9	93.7	94.9	92.1	91.4	92.4	92.0	98.6	90.3	94.9	93.9	93.1	93.3		Oct
95.8	94.1	95.4	94.0	95.5	93.0	93.8	94.2	95.4	96.0	93.7	95.0	94.6		Nov
94.0	94.3	96.3	94.6	97.5	97.4	99.3	93.1	97.4	95.4	93.4	96.5	95.8		Dec
95.0	97.0	95.7	95.3	94.7	95.2	94.7	96.6	95.8	95.0	94.7	95.8	95.0	1990	Jan
95.4	97.2	95.8	98.5	94.5	96.2	94.3	94.4	95.2	96.5	93.4	96.5	95.2		Feb
97.8	98.3	98.2	99.0	98.9	100.3	96.3	96.1	102.5	96.6	94.7	96.4	98.0		Mar
97.0	97.8	98.3	97.8	98.3	99.9	97.4	97.3	98.5	95.9	96.4	100.9	98.0		Apr
99.9	100.3	98.8	98.5	97.6	99.7	100.7	97.9	99.3	97.9	101.8	97.1	99.0		May
102.0	100.5	100.7	100.4	101.2	100.3	100.4	101.6	100.4	100.3	99.9	99.3	100.7		Juné
101.1	101.0	100.9	100.7	101.7	100.3	99.8	101.8	101.3	100.1	101.6	102.0	101.3		July
100.7	99.4	101.0	99.1	98.9	100.1	101.4	99.2	98.6	103.0	106.2	101.6	101.0		Aug
102.0	100.9	102.6	101.6	100.4	100.9	101.3	99.8	98.6	102.2	103.4	101.1	101.3		Sept
101.8	101.1	102.0	101.1	101.9	100.3	101.3	100.6	99.5	104.7	102.2	100.0	101.7		Oct
103.8	102.4	102.8	103.1	105.3	101.2	102.9	102.7	104.4	104.1	102.8	103.6	103.4		Nov
103.2	104.1	103.2	105.0	106.4	105.6	109.5	112.0	105.8	103.7	102.8	105.5	105.5		Dec
02.7	102.8	103.1	102.4	104.1	102.3	104.4	105.3	104.4	104.1	103.6	102.4	103.8	1991	Jan
03.7	103.7	102.3	104.5	105.0	103.0	104.9	105.0	102.1	104.8	103.8	104.6	104.1		Feb
104.7	105.3	104.0	104.6	105.9	107.0	104.9	106.0	111.3	105.1	104.7	106.4	106.5		Mar
105.9	105.9	104.9	105.3	107.1	105.9	105.5	106.5	104.6	104.1	107.1	105.6	106.4		Apr
107.7	106.8	105.8	106.9	106.0	106.4	107.8	106.8	105.3	105.6	108.4	106.3	107.0		May
110.3	108.6	108.0	108.9	110.3	107.1	109.6	105.8	106.8	105.1	109.4	107.7	107.9		June
113.1	107.8	108.8	108.3	110.0	107.0	108.7	107.6	106.4	109.1	113.5	106,4	109.0		July
111.1	106.5	108.3	106.7	106.3	106.4	111.5	109.9	105.9	108.6	115.5	109.8	109.2		Aug
110.4	107.0	109.3	107.9	108.2	106.6	109.4	112.5	105.2	110.7	111.7	108.6	109.3		Sept
111.9	108.4	108.8	109.0	108.7	105.4	109.4	110.8	105.9	112.6	110.2	110.4	109.3		Oct
112.2	109.4	110.6	110.0	110.6	109.4	111.3	112.1	111.5	111.4	111.4	112.5	111.4		Nov
113.9	109.3	112.1	112.4	114.3	109.2	117.0	111.0	112.0	111.1	113.6	115.7	112.3		Dec
113.3	109.0	109.8	109.5	109.9	107.8	112.0	111.4	110.7	111.1	112.9	112.0	111.1	1992	Jan
114.9	110.5	110.0	113.5	111.2	109.5	112.0	112.0	112.1	111.7	112.8	113.1	111.9		Feb
118.0	112.1	113.2	117.5	115.0	114.0	113.7	113.2	121.6	113.3	114.2	113.1	115.8		Mar
113.1	108.1	112.0	110.8	110.7	110.9	115.8	112.3	111.4	111.5	117.5	113.6	113.0		Apr
117.4	111.4	113.1	112.5	110.5	110.1	116.4	114.3	112.2	111.4	119.4	113.3	113.9		May
119.2	112.5	113.7	113.8	114.1	110.4	113.7	116.2	111.1	113.9	119.7	112.1	114.5		June
120.0	113.3	114.3	114.3	113.7	110.8	115.1	117.6	112.1	112.2	122.6	110.7	115.1		July
120.1	113.8	115.6	113.2	111.2	109.8	114.8	114.6	110.8	114.3	124.1	112.3	114.6		Aug
118.1	112.3	114.6	114.3	112.7	109.7	115.1	115.6	110.4	116.8	121.3	113.0	114.7		Sept
119.9	114.0	115.7	113.9	114.6	110.0	115.4	118.1	111.6	119.6	121.0	113.4	116.0		Oct
120.2	115.7	115.7	114.4	114.3	109.6	116.3	117.5	116.0	117.5	119.5	116.5	116.4		Nov
120.1	115.9	116.6	116.9	118.7	113.5	122.6	119.7	117.5	116.2	119.4	118.4	117.9		Dec
119.8	115.1	114.5	113.8	114.9	111.9	115.7	119.1	112.6	117.2	118.7	116.4	116.1	1993	Jan
120.2	116.6	115.4	116.9	114.6	112.0	117.4	116.7	115.5	118.4	118.5	116.6	116.7		Feb
122.5	115.6	118.8	118.9	119.0	115.2	117.7	118.7	123.0	117.8	118.7	116.1	119.6		Mar
122.8	116.3	117.3	115.5	116.5	113.3	116.8	117.5	116.1	117.6	118.5	117.8	117.5		Apr
125.1	116.4	118.5	117.4	115.9	112.0	118.1	119.2	115.6	119.5	119.3	117.3	118.0		May
127.0	118.5	119.5	118.3	119.0	113.4	118.1	120.6	114.2	120.1	119.7	113.3	118.5		June
125.2	119.6	119.0	119.1	116.5	115.8	117.3	120.9	116.0	119.5	122.3	113.7	119.5		July
124.9	117.5	119.4	116.3	115.2	112.2	117.2	118.2	114.8	120.3	124.4	113.0	118.2		Aug
124.5	119.5	120.8	118.1	114.9	112.0	119.6	118.7	114.3	119.5	121.8	114.1	118.0		Sept
125.2	119.2	120.6	118.2	115.3	112.4	116.4	119.3	115.3	120.2	120.2	115.0	118.4		Oct
125.3	118.5	121.1	118.9	117.3	113.1	116.8	122.1	119.4	121.1	120.4	118.2	120.0		Nov
125.8	119.6	122.1	121.9	118.8	116.4	124.4	127.2	121.4	120.4	119.9	121.6	121.6		Dec
125.1	120.0	120.2	119.0	116.9	115.2	116.1	123.5	119.0	120.6	120.1	119.9	120.3	1994	Jan
125.9	122.9	119.9	122.7	117.5	116.5	117.4	120.7	130.3	123.1	119.7	118.7	122.0		Feb
129.6	125.4	124.5	123.5	120.6	120.3	119.6	124.3	131.5	123.3	120.2	120.0	124.9		Mar P
128.1	123.4	120.8	120.7	118.7	118.0	119.2	123.3	119.8	121.6	120.7	118.3	121.6		

Excluding sea transport.
Excluding private domestic and personal services.

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

UNITED KINGDOM		Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole econor	
SIC 1992 1990=100			Per cent change from a year earlier					Per cent change from a year earlier
	1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	64.5 70.6 73.9 74.6 77.1 81.5 84.8 86.9 93.2 100.0 107.0 109.2	22.9 9.5 4.7 0.9 3.4 5.7 4.0 2.5 2.6 4.5 7.3 7.0 2.1	72.4 79.4 83.6 80.8 100.4 87.0 77.0 76.6 86.6 97.6 100.0 102.5 106.3	62.7 66.3 68.4 67.9 67.1 73.5 74.1 77.5 81.2 93.8 100.0 100.9 102.8	54.4 62.2 60.9 61.8 64.5 67.8 70.6 72.0 77.8 90.6 100.0 107.0 107.3 103.9	53.5 58.6 61.6 63.7 67.6 71.2 74.3 77.7 83.0 91.0 100.0 107.0 111.8 112.0	21.9 9.5 5.1 3.4 6.1 5.3 4.4 4.6 6.8 9.6 9.9 7.0 4.5
	1988 Q3 Q4	88.6 90.2	2.1 2.4		::		83.4 85.7	6.9 7.4
	1989 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	94.0	2.7 3.2 6.1 5.7	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	:: ::		87.6 89.9 92.1 94.4	8.6 9.3 10.3 10.3
	1990 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	97.2 98.6 100.9 103.4	7.4 6.1 7.4 8.4	::			96.6 98.8 101.7 103.0	10.2 9.9 10.4 9.1
	1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105.4 107.4 106.9 108.3	8.5 8.9 6.0 4.7		 	::	105.3 106.6 107.8 108.4	9.1 8.0 6.0 5.2
	1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	110.6 108.6 108.7 108.9	4.9 1.1 1.7 0.6				111.8 112.2 111.4 112.0	6.1 5.2 3.3 3.3
	1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	109.1 108.4 110.1 110.7	-1.3 -0.2 1.3 1.7				111.7 111.7 112.0 112.6	0. -0.4 0.5 0.5
	1994 Q1	111.4	2.2					
	1992 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.4 108.5 109.4 108.2 108.7 108.8	2.3 2.1 2.5 1.7 0.8 0.3 1.2 0.2					
	1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.3 110.8 107.6 107.6 110.0 109.6 1110.6 1110.2 111.1	-1.7 -1.0 -1.3 -0.5 -2.5 1.5 1.0 1.1 1.9 2.2 1.9					
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr	110.3 113.9	1.7 1.9 2.8 1.0			5		
hree months ending:	1992 May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.6 109.1 108.7 108.7 108.7 108.6	2.3 1.1 2.3 2.1 1.7 0.9 0.8 0.6					
	1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	108.7 108.5 109.1 108.9 108.7 108.4 109.1 110.1 110.1 110.6	-0.1 -0.8 -1.3 -0.6 -1.1 -0.2 0. 1.2 1.3 1.7 2.0					
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr	110.4 110.2 111.4 111.0	1.6 1.6 2.2 1.9					

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.

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	91.7 100.0 107.7 116.3 126.2 137.2 150.1 162.4 173.1 180.8	96 100 102 104 105 111 116 122 128 131	96 100 103 106 110 116 122 128 133 136	95.3 100.0 104.8 114.5 122.0 127.7 133.8 139.8 144.4	94.6 100.0 104.3 107.2 110.5 114.7 119.9 125.1 129.6 133.0	96 100 104 108 113 117 123 130 138	83 100 113 124 146 176 210 246 279	92 100 107 113 118 124 131 138 145	90.2 100.0 104.8 111.6 118.4 125.6 134.7 147.9 155.9 161.2	97.0 100.0 101.6 103.1 107.8 114.0 120.1 124.3 125.6 125.8	95 100 102 103 104 106 109 113 118 122	90.9 100.0 110.9 119.3 127.0 136.3 148.2 160.3	93.0 100.0 107.4 114.3 123.4 135.7 148.5 155.4 162.6 167.7	96 100 102 104 107 110 114 117 120 123
Quarterly averages 1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	171.4 170.5 174.0 176.6	124 128 127 131	132 133 132 134	141.1 145.3 145.2 146.1	127.6 129.1 130.2 131.2	135 136 141 141	271 275 282 289	139 142 142 145	155.0 155.5 156.0 156.9	124.4 128.2 123.6 125.2	116 118 119 119	167.3 171.4 173.7 177.5	158.3 163.5 163.6 164.9	119 120 120 121
093 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	179.6 178.9 181.6 183.5	128 130 131 133	136 136 135 136	145.1 147.9 148.7 150.1	131.9 132.5 133.2 134.1	::	295 303	145 146	159.3 160.3 162.4 162.9	123.8 129.7 124.7 125.9	120 122 122 123	179.5 183.1 185.5	165.6 168.1 167.6 169.6	122 123 123 125
994 Q1	188.0				134.6									126
Manihly Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	175.2 168.2 171.8 171.4 172.4 175.5 174.3 176.4	128	133 133 133 132 131 132 133 134 134 134	142.1 144.7 144.8 146.4 148.0 143.4 144.3 145.2 144.8	129.1 130.2 131.2	136 141 141		139 142 142 	155.1 155.3 155.4 155.7 155.9 155.9 156.2 156.8 156.8	123.9 123.7 123.9 137.1 123.9 121.8 125.0 125.4 125.7	116 118 118 119 119 119 119 119		158.1 162.2 164.0 164.4 165.6 162.0 163.2 163.8 164.4 166.6	119 120 120 120 120 120 121 121 121 121 122
Feb Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	177.3 178.8 182.5 177.2 180.0 179.5 180.8 181.7 182.2 183.5 183.5	128 130 131	136 137 136 135 135 135 134 136 136	145.2 145.2 145.0 146.6 147.9 149.3 151.4 146.6 148.2 148.6 148.7 153.0	131.9 132.5 133.2 			145	159.3 159.3 159.3 159.3 159.4 162.1 162.3 162.3 162.7 162.9 162.9	120.7 125.6 125.2 126.3 126.8 135.8 122.6 124.5 126.9 126.3 127.8	120 120 120 122 122 122 122 122 122 123 123		166.6 165.2 165.2 168.0 169.4 167.0 169.4 166.0 167.6 169.0 168.8 171.0	122 122 123 123 123 123 123 123 124 124 125
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr	185.6 186.7 192.2 185.2		138 139		134.6		::	::	165.6 166.2	127.6 128.4	1£4 124		171.8 171.0	125 126 126
noreases on a s	S			_	6	4	20	9	11	3	5	10	8	4
1855 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	9 8 8 9 9 9 8 7 5	4 2 2 1 6 5 5 5 5 2	4 3 3 4 5 5 5 4 2	559755432	6 4 3 4 5 4 4 3	4 4 4 5 4 5 6 6	13 10 18 21 19 17 13	7 6 4 5 6 5 5 5	5 6 6 6 7 10 5 3	52 1 5 6 5 3 1 0	2 1 1 2 3 4 4 3	11 8 6 7 9 8 8	7 6 8 10 9 5 5 3	33443334
Guarterly average 1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	ges 9 6 6 6	4 7 5 3	4 4 3 3	4 3 3 3	4 4 3 4	7 3 6 5	18 14 12 11	5 5 4 5	9 6 4 3	2 2 0 0	5 4 4 4	8 8 8 7	4 5 5 4	3000
1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	5 5 4 4	3 2 3 2	3 2 2 1	3 2 2 2 3	3 3 2 2		9 10	4 3 	3 3 4 4	0 1 1 1	3 3 3 3	7 7 7	5 3 2 3	
1994 Q1	5	<i>.</i>			2									:
Monthly 1992 Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	10 57 66 76 66 5	4 7 5 	2 2 2 2 3 4 3 4 3 4	4 3 2 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	4	3 6 5		5 5 4 4	9 9 5 5 4 4 4 4 2 2	221333-2221-3	5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4		3556654554	
1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	554555545444	2 3 	4 4 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 2 1 1	332122223233	3 3 2 2 2			3	3 3 3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	-5 1 1 2 2 2 -1 -1 2 2 1 2 2	4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		5 4 4 4 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3	
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr	5 4 5 5	: :: ::	1	::	2				4 4	6 2 	3 3 	::	3 4 	

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

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

Source: OECD - Main Economic Indicators

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

		All items				All items except se	asonal foods	
		Index	Percentage cha	ange over		Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage cha	ange over
		Jan 13 1987=100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Jan 13 1907=100	1 month	6 months
993	May	141.1	0.4	1.0	1.3	141.6	0.2	0.8
550	Jun	141.0	-0.1	1.3	1.2	141.7	0.1	1.3
	Jul	140.7	-0.2	2.0	1.4	141.5	-0.1	2.1
	Aug	141.3	0.4	1.8	1.7	142.1	0.4	1.9
	Sep	141.9	0.4	1.9	1.8	142.8	0.5	2.1
	Oct	141.8	-0.1	0.9	1.4	142.7	-0.1	1.0
	Nov	141.6	-0.1	0.4	1.4	142.5	-0.1	0.6
	Dec	141.9	0.2	0.6	1.9	142.8	0.2	0.8
994	Jan	141.3	-0.4	0.4	2.5	142.1	-0.5	0.4
004	Feb	142.1	0.6	0.6	2.4	142.9	0.6	0.6
	Mar	142.5	0.3	0.4	2.3	143.2	0.2	0.3
	Apr	144.2	1.2	1.7	2.6	144.9	1.2	1.5
	May	144.7	0.3	2.2	2.6	145.2	0.2	1.9

Between April and May there were sharp increases in seasonal food prices. Motoring costs also rose and some personal articles were also dearer. However, there were some reductions in fuel costs.

Food: An overall increase of 1.0 per cent over the month reflected a sharp increase in seasonal food prices of 6.9 per cent, the largest May increase since 1966. Potatoes, other fresh vegetables and fresh fruit were all dearer. Amongst non-seasonal foods, price rises for soft drinks and sweets and chocolates were offset by reductions in poultry prices and offers on bread, biscuits and cakes.

Tobacco: Manufacturers' price increases continued to feed into the index in May.

Fuel and light: The month's fall in this index reflected summer discounts for coal and phase reductions in electricity charges.

Household goods: Between April and May there were price recoveries from earlier sales and new increases for some furnishings. Pet foods were also dearer.

Personal goods and services: The monthly rise in this index was mainly caused by price recoveries from earlier sales for some personal articles like spectacles.

Motoring expenditure: Between April and May second-hand car prices rose and there were also some further increases in petrol prices.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for May 17

Index	07 400	Percentage cha	ange over	Index		Percentage cha	ange over
Jan 19	987=100	1 month	12 months	Jan i	987=100	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	144.7	0.3	2.6	Tobacco	168.4	0.4	7.5
Food and catering	139.3	0.8	1.5	Cigarettes Tobacco	169.6 160.4		8 8
Alcohol and tobacco	161.0	0.8	3.7	TODACCO	100.4		0
Housing and household expenditure	145.0	0.1	2.8	Housing	156.4	0.1	4.2
Personal expenditure	132.9	0.8	1.8	Rent	191.3	0.1	5
Travel and leisure	146.1	0.3	2.8	Mortgage interest payments	150.0		
Traver and leisure	140.1	0.0	2.0	Rates, community charge and counc Water and other payments			6 3 7
All items excluding seasonal food	145.2	0.2	2.5	Repairs and maintenance charges	151.2		3
All items excluding food	146.9	0.3	2.9	Do-it yourself materials	143.5		1
Seasonal food	123.2	6.9	4.4	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	195.4		-1
Food excluding seasonal	134.8	0.0	0.1				
				Fuel and Light	133.8	-0.4	6.0
All itama avaluding bassing	1401	0.4	22	Coal and solid fuels	123.9		9
All items excluding housing	142.1	0.4	2.2 2.5	Electricity	147.7		5 8
All items exc mortgage interest	144.5	0.4	2.5	Gas Oil and other fuels	122.4 116.0		2
Consumer durables	116.2	0.2	-0.9	Household goods	128.5	0.4	-0.3
Consumer durables	110.2	0.2	-0.9	Furniture	127.8	0.4	-2
				Furnishings	125.4		1
Food	133.2	1.0	0.8	Electrical appliances	110.3		-3
Bread	135.4	1.0	-3	Other household equipment	133.9		0
Cereals	137.8		-1	Household consumables	146.5		0
Biscuits and cakes	144.0		3	Pet care	127.8		4
Beef	134.3		3 -2 2	1 of our	127.0		
Lamb	141.0		2	Household services	142.3	0.1	0.4
of which, home-killed lamb	159.1		7	Postage	145.5	0.1	4
Pork	120.2		-4	Telephones, telemessages, etc	114.7		-6
Bacon	134.2		-4	Domestic services	161.9		4
Poultry	109.0		-3	Fees and subcriptions	158.4		3
Other meat	124.1		ő	i ees and subcriptions	150.4		,
Fish	122.5		-1	Clothing and footwear	121.4	0.1	0.1
of which, fresh fish	128.4		-1	Men's outerwear	121.3	0.1	0.1
Butter	135.4		-1	Women's outerwear	108.7		-1
Oil and fats	131.2		2	Children's outerwear	119.6		
Cheese	144.8		ō	Other clothing	141.2		2
Eggs	127.9		9	Footwear	127.4		1
Milk fresh	145.3		4	1 00111001	12/		
Milk products	139.7		-1	Personal goods and services	154.6	2.0	4.6
Tea	146.8		-2	Personal articles	125.1		8
Coffee and other hot drinks	100.5		10	Chemists goods	156.9		3
Soft drinks	157.7		0	Personal services	186.5		4
Sugar and preserves	144.2		-3	1 01001101 00111000	100.0		
Sweets and chocolates	133.8		-3 5	Motoring expenditure	150.4	0.4	3.5
Potatoes	137.8		10	Purchase of motor vehicles	133.5		4
of which, unprocessed potatoes	145.4		30	Maintenance of motor vehicles	166.0		2
Vegetables	119.3		2	Petrol and oil	148.3		3
of which, other fresh vegetables	113.5		3	Vehicles tax and insurance	197.8		4
Fruit	122.8		1				
of which, fresh fruit	119.8		0	Fares and other travel costs	155.2	0.3	1.9
Other foods	136.5		-1	Rail fares	168.5		4
				Bus and coach fares	164.6		2
Catering	161.3	0.3	4.0	Other travel costs	140.4		1
Restaurant meals	159.8		4				
Canteen meals	168.6		5	Leisure goods	122.7	0.1	-0.4
Take-aways and snacks	160.5		4	Audio-visual equipment	77.8		-6
				Tapes and discs	115.2		1
Alcoholic drink	157.8	0.1	1.9	Toys, photographic and sport goods	122.4		Ö
Beer	163.7		2	Books and newspapers	161.5		2
on sales	166.9		3	Gardening products	142.1		ō
off sales	142.0		-2				
Wines and spirits	149.7		1	Leisure services	162.2	0.2	3.9
on sales	159.5		3	Television licences and rentals	119.1		-1
off sales	143.0		0	Entertainment and other recreation	192.8		8
				Foreign Holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	103.2		2
				LIK Holidays / Jan 1994 = 100)*	100.5		

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

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

Source: Central Statistical Office

Average retail prices of selected items

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

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

verage prices of	n May 17 1994			column below.			
em	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS	S			Margarine Soft 500g tub Low fat spread, 250g	332 333	49 49	36- 89 45- 51
Been home-killed, per lb	689	160	109- 220	01			
Best beef mince Topside Brisket (without bone)	662 500 653	273 215 397	218- 328 187- 249 349- 449	Cheese Cheddar type, per lb	329	193	169- 235
Rump steak * Stewing steak	670	212	175- 298	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	311 284	135 117	105- 156 96- 150
antb: home-killed, per lb	626	390	269- 499	Milk			
Shoulder (with bone)	614 584	174 288	129- 230 209- 349	Pasteurised, per pint Skimmed, per pint	360 20	36 40	25- 31 35- 40
imported (frozen),	per lb			Tea			
_oin (with bone)	273 261	216 182	164- 298 169- 209	Loose, per 125g Tea bags, per 250g	322 333	64 124	46- 75 82- 156
home-killed, per lb				Coffee			
tea (foot off)	583	145 171	99- 188 149- 209	Pure, instant, per 100g	339	156	147- 179
noulder (with bone)	664 590	126	95- 178	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	323	148	89- 209
				Sugar			
Been, per lb Sreaky *	510	147	119- 199	Granulated, per kg	341	67	65- 72
Sammon *	523	227	168- 296	Fresh vegetables			
ek, Danish	465	226	168- 299	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	498	22	14- 28
Back, home produced	451	207	165- 269	Potatoes, new loose, per lb Tomatoes, per lb	671 726	38 65	24- 69 49- 79
Ham (not shoulder), per	4oz 543	72	59- 99	Cabbage, greens, per lb Cabbage, hearted, per lb Cauliflower, each	677 642 710	41 30 58	29- 55 18- 45 35- 85
Sepsages, per lb Pork	557	116	95- 140	Brussels sprouts, per lb			
canned meats				Carrots, per lb Onions, per lb	729 724	30 30	24- 35 24- 38
Corned beef, 12oz can	334	84	69- 99	Mushrooms, per 4oz	725	32	25- 40
				Cucumber, each	723	45	35- 59
Chicken: roasting, oven ro	eady, per Ib	70	59- 82	Lettuce - iceberg, each	720	78	55- 59
Fresh or chilled	671	89	65- 107	Fresh fruit			
Fresh and smoked fish, p	or lh			Apples, cooking, per lb	710 729	43 42	36- 49 32- 49
Cod fillets	553	259	198- 319	Apples, dessert, per lb Pears, dessert, per lb	712	46	39- 55
Rainbow trout	520	229	150- 399	Oranges, each Bananas, per lb	721 729	18 50	10- 29 42- 59
Danned fish		440	00 400	Grapes, per lb	699	125	89- 149
Red salmon, half size ca	an 329	110	99- 129	Items other than food			
Bread				Draught bitter, per pint	823	139	123- 160
White loaf, sliced, 800g	365	50	29- 77	Draught lager, per pint	823	157	140- 177
White loaf, unwrapped,		73 52	59- 85 39- 59	Whisky per nip	833	108	98- 122 97- 122
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g Brown loaf, unsliced, 80		77	67- 87	Gin, per nip Cigarettes 20 king size filter	832 3,391	108 241	203- 254
				Coal, per 50kg	408	666	520- 808
Colf raining par 4 Flor	326	59	37- 75	Smokeless fuel per 50kg	510	934	760-1134
Self raising, per 1.5kg	320	39	31- 13	4-star petrol, per litre Derv per litre	654 637	56 51	54- 59 49- 54
Butter				Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	647	51	48- 53
Home produced, per 25		68	63- 79	Super unleaded petrol, per lit	re 402	55	53- 58
New Zealand, per 250g Danish, per 250g	316 307	65 77	64- 65 73- 84				

Or Scottish equivalent

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

age retail prices on May 17 for a number of important s derived from prices collected by the Central stical Office for the purpose of the General Index of

Prices in more than 180 areas in the United

dom are given below.

· -- -- May 17 1004

Structure

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

Definitions

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

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

JNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food			Catering	Alcoholic drink
January 13, 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food +	except housing	except mortgage interest	ised industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		dillik
1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 856 858	974 975 977 976 976 978 979 980	843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842	956 958 940 925 924 936 952 956	57 54 46 — — — —	139 141 135 132 128 127 127	167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142	26 25 23 24 24 22 21 20	141 138 131 134 127 130 123 122	46 50 49 47 47 47 45 45	76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76
1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7	102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6	101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5	100.9 106.7 — — — —	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6	101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7	101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7
1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 17 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1	100.0 102.8 110.9 —	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9
1992 May 12	139.3	141.2	139.7	134.9	137.1	Ξ	116.4	129.5	120.9	131.0	147.2	147.9
Jun 9	139.3	141.3	139.9	135.0	137.2		116.4	129.0	117.4	131.0	147.9	148.4
Jul 14	138.8	141.1	139.6	134.3	136.7	=	113.1	127.2	105.8	130.9	148.3	149.2
Aug 11	138.9	141.2	139.7	134.4	136.9		113.5	127.5	107.0	131.1	148.8	149.6
Sep 8	139.4	141.8	140.3	134.9	137.3		116.0	127.1	104.0	131.1	149.6	150.1
Oct 13	139.9	142.3	140.7	135.5	137.8	Ξ	116.8	127.4	106.5	131.1	150.2	150.9
Nov 10	139.7	142.1	140.5	135.6	137.9		116.8	127.3	106.3	130.9	150.7	150.7
Dec 8	139.2	141.3	139.9	135.7	138.1		117.1	128.4	110.6	131.5	151.2	150.0
993 Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	=	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7	151.7	151.0
Feb 9	138.8	140.5	139.4	136.0	138.3		114.5	130.2	114.6	132.9	152.2	151.7
Mar 16	139.3	140.8	139.8	137.0	139.2		115.9	131.3	116.3	133.9	153.0	152.4
Apr 20	140.6	142.5	141.3	138.4	140.6	=	117.0	130.8	113.0	134.0	154.4	154.4
May 18	141.1	142.8	141.6	139.0	141.0		117.3	132.2	118.0	134.6	155.1	154.8
Jun 15	141.0	142.9	141.7	138.9	141.0		116.3	131.4	112.6	134.7	155.8	155.1
Jul 20	140.7	142.6	141.5	138.5	140.6	Ξ	113.3	131.3	109.4	135.3	156.4	155.7
Aug 17	141.3	143.2	142.1	139.1	141.2		114.8	131.5	110.8	135.2	156.7	156.0
Sep 14	141.9	144.1	142.8	139.8	141.8		117.0	130.9	108.3	135.0	157.3	156.5
Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	Ξ	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3	157.9	156.9
Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4		117.4	129.1	105.7	133.4	158.3	156.1
Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8		117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8	155.6
994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	Ξ	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9
Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2		114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5	157.3
Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6		116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0	157.2
Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	Ξ	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8	157.6
May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5		116.2	133.2	123.2	134.8	161.3	157.8

Source: Central Statistical Office

+ 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.

Tebacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
38 36 36 34 32 36 35 35	157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158	61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45	73 74 71 71 70 77 79 76	44 41 41 40 45 48 47 47	74 72 73 69 63 59 58	38 37 37 39 38 40 39 37	127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142	22 23 23 21 20 20 21 20	47 50 47 48 48 47 46 48	30 29 29 30 30 32 62 71	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	Weights
100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9 144.2	103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151.0	99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.1 127.8 126.2	102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0	101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9	101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8	101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9	103.4 108.1 114.0 120.9 129.9 138.7 144.7	101.5 107.5 115.2 123.4 135.5 143.9 151.4	101.6 104.2 107.4 112.4 117.7 120.8 122.5	101.6 108.1 115.1 124.5 138.8 150.0 156.7	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Annual averages
100.0 101.4 105.6 108.3 118.2	100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 156.0	100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.7	100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7 123.9	100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 125.5 135.3	100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7	100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2 138.4	100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 122.8 134.0	100.0 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8 140.9	100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3	100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 145.5	1988 1989 1990 1991	Jan 16
146.1	161.4	128.2	126.9	136.6	120.0	141.8	140.0	142.9	121.1	150.0	1992	May 12
146.1	161.1	128.3	126.8	136.6	120.3	142.0	140.3	145.0	120.9	150.2		Jun 9
146.0	161.5	128.4	125.1	138.1	115.5	143.1	140.3	144.9	120.7	150.2		Jul 14
145.9	161.8	127.8	126.0	137.9	115.4	143.2	140.0	145.0	120.9	150.4		Aug 11
145.9	162.1	127.5	127.1	137.7	120.0	143.9	139.3	145.2	121.0	153.7		Sep 8
145.9	162.3	127.7	127.3	138.0	121.6	144.2	140.3	145.7	121.2	153.4		Oct 13
147.1	160.4	127.8	127.9	138.5	121.1	144.6	140.3	146.1	121.6	153.0		Nov 10
149.5	156.3	127.4	128.8	138.1	120.5	144.3	139.7	145.7	121.6	153.1		Dec 8
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
150.0	152.0	127.1	126.7	140.5	117.0	145.5	139.2	149.2	122.4	153.9		Feb 9
150.0	149.5	127.3	127.9	141.2	119.2	146.3	140.6	149.5	122.5	154.2		Mar 16
155.7	150.0	127.0	128.7	142.2	120.9	147.5	144.7	150.4	122.8	155.8		Apr 20
156.6	150.1	126.2	128.9	141.8	121.3	147.8	145.3	152.3	123.2	156.1		May 18
156.7	150.4	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	152.6	122.8	156.4		Jun 15
156.8	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7		Jul 20
158.5	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2		Aug 17
159.5	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8		Sep 14
159.7	151.5	125.9	128.4	143.0	122.6	149.2	147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9		Oct 19
159.8	151.7	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	150.6	145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4		Nov 16
163.0	151.9	125.6	129.7	142.9	122.5	149.9	146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6*		Dec 14
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994	Jan 18
167.1	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3		Feb 15
167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5		Mar 15
167.7	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8		Apr 19
168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2		May 17

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

RETAIL PRICES 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 1989 1990 1991 1992	Jan 16 Jan 15	3.3 7.5 7.7 9.0 4.1	2.9 4.4 8.0 5.9 4.5	6.4 6.3 7.2 9.1 9.2	3.7 6.0 5.8 11.5 10.9	1.4 4.1 2.6 9.1 16.2	3.9 19.9 17.0 17.0 -8.6	-1.7 6.0 6.1 9.9 5.0	3.3 4.1 4.2 4.2 6.2	5.0 5.0 5.4 7.9 7.8	1.1 4.7 4.6 3.1 1.3	4.3 5.8 7.4 7.3 8.8	5.1 5.2 4.0 6.8 9.1	5.1 7.4 4.1 11.3 7.7	2.8 2.2 4.8 4.4 3.8	3.6 8.2 6.7 9.3 11.3
1992	May 12	4.3	3.1	5.8	5.6	9.7	1.1	3.8	3.0	5.9	0.2	6.7	7.8	5.9	2.5	8.4
	Jun 9	3.9	1.7	5.7	5.1	9.6	1.4	2.1	2.6	5.9	0.2	6.4	7.5	6.2	2.6	8.1
	Jul 14	3.7	1.5	5.4	5.1	9.5	2.7	0.9	2.2	6.1	-0.1	5.8	6.1	6.0	2.3	7.5
	Aug 11	3.6	0.9	5.4	4.9	9.5	3.7	0.2	1.8	5.9	-0.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	2.3	7.4
	Sep 8	3.6	1.4	5.4	4.8	9.5	3.9	-0.4	1.8	5.1	-0.1	5.7	4.8	5.7	2.4	6.4
	Oct 13	3.6	1.4	5.3	5.1	9.5	4.8	-0.2	2.0	4.1	0.1	5.3	4.3	5.7	1.8	6.1
	Nov 10	3.0	0.4	5.2	5.1	8.5	3.5	-0.4	2.0	3.9	-0.6	5.5	4.2	5.6	1.8	5.9
	Dec 8	2.6	0.9	5.2	5.0	9.1	0.5	-0.5	2.1	3.8	-1.1	5.4	4.0	5.5	1.5	5.9
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
	Feb 9	1.8	0.9	5.1	4.9	9.1	-2.9	-0.5	1.4	3.8	-0.2	4.5	3.1	5.5	2.1	5.7
	Mar 16	1.9	1.5	5.3	5.0	9.1	-3.6	-0.2	1.3	4.2	0.3	4.6	3.1	5.4	1.7	5.8
	Apr 20	1.3	1.5	5.5	5.0	6.9	-6.9	-0.6	1.8	4.1	0.8	4.4	4.0	5.5	1.7	4.1
	May 18	1.3	2.1	5.4	4.7	7.2	-7.0	-1.6	1.6	3.8	1.1	4.2	3.8	6.6	1.7	4.1
	Jun 15	1.2	1.9	5.3	4.5	7.3	-6.6	-2.0	1.0	3.0	-0.1	3.7	4.7	5.2	1.6	4.1
	Jul 20	1.4	3.2	5.5	4.4	7.4	-6.7	-2.3	1.1	3.0	0.4	3.3	4.9	4.9	0.8	4.3
	Aug 17	1.7	3.1	5.3	4.3	8.6	-6.7	-1.9	1.6	3.4	2.0	3.8	5.3	5.0	1.2	4.5
	Sep 14	1.8	3.0	5.1	4.3	9.3	-6.7	-1.4	1.3	3.7	1.8	3.5	6.1	5.1	1.2	3.3
	Oct 19	1.4	2.0	5.1	4.0	9.5	-6.7	-1.4	0.9	3.6	0.8	3.5	4.9	4.7	1.2	3.6
	Nov 16	1.4	1.4	5.0	3.6	8.6	-5.4	-1.6	0.9	3.5	1.4	4.1	3.5	4.3	1.2	4.2
	Dec 14	1.9	0.8	5.0	3.7	9.0	-2.8	-1.4	0.7	3.5	1.7	3.9	5.0	4.5	1.2	4.2
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
	Feb 15	2.4	0.5	4.8	3.7	11.4	-1.1	-1.7	0.3	1.6	2.0	5.1	6.6	3.4	0.2	4.2
	Mar 15	2.3	0.2	4.6	3.1	11.4	0.7	-2.2	0.5	0.5	1.5	3.1	6.1	3.5	0.2	4.1
	Apr 19	2.6	0.8	4.1	2.1	7.7	4.1	5.7	-0.5	0.0	0.3	2.7	3.5	2.9	-0.2	3.9
	May 17	2.6	0.8	4.0	1.9	7.5	4.2	6.0	-0.3	0.4	0.1	4.6	3.5	1.9	-0.4	3.9
Notes	s: See notes ur	nder table 6.3	3.											Source: C	entral Stat	istical Office

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	United Kingdom	European Community	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy	Luxemburg
Annual averages	107.7	106.9	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9	100.2
1987	113.0	110.7	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5	101.7
1988	121.8	116.3	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8	105.1
1989	133.3	122.9	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8	109.0
1990	141.1	129.0	114.6	124.1	110.7	265.9	145.0	120.0	121.3	140.2	112.4
1991	146.4	134.6	117.3	126.7	115.1	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.5	115.9
1992	148.7	139.1	120.6	128.3	119.8	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8	120.1
Monthly 1993 Mar	147.3	137.9	119.8	127.6	119.0	345.9	158.4	125.3		151.8	119.2
Apr	148.6	138.5	119.9	127.7	119.4	350.4	159.0	125.4	126.1	152.5	119.5
May	149.2	138.9	120.1	128.5	119.8	351.2	159.5	125.7		153.2	119.7
Jun	149.1	139.1	120.1	128.4	120.0	355.1	159.9	125.5		153.9	119.8
Jul	148.8	139.3	120.9	128.2	120.2	348.3	160.5	125.7	127.3	154.3	120.2
Aug	149.4	139.6	121.4	128.4	120.2	349.8	161.5	125.7		154.6	120.6
Sep	149.4	140.0	121.2	128.8	120.3	358.5	162.4	126.1		154.9	120.7
Oct	149.9	140.4	121.4	129.2	120.6	365.4	163.0	126.4	127.7	155.8	121.1
Nov	149.7	140.6	121.5	129.4	120.9	368.3	163.3	126.5		156.3	121.5
Dec	150.0	140.8	121.7	129.1	121.1	371.9	164.0	126.4		156.4	121.6
1994 Jan	149.4	141.3	122.2	129.2	122.2	369.3	165.6	126.6	128.5	157.4	121.6
Feb	150.3	141.8P	122.6	129.6	122.6	370.1	165.7	126.9		158.0P	122.0
Mar	150.7	142.2P	122.6	129.7	122.8	381.0	166.2	127.2P		158.3P	121.9
Apr	152.5	142.9P	122.8	130.0E	123.1	386.8	166.9	127.6P		158.8P	122.0
ncreases on a year Annual averages	earlier										Per cent
1987	4.2	3.3	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8	-0.1
1988	4.9	3.6	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0	1.5
1989	7.8	5.1	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.3	3.3
1990	9.5	5.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5	3.7
1991	5:9	5.0	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.0	3.1	6.4	3.1
1992	3.7	4.3	2.4	2.1	4.0	15.9	5.9	2.5	3.1	5.2	3.1
1993	1.6	3.3	2.8	1.3	4.1	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.3	3.6
Monthly 993 Mar	1.9	3.5	2.9	1.1	4.2	16.4	4.1	2.2	4.3	3.7	
Apr	1.3	3.4	2.9	1.1	4.3	16.2	4.5	2.1	1.0	4.4	3.8
May	1.3	3.3	2.7	1.0	4.2	16.4	4.6	2.0		4.3	3.5
Jun	1.2	3.3	2.4	0.9	4.2	15.8	4.9	1.9		4.6	3.3
Jul	1.4	3.5	2.6	1.2	4.3	15.7	4.9	2.1	1.3	4.6	3.5
Aug	1.7	3.5	3.2	1.2	4.2	14.6	4.6	2.2		4.5	3.7
Sep	1.8	3.4	2.8	1.2	4.0	12.8	4.3	2.3		4.5	3.7
Oct	1.4	3.3	2.7	1.5	3.9	12.3	4.6	2.2	1.5	4.6	3.5
Nov	1.4	3.2	2.5	1.5	3.6	12.3	4.8	2.2		4.3	3.5
Dec	1.9	3.4	2.7	1.5	3.7	12.1	4.9	2.1		4.3	3.6
994 Jan	2.5	3.4	2.4	1.8	3.5	11.1	5.0	1.9	1.7	4.4	2.6
Feb	2.4	3.3P	2.5	1.8	3.4	11.0	5.0	1.8		4.4P	2.6
Mar	2.3	3.2P	2.3	1.7	3.2	10.2	5.0	1.5		4.3P	2.3
Apr	2.6	3.2P	2.4	1.8E	3.1	10.4	4.9	1.7P		4.1P	2.1

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.8 Selected countries

Netherlands	Portugal	United States	Japan	Switzerland	Austria	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Canada	1985=100
99.8 100.7 101.7 104.3 108.4 112.5 114.9	122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 189.5 206.7 220.0	105.7 110.0 115.3 121.5 126.6 130.5 134.3	100.7 101.4 103.7 106.9 110.4 112.3 113.8	102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 119.8 124.6 128.7	103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 115.0 119.7 124.0	116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 140.0 143.3 146.5	108.6 114.9 122.3 135.1 147.8 151.1 158.2	107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 132.6 136.0 139.7	108.7 113.1 118.7 124.4 131.4 133.4 135.8	Annual averages 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993
114.1	216.4	133.5	113.0	128.4	123.3	146.4	157.9	139.5	135.3	Monthly Mar
114.6	217.5	133.9	113.8	128.8	123.3	146.8	158.5	140.1	135.3	Apr
114.5	218.6	134.1	113.9	128.9	123.5	146.8	158.1	140.2	135.5	May
114.2	219.1	134.3	113.8	128.9	123.8	146.9	157.6	140.0	136.6	Jun
115.0	220.6	134.3	114.1	128.7	125.2	146.8	157.3	139.7	135.9	Jul
115.5	221.5	134.6	114.4	129.3	125.6	146.4	158.2	139.4	136.0	Aug
116.0	222.2	134.9	114.5	129.2	124.7	147.1	159.0	139.7	136.1	Sep
116.0	223.5	135.5	114.4	129.3	124.6	147.2	159.5	139.9	136.3	Oct
16.0	225.0	135.6	113.8	129.2	124.7	147.1	159.5	139.7	137.0	Nov
15.5	225.6	135.6	113.9	129.3	124.9	147.0	158.9	139.6	136.7	Dec
115.9	227.4	136.0	114.0	129.5	125.8	146.6	159.4	139.3	136.7	1994 Jan
116.5	228.8	136.4	114.0	130.0	126.6	147.2	159.9	139.8	135.7	Feb
117.3	229.3	136.8	114.5	130.0	127.0	148.0	160.5	140.1	135.5	Mar
+7.5	230.6	137.1	114.5P	130.1		148.1	161.2	140.3		Apr
Persent									lı	ncreases on a year earlier Annual averages
-0.4 0.9 1.1 2.6 3.9 3.8 2.1	9.4 9.6 12.8 13.2 10.9 9.1 6.4	3.7 4.1 4.8 5.4 4.2 3.1 2.9	0.1 0.7 2.3 3.1 3.3 1.7 1.3	1.4 2.0 3.1 5.4 5.8 4.0 3.3	1.4 1.9 2.6 3.2 3.3 4.1 3.6	8.7 6.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.4 2.2	4.2 5.8 6.4 10.5 9.4 2.2 4.7	3.4 5.1 6.6 6.1 4.2 2.6 2.7	4.4 4.0 5.0 4.8 5.6 1.5	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993
2.6	7.3	3.1	1.2	3.7	3.9	2.5	4.9	2.7	1.9	Monthly Mar
2.4	6.2	3.2	0.9	3.8	3.9	2.6	5.1	2.6	1.8	Apr
2.4	5.7	3.2	0.9	3.6	3.7	2.5	4.8	2.6	1.8	May
2.3	5.5	3.0	0.9	3.2	3.6	2.3	4.7	2.0	1.6	Jun
2.5	5.7	2.8	1.9	3.4	3.5	2.2	4.6	2.1	1.6	Jul
3.0	5.6	2.8	1.9	3.6	3.4	2.2	5.2	2.1	1.7	Aug
2.8	5.9	2.7	1.5	3.4	3.4	2.2	4.2	1.7	1.9	Sep
2.8	6.3	2.8	1.3	3.3	3.5	2.0	4.3	1.6	1.9	Oct
2.8	6.6	2.7	0.9	2.3	3.5	1.9	4.8	1.4	1.9	Nov
2.6	6.4	2.7	1.0	2.5	3.5	1.8	4.0	1.6	1.7	Dec
3.0	6.3	2.5	1.2	2.1	3.1	1.3	1.7	0.2	1.3	1994 Jan
3.0	6.1	2.5	1.1	1.8	3.1	1.4	1.8	0.3	0.2	Feb
2.9	6.0	2.5	1.3	1.3	3.1	1.0	1.7	0.4	0.2	Mar
2.8	6.0	2.4	0.7P	1.0		0.9	1.7	0.2		Apr

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity +, seasonally adjusted §§

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity +, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen	+ #				ILO	Total	Economically	All aged 16 and	GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen	t #				ILO	Total	Economically	All aged 16 and
GREAT BRITAIN	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++	— unemployed	economically active	inactive	over	GI Ind	Employees	Self-employed	On governmen employment and training programmes §	t Unpaid family workers**	All ++	unemployed ##	economically active	inactive	over
ALL Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1983 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Summer 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1992 Winter 1993 Autumn 1993 Minter 1993 Mitter 1993 Mitter 1993	22,600 21,574 20,446 20,613 20,613 20,772 20,836 20,879 21,529 22,157 22,354 21,973 21,489 21,288 21,244 21,275 21,228 21,275 21,228 21,275 21,228	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,608 2,608 2,608 2,704 2,716 2,986 3,131 3,461 3,306 3,120 3,152 3,092 3,040 3,092 3,126 3,158 3,151	366 325 325 408 410 503 535 493 457 413 359 342 340 320 335 318 327 321	179 176 177 178 179 154 148 153 143	24,369 23,765 23,103 23,547 23,547 23,884 23,962 24,368 25,195 26,064 26,272 25,692 25,147 25,021 24,900 24,757 24,849 24,825 24,899 24,906	1,466 X 2,521 X 2,891 X 2,954 X 3,132 3,005 3,005 4,913 2,409 2,010 1,900 2,334 2,681 2,756 2,818 2,909 2,838 2,854 2,854 2,809 2,729	25, 836 X 26, 286 X 26, 294 X 25, 994 X 26, 671 X 26, 678 26, 989 26, 986 27, 281 27, 607 28, 074 28, 172 28, 074 28, 172 28, 026 27, 828 27, 777 27, 779 27, 687 27, 679 27, 635	15,310 X 15,654 X 16,399 X 16,174 X 15,997 16,063 16,180 15,671 15,671 15,671 15,674 16,226 16,381 16,488 16,488 16,488 16,502 16,581	41,146 41,940 42,394 42,675 42,675 42,952 43,146 43,429 43,600 43,745 43,846 43,903 44,054 44,079 44,099 44,145 44,160 44,160 44,161 44,161	ALI 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1981 Spring 1983 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1988 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Spring 1992 Alignmer 1992 Alignmer 1992 Alignmer 1993	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,454 20,454 20,706 20,706 21,422 22,055 22,254 21,876 21,396 21,485 21,353 21,129 21,135 21,378 21,379 21,174	1,778 2,201 2,301 2,618 2,618 2,714 2,727 2,997 3,143 3,426 3,472 3,318 3,131 3,135 3,091 3,046 3,103 3,109 3,155	355 315 315 396 488 520 481 448 408 357 330 344 326 337 310 327 325		24,210 23,606 22,944 23,387 23,739 23,829 24,247 25,085 25,962 26,175 25,601 25,064 25,127 24,967 24,957 24,956 24,773	1,428 X 2,483 X 2,853 X 2,916 X 3,094 2,968 2,879 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302 2,649 2,797 2,801 2,920 2,894 2,894 2,792 2,737	25,638 X 26,089 X 25,797 X 26,304 X 26,481 26,708 26,798 27,126 27,461 27,941 28,044 27,903 27,713 27,923 27,755 27,575 27,577 27,844 27,530	15,507 X 15,851 X 16,596 X 16,371 X 16,194 16,244 16,347 16,303 15,804 15,804 15,802 16,000 16,342 16,156 16,331 16,515 16,568	41,146 41,940 42,894 42,875 42,675 42,952 43,146 43,429 43,600 43,745 43,846 43,903 44,054 44,054 44,099 44,099 44,168 44,168 44,210 44,216
Estimated changes Autumn 93 - Winter 93 Per cent	3 24 .1	:		:		-80 -2.9	-73 3	79 .5		Essimated changes Aurumn 1993 - Winte Per cent	er 1993 -155 7		:	•	-163 7	-55 -2.0	-218 8	224 1.4	:
MEN Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1983 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Vinter 1992 Vinter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993	13,381 12,427 11,672 11,607 11,607 11,546 11,451 11,771 11,908 11,995 11,299 11,237 11,160 11,090 11,082 11,057 11,077 11,092	1,449 1,753 1,759 1,986 2,036 2,053 2,241 2,364 2,613 2,613 2,519 2,360 2,356 2,313 2,292 2,309 2,323 2,343 2,343	221 203 203 262 280 326 340 314 297 251 236 224 224 205 219 210 224 224 224 220	53 53 55 46 41 46 42	14,830 14,180 13,651 13,797 13,797 13,933 13,880 14,019 14,475 14,835 14,918 14,465 13,948 13,870 13,751 13,632 13,650 13,635 13,635 13,692	787 X 1,583 X 1,838 X 1,801 X 1,862 1,810 1,807 1,737 1,416 1,164 1,164 1,166 1,450 1,802 1,847 1,896 1,961 1,922 1,903 1,861 1,812	15,617 X 15,763 X 15,490 X 15,598 X 15,658 15,743 15,687 15,756 15,890 16,024 15,915 15,750 15,717 15,647 15,533 15,572 15,540 15,546 15,504	4,067 X 4,324 X 4,842 X 4,892 X 4,831 4,894 5,061 5,130 5,089 5,254 5,505 5,551 5,634 5,747 5,793 5,810 5,860	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,489 20,489 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,980 21,065 21,133 21,168 21,255 21,258 21,282 21,282 21,319 21,333 21,357 21,365	Micros 1979 Sing 1981 Sing 1981 Sing 1984 Sing 1984 Sing 1984 Sing 1985 Sing 1986 Sing 1987 Sing 1988 Sing 1990 Sing 1990 Sing 1992 Aumin 1992 War 1992 Sing 1993 Aumin 1992 War 1993 Aumin 1993	13,302 12,348 11,601 11,537 11,537 11,572 11,491 11,403 11,728 11,866 11,943 11,647 11,182 11,102 11,173 11,102	1,442 1,745 1,751 1,978 1,978 2,029 2,047 2,235 2,358 2,608 2,628 2,512 2,352 2,352 2,352 2,352 2,352 2,352 2,352 2,353 2,353 2,353 2,353 2,353 2,354 2,353 2,353 2,354 2,353 2,354 2,353 2,353 2,354 2,355 2,355 2,352 2,353	212 195 195 252 268 313 327 303 289 248 236 221 222 207 222 210 217 219	53 53 55 46 41 46 42	14,743 14,093 13,565 13,710 13,710 13,853 13,806 13,951 14,413 14,777 14,860 14,407 13,966 13,779 13,560 13,748 13,748 13,712 13,619	763 X 1,560 X 1,815 X 1,777 X 1,838 1,788 1,786 1,717 1,398 1,148 1,091 1,434 1,785 1,867 1,873 1,981 1,904 1,923 1,838 1,833	15,507 X 15,653 X 15,379 X 15,487 X 15,548 15,642 15,692 15,869 15,811 15,924 15,876 15,833 15,652 15,541 15,495 15,671 15,495 15,671	4,177 X 4,434 X 4,952 X 5,002 X 4,942 4,996 5,155 5,217 5,168 5,141 5,327 5,579 5,435 5,630 5,741 5,662 5,806 5,913	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,489 20,489 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,980 21,065 21,168 21,268 21,268 21,268 21,268 21,282 21,319 21,333 21,357 21,365
Estimated changes Autumn 93 - Winter 93 Per cent	16	:	*	:	:	-49 -2.6	-42 3	50 .9		Estimated changes Automn 1993 - Winte Pel cent	er 1993 -85		:	:	-93 7	:	-99 6	107 1.8	
WOMEN Spring 1979 Spring 1981 Spring 1983 Spring 1984 Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993 Winter 1993	9,220 9,147 8,774 9,006 9,138 9,138 9,290 9,428 9,758 10,249 10,367 10,190 10,114 10,129 10,154 10,192 10,174 10,192	319 438 533 622 667 663 744 767 801 827 788 760 795 779 748 802 802 815	145 122 122 146 130 177 195 179 161 161 123 118 117 114 116 108	126 124 124 108 108 107 101	9,539 9,585 9,452 9,750 9,750 9,951 10,082 10,349 10,720 11,229 11,159 11,199 11,151 11,149 11,125 11,199 11,183 11,213	679 X 937 X 1,053 X 1,153 X 1,270 1,195 1,197 1,176 993 846 794 884 879 910 922 949 916 951 948 917	10,218 X 10,522 X 10,505 X 10,903 X 11,020 11,146 11,279 11,525 11,713 12,075 12,149 12,111 12,076 12,061 12,071 12,073 12,115 12,073 12,115 12,115 12,130	11,243 X 11,330 X 11,557 X 11,283 X 11,166 11,119 11,018 10,907 10,605 10,624 10,721 10,750 10,746 10,735 10,741 10,692 10,692 10,721	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,186 22,186 22,315 22,398 22,543 22,620 22,680 22,713 22,735 22,735 22,735 22,735 22,835 22,835 22,835 22,835 22,835 22,835 22,835	Micken Song 1979 Shang 1981 Shang 1983 Song 1984 Song 1984 Song 1985 Song 1986 Song 1986 Song 1987 Sang 1988 Sung 1990 Song 1990 Song 1991 Song 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1993 Autumn 1993 Autumn 1993 Winter 1993	9,130 9,057 8,687 8,918 8,918 9,057 9,215 9,358 9,694 10,189 10,311 10,229 10,148 10,171 10,171 10,158 10,228 10,158	337 455 550 639 639 685 680 762 785 819 845 806 778 783 770 751 801 790 805	143 120 120 144 128 175 193 178 159 160 121 109 122 119 115 100		9,467 9,512 9,379 9,678 9,678 9,878 9,878 10,296 10,672 11,186 11,315 11,194 11,174 11,160 11,188 11,095 11,182 11,201 11,243 11,174	665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,139 X 1,256 1,180 1,182 1,161 978 831 779 868 868 930 928 939 900 971 954	10,132 X 10,435 X 10,418 X 10,816 X 10,933 11,066 11,205 11,457 11,650 12,016 12,094 12,062 12,037 12,090 12,116 12,034 12,082 12,173 12,197 12,078	11,330 X 11,417 X 11,644 X 11,369 X 11,253 11,249 11,192 11,086 10,970 10,664 10,620 10,673 10,762 10,721 10,701 10,774 10,764 10,656 10,773	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,186 22,186 22,318 22,543 22,620 22,713 22,735 22,735 22,735 22,811 22,817 22,817 22,815 22,835 22,835 22,835 22,853 22,853
Estimated changes Autumn 93 - Winter 93 Per cent	:		:	:	:	-32 -3.3	-31 3	29 .3		Estimated changes Autumn 1993 - Winte Per cent	er 1993 -70 7		:	:	-69 <i>6</i>	-50 -5.2	-119 -1.0	117 1.1	

LFS Help-Line

OR MORE data from the LFS, see yellow LFS Helpline section. For details of how to access LFS data refer to the hote headed 'Getting access to the LFS Help-Line' on page LFS 8.

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

Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see " The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics", *Employment Gazette*, October 1992, pp 483-490.

People in full time education who also did some paid work in the reference week have been classified as in employment since spring 1983.

Those on employment and training programmes have been classified as in employment since spring 1983. Some of those on government training and enterprise programmes may consider themselves to be employees or self-employed and so appear in other categories. Full information on those on government training and enterprise programmes is in *table 9.1*.

The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the LO 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.

The seasonally adjusted estimates have been revised since they appeared in the March 1994 Employment Gazette.

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

Since 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 9.1.

The Labour Force (LF) definition of unemployment and inactivity applies for these years. LF unemployment is based on a one week job search period, rather than four weeks with the ILO definition.

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.

7 2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

GREAT BRITAIN	All aged 16 a	nd over		Age groups					12 7 2 2 3 3 1
	All	Men	Women	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 and over (Men) 60 and over (Women
In employment * Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Multer 1993 Autumn 1993 Multer 1993	23,387 23,739 23,828 24,247 25,085 25,962 26,175 25,601 25,064 25,127 24,967 24,950 24,950 24,956 24,773	13,710 13,853 13,856 13,951 14,413 14,777 14,860 14,407 13,990 13,966 13,779 13,550 13,748 13,748 13,748	9,678 9,886 10,023 10,296 10,672 11,186 11,315 11,174 11,160 11,188 11,095 11,182 11,201 11,243	1,917 1,976 1,927 1,985 2,072 2,081 1,917 1,707 1,505 1,548 1,441 1,370 1,307 1,387 1,351 1,313	2,937 3,075 3,086 3,186 3,227 3,350 3,264 3,022 2,826 2,858 2,812 2,720 2,702 2,753 2,695 2,613	5,155 5,280 5,412 5,624 5,973 6,311 6,563 6,537 6,471 6,489 6,501 6,454 6,557 6,597 6,632 6,608	7,879 8,053 8,166 8,262 8,570 8,785 8,950 8,958 8,932 8,932 8,927 8,975 8,909 8,983 8,992 9,021 9,010	4,777 4,684 4,598 4,545 4,575 4,669 4,717 4,535 4,518 4,477 4,464 4,468 4,469 4,499 4,499	722 672 640 644 668 765 764 761 794 788 760 737 757 751
ILO unemployed * Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Autumn 1993 Munter 1993	3,094 2,968 2,990 2,879 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302 2,649 2,797 2,801 2,920 2,804 2,894 2,792 2,737	1,838 1,788 1,800 1,717 1,398 1,148 1,091 1,434 1,785 1,867 1,873 1,981 1,923 1,838 1,838	1,256 1,180 1,190 1,161 978 831 779 868 863 930 928 939 900 971 954	541 484 495 434 326 239 250 298 298 420 351 322 310 418 342 305	632 592 607 523 437 352 325 439 494 537 523 541 528 562 519 482	726 730 754 762 621 530 501 620 729 733 758 793 754 741 741	691 702 682 680 551 455 444 553 684 668 692 752 709 709 704	447 411 406 437 401 349 314 352 414 411 447 484 471 441 456 478	58 49 46 42 40 52 35 40 31 28 31 28 33 23 31 27
Economically Inactive Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Minter 1993 Minter 1993 Minter 1993	16,194 16,244 16,347 16,303 16,138 15,804 15,802 16,000 16,342 16,156 16,331 16,515 16,568 16,324 16,462 16,468	4,942 4,996 5,155 5,217 5,168 5,141 5,183 5,327 5,579 5,435 5,630 5,741 5,824 5,662 5,913	11,253 11,249 11,192 11,086 10,970 10,664 10,620 10,673 10,762 10,721 10,774 10,662 10,662 10,656 10,773	1,090 1,018 971 931 881 840 859 854 1,011 809 954 1,021 1,073 858 956	833 841 854 832 822 717 727 798 899 804 827 872 758 822 904	1,600 1,560 1,552 1,510 1,477 1,425 1,417 1,470 1,534 1,534 1,553 1,520 1,514 1,497 1,539	1,666 1,636 1,664 1,666 1,584 1,570 1,519 1,555 1,610 1,564 1,592 1,606 1,626 1,626 1,626	2,235 2,260 2,273 2,241 2,232 2,176 2,156 2,165 2,194 2,218 2,245 2,239 2,251 2,299 2,286 2,290	8,770 8,930 9,034 9,122 9,142 9,076 9,125 9,156 9,148 9,170 9,217 9,236 9,246 9,270 9,277 9,281
Economic activity rate + Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1985 Spring 1987 Spring 1987 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992 Summer 1993 Autumn 1993 Multer 1993 Autumn 1993 Multer 1993	per cent 62.1 62.2 62.1 63.0 63.9 64.0 63.6 62.9 63.3 63.0 62.5 62.5 62.5	75.9 75.8 75.2 75.0 75.4 75.5 74.8 73.8 74.4 73.5 73.0 72.7 73.5 72.8	49.3 49.6 50.0 50.8 51.5 53.0 53.2 53.1 52.8 53.0 53.1 52.8 52.9 53.3 53.4 52.9	69.3 70.7 71.4 72.2 73.1 73.4 71.6 70.1 64.0 70.9 65.2 62.3 60.1 67.8 63.9 61.5	81.1 81.3 81.2 81.7 81.7 83.2 81.3 78.7 80.9 80.1 78.9 78.7 81.4 79.6	78.6 79.4 79.9 80.9 81.7 82.8 83.3 83.0 82.4 82.4 82.6 82.8 82.9 83.1 82.9	83.7 84.3 84.2 84.3 85.2 85.5 86.1 85.9 86.1 85.6 86.1 85.8 85.8 85.8	70.0 69.3 68.8 69.0 69.0 69.8 70.0 69.6 69.3 69.0 68.7 68.7 68.8 68.1 68.1	8.2 7.5 7.1 7.0 7.2 8.3 8.1 8.0 8.3 8.2 7.9 7.7 7.9 7.7
ILO unemployment rate # Spring 1984 Spring 1985 Spring 1986 Spring 1987 Spring 1988 Spring 1989 Spring 1990 Spring 1991 Spring 1992 Summer 1992 Autumn 1992 Winter 1992	per cent 11.7 11.1 11.1 10.6 8.7 7.1 6.7 8.3 9.6 10.0 10.1	11.8 11.4 11.5 11.0 8.8 7.2 6.8 9.1 11.4 11.8 12.0	11.5 10.7 10.6 10.1 8.4 6.9 6.4 7.2 7.7 7.7 7.7	22.0 19.7 20.4 17.9 13.6 10.3 11.5 14.9 16.4 21.3 19.6	17.7 16.2 16.4 14.1 11.9 9.5 9.1 12.7 14.9 15.8 15.7	12.3 12.2 12.2 11.9 9.4 7.8 7.1 8.7 10.1 10.1	8.1 8.0 7.7 7.6 6.0 4.9 4.7 5.8 7.1 7.0 7.2 7.8	8.6 8.1 8.1 8.8 8.1 7.0 6.2 7.1 8.4 8.3 9.1	7.4 6.8 6.7 6.2 5.6 6.3 4.3 5.0 3.8 3.5 3.9

4.1 3.0 3.9 3.4

See corresponding notes to table 7.1

The economic activity rate is the percentage of people aged 16 and over who are economically active.

The ILO unemployment rate is the percentage of economically active people who are unemployed on the ILO measure.

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

										THOUSAND
2000			Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including You	th Credits)		Business Start-Up Schen	ne	
			Great Britain	Great Britain			Great Britain			Great Britain
1992	Apr May Jun		17.6 19.8 21.4	139.8 130.3 127.2			280.3 276.1 276.9			40.8 40.7 42.5
	Jul Aug Sep		23.3 24.6 25.8	120.0 113.4 112.6			279.1 277.9 276.1			42.7 42.0 41.8
	Oct Nov Dec		28.1 29.7 30.6	122.2 129.1 129.4			285.0 288.6 291.3			41.2 40.3 39.3
1993	Jan Feb Mar		31.5 33.2 33.4	128.5 134.1 134.7			293.7 289.9 282.1			38.3 38.2 37.3
		Training For V	Vork		Youth Training (including You	th Credits)		Business Start-Up Scher	me	
		England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993	Apr Ma y Jun	134.2 131.7 129.3	15.6 15.2 14.5	149.8 146.9 143.8	241.3 237.4 239.8	34.2 33.1 33.9	275.4 270.5 273.7	31.6 31.0 31.2	4.0 4.0 3.9	35.5 35.0 35.1
	Jul Aug Sep	123.1 119.7 119.3	13.9 13.7 13.9	137.1 133.4 133.2	244.8 246.0 243.5	33.9 33.5 33.5	278.7 279.5 277.0	31.0 30.9 30.9	3.8 3.8 3.7	34.9 34.7 34.5
	Oct Nov Dec	130.2 133.4 134.3	14.0 14.1 14.1	144.2 147.5 148.4	253.7 256.4 257.4	33.7 33.7 33.1	287.3 290.1 290.5	30.9 31.2 29.9	3.7 3.6 3.5	34.6 34.8 33.4
1994	Jan Feb Mar	134.8 139.2 136.0	14.3 15.0 14.3	149.2 154.3 150.3	260.6 260.6 254.4	34.0 33.9 32.8	294.6 294.5 287.2	29.5 30.9 31.5	3.5 3.3 3.5	33.0 34.2 35.0

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

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Number of starts on the programmes

								Marie Constitution of the State		THOUSAND
W (2) (0) (2)			Employment Action	Employment Training	Youth Training (including Yout	th Credits)		Business Start-Up Schen	ne	
eriod	ending+		Great Britain	Great Britain			Great Britain			Great Britain
992	26 Apr 24 May 21 Jun		4.3 4.7 4.4	18.2 21.4 18.6			11.9 12.0 26.7			4.0 3.7 3.3
	19 Jul 16 Aug 13 Sep		4.6 4.5 4.6	20.8 19.2 21.6			37.0 27.2 33.6			3.3 3.1 2.8
	11 Oct 8 Nov 6 Dec		5.6 6.1 6.0	33.3 26.5 24.4			37.4 22.0 19.3			3.0 3.1 3.1
993	3 Jan 31 Jan 28 Feb 28 Mar		2.9 5.9 6.5 5.2	11.7 28.7 26.7 22.8			9.4 20.9 15.8 13.7			2.2 2.8 2.9 3.3
		Training For W	/ork		Youth Training (including You	th Credits)		Business Start-Up Scher	me	
		England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993	25/30 Apr 23/28 May 20 Jun/2 Jul	19.6 21.6 20.1	2.6 2.1 3.0	22.3 23.7 22.5	11.5 10.8 18.0	1.9 1.3 4.9	13.4 12.2 22.0	2.9 2.9 2.7	.5 .4 .4	3.4 3.3 3.0
	18/30 Jul 15/27 Aug 12 Sep/1 Oct	22.4 21.2 23.1	1.8 - 2.6 3.7	24.3 23.6 26.0	36.0 24.3 28.0	2.8 4.3 4.2	39.1 28.2 31.5	2.7 2.5 2.7	.3 .3 .3	3.0 2.8 3.0
	10/29 Oct 7/26 Nov 5/31 Dec	36.8 26.7 24.4	2.7 2.7 2.2	39.7 29.4 26.7	35.7 20.5 17.8	2.5 2.0 1.3	38.6 22.8 19.3	2.8 2.9 2.8	.3 .3 .2	3.1 3.2 3.0
1994	2 Jan 31/28 Jan 27/25 Feb 27/25 Mar	12.2 30.2 27.4 23.7	n/a 2.7 3.2 3.0	14.2 33.0 28.5 24.4	11.2 16.0 13.9 12.3	n/a 3.4 2.5 2.9	12.8 19.2 16.4 14.7	1.9 2.7 2.9 4.3	n/a .3 .3 .4	2.1 3.0 3.2 4.6

Because of the different way in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, which are provided by the Scotland 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.

important Note

FOLLOWING THE discontinuation of the '8' series of Tourism $Statistics in June's {\it Employment Gazette} \ the \ Training \ and \ Enterprise$ programme series has been re-numbered as tables 8.1-8.10.

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

ENGLAND and WALE	S	Percentage of	survey respondents who	were:	Percentage of sur	vey respondents who):
Month of survey	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training **	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualifica- tion or credit toward one
Oct 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93	(Jul 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	39 34 31 35	42 37 37 41	52 56 56 56 52	44 48 55 60	39 47 51 55	21 29 34 39
1991 Oct Nov Dec	(Apr 91) (May 91) (Jun 91)	32 32 31	36 36 37	57 57 55	48 52 56	49 51 53	31 34 39
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 91) (Aug 91) (Sep 91) (Oct 91) (Nov 91) (Dec 91) (Jan 92) (Feb 92) (Mar 92) (Apr 92) (May 92) (Jun 92)	29 30 29 30 32 34 32 33 33 35 36 38	37 37 39 34 36 37 35 37 38 41 42 46	55 54 53 58 57 55 57 55 54 52 51	58 59 58 53 53 60 55 54 56 59 57 61	53 51 54 47 49 49 51 48 50 49 53 57	38 37 38 31 31 33 34 32 34 33 37 42
1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Nov 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Apr 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	35 33 32 34 35 36 35 36 34 34 34 36 33	43 39 42 39 38 39 38 40 39 41 42 41	49 53 50 54 55 53 54 53 53 49 48	63 59 60 58 57 66 58 60 66 61	57 54 52 54 54 55 54 55 54 55 54 55 58	42 38 41 36 39 38 38 45 38 45 38
1994 Jan Feb Mar	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93)	33 35 35	42 42 45	48 49 48	68 61 56	61 57 56	46 40 37
Current and previous Oct 92-Mar 93 Oct 93-Mar 94	(Apr 92-Sep 92) (Apr 93-Sep 93)	35 34	42 42	50 49	60 62	55 57	39 40

Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.

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

According to respondents' own classification.

In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.

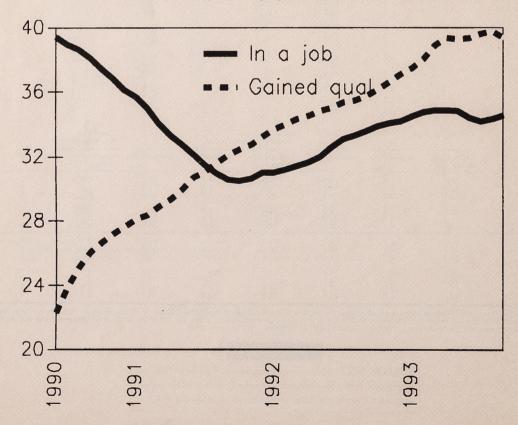
Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed".

Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the 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.

ET leavers in jobs gaining qualifications - smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALE	S	Percentage of	survey respondents who	were:	Percentage of surv	vey respondents who	0:
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 Jul 88-Jun 89 Jul 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	61 69 68 58 52 50	77 84 82 74 67 67	20 13 14 20 25 28	22 34 37 36 42 41	41 52 56 55 59 62	29 42 45 51 51 48
1991 Oct Nov Dec	(Apr 91) (May 91) (Jun 91)	42 48 62	59 63 74	33 29 20	23 34 63	48 54 68	40 49 68
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 91) (Aug 91) (Sep 91) (Oct 91) (Nov 91) (Dec 91) (Jan 92) (Feb 92) (Mar 92) (Apr 92) (May 92) (Jun 92)	55 55 54 44 44 47 44 41 49 45 48 59	71 73 75 61 60 61 57 56 64 59 62 71	22 19 18 30 32 31 36 37 30 34 33 24	54 50 50 26 23 29 22 21 36 32 38 61	64 65 61 52 50 54 54 55 57 57 62 70	62 56 53 36 35 38 37 37 41 41 41
1833 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Apr 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	56 51 47 44 44 46 45 55 47 48 59	72 71 73 63 60 59 59 60 68 62 63 71	23 23 22 31 34 35 35 35 32 27 32 32 24	56 47 44 30 28 36 32 30 44 33 36 57	69 64 61 55 56 57 57 57 63 60 64 72	58 52 48 37 36 40 38 38 49 43 48 61
1934 Jan Feb Mar	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93)	54 53 50	70 72 75	25 22 19	52 49 48	70 67 64	58 54 49
Crement and previous	year to date						
On 92-Mar 93 Oct 93-Mar 94	(Apr 92-Sep 92) (Apr 93-Sep 93)	52 52	70 70	25 24	49 47	65 66	53 53

vers 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

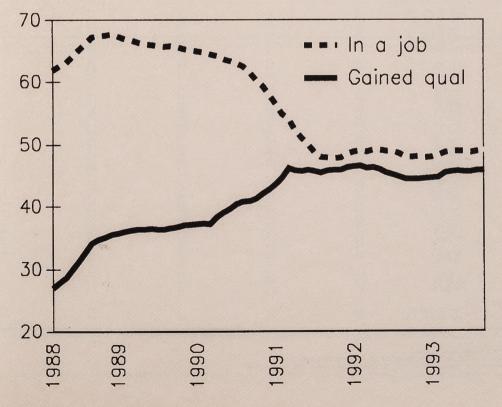
the leaving.

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

coording to respondents' own classification.

a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training, nose whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed" nose whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed" nose whose response to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?"

YT leavers in jobs gaining qualifications - smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	survey 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 89-Jun 90 Jul 90-Sep 91 Oct 91-Sep 92 Oct 92-Sep 93	(Jul 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	43 38 35 38	45 41 41 41 44	48 52 51 49	46 54 56 60	34 44 48 53
1991 Oct Nov Dec	(Apr 91) (May 91) (Jun 91)	36 36 34	41 40 42	52 53 50	54 56 59	45 47 52
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 91) (Aug 91) (Sep 91) (Oct 91) (Nov 91) (Dec 91) (Jan 92) (Feb 92) (Mar 92) (Apr 92) (May 92) (Jun 92)	33 34 32 35 38 38 38 37 39 40	42 42 42 38 41 41 41 42 43 45 46	50 50 50 53 52 51 51 51 47 46 47	58 57 61 53 54 53 57 54 55 55 56 63	51 49 52 45 46 45 47 48 47 48 51
1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Nov 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Mar 93) (May 93) (Jun 93) (Jun 93)	35 37 36 39 40 39 38 39 37 36 39 35	44 43 46 44 43 42 41 43 41 43 46 46	48 49 46 50 50 51 49 48 46 47	63 59 64 57 59 58 60 60 64 60 57 66	56 52 57 51 51 51 54 54 51 49 57
1994 Jan Feb Mar	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93)	36 39 39	47 46 49	44 46 45	67 62 63	58 54 53
Current and previous year Oct 92-Mar 93 Oct 93-Mar94	to date (Apr 92-Sep 92) (Apr 93-Sep 93)	37 37	45 46	47 46	60 63	53 54

Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving.

According to respondents' own classification.

In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.

Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed".

Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the training programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your

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

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	survey respondents who we	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	(Apr 87-Mar 88) (Apr 88-Mar 89) (Apr 89-Mar 90) (Apr 90-Mar 91) (Apr 91-Mar 92) (Apr 92-Mar 93)	73 83 84 75 69 67	80 88 89 83 77 76	18 10 9 14 17 20	63 73 75 71 74 76	53 66 68 72 73 72
1991 Oct Nov Dec	(Apr 91) (May 91) (Jun 91)	55 62 73	66 71 80	28 23 15	54 63 77	54 65 80
1992 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 91) (Aug 91) (Sep 91) (Oct 91) (Nov 91) (Dec 91) (Jan 92) (Feb 92) (Mar 92) (Apr 92) (May 92) (Jun 92)	70 72 72 62 64 63 59 66 58 64 70	78 80 83 69 72 74 69 68 75 67 71	16 14 12 24 22 20 26 27 19 27 25	76 79 75 69 68 71 68 69 65 72	78 77 74 64 64 65 62 65 61 59 66 76
1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Nov 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Apr 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	69 69 67 64 63 63 64 71 56 61	79 79 80 74 72 69 72 72 79 69 71 79	18 17 16 23 24 26 24 23 18 26 26	81 81 78 71 71 69 68 68 68 74 67 80	76 77 75 65 63 63 62 62 62 62 62 71
1994 Jan Feb Mar	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93)	67 68 67	78 80 81	19 16 16	82 81 78	78 77 72
Current and previous year to Oct 92-Mar 93 Oct 93-Mar 94	(Apr 92-Sep 92) (Apr 93-Sep 93)	68 68	77 78	19 19	78 79	74 74

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 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."

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Characteristics of Employment Training / Training for Work starts for England and Wales*

											rei ceill
	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr92-Jun92	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94
GENDER Male Female	66 34	67 33	70 30	67 33	66 34	69 31	67 33	70 30	69 31	70 30	69 31
AGE 18-24 25-49 50-59	38 57 5	37 57 6	31 61 8	39 56 6	38 57 6	37 57 6	36 57 7	34 59 8	32 60 8	31 61 9	31 60 8
UNEMPLOYMENT DURAT BEFORE ENTRY 0-5 months 6-12 months 13-23 months 24- months	30 43 12 15	25 41 17 16	14 43 22 20	25 44 16 15	25 42 17 16	26 40 18 17	24 40 18 18	12 47 22 19	14 44 23 20	15 41 23 21	17 41 21 21
ETHNIC ORIGIN White Black/African/	87 5	86 5	86 5	87 5	85 6	86 5	87 5	86 5	87 5	87 5	88 4
Caribbean Indian/Pakistani/	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	4	5	4
Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan Orber Not stated (inc. preser not to say)	2 2	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 3	2 2	2 2	2 3	1 3	2 2	2 2
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS	s 10	10	11	10	10	10	10	11	11	12	12
Literacy/numeracy needs	12	9	8	11	10	9	9	9	8	7	7
English/Welsh/Gaelic for speakers of other	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

Starts up to and including March 1993 were on Employment Training. Starts after that were on Training For Work, which superseded ET and Employment Action. Differences in the coverage of the programme and its eligibility rules account for much of the change since March 1993.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Characteristics of young people leaving Youth Training for England and Wales*

EC0.24 - 24000000	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr92-Jun92	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94
GENDER											
Maid	59	59	59	58	61	59	57	58	58	59	59
Famale	41	41	41	58 42	61 39	41	43	42	42	41	41
EYHNIC ORIGIN											
White	92	91	91	92	91	90	91	91	90	91	92
Black/African/	2	2	3	92 2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2
Carbbean											
Indian/Pakistani/	3	3	4	2	3	3	3	3	4	4	4
Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan											
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Not stated (inc.	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2
prefer not to say)											
Paople with disabilities	3	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	6

There is at present no YT starts database: characteristics information is only available for those leaving YT in a given month. A starts database is at present being developed, and the basis of this table will switch to starts during the coming year.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and Qualifications of ET/TFW## leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales

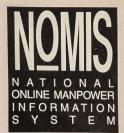
101	Eligianu ai	iu vvaies								Per cen
Month of leaving ET/TFW	##	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Jan92-Mar92	Apr92-Jun92	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93
GENDER Male	In a job Completing Gaining qual	26 55 30	31 60 36	28 55 29	32 58 33	29 61 38	32 61 35	31 61 37	31 61 36	31 62 39
Female	In a job	40	42	40	44	41	41	41	42	40
	Completing	56	60	55	60	60	58	61	61	64
	Gaining qual	42	44	40	45	46	41	46	46	48
AGE 18-24	In a job Completing Gaining qual	30 47 31	34 52 36	31 47 30	35 51 34	32 54 37	34 51 34	34 53 37	36 54 37	33 54 38
25-49	In a job	32	35	33	37	34	35	36	34	34
	Completing	57	63	57	61	63	63	63	63	64
	Gaining qual	36	41	35	39	43	39	42	41	41
50+	In a job	31	36	32	37	35	36	35	32	34
	Completing	64	69	65	67	68	70	69	71	69
	Gaining qual	32	38	31	36	40	37	40	38	39
UNEMPLOYMENT DURAT	ION									
<pre>BEFORE ENTRY < 6 months</pre>	In a job	47	50	48	51	47	52	52	52	50
	Completing	59	66	60	65	67	66	66	70	72
	Gaining qual	37	39	34	38	42	35	38	46	54
6-12 months	In a job	26	33	28	34	31	33	34	37	37
	Completing	51	58	52	56	58	58	60	65	65
	Gaining qual	32	41	33	38	42	40	42	45	46
13-23 months	In a job	19	23	19	25	21	24	23	25	29
	Completing	49	56	48	52	55	56	59	65	66
	Gaining qual	30	36	29	33	38	34	40	42	44
> 24 months	In a job	17	18	17	19	19	17	18	17	19
	Completing	56	56	56	57	58	54	56	64	64
	Gaining qual	34	36	32	35	38	34	36	38	41
ETHNIC ORIGIN	la a lab	20	36	22	37	35	36	36	35	35
White	In a job Completing Gaining qual	32 55 35	60 40	33 55 34	59 38	61 41	60 38	61 41	61 40	62 42
Afro Caribbean	In a job Completing Gaining qual	19 53 33	23 58 38	18 52 32	23 54 33	23 61 42	22 58 39	22 59 34	25 64 40	25 61 39
Asian	In a job	26	29	26	31	30	27	26	33	35
	Completing	59	63	60	62	65	62	62	65	67
	Gaining qual	26	30	26	30	32	28	30	35	38
Other	In a job	22	25	19	28	25	24	23	28	21
	Completing	58	60	61	59	· 58	59	63	60	68
	Gaining qual	32	35	33	32	· 39	30	36	40	37
Not stated	In a job	25	27	22	26	28	29	26	27	28
(including prefer	Completing	56	59	59	61	60	55	59	61	65
not to say)	Gaining qual	33	38	32	37	39	33	41	34	39
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS	In a job	24	26	24	27	25	25	26	25	27
People with	Completing	53	58	54	56	59	57	59	58	60
disabilities	Gaining qual	35	42	35	40	44	40	42	39	44
Lit/Num needs	In a job	20	20	20	22	21	16	18	21	19
	Completing	56	59	59	59	59	57	60	58	57
	Gaining qual	29	31	30	29	31	31	33	40	37
ESOL	In a job	21	21	18	23	21	21	19	27	24
	Completing	62	62	60	58	62	66	61	61	66
	Gaining qual	20	23	18	16	24	26	27	33	38

See footnote to Table 9.3

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and Qualifications of Youth Training leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales

Month of leaving YT		Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Jan92-Mar92	Apr92-Jun92	Jul92-Sep92	Oct92-Dec92	Jan93-Mar93	Apr93-Jun93	Jul93-Sep93
GENDER Male	In a job Completing Gaining qual	50 46 50	48 45 49	41 27 36	50 49 52	52 53 56	43 32 36	43 35 40	49 45 51	54 54 65
Female	In a job	53	52	50	57	50	47	52	56	51
	Completing	40	40	29	47	44	29	34	42	45
	Gaining qual	51	48	41	55	50	38	43	51	63
ETHNIC ORIGIN White	In a job Completing Gaining qual	52 43 51	51 43 48	46 28 39	54 48 53	53 49 54	45 30 37	49 35 41	53 44 51	55 51 65
Afro Caribbean	In a job Completing Gaining qual	23 31 37	24 33 39	24 25 30	29 35 41	23 37 41	26 29 32	23 30 40	29 32 41	19 34 50
Asian	In a job	35	31	37	33	27	33	34	34	29
	Completing	41	39	34	47	40	36	33	35	40
	Gaining qual	48	42	46	51	43	36	38	49	55
Other	In a job	33	31	30	41	30	29	26	38	31
	Completing	32	35	21	37	40	31	27	30	41
	Gaining qual	42	36	31	38	40	33	31	49	58
Not stated	In a job	55	51	39	56	48	47	54	58	52
(including prefer	Completing	53	48	31	52	54	35	41	49	62
not to say)	Gaining qual	57	55	42	57	60	45	54	63	69
People with disabilities	In a job	32	36	29	38	36	36	33	41	39
	Completing	37	41	27	44	46	35	35	44	45
	Gaining qual	37	39	33	41	42	34	37	47	59





NATIONAL ONLINE MANPOWER INFORMATION SYSTEM

NOMIS is an online database run by Durham University under contract to the Employment Department.

Through it, you can access official government statistics down to the smallest available geographical area, which may be unpublished Isewhere, including:

- Census of Employment
- Employment estimates
- Labour force estimates and projections
- Claimant unemployment
- Labour Force Survey
- Census of Population
- Population estimates, projections, births and deaths
- Migrations, including projections
- Jobcentre vacancies and placings
- VAT registrations and deregistrations

Key Facilities:

- Immediate access to the latest data
- Access 24 hours a day, 365 days a year
- All major administrative geographies automatically available
- Full documentation and user support services
- Efficient computer mapping
- In-built analytical facilities, eg:
- percentages
- change
- sort
- rank
- average
- benchmarking

Future developments:

- New Earnings Survey
- Training Programme statistics
- Education data

Your direct route to government data

A brochure giving full details, including how you can join, is available on request. If you would like further information contact:

NOMIS

Unit 3P Mountjoy Research Centre University of Durham Durham DH1 3SW Tel: 091 374 2468/2490

Employment Department

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

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

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 9 April 1994 - 6 May 1994 + Registered as disabled on 18 April 1994 #

Not including placings through displayed vacancies.
Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

A.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: January - March 1994 *

	East	East Midlands	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	England	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	1	3	39	71	2	24	41	36	217	53	54	324
Value of Offers (£,000)	24	182	17,005	11,473	35	2,449	5,907	5,801	42,876	20,293	18,745	81,914

Note: Enquiries should be directed to the Department of Trade and Industry, tel 071-215 2597. Date of first payment.

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jan - Mar 1994 *

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1980 description
EAST MIDLANDS				
Portland Catering Supplies Ltd	Chesterfield	95,000	A	Fd,drnk & tob procssng,pckgng mach
Elmsteel Tube Manipulation Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	75,000	A	Steel tubes
Total	Covering a rimoney	170,000	-	Oteel tubes
NORTH EAST				
Lionweld Kennedy Ltd	Middlesbrough	640.000	В	Fabricated constructional steelwork
Autotreads & Accessories Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	250,000	A	Rubber tyres & inner tubes
Cookson Entek Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	950,000	A	Plastics products nes
Europa Magnetics Corporation Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	8.250.000	A	Electronic data processing equip
NEI Clarke Chapman Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	950,000	В	Mechanical lifting & handling equip
Onwa Electronics (UK) Ltd	Newcastle Upon Tyne	3.250.000	A	Electronic equipment nes
Cleveland Chemicals Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	200,000	A	Misc chemical prods for ind use
Styles Precision Components Ltd	Stockton-On-Tees	90,000	A	Measuring & checking instruments
Appliance Control Tech Europe	Sunderland	500,000	A	Non-active components for elec egp
Homeworthy Furniture Ltd	Sunderland	1,100,000	A	Wooden & upholstered furniture
SGS UK Ltd	Sunderland	90,000	A	Professional & tech services nes
Washington Envelopes Ltd	Sunderland	85,000	A	Stationery
Total		16,355,000		
NORTH WEST				
B Robinson & Co Ltd	Blackburn	200,000	A	Forging, pressing & stamping -
East Lancashire Coach Builders Ltd	Blackburn	200,000	В	Motor vehicles & their engines
Beloit Walmsley Ltd	Bolton & Bury	830,000	B B B	Machinery for working wood, rbbr etc
Eaton Ltd	Bolton & Bury	2,290,000		Motor vehicle parts
Warburton Holgate Ltd	Bolton & Bury	260,000	A	Machinery for working wood,rbbr etc
Concorde Manuf Ltd	Liverpool	650,000	A B B	Refrigerating & ventiling equip
Forwessun Test Systems Ltd	Liverpool	95,000	В	Electronic data processing equip
JF Renshaw Ltd	Liverpool	1,826,000	В	Miscellaneous foods
Scientific Hospital Supplies Ltd	Liverpool	800,000	A	Wholesale dist of medical goods etc
Colgate-Parmolive Ltd	Manchester	400,000	A	Soap & synthetic detergents
E & M Manuf Ltd	Rochdale	90,000	A	Hats,caps & millinery
Sonoco Ltd	Rochdale	500,000	В	Pulp,paper & board
A T Group Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	82,000	A	Electronic equipment nes
Right Track Construction Ltd Senator Plastics Ltd	Wigan & St Helens Wigan & St Helens	90,000 200,000	A	Fabricated constructional steelwork
Shawton Eng Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	75.000	Ä	Plastics packaging products Finished metal products nes
Townsend Cycles Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	900,000	A	Pedal cycles & parts
Transform Plastics Ltd	Wigan & St Helens	95,000	Ä	Plastics packaging products
Tranmere Meat Co Ltd	Wigan & St Helens Wirral & Chester	90,000	Ä	Slaughterhouses
Vauxhall Motors Ltd	Wirral & Chester	400.000	Ä	Motor vehicles & their engines
Carrs Agriculture Ltd	Workington	75,000	A	Pet foods & non-compound anml feeds
Spectrum Engineering (Cumbria) Ltd	Workington	80.000	Â	Forging, pressing & stamping
Total	Workington	10,228,000		Torging, pressing & stamping
SOUTH WEST				
Heathcote & Ivory Ltd	Bideford	600,000	A	Soap & synthetic detergents
United Minerals Ltd	Cinderford & Ross-On-Wye	125,000	Ä	Wholesale distrib of fuels, ores etc
United Vegetables Ltd	Penzance & St Ives	325.600	A	Food retailing
Torprint Slipping Co Ltd	Plymouth	87,000	A	Shipbuilding & repairing
Vidamed (UK) Ltd	Plymouth	750,000	Ä	Medical & surgical equipment
Interlift Ltd	Redruth & Camborne	100.000	A	Mechanical lifting & handling equip
Total	riodidir a damborrio	1,987,600		Meditarioal inting a manufing equip
WEST MIDLANDS				
Fujitsu Fulcrum Telecommunications Ltd	Birmingham	2,000,000	В	Telegraph & telephone apparatus
Jet Filters Ltd	Birmingham	75,000	A	Motor vehicles & their engines
Just Mats Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	150,000	A	Laundries
Lear Seating (UK) Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	950,000	A	Motor vehicle parts
Nippondenso (UK) Ltd	Coventry & Hinckley	90,000	A	Motor vehicle parts
Beans Eng Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	500,000	A	Process engineering contractors
Hilti Industries (GB) Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	500,000	A	Bolts, springs & non precn chains
The Bronx Engineering Co. Ltd	Dudley & Sandwell	300,000	В	Other industrial & commercial mach
Plastic Omnium Ltd	Telford & Bridgnorth	500,000	Α	Motor vehicle bodies
Total		5,065,000		

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Jan - Mar 1994 *

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1980 description
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				
	Barnsley	3,000,000	Α	Alarms & signalling equipment
Wada & Hotson (Sheffield) Ltd	Barnsley	75,000	A	Int comb engns (exc rd & agric vhs)
n - Diac Packading Liu	Bradford Doncaster	75,000 100,000	A	Plastics packaging products Wooden & upholstered furniture
Northern Upholstery Ltd Waterstone Glassware Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough	138,000	В	Other glass products
Company I td	Scunthorpe	350,000	A	Miscellaneous foods
	Scunthorpe	1,200,000	A	Household & personal hygiene prods
Jacobs Manuf Co Ltd	Sheffield	100,000 5,038,000	Α	Engineers small tools
Total		3,030,000		
SCOTLAND				
Hodgson of Scotland Ltd	Alloa	330,000	A	Hosiery & other weft knitted goods
Arthur G Russell UK Ltd	Arbroath	125,000	A	Chem ind mch klns gs wtr & wst trmt
Hume & Thompson Ltd	Ayr Ayr	120,000 145,000	A A	Tanning,dressing & fellmongery Fish processing
Scorpime Seafoods Ltd Deans Finishing Ltd	Bathgate	85,000	A	Iron & steel industry
NEC Semiconductors (UK) Ltd	Bathgate	1,500,000	A	Non-active components for elec eqp
placewood Bros Ltd	Cumnock & Sanquar	350,000	В	Woollen & worsted industry
Aberiay Bakery Ltd Farror Eng Co Ltd	Dundee	200,000	A	Bread & flour confectionery
Farmor Eng Co Ltd Caleponian Produce Ltd	Dundee Falkirk	400,000 290,000	A	Forging,pressing & stamping Wholesale dist of food,drink & tob
Arabach Technologies Ltd	Glasgow	130,000	A	Telegraph & telephone apparatus
Attachech Technologies Ltd Charcuterie Continental Ltd	Glasgow	95,000	A	Bacon curing & meat processing
Cordata Ltd	Glasgow	1,700,000	A	Non-active components for elec eqp
Motorola Ltd	Glasgow	450,000	A	Active components & sub-assemblies
PCTittd	Glasgow Glasgow	1,900,000 900,000	A	Non-active components for elec eqp Non-active components for elec eqp
Pencon Pine Plastics Ltd	Glasgow	140,000	A	Machinery for working wood,rbbr etc
Sannex Holdings Ltd	Glasgow	600,000	A	Chemical products nes
Scottsef Ltd	Glasgow	530,000	A B A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Fd,drnk & tob procssng,pckgng mach
Schwood Partitioning Ltd	Glasgow	85,000	A	Shop & office fitting Whalasala distrib of machinery etc.
Teladyne Ltd	Glasgow Glasgow	500,000 250,000	A	Wholesale distrib of machinery etc Basic electrical equipment
Terusaki (Europe) Ltd Thomas Taylor (Bowls) Ltd	Glasgow	80,000	Â	Sports goods
Vasanek Ltd	Glasgow	300,000	A	Pharmaceutical products
WA Windows Ltd	Glasgow	94,000	A	Plastics building products
William Paton Ltd	Glasgow	425,000	В	Narrow fabrics
Annotast Ltd	Greenock	372,500 800,000	A A	Plastics products nes
Altanira Colour Ltd High Speed Production Ltd	Irvine Irvine	840,000	Ä	Textile finishing Forging,pressing & stamping
File Cooked Meats Ltd	Kirkcaldy	85,000	A	Poultry slaughter & processing
Forbo-Nairn Ltd	Kirkcaldy	360,000	A	Plastics floorcoverings
G L Pexroth (Scotland) Ltd	Kirkcaldy	500,000	A	Compressors & fluid power equipment
Heri-Europe Ltd	Kirkcaldy	250,000	A B	Chem ind mch klns gs wtr & wst trmt
Della Textiles (London) Ltd Golden Cross Snacks Ltd	Lanarkshire Lanarkshire	98,000 140,000	Δ	Male shirts,underwear & nightwear Miscellaneous foods
Philips Lighting Ltd	Lanarkshire	4,200,000	A B	Electric lighting equipment
Scolla Peat Products Ltd	Lanarkshire	320,000	A	Extraction of other minerals nes
Galloway Seafoods Ltd	Newton Stewart	95,000	Α	Fish processing
Total WALES		19,784,500		
Windstar Turbines (Wales) Ltd	Aberdare	100,000	Α	Basic electrical equipment
Carolinal Packaging Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	90,000	A	Plastics packaging products
Excel Industries Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	125,000	A	Other glass products
JK Paints Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	75,000	A	Paints, varnishes & painters filings
Intersolar Group Ltd Sony (UK) Ltd	Bridgend Bridgend	120,000 90,000	Ä	Electric lighting equipment Non-active components for elec eqp
Ascom Telecommunications Ltd	Cardiff	125,000	A	Telegraph & telephone apparatus
Europressing Ltd	Cardiff	350,000	Α	Finished metal products nes
PGU Eng Ltd	Cardiff	75,000	A	Process engineering contractors
The Aluminium Powder Co. Ltd Pulmaflex UK Ltd	Holyhead Llanelli	450,000 500,000	B B	Aluminium & aluminium alloys Motor vehicle parts
A Schulman Inc Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	325,000	A	Synthetic resins & plastics mats
Klockner Pentapack Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	500,000	Α	Plastics packaging products
M C Sheet Metal Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	119,000	Α	Heat & surface treatment of metals
P C Wise Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	1,000,000	A	Electronic data processing equip
Valentec International Ltd	Merthyr & Rhymney	935,000	A	Ordnance,small arms & ammunition Packaging products of metal
Envases (UK) Ltd Gerald Davies Ltd	Neath & Port Talbot Neath & Port Talbot	1,300,000 95,000	A	Agriculture & horticulture
Ninkaplast (UK) Ltd	Newport	200,000	Ä	Plastics products nes
Rowecord Engineering Ltd	Newport	250,000	A	Fabricated constructional steelwork
Burton's Gold Medal Biscuits Ltd	Pontypool & Cwmbran	3,000,000	В	Biscuits & crispbread
Best Group Ltd DBK-Technitherm Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda	100,000 275,000	A	Plastics products nes Wholesale distrib of machinery etc
Solvay Automotive Ltd	Pontypridd & Rhondda Pontypridd & Rhondda	2,000,000	A	Plastics products nes
South Caernaryon Creameries	Pwllheli	190,000	Â	Preparation of milk & milk products
Curran Aerostructures	Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	275,000	A	Aerospace equip manuf & repair
Sanoda Ltd	Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	750,000	В	Soap & synthetic detergents
Sovco 517 Ltd	Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	848,000	В	Electonic data processing equip
		75,000	A	Wooden and upholstered furniture Bacon curing & meat processing
Truwood Furniture Ltd JV Rowe & Sons	Shotton, Flint & Rhyl			
JV Rowe & Sons Addis Housewares Ltd	South Pembrokeshire	75,000	B	Brushes & brooms
JV Rowe & Sons Addis Housewares Ltd Roy's Quality Foods Ltd		75,000 300,000 98,000	A B A	Brushes & brooms Fd,drnk & tob procssng,pckgng mach
JV Rowe & Sons Addis Housewares Ltd Roy's Quality Foods Ltd Walkers Smiths Snack Foods Ltd	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Swansea Swansea	75,000 300,000 98,000 1,000,000	A B	Brushes & brooms Fd,drnk & tob procssng,pckgng mach Miscellaneous foods
JV Rowe & Sons Addis Housewares Ltd Roy's Quality Foods Ltd Walkers Smiths Snack Foods Ltd Delta Dailyfood (UK) Ltd	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Swansea Swansea Wrexham	75,000 300,000 98,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	A B A	Brushes & brooms Fd,drnk & tob procssng,pckgng mach Miscellaneous foods Fd,drnk & tob procssng,pckgng mach
JV Rowe & Sons Addis Housewares Ltd Roy's Quality Foods Ltd Walkers Smiths Snack Foods Ltd Della Dailytood (UK) Ltd Designstart Ltd	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Swansea Swansea Wrexham Wrexham	75,000 300,000 98,000 1,000,000 2,000,000 99,000	A B A A	Brushes & brooms Fd,drnk & tob procssng,pckgng mach Miscellaneous foods Fd,drnk & tob procssng,pckgng mach Fd,drnk & tob procssng,pckgng mach Formulated adhesives & sealants
JV Rowe & Sons Addis Housewares Ltd Roy's Quality Foods Ltd Walkers Smiths Snack Foods Ltd Delta Dailyfood (UK) Ltd	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Swansea Swansea Wrexham	75,000 300,000 98,000 1,000,000 2,000,000	A B A	Brushes & brooms Fd,drnk & tob procssng,pckgng mach Miscellaneous foods Fd,drnk & tob procssng,pckgng mach

Date of first payment.

A = Employment safeguarded.

Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.

Enquiries regarding the published information should be addressed to:
English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, Bay 417/9, Kingsgate House, 66-74 Victoria Street, London SW1E 6SW (tel 071 - 215 2597).

Scottish cases - Scottish Office Industry Department, IE/1A Branch 3, Room 313, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (041 - 242 5678).

Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 0222 825167).

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

In tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are in employment (as employees, self employed, on government employment and training programmes, or from 1992. as unpaid family workers) together with those who are ILO unemployed.

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

In tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 (Labour Force Survey) people without a paid job in the reference week who were available to start work in the next fortnight and who either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

Workers involved and working days lost relate to persons both directly and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. People laid off and working days lost elsewhere, owing for example to resulting shortages of supplies, are not included.

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

Work outside normal hours for which a premium rate

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than regular hours. Therefore time lost through sich ness, 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 consisten industrial breakdown for UK official statistics. It was revised in 1968 and 1980.

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

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

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

urs of work: manufacturing

out per head: quarterly and annual indices

s and salaries per unit of output

Manufacturing index, time series

Quarterly and annual indices

OUTPUT PER HEAD

LABOUR COSTS

ey results 1988

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.

	REG	ULA	RLY PL	JBLISHED statistics			
	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Frequenc		Latest issue	Table numb or pag
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	М	Jul 94	0.1	Annual update	A	Aug 93	381
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE							
Workforce: UK and GB				RETAIL PRICES			
Quarterly series	M(Q)	Jul 94	1.1	General index (RPI)	3.00		
Leaver force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	Latest figures: detailed indices	М	Jul 94	6.2
Employees in employment industry: GB				: percentage changes Recent movements and the index	М	Jul 94	6.2
All industries : by division, class or grou	ip Q	Jul 94	1.4	excluding seasonal foods	М	Jul 94	64
: time series, by order grou		Jul 94	1.2	Main components: time series and weights	M	Jul 94	6.1
Manufacturing: by division, class or grou	up M	Jul 94	1.3	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	Jul 94	6.5
Administrative, technical and clerical in		D 00	4.40	Food prices	М	Jul 94	6.3
manufacturing	A D	Dec 92 Jan 94	1.10	International comparisons	М	Jul 94	6.8
Local authorities manpower Employees in employment by region and sec		Jul 94	1.5				
Certus of Employment	tor D(Q)	Jul 94	1.5	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	М	Jul 94	7.1
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	Jul 94	7.2
International comparisons	Q	May 94	1.9	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	М	Jul 94	7.3
Residence disabled in the public sector	A	Feb 93	61			ouror	1.0
Trans union membership	A	Jun 94	189	INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
				Summary: latest figures	М	Jul 94	4.1
CLASSANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACAN	ICIES			time series	M	Jul 94	4.1
	IOILO			Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	199
Classant unemployment Summary: UK	М	Jul 94	2.1	Industry	^	Juli 94	19:
: GB	M	Jul 94	2.2	Monthly: broad sector time series	М	Jul 94	4.1
age and duration: UK	M(Q)	Jun 94	2.5	Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	199
road category: UK	M	Jul 94	2.1	: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
Detailed category: UK and GB	Q	Jul 94	2.2	Main causes of stoppage			
egion: summary	Q	Jun 94	2.6	Cumulative	М	Jul 94	4.1
Age: time series UK	M(Q)	Jun 94	2.7	Latest year for main industries	Α	Jun 94	199
: estimated rates	M(Q)	Jun 94	2.15	Size of stoppages	Α	Jun 94	199
Duration: time series UK	M(Q)	Jun 94	2.8	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
Region and area				years by industry	Α	Jun 94	199
ime series summary: by region	M	Jul 94	2.3	International comparisons	Α	Dec 93	545
assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Jul 94	2.4				
counties, local areas	M	Jul 94	2.9	TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES			
parliamentary constituencies	M	Jul 94	2.10	Participants in the programmes	М	Jul 94	8.1
Age and duration: summary	Q	Jun 94	2.6	New starts on the programmes	М	Jul 94	8.2
lows				Destinations and qualifications			
UK, time series	М	Jul 94	2.19	TFW/ET leavers	М	Jul 94	8.3
Age time series	M	Jul 94	2.20	YT leavers	M	Jul 94	8.4
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Jul 94	8.5
Disched jobseekers: GB	M	Jul 94	A1 2.18	YT leavers completing agreed training	М	Jul 94	8.6
International comparisons Ethrac origin	М	Jul 94	147	Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England			
Temporarily stopped		May 94	147	and Wales	Q	Jul 94	8.7
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for Engla			
Vacancies		1404 33	2.14	and Wales	Q	Jul 94	8.8
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and				Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their			
placings seasonally adjusted	М	Jul 94	3.1	characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jul 94	8.9
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Jul 94	3.2	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their	0	1.104	0.44
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Jul 94	3.3	characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Jul 94	8.10
		141		DIGADI ED TODO			
RECUNDANCIES				DISABLED JOBSEEKERS		1.104	
In Great Britain	М	Jul 94	2.32	Registrations and placements into employment	М	Jul 94	A1
by region	M	Jul 94	2.33				
by age	M	Jul 94	2.34	REGIONAL AID			-
by industry	М	Jul 94	2.35	Selective Assistance by region	Q	Jul 94	A2
by occupation	M	Jul 94	2.36	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Jul 94	A3
				Development Grants by region	Q	May 94	A4
EARNINGS AND HOURS				Development Grants by region and company	Q	May 94	A5
Average earnings							
Whole economy (New series) index							
Main industrial sectors	М	Jul 94	5.1				
Industries	М	Jul 94	5.3				
Time series	Q(A)	May 94	5.6				
Average weekly and hourly earnings							
and hours worked [Manual workers]							
Manufacturing and certain other industri	es						
Summary	Q(A)	May 94	5.4				
Average earnings: non-manual employees	М	May 94	5.5				
Manufacturing							
International comparisons	М	Jul 94	5.9				
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing							
Latest figures:industry	М	Jul 94	1.11				
Regions: summary	Q	Jun 94	1.13				
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	Jul 04	110				

Jul 94

Jul 94

Jul 94

1.8

5.8

M(Q)

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

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

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

GENERAL ENQUIRIES

The latest published Employment Department statistics are available from the public enquiry office.

071 273 6969

Press enquiries 071 273 4961

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Employment **0928 792563**

Employment census 0928 792690

Employment Training

and Youth Training 0742 594027

Industrial disputes 0928 792825

Labour Force Survey;

labour force projections 071 273 5585

Monthly Average

Earnings Index 0928 794847

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

0928 794903/4

Redundancies 071 273 5530

Retail Prices Index

(Central Statistical Office)

Ansafone service 071 217 4905 Enquiries 071 217 4310

Skills surveys and research into skills shortages 0742 594216

Small firms (DTI) **0742 597538**

Trade union membership 0928 792825

Trade unions (density only) 071 273 4882

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs),

composition and review of 071 273 5530

Unemployment

(claimant count) 071 273 5532

Unit wage costs, productivity, international

comparisons of

earnings and labour costs 071 273 5535

Vacancies notified to jobcentres 071 273 5532

Vocational qualifications 0742 594216

Wage rates, basic hours 071 273 5571

Workforce training 0742 593489

Youth Cohort Study 0742 594215

Sources of labour

market statistics 071 273 5525

FOR ADVICE ON:

Labour market analysis and research related to qualifications, skills and training

0742 594027

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

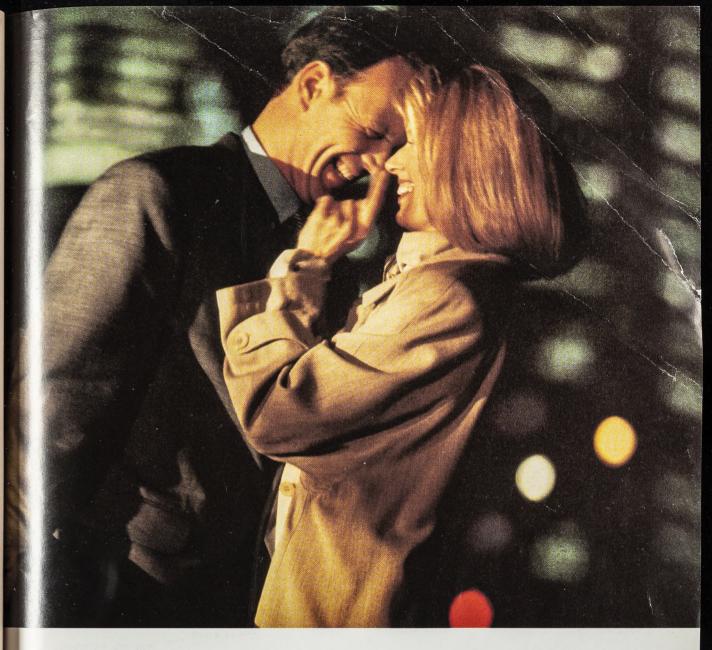
NOMIS (the National On-line Manpower Information System)

091 374 2468/2490

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access to Labour Force Survey data)

071 625 7111

Skills and Enterprise Network 0742 594075



Lufthansa Miles & More: Loyalty has its rewards.

Lufthansa Miles and More is an opportunity you definitely should not miss – even if you are already participating in another airline's bonus programme. Why?

 Its membership is free of charge, it is very user-friendly, and above all, the mileage you earn is often considerably higher than with other airlines, as we often round up the miles in your favour.

 Even Lufthansa flights in Economy Class are credited to you 100 %.
 Fly Business Class and earn double mileage. Fly First Class and triple your miles.

 Rewards not only include flights, hotels and car rentals, but also other

attractive awards, such as "piloting" a jet airliner in our flight simulator, a visit to Europe Disney World or a balloon-flight.

If you would like to receive more information on Lufthansa Miles and More or to register just give us a call on 0800-300 747 anytime.



CSO STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am.

The number to ring is **0336 416036**. Calls for the service are charged at 36p per minute cheap rate and at 48p per minute at all other times. Contact CSO on 071 270 6363 if you have any problems.



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

RES 24: The Early Use of Local Initiative Funds by TECs: Evoking local prosperity

J BAZALGETTE, D ARMSTRONG, J HUTTON AND C QUINE, THE GRUBB INSTITUTE

The project aimed to assess how far LIF was being used strategically by the TECs. Interviews were held with the Board Chairmen, the Chief Executives, TEC Managers responsible for LIF procedures, and a range of providers in each of eight TEC areas. The report examines the differing visions which TECs have had in relation to LIF. The overall significance of LIF for the TEC movement is analysed: it had power (it provided the basic motivation for private sector employers to involve themselves on TEC Boards); it was a resource widely used to support TECs' strategic objectives; it created opportunities for creative thinking both within the TEC and within the local community. But there were problems about evaluation: TECs were not always aware of the significance of what they had achieved through LIF.

RES 25: Regional Advice Units: An evaluation of models for delivering advice and guidance to TECs and Department of Employment Regional Offices

K PUPYNIN AND M CROWDER, MINDS AT WORK

Regional Advice Units were established by six ED Regional Offices between the end of 1990 and the beginning of 1992 to provide support and advice on research and evaluation issues to TECs and Regional Office staff. The evaluation of Regional Advice Units took place between January 1992 and July 1992. The overall remit of the study was to assess the cost-effectiveness of expenditure on the Units and to determine whether there was a case for extending funding to continue their running.

RES 26: The Role of Evaluation in TEC Planning

I PEARSON, WMEB CONSULTANTS

This study commissioned from WMEB Consultants (September 1992-June 1993) seeks to review the extent to which TECs have set up mechanisms for embedding evaluation into their planning procedures, the constraints which may prevent this, and to identify lessons for good practice. Based on a study of five TECs, the approach adopted involved assessing where the TECs were in terms of their evaluation strategies, plans and activities and tracking them through the 1993/94 planning round.

RES 27: The Changing Structure of Occupations and Earnings in Great Britain 1975-1990: An analysis based on the New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset

P ELIAS AND M GREGORY, INSTITUTE FOR EMPLOYMENT RESEARCH, UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK

This research provides a detailed account of the changing structure of earnings and occupations in Great Britain between 1975 and 1990 based on the longitudinal data provided by the linked records in the New Earnings Survey Panel Dataset (NESPD). The study also aimed to validate this in relation to other sources of information on the labour market, notably the Labour Force Survey. The report concludes that both at the detailed individual and at the aggregate levels, the NESPD is found to give an accurate representation of trends in both occupational and earnings changes and is therefore described as 'a remarkable new source of information' for the labour market in Great Britain.

Research publications can be obtained free from: Employment Department, Research Strategy Branch, room W441, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0742 593932.

YCS 29: Cohort 4: Young people 18-19 years old in 1991: report on sweep 3

A PARK, SOCIAL AND COMMUNITY PLANNING RESEARCH

The report describes findings from the third posts contact with the 4th cohort in the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS) series. The YCS is carried out by SCPR on behalf of the Employment Department and the Department for Education Participants completed their third question naive booklet in early 1991 (when they were 18-19), having filled in a booklet in early 1990 and in 1989. The report summarises the education, training and about market experiences of respondents during the survey period. It also compares respondents in Cohort with young people who had taken part in earlier cohorts.

Jobsmatch 1000: Final evaluation report

A WATSON AND J AUBREY, COOPERS & LYBRAND AND G OWEN, SHEFF ELD HALLAM UNIVERSITY

Jobsmatch uses a team of community-based outreach workers to assist disadvantaged clients in the Bradford Task Force area. The evaluation was de igned to establish how successful it had been in meeting is objectives and to identify good practice. The report presents findings from data on the progress of Jobsmatch clients relative to a control group; a postal questionnaire of clients; interviews with project staff and representatives of local agencies; and statistic comparisons of the performance of the Task Force area with that of Bradford as a whole, and with comparable areas elsewhere. The conclusions overal are positive and suggest that the Jobsmatch approach represents good value for money. A similar approach has subsequently been adopted in a number of other areas.

