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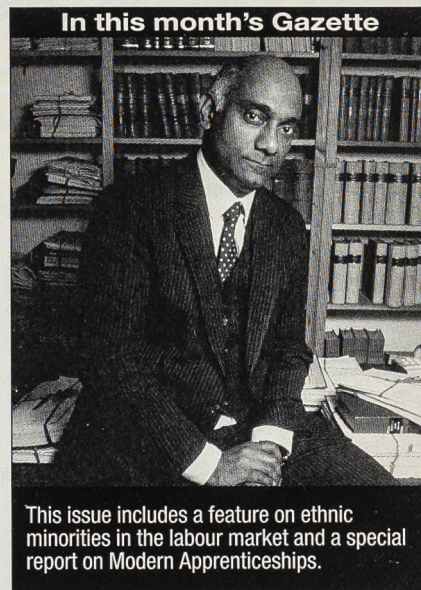


Photo: Brenda Prince/Format

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White Paper establishes targets in training and education

AN INDEPENDENT advisory body's challenging, new national targets in education and training has been incorporated into the Government's Competitiveness White Paper.

The updated National Targets for Education and Training, were launched last month by the National Advisory Council for Education and Training Targets (NACETT) following an extensive consultation exercise. NACETT set Targets for Foundation and Lifetime Learning for attainment by the year 2000.

Key new Targets include the attainment of the core skills in numeracy, communication and IT by young people and the achievement of vocational, professional and managerial qualifications by the workforce.

A welcome initiative

Welcoming the initiative, Employment Secretary Michael Portillo said: "These Targets represent a challenge to the nation as a whole.

"I will continue to look to each TEC to work with its partners to set local targets and to stimulate and drive forward action locally.

"I hope the new Sector Targets Challenge will encourage greater employer commitment to the achievement of the National Targets."

NACETT's recommendations have also found support from the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ), Investors in People UK and the TEC National Council. The Targets are underpinned by NACETT's stated intention to press for the incorporation of the full range of core skills across all education and training programmes.

With the National Targets in mind, John Redwood, the Secretary of State for Wales has published a programme of action on education and training *People and Prosperity - An Agenda for Action in Wales and A Bright Future* defining what needs to be done to improve attainment standards in schools.

The Secretary of State for Scotland, Ian Lang, has published *Training for the Future - The Way Forward*, a package of new education and training measures and an agenda for the future promotion of training which will help to achieve the Scottish Targets set by the Advisory Scottish Council for Education and

Training Targets (ASCETT). The Northern Ireland Office has launched a new Jobskill training programme.

Aiming higher

At the launch, Chairman of NACETT, Peter Davis said: "We have made very significant progress since the National Targets were first launched in 1991. This, and the responses to the consultation, have convinced us that we can aim higher.

"The Council sees the National Targets very much as a framework. We see them as a basis for setting targets which reflect the circumstances and responsibilities of different groups and organisations who can contribute directly to their achievement:

- for example, by TECs and their partnership bodies setting local targets as a focus for action in different areas of the country;
- by individual schools and colleges setting targets as part of their plans and objectives for raising attainment levels.
- for different business sectors, as a means of encouraging employer

investment to raise skill levels, by benchmarking against standards being set by leading companies. For employers, the Targets continue to give prominence to the highly successful Investors in People standard, and to the importance of National Vocational Qualifications.

"Presenting the Targets as a framework represents the best way of promoting ownership and positive commitment among those organisations whose activities are critical to achievement of the Targets.

"Our Council will be disseminating the new Targets widely. We are encouraging all our partners to do the same. It is a message for the whole population - pupils and students, teachers and parents, employers and adults in the workforce, and all those responsible for education and training provision."

He continued: "The commitment and support of Government is also essential to the credibility and success of the Targets. The Council is delighted that Government has made the revised National Targets the centrepiece of the Education

and Training section in the White Paper."

The Government will work closely with NACETT and Industry Training Organisations (ITOs) to benchmark companies' training effort and the output for the workforce in work. This will highlight where the UK may be lagging behind other nations, assist in evaluating the Government's programme and encourage companies to focus their efforts.

To this end, the Government will work with NACETT to support a sector target challenge for ITOs and other representative bodies later this year. This will provide support to pilot the development of sector targets within the framework of the updated National targets.

Background

The National Targets for Education and Training were launched in 1991 following an initiative led by the CBI. They addressed a belief that was widely held in business and elsewhere: for Britain to maintain and improve its position in a more competitive world an increase in skills and qualification levels was needed. They were based on consultation with business, education, training and other organisations.

The Government welcomed and gave its support to the Targets. In March 1993, it established the independent NACETT, which has regular meetings with the Secretaries of State for Employment, Education and Wales, the President of the Board of Trade and the President of the CBI.

NACETT has twelve core members, including eight senior business leaders, three representatives from secondary, further and higher education, and a senior representative of the trade union movement. The Council's remit is to monitor progress towards the National Targets, and to advise Government on performance and policies that influence progress towards them. The Council is also charged with providing business leadership in raising skill levels and increasing employer commitment to the Targets.

Graphs detailing the proportion of the employed workforce achieving at least NVQ Level 3 or equivalent is in this issue's LFS Helpline section.

● For more information: NACETT, 7th Floor, 222 Grays Inn Road, London WC1X 8HL, tel 0171 211 5012, fax 0171 211 4540.

National Targets for education and training

"Developing Skills for a successful future"

AIM

To improve the UK's international competitiveness by raising standards and attainment levels in education and training to world class levels through ensuring that:

1. All employers invest in employee development to achieve business success

2. All individuals have access to education and training opportunities, leading to recognised qualifications, which meet their needs and aspirations
3. All education and training develops self-reliance, flexibility and breadth in particular through fostering competence in core skills.

Targets for 2000

Foundation Learning

1. By age 19, 85% of young people to achieve 5 GCSEs at grade C or above, an Intermediate GNVQ or an NVQ level 2.
2. 75% of young people to achieve level 2 competence in communication, numeracy and IT by age 19; and 35% to achieve level 3 competence in these core skills by age 21.
3. By age 21, 60% of young people to achieve 2 A levels, an Advanced GNVQ or an NVQ level 3.

Lifetime Learning

1. 60% of the workforce to be qualified to NVQ level 3, Advanced GNVQ or 2 A level standard.
2. 30% of the workforce to have a vocational, professional, management or academic qualification at NVQ level 4 or above.
3. 70% of all organisations employing 200 or more employees, and 35% of those employing 50 or more, to be recognised as Investors in People.

Forging Ahead: the 1995 Competitiveness White Paper

"Our economic ambition is to enable this country to double its living standards within twenty five years" - JOHN MAJOR AT THE LAUNCH

THE PRESIDENT of the Board of Trade, Michael Heseltine, officially launched a new, cross-department White Paper on May 22 which gets to grips with UK plc's commercial goals. **Competitiveness: Forging Ahead** is the latest snapshot of the UK's place in an increasingly global marketplace. It updates and extends last year's Paper, **Competitiveness: Helping Business to Win**, which was the first comprehensive Government audit of the UK's competitiveness.

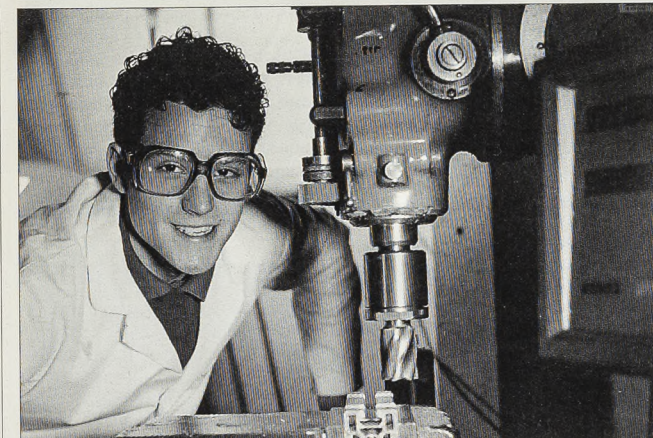
THIS YEAR'S Paper compares the UK against its major competitors, reports on progress since last year, and announces 70 new initiatives to improve UK's position. It is a collaborative effort across Government, reflecting its consistency of purpose on the issue of increasing competitiveness. In the field of employment, it emphasises the importance of good management and of training and education to develop a more highly skilled workforce. It endorses recommendations made by the independent advisory body, NACETT (see preceding page). A range of new measures to encourage schools, colleges, TECs, business and individuals supported by Government is also set out.

Employment Secretary Michael Portillo said: "High skill levels drive the economy and improve our ability to compete. The new measures target key areas of our economy - small firms and young people - and build on the considerable progress that has been made."

Education Secretary Gillian Shephard said: "We are now a European leader in first degree graduation rates and the number of 16 year olds taking part in education and training - and achieving a qualification - challenge those of our main competitors. But there is still more to do."

Skills in small firms

There are shortfalls in the UK workforce's skills, particularly at intermediate skill levels, and in training by smaller firms. TECs and Investors in People UK have done much to improve employers' attitudes to training. The Skills for Small Businesses initiative was launched by TECs in April 1995 to help firms develop and implement



LUKE SIBLEY - Hampshire's first New Horizons Modern Apprentice. The White Paper proposes the provision of better data on the achievements of young people in schools, colleges and training.

training plans and help workers gain NVQs.

The Small Firms Training Challenge is jointly funded by ED and the Department of Trade and Industry (DTI) and offers £5 million to encourage businesses to share training costs. It will reward groups of 10 or more companies who come up with innovative programmes with about 100 projects being supported in total.

Examples could include setting up shared training facilities on trading estates, or sharing training technology between firms. The projects will become models which other firms can follow. A prospectus giving details and inviting bids will be published later in the year, with projects starting from spring 1996.

Young people

The 1994 White Paper proposed wide consultation on the practical implications of learning credits for young people to use, for either training or education. This consultation work is now complete and a report by consultants on its practical implications was published on 22 May.

The Government remains attracted to the principle of enhancing choice for young people and encouraging providers to be more responsive. It will now seek views on the issues raised in the consultants' report before deciding how best to develop learning credits.

The 1994 White Paper set out a major expansion of independent, impartial careers guidance to

young people at ages 13, 15 and 17 but not all young people have access to high quality guidance.

This year's White Paper outlines legislation to:

- require maintained schools to provide careers education;
- make schools and colleges responsible for working with the careers service, so that it can deliver careers guidance to young people in education;
- and ensure that young people receive information about the full range of education, training and employment options.

The White Paper also proposes the provision of better data on the achievements of young people in schools, colleges and training. This aims to improve the help young people receive in considering their futures and making the right career choices.

Also, the Government is encouraging individuals to take responsibility for lifelong vocational learning. A number of specific measures which help

individuals are outlined in the education and training chapter. It also intends to publish a consultation document on how further to develop commitment to acquiring skills.

Top class management

The White Paper's chapter on management reveals that the UK has a similar proportion of top class companies compared to Germany and the Netherlands. But an independent study suggests that its bottom ten per cent lags behind its counterparts. ED has supported the significant progress in management skills that has been made in the past 20 years through the development of the management standards, as well as through Investors in People.

New ED initiatives are:

- to work with Business Schools and others to encourage the wider adoption of competence based qualifications and specifically the development of a Masters Degree based upon the standards for senior managers; and
- to work with the Management Charter Initiative (MCI) in order to:
 - generate materials to support Business Link activities;
 - develop standards for management consultants;
 - explore competence based approaches to the continuing professional development of managers.

ED will also be encouraging TECs to develop strategies for improving the skills of managers in local companies.

In line with the principle of continuous improvement the Government will publish a further update on the UK's competitiveness next year.

Further information

● Jennifer Mullis, Employment Department, W450, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0114 259 3951, and for copies of the report on Learning Credits by consultants, Coopers & Lybrand.

● Scotland - Alisdair Meldrum, Scottish Office Industry Department, Meridian Court, 5 Cadogan Street, Glasgow G2 6AT, tel 0141 242 5539.

● Wales - John Howells, Industrial and Training Policy Division, Welsh Office, Crown Buildings, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ, tel 01222 823265.

● Northern Ireland - Malcolm Briant, Department of Economic Development, Netherleigh, Massey Avenue, Belfast BT4 2JP, tel 01232 529202.

Top 100 NVQ and SVQ review

A REVIEW of the 100 most used NVQs and SVQs (in Scotland) is being undertaken by the National Council for Vocational Qualifications (NCVQ) and the Scottish Vocational Education Council (SCOTVEC).

There will be an independent Evaluation Advisory Group set up under the chairmanship of Gordon Beaumont, a recent chair of the CBI's Training Committee.

Choice of the 100 qualifications

to be reviewed was based on a representative selection from all 11 areas of the NVQ and SVQ framework and each of the five levels.

The review will collect and evaluate information from assessment centres, employers and other users of the qualifications. The results will be submitted to the Secretary of State for Employment in December.

Mr Beaumont said "This review will steer the future structure of

NVQ/SVQs so it must be thorough. As well as candidates, we particularly wish to include employers and assessors in the study but would welcome the views of anyone who has a contribution to make".

● **Comments should be sent to:** Chris Wood, NCVQ, 222 Euston Road, London NW1 2BZ or Nicola Channon, SCOTVEC, Hanover House, 24 Douglas Street, Glasgow G2 7NQ.

Facing the aging challenge

BRITAIN'S AGING population means even more people will face the challenge of balancing careers with the obligations of caring for others.

This was one of the issues discussed at a recent Carers National Association (CNA) conference. The conference highlighted the problems faced by carers and what can be done to help them at work.

A significant number of Britain's estimated seven million carers work. Nearly 40 per cent of those of working age are full-time employees, 20 per cent work part-time, and a further 10 per cent are self-employed.

The Government is now helping carers looking to get back to work by backing the Careers (Recognition and Services) Bill which aims to give people with caring responsibilities access to local authority help.

Employment Minister Ann Widdecombe, who spoke at the conference also called on employers to play their part by adopting an understanding and sympathetic approach in the workplace.

● **For further details contact the CNA on 0171 490 8818.**

Career service bids

The Employment Department is asking private companies and public/private sector partnerships to bid for contracts for the delivery of career services. Bids should be submitted by 11 September 1995. Last month's *Employment Gazette* published the wrong telephone number for those wishing more information.

The correct number is 0345 22 66 77.

We apologise for any inconvenience.

NEW APPOINTMENTS

ACAS Council

EMPLOYMENT SECRETARY Michael Portillo has announced the appointment of the following members to the Council of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) from 1 May.

Mr Brendan Barber

Deputy General Secretary of TUC

Mr John Edmonds

General Secretary, GMB

Mrs Janet Gaymer

Head of Employment Law Simmons and Simmons

Mr Robert Gilbert

Director of Employment Affairs Confederation of British Industry

Professor John Goodman

Professor of Industrial Relations, University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology

Mr William Knox

Senior Partner A F McPherson & Co. Builders and Merchants

Mrs Stephanie Monk

Group Personnel Director Granada Group plc

Mr Bill Morris

General Secretary, Transport and General Workers Union

Professor Anthony Pointon

Professor of Physics, University of Portsmouth National Advisor and Negotiator, Association of University and College Lecturers

Mr Bruce Warman

Director of Personnel Vauxhall Motors Ltd

Mrs Cecilia Wells

Consultant in Human Resource Management

● Mrs Gaymer, Mrs Monk, Mr Warman, Mr Barber and Mr Morris are new appointments. The remaining members are re-appointments.

Equal Opportunities Council

DR JOAN Stringer, assistant principal at the Robert Gordon University, Aberdeen, has joined the Equal Opportunities Commission as a new commissioner for a three-year term, with special responsibility for the EOC in Scotland.

Dr Stringer is a member of the Higher Education Quality Council which audits quality, from courses to accommodation, in UK universities.

● The Sex Discrimination Act 1975, which established the EOC, allows for a body of between eight and 15 Commissioners, usually for a three-year term. Dr Stringer's appointment brings the present number to 11.

South Thames TEC

CENTRAL LONDON TEC (CENTEC) and the South London TEC (SOLOTEC) have been awarded contracts with the Employment Department for TEC services previously held by South Thames TEC.

South Thames TEC was placed in receivership on 21 December 1994. In future, residents in Lambeth and Southwark will look to CENTEC, and Greenwich and Lewisham to SOLOTEC for YT, Training for Work and support for companies.

● Contact CENTEC on 0171 411 3500 and SOLOTEC on 0181 9232.

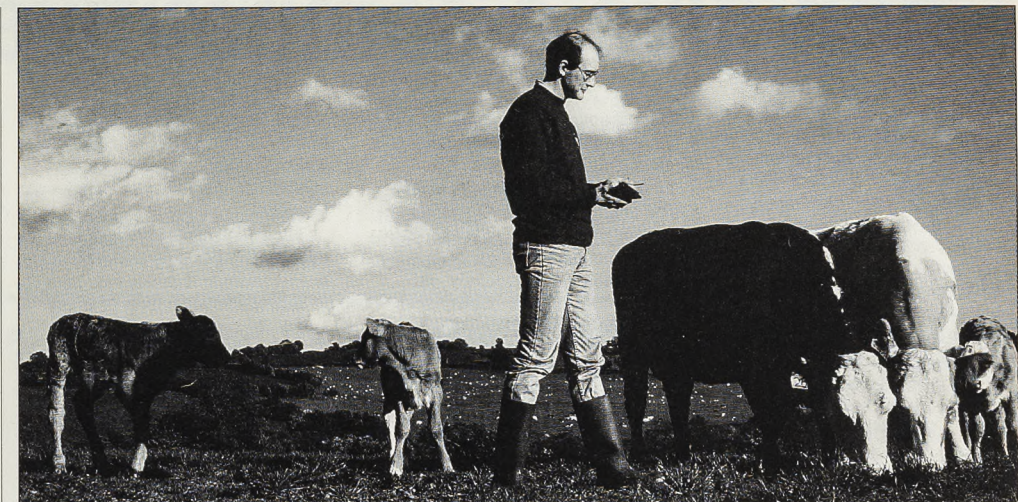
Plug into Teleworking

MORE COMPANIES could enjoy the business benefits of using teleworkers according to a new Employment Department booklet: *A manager's guide to teleworking*.

The booklet is based on one of the most thorough research projects ever undertaken on the subject in Britain and the experiences of managers from a range of different industries. It gives practical advice on the suitability of different types of jobs, selection of staff, contractual arrangements, equipment and day-to-day management.

Teleworking can be attractive to people who would otherwise find it difficult to make full use of their skills, for example parents and others with domestic commitments, older workers and people with a disability. New technology has made it easier than ever before to work away from the office and more people are adopting this way of meeting their own aspirations and needs while still providing good value to their employers.

A *manager's guide to teleworking* ref PL980 is available free from Cambertown Ltd, Unit 8, Goldthorpe Industrial Estate, Goldthorpe, Rotherham, South Yorkshire S63 9BL. Tel: 0114 99 888 688.



RICHARD HAMMOND, farming in Kington, Herefordshire uses a hand-held computer to update his livestock records 'in the field'. New technology is providing a stimulus to economic, social and community development in Kington with help from the Rural Development Commission (RDC). For more on the work of the RDC see pp244-245.

Photo: Nick Smith

Reasons for introducing teleworking . . .

- avoid moving to larger premises;
- reduce office overheads;
- facilitate relocation;
- make services available to customers outside normal working hours;
- take advantage of a ready supply of labour in a different locality;
- reduce time mobile workers have to spend 'touching base' at the office;
- facilitate the management of a regionally-based service;
- ensure workers can be based near to clients or suppliers;
- attract or retain people with specialised skills;
- attract staff with disabilities;
- retain staff who have carer's duties;
- accommodate fluctuations in the demand for work; and
- gain access to specialist skills which are only needed occasionally.

Introducing Leonardo da Vinci – the renaissance of European training

LEONARDO DA VINCI is a new European programme to implement a Community vocational training policy.

The programme will run for five years, starting in 1995. Its key objective is to support Member States' policies to develop the highly trained workforces that will be needed to ensure competitiveness across Europe.

The programme will promote a range of projects, placements and exchanges involving partnerships between training organisations and businesses in different Member States. These projects and activities will make a contribution towards improving quality and innovation in vocational training for the next century.

Leonardo will build upon the experience gained through transnational co-operation in the earlier PETRA, FORCE, EUROTECNET and COMETT programmes, as well as activities

within the LINGUA and IRIS programmes.

Leonardo will:

- enable exchanges of best practice and innovative methods in skills development;
- promote a Community approach to lifelong learning;
- build on national examples of good training and support national strategies such as NVQs, Investors in People and Modern Apprenticeships;
- support improvement of training actions aimed at companies and workers (including university/enterprise co-operation);
- develop language skills and
- disseminate best practice and innovation in training across the Community.

● **For further information contact Abigail Galliford, Employment Department on 0171 273 5398.**

National Record of Achievement – the future

THE NATIONAL Record of Achievement (NRA) is one of the keys to achieving a skills revolution within a flexible labour market.

This was one of the conclusions contained in a recent CRAC/NICEC policy consultation held in Warwickshire. The report notes, however, that there is considerable concern about excessive focus on producing summaries of action taken and loss of focus on the quality of the underlying processes of reviewing, recording and planning. Also, the NRA is perceived in too many quarters as a schools document rather than a vehicle for promoting lifelong career development for all.

The report recommends a 'mega-initiative' to promote the NRA and its related processes and proposes the formation of a national forum to drive the initiative. This should be mirrored locally by a forum convened by the TEC/LEC.

The report also suggests that all education and training institutions and employers should provide regular (at least six-monthly) opportunities for reviewing and recording achievement and for action planning, linked where appropriate to appraisal and/or personal development processes.

● NICEC is the National Institute for Careers Education and Counselling and is sponsored by CRAC (Careers Research and Advisory Centre) a registered educational charity and development agency.

● Copies of *Helping People to Succeed: the Future of the National Record of Achievement* are available free on receipt of an A4 stamped addressed envelope, from NICEC, Sheraton House, Castle Park, Cambridge CB3 0AX.

How employee involvement can give a competitive edge



Involving employees in management decisions is one means of gaining a competitive edge. Research shows that organisations of all sizes are introducing sophisticated ways to do this. Three years ago one small company embarked on such a strategy. Rani King examines how they did it and with what results.

MANAGERS IN a small packaging company, Rotatec, experienced enormous pressure in the early '90s as a result of rapid growth. They had to adapt to a changing culture when the firm converted to a public company at the same time as having to respond to the recession. Staff were made redundant and morale and motivation suffered. But three years ago employee involvement became the key to turning this situation around.

Rotatec produces self-adhesive labels and packaging for the food, pharmaceutical, household and car industries. It is based at Brough, North Humberside, employs 48 people and has an annual turnover of approximately £4.6 million.

It was founded in 1976 and operated as a privately owned company until it was bought by Elswick plc in 1989, which in turn was taken over by Ferguson

International Holdings plc in 1994.

Anna Farmery is the company's managing director. She said: "We embarked on an open culture. We felt that the company's capital investment was treated with the utmost respect through maintenance programmes and justified through in-depth, financial analysis. But what about the people - an asset worth £1 million per annum with no maintenance programme?"

"We felt more had to be done to maintain staff's well-being; ensure that staff were performing to the best of their ability; ensure that their ideas were listened to and acted upon and ensure that this new, open culture improved the profitability of Rotatec.

"We therefore took a good and painful look at ourselves and realised that we had to change our management style. It had to become more proactive to ensure that every one of us grew with the company."

Action plan

Top management commitment, effective communications, clarity of vision and objectives, full involvement of the workforce and the training of line managers were also identified as the important strategies.

In terms of quality Rotatec had already achieved BS5750 and prestigious industry awards in recognition of their contribution to quality and innovation. The

management decided to build on that by seeking to have their staff reach NVQ level training and achieve the Investors in People Standard.

Their plan also included introducing other procedures.

- Five minute meetings are now held at the beginning of every shift to ensure speedy communications and allow employees to raise issues.
- Enhanced staff appraisal and reviews are undertaken leading to structured training and development.
- Mentoring and coaching programmes have been introduced - using internal rather than external facilitators.
- Corporate ownership of business planning - all staff are involved in the business planning process.
- Participative management is more visible with directors available to be approached by shopfloor staff.

Results

As a result of this Rotatec has identified a number of positive results. Profits are up by three per cent with an increase in sales of nine per cent. Wastage is down from 15 per cent to 10 per cent, downtime was reduced by 30 per cent, and debtors' days were cut from 52 to 45.

Staff turnover decreased from eight per cent a year to two per cent. A survey of their employees revealed that they all liked Rotatec as a place of work. This was strong evidence that staff morale was substantially better.

The Graphics, Paper and Media Union representative, Tony Dyble said: "I meet other shop stewards who are jealous of our hand-in-hand approach at Rotatec. Industrial relations are more relaxed and based on trust. Because everyone gets information about the financial dealings of the company, we trust our management to be fair with bonuses and productivity incentives.

"We all voted to opt out of the national pay agreement negotiations. After only two meetings, we agreed a settlement that was almost double the national average."

Finisher Grace Wilson, 62, also approved of the changes. "We are like a family, there is always something going on socially with



"We are like a family"

Grace Wilson

day trips and outings for our families.

"Changes are often made as a result of our suggestions. We take turns learning each other's jobs and I've spent time with our receptionist so I now know what she does."

● For more information contact Rotatec on 01482 667198.



"We took a good and painful look at ourselves and realised that we had to change"

Anna Farmery

Booklet

An Employment Department booklet about employee involvement, *The competitive edge*, is available from: the Employment Department, Industrial Relations B2, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF. Tel: 0171-273 5379.



Better morale has led to better customer service and a faster and increased production flow. Customer complaints are decreasing every month.

Photo: Judy Harrison/FORMAT

New health guide for employers

EACH YEAR some 2.2 million people suffer ill-health caused or made worse by work, resulting in 30 million lost working days.

Managers in small and medium-sized businesses shocked by these statistics should benefit from *Health Risk Management* a new booklet published by the HSE's Accident Prevention Advisory Unit. Designed to help managers control health risks arising from work, the booklet uses case studies

to illustrate particular points. It shows managers that identifying and controlling health risks before they become a problem will improve the control of risk within the workplace. Checklists lead managers to the right approach to risk assessment and health surveillance.

Hazards to watch out for include:

Sprains, strains, pains - caused by manual lifting of heavy loads. Upper limb disorder can also occur

if people have to spend long periods of time at badly designed work-stations. It can also occur as a result of repetitive movements or poor posture.

Noise - levels which are too high can lead to deafness and hearing problems like tinnitus (ringing in ears).

● *Health Risk Management, HS(G)137, can be purchased from HSE Books, price £6.50. Address below.*

Short guide to health and safety

NEED TO know how health and safety law is meant to work? Confused about the differences between guidance, Approved Codes of Practice (ACoPs) and regulations and how they relate to each other? If so the HSE's *Short guide to health and safety regulations* should help.

The free guide gives a brief outline of what the law requires and explains the concept of risk

assessment and where European law fits in.

A section on regulations includes an explanation of how they apply and the form that they take. There is also an annex listing some important pieces of health and safety legislation, with a short explanation of each.

● *Short guide to health and safety regulations* is available free from HSE Books, address below.

New appointment



JENNY BACON is the new director general of the Health and Safety Executive. She succeeds John Rimington who retires on 27 June.

Planning future safety

THE HEALTH and Safety Commission (HSC) has published its *Plan of Work for 1995/96* which details the way in which it intends to spend the £186.8m allocated by the Government.

The plan sets out a number of priorities, including:

- a new safety regime for the gas industry;
 - a major review of the nuclear industry and of radioactive waste management policy;
 - completion of a major programme of legislative reform in the offshore oil and gas industry and
 - finalise the review of railway safety legislation to ensure that it is still fit for its purpose in the new regulatory framework following privatisation.
- HSC will continue to give high priority to maintaining front-line inspection and implementing the work arising from the Review of Regulation.

● The Health and Safety Commission *Plan of Work 1995/96* is available from HSE Books, price £14.50. Address below.

HSE Books can be contacted at PO Box 1999, Sudbury, Suffolk CO10 6FS. Tel: 01787 881165. Fax: 01787 313995.

SRA

Social Research Association

**Commissioning Social Research:
A good practice guide
£5.00 (including p&p)**

This guide discusses ways of choosing researchers and commissioning or funding social research projects, and makes recommendations about good practice.

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Initiating rural childcare

A report reveals that mothers in the countryside are missing out on work because of the lack of childcare services. The Rural Development Commission has set up an initiative to support the contribution childcare can make to economic and social well-being. **James Bateman** of the Commission explains.

MANY PARTS of the countryside have enjoyed substantial, economic growth and diversification in recent decades. In fact, many rural areas have outperformed cities in terms of job creation and growth of new firms.

But some areas can present an attractive vision of pastoral calm while masking economic fragility. Social disadvantages caused by isolation, declining services and relatively lower standards of living intensifies this situation.

A major disadvantage mothers in the countryside face is a lack of childcare support. This was confirmed by a recent report commissioned by the Rural Development Commission (RDC) called *More than child's play*. It was a follow-up to a 1990 national survey that highlighted challenges facing working parents in rural England and demonstrated that there has been little improvement.

The RDC recognises the importance of childcare for working mothers. It is a Government-funded agency responsible for the well-being of the people who live and work in rural England. It aims to promote a strong and diverse rural economy that match the people's localised needs in a wide range of circumstances. It is currently

examining the rural childcare problem and devising solutions.

Women's essential work

Caring for children remains very much the responsibility of women. Yet the proportion of women in employment is growing and within the next century they will represent nearly half of the national workforce. Their financial contribution to the family is becoming an essential rather than an additional item. Despite this, the cost of rural childcare is high and set against low wages provides little incentive for mothers to work.

Large numbers of women work in small firms involved in textiles and in food processing, such as vegetable packing and poultry. These are occupations with skill shortages. Nonetheless many employers are unable or unwilling to provide direct or indirect help for childcare.

In 1994, an RDC survey found that four per cent of parishes had out-of-school groups to offer childcare and education for children. Forty per cent had pre-school groups. Even for high-income families, only ten per cent of parishes had private nurseries. A recent study showed that women in local and national government were four times more likely to have help with childcare and maternity leave than their counterparts in the private sector.

The major barriers and difficulties in providing rural childcare include its scarcity, its cost, the geographical remoteness of firms and employees, transport, and lack of information. Efforts to develop care provision are fragmented because many agencies are involved with different aspects of provision.



HELP NEEDED: A major disadvantage mothers in the countryside face is a lack of childcare support. This was confirmed by a recent report commissioned by the Rural Development Commission called 'More than child's play'.

Photo: Fred Wilson

Tackling the problem

The RDC set up its Rural Childcare Initiative to find workable solutions. A major part of it was the appointment in 1992 of a Rural Childcare Adviser based at the National Council for Volunteer Childcare Organisations (NCVCO). The post is jointly funded with the Department of Health.

An advisory group was formed to guide the adviser but also to discuss general issues relevant to rural childcare. The RDC chairs its quarterly meetings, which involves the Health Department, NCVCO, the Association of County Councils, Action with Communities in Rural England (ACRE), Kids Club Network, the Consortium of Rural TECs (CORT), and the National Council for Voluntary Organisations (NCVO) Rural Team.

The RDC was also instrumental in setting up four projects that respond to rural childcare needs at a local level. These projects are models that show affordable, flexible, transferable, and partnership approaches that meet the needs of different rural areas.

The first completed project is the ACE centre in Chipping Norton, Oxfordshire which was opened last winter. With the benefit of support from the county council, it combines childcare provision with a community centre and telecottages.

Independent projects are obtaining help from the RDC. In Newbiggin-on-Lune, Cumbria, RDC contributed to the conversion of a building for its new use as a pre-school nursery for 12 children. It also backs training, awareness raising and information initiatives.

Despite the Rural Childcare Initiative and other similar schemes, the provision of childcare remains poor.

● Copies of *More than child's play - a follow up study of rural childcare*, are available from the Rural Development Commission, Publications, 141 Castle Street, Salisbury, Wiltshire, SP1 3TP, tel 01722 254 4166, fax 01722- 432 773; price £17; free summaries are available.

Counselling in the countryside: the work of the Consortium of Rural TECs

It is not all roses in the countryside. People living there have a series of disadvantages to contend with that city dwellers do not. Rural Training and Enterprise Councils in England and Wales have joined forces to ensure that these disadvantages are not overlooked. The Consortium's Co-ordinator, **Theresa Essex**, elaborates.

SOME RECENT employment trends have adversely affected the countryside. Industries that rural workers have been dependent on, such as agriculture, coalmining and defence, are now offering fewer jobs. The agricultural industry is not declining but over 10,000 jobs a year are still being lost. In coalmining 60 per cent of the jobs that have disappeared were located in rural areas.

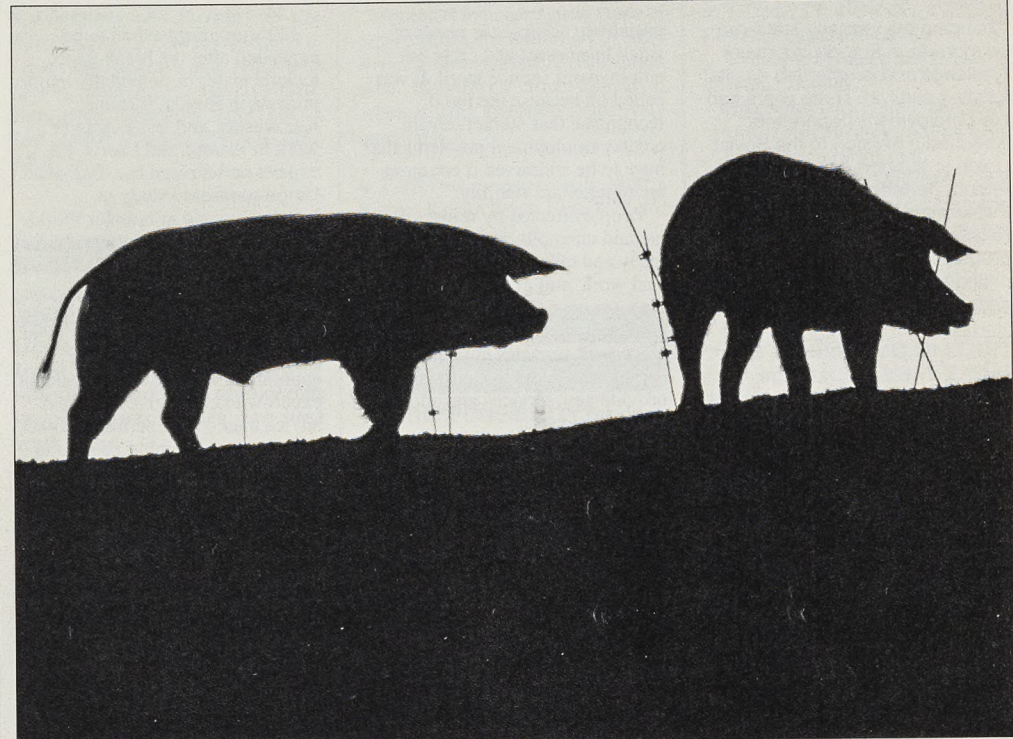
Earnings in the countryside are comparatively lower than in the cities. Faced with this the young and economically active people are moving out at the same time that those with low levels of economic activity - the elderly and retired, are moving in. Other issues include high-cost services and inadequate communications due to the countryside's sparse and widely distributed population.

Yet the countryside contributes 30 per cent to the GDP of England and Wales - a percentage figure that is growing. Small businesses, considered to be the fuel of potential economic recovery, are a major part of the rural economy.

The Department of Environment and the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food (MAFF) are currently producing a White Paper on Government policy on the countryside. The need for a special focus on the countryside was signalled by John Gummer, the Environment Secretary, at a 1994 national conference. He said: "Urban and rural areas represent two different ways of working and living, both affording their populations distinct demands, concerns and needs. However, both need a sustainable economic base and have to offer continuing employment if they are to survive."

Special needs

The Consortium of Rural Training and Enterprise Councils (CORT) was established in 1991 to advance the argument that rural areas have 'special needs' and that urban programmes could be adapted to the countryside. The



NEW HORIZONS: Evidence from CORT has been used in consultations for the Government's forthcoming Rural White Paper.

special need was to bring such programmes to people in the countryside and vice versa. They received some support from a recent report for the Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) National Council Advisory Group on Equal Opportunities and Special Training Needs. The report, *People with Special Training Needs and TECs*, stated that greater cooperation between TECs was a prerequisite to the providing of help to special needs areas.

A management group comprising of directors, chief executives and senior managers from eight rural TECs decide the objectives and strategy of CORT. It is supported by representatives the Rural Development Commission, ATB-Landbase, the Employment Department (ED) and Department of Trade and Industry.

CORT began by raising the profile of rural areas through three national conferences, which have been addressed by the Environment and Employment Secretaries and by the Agriculture Minister.

Since 1991, CORT has grown from 16 TEC members to 24 and it is now the largest, national consortium of TECs.

The Government consults with CORT over its rural policy and this year it submitted evidence to the House of Commons' Select Committee on regional policy. Its evidence has also been discussed for the Government's forthcoming Rural White Paper.

Research has been an important means of supporting the development of a rural perspective on initiatives taken by Government. CORT has examined teleworking, and quality assurance systems for small suppliers. It has also investigated: Business Links, which are partnerships of local business support agencies aiming to improve competitiveness, and Education/Business Partnerships, which links schools to the world of work.

Focus groups were created to formulate rural plans on economic development, childcare provision and on ED's policies to support individuals who are organising their own vocational training. One group has produced a Statement of Intent outlining its policy towards the European Union.

Innovative practice

Many TECs in rural areas do, though, generate their own

initiatives in order to deal with local problems. For example, North Derbyshire TEC created a new, training package and opened a training centre to tackle the effects of coalmine closures. The initiative has encouraged a rapid growth in National Vocational Qualification (NVQ) attainment and resulting employment prospects.

Norfolk and Waveney TEC has achieved 18,000 job interviews a year and 6,000 NVQ referrals through five career development centres and 15 rural outreach centres. Assessment of prior learning, advice and a Special Needs Advocacy Agency ensures that job seekers can have their abilities recognised and developed. Twelve Open Learning Centres have made training available over widely dispersed rural areas and town populations and have been used by 7,500 people.

CORT seeks to identify and highlight examples of such best practice by recording case studies and publishing them through a series of Innovative Practice Reports.

● CORT can be contacted at 12 York Road, Leicester LE1 5TS, tel. 0116 254 4166, fax 0116 2544 177.



CHILD'S PLAY: A pre-school nursery for 12 children at Newbiggin-on-Lune, Cumbria, where the RDC contributed to the conversion of the building.

Photo: Fred Wilson

Adapting change: UK technical assistance to the former Soviet Union

Changing the formerly state-run economies in Europe is a major challenge and is regarded as vital for their survival. Three years ago the Employment Department launched a mission to the Soviet Union to support economic reform. **Jennifer Dimond** of the Department's International Relations Branch reviews progress and concludes that change must be thoroughly adapted to local circumstances.

THE EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT (ED) has an important role in the former Soviet Union as the region embarks on economic and industrial reform. The change to a market economy is inevitably having a major impact on the workforce. There has been and still is a need for an effective employment service in a region where unemployment until recently did not officially exist.

In 1989 and 1990 the UK government created the 'Know How' Fund to resource the assistance to the former Soviet Union and resource Central and Eastern Europe. Administered by the Foreign Office and the Overseas Development Administration, its main role is to use UK expertise to support the change to a market economy in the recipient countries.

In 1991 the then Soviet premier, Mikhail Gorbachov accepted an offer of help from Prime Minister John Major. The ED was asked

initially to address the needs of small businesses and carry out employment service work. It was called on because the Fund recognised that market reform creates employment problems that have to be addressed if countries are to maintain stability.

People affected by reform must be paid unemployment benefit fairly and efficiently, helped to find work, and given opportunities for retraining. The region's employment services used to act as placement agencies but faced a serious challenge in having to provide new services and adopt new techniques.

The Employment Service (ES), which is part of the ED Group, has much expertise in helping unemployed people in the UK. It runs over 1,000 Jobcentres and unemployment offices and employs 42,000 people with a budget of over £1.5 billion. Advice on benefits, training is also provided and its Jobclubs offer an intensive means of finding work.

Local solutions

Rather than offering ready-made solutions, the most effective approach was found to be to adapt a range of ideas to local circumstances. This became critical when the USSR broke up. Each, now separate, independent country has to be approached differently, because of their different cultural, social and economic needs.

ED's programme had to be expanded after the break-up to include major or potentially major projects in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and less extensive work in Estonia and Latvia. ES experts participated in a European Union sponsored study in Azerbaijan, and in bids for World Bank funding in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan. There may also be a small project in Armenia.

The best method for transferring knowledge and expertise has to be identified. One method is the appointment of a full-time resident expert who could give sustained advice over a long period. Another is short, sharp training courses in the UK delivered to small groups. Factors taken for granted in the UK, such as accounting systems, equal opportunities and health and safety standards, must also be redefined and reformed.

A series of training events based in Moscow and St Petersburg was found most effective for Russia's Federal Employment Service (FES). They focused on the core skills needed by Jobcentre managers and staff as well as the co-ordinating and policy functions at the centre. Such events are supplemented by short, intensive study visits to UK for more senior managers where hands-on experience in the British environment is available.

A major three-year project is now in its first phase and aims to train trainers in new, market

economy skills. One reason the whole Russian effort worked was because the head of the FES is a young, forward-looking and motivated person who had benefited from UK advisers on secondment to Moscow.

Slow and uncertain change

The situation in Ukraine is different with bureaucrats from the old regime entrenched at senior levels. Government subsidies have been holding back market reform and hiding the increasing level of unemployment. ED's programme therefore emphasises the transfer of practical skills at a working level. It involves the training of small groups of carefully selected staff from the Ukraine Employment Service.

Other staff will attend more general seminars on Jobcentre management and other topics in its capital, Kiev, and elsewhere. Senior managers will be encouraged to facilitate change by working with counterparts in Poland and through senior management input from the UK.

The Latvian service was so uncertain about their direction that they requested a UK ES expert for three months to help them make the key policy decisions. This was completed successfully last December and is being followed-up with specific training and development activity.

A twinning arrangement has begun between Basildon Jobcentre in Essex and the Rezekne Employment Office in Latvia. They will work together to develop training events.

Various regional ES offices in the UK are bidding for resources from the EU and the World Bank. ES Scotland won a bid for a World Bank project in Russia involving the development of Jobclubs, model Jobcentres and special assistance for people with disabilities. ES South West is bidding for similar projects in Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan.

Despite the fact that objectives stay the same, types of assistance given to different countries vary markedly according to local circumstances. In the future the ED will be looking at the question of reforming the training for employment systems in Russia, Ukraine and Latvia.

● **Next month: a case study of the ED mission in Central and Eastern Europe.**



MEETING POINT: Latvian employment service staff receiving help from a UK manager.

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

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

European outlook

THE MAP of European industrial relations is constantly changing and is in need of redrawing.

A central perspective of *Organized Industrial Relations in Europe: What Future?* is that the decline in the role of employers associations and trade unions, that so many observers predicted, is greatly exaggerated. The collection of papers from academics which form the book, reaches its conclusions through both quantitative studies of a large number of OECD countries and through the results of case studies of individual countries or sectors.

● *Organized Industrial Relations in Europe: What Future?* Colin Crouch and Franz Traxler; Avebury; 1995; £39.95; ISBN 1-85972-061-7.

MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT

Listening with empathy

DO YOU HAVE the counselling skills if an employee tells you that their work is suffering because of a bereavement, or a divorce, or they are being bullied? Indeed should you even get involved?

Listening and Helping in the Workplace acts as a guide for managers, supervisors and people who need to use counselling skills. The book's central thesis is that most people can learn to help without becoming professional counsellors or trained helpers.

The author, a former clergyman and army chaplain, explains that listening will help rather than the offering of advice, which could make the situation worse.

The book is in two sections. Part one explores the origins of workplace problems and focuses on such areas as stress, bullying and redundancy. Specific cases, based on real people and incidents are used.

Part two concentrates on the art of listening, illustrates the right and wrong ways of questioning and shows how helpful listening combined with genuine empathy can enable the other person to understand his or her problem and the way to resolve it.

● *Listening and Helping in the Workplace: A guide for managers, supervisors and colleagues who need to use counselling skills*; Frank Parkinson; Souvenir Press (E&A) Ltd; 1995; £10.99; ISBN 0-285-63242-6.

No smoke...

SMOKING AT work is a frequently aired and hotly disputed issue. It is also very different from smoking in most other situations such as a smoky pub where nonsmokers can just walk away.

As a result, nonsmoking policies have been high on management agendas for over a decade. During this time limitations and total bans in the workplace have been widely adopted.

Even so, companies can easily fall into a number of traps when approaching this issue. *No Smoke Without Ire: the Complete Guide to a Smoke-free Workplace*, as the title suggests, seeks to steer a path through the pitfalls.

It sets out a rationale for adopting restrictions on smoking from health, legal and management perspectives and offers advice for anyone concerned about smoking and its impact in the working environment. Sections are also included for those wishing to monitor policies in place or seeking to resolve existing conflicts.

● *No Smoke Without Ire: the Complete Guide to a Smoke-free Workplace*; Linda Seymour & Pat Leighton; Management Books 2000 Ltd; 1995; £12.99; ISBN 1-85252-285-2.

Performance appraisal

THE ESSENCE of performance appraisal centres on improving the organisation's performance through enhancing the individual's performance.

The practicalities of running such a system to maximum effect is the purpose of *Performance Appraisals* which is a book complementing *The Sunday Times Business Skills* video training package of the same name.

The book provides a practical introduction and looks at the benefits of developing an appraisal scheme and offers advice on how to set one up.

Aimed at managers in any type of organisation, the author, a business writer and management consultant, also illustrates how appraisal schemes work and can be effectively monitored.

● *Performance Appraisals*; Martin Fisher; Kogan Page; 1995; £22.95; ISBN 0-7494-1441-3.

WOMEN'S ISSUES

Sexual harassment

THE RESPONSIBILITY for dealing with sexual harassment is shifting from the individual to the organisation. It is also common, hurtful to the recipient and wasteful to employers.

With this in mind, *Combating Sexual Harassment in the Workplace*, offers insights from both sides as well as providing solutions. It also asks:

- Why does sexual harassment occur?
- How can organisations prevent sexual harassment and deal with it?
- What is the legal standing of all parties involved?

The aim of the book is to offer practical advice on how employers and employees, institutions and unions can work together to bring about an environment free of sexual harassment.

The author is a women's advisor for a London borough council and has wide experience in dealing with harassment issues.

● *Combating Sexual Harassment in the Workplace*; Rohan Collier; Open University Press; 1995; paperback £12.99 (hardback £37.50); ISBN 0-335-19082-0.

EC training programmes

A SIMPLE question: do European Commission (EC) training programmes develop women's skill or do they merely reproduce the skills gap between men and women?

To answer this question the EC commissioned a report to explore the position of women in a range of training programmes organised by the Task Force Human Resources, Education, Training and Youth, such

as COMETT, FORCE, PETRA, ERASMUS and LINGUA.

The report make three levels of recommendations:

- tinkering with equal opportunities (improving equal access, gender monitoring etc);
- tailoring programmes to meet women's needs more effectively (providing childcare, guidance and counselling etc); and
- transforming mainstream training provision to accommodate the diversity of both women and men's situations.

● *Women and the EC Training Programmes: Tinkering, tailoring and transforming*; Teresa Rees; SAUS Publications; 1995; £11.50; ISBN 1-873575-80-7.

TRAINING

NO TECHNICAL and vocational education and training system can perform consistently without adequate financing.

In industrialised and particularly developing countries studying and reforming national systems of financing technical and vocational education training is of growing interest.

As *Alternative Schemes of Financing Training* points out there are many diverse financing systems. The book reviews both the successful and unsuccessful. Case studies from such countries as the UK, Sweden, Brazil, Sri Lanka, Korea and Nigeria allow the reader to learn from alternative experiences and make comparisons and are followed with analysis and comment.

The cases look at new practices, including schemes for funding public education and training as well as apprenticeships, various types of levy-based schemes and income tax rebate incentives.

● *Alternative Schemes of Financing Training*; Vladimir Gasskov; International Labour Office; 1994; £9.60; ISBN 92-2-109188-0.

where age limits are essential to the performance of the job, for example the need for the applicant to hold a driving licence or to qualify for insurance cover.

Where employers insist on imposing age limits they are reluctantly accepted and included on the displayed vacancy details. However, Jobcentre staff are then encouraged to approach an employer on behalf of an otherwise suitable jobseeker who falls outside the stated age limit.

This approach is outlined in the booklet *Too Old... Who Says?*, which gives job search advice to older workers. The booklet was recently published as part of the campaign to combat age discrimination in the workplace. Copies are available to the public at Jobcentres.

(May 16)

Pay

Joan Walley (Stoke on Trent North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many employees are being paid at a rate of £2.50 an hour or less.

Phillip Oppenheim: The results of the latest New Earnings Survey show that, for full-time and part-time employees in Great Britain whose pay was not affected by absence, some 17 per 1,000 earn £2.50 per hour or less.

(May 9)

Tim Devlin (Stockton South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what is the change in real take home pay for single wage earners in the bottom 10 per cent of earnings in the North East Region of England between (a) 1974 and 1979 and (b) 1979 and 1995.

Phillip Oppenheim: The real take-home pay for an unmarried man at the bottom 10 per cent of the full-time male wage distribution in the Northern region increased by 1.2 per cent or £1.50 (in 1993-94 prices) between 1973-74 and 1978-79, and by 17.7 per cent or £20.50 between 1978-79 and 1993-94.

(May 17)

Safety regulations

Ian McCartney (Makerfield) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many applications to industrial tribunals there have been under the 1977 Safety Representatives and Safety Committee Regulations for each year since 1978.

Phillip Oppenheim: The number of applications to the Industrial Tribunals under these Regulations was as follows:

Year	Number of applications
1994-95	14
1993-94	11
1992-93	2
1991-92	16
1990-91	11
1989-90	7
1988-89	10
1987-88	4
1986-87	5

(May 4)

Prior to these dates, applications under the above Regulations were not separately identified, but were aggregated with appeals dealt with under the Health and Safety Improvement and Prohibition Notice Appeals Regulations. However, detailed records of applications under these Regulations are no longer available for the period prior to January 1984.

(May 16)

Dr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the average level of magistrates' court fines for breaches of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 in (a) the agricultural and (b) the non-agricultural sectors in each of the last 10 years.

Phillip Oppenheim: The average level of fines in the lower courts for breaches of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 and relevant statutory provisions in each of the past six years is shown in the following table:

Year	Average fine per conviction ^a	
	Agricultural Sectors	Non-Agricultural Sectors
1988-89	£259	£518
1989-90	£250	£614
1990-91	£297	£651
1991-92	£287	£629
1992-93	£340	£1,038
1993-94p	£627	£2,063

a - Figures are for Great Britain: Magistrates' courts in England and Wales; Sheriff's courts in Scotland.
p - Provisional.

Figures are not available for previous years.

(April 25)

Spending on TECs/LECs

Malcolm Bruce (Gordon) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what is the planned level of Government expenditure on (a) TECs and (b) LECs in 1995-96.

James Paice: In 1995-96, the Government is planning to invest in excess of £1.2 billion in Training and Enterprise Councils (TECs) in England. This funding will be provided by the Employment Department, the Department of Trade and Industry and the Department of the Environment (through the Single Regeneration Budget). It will cover the range of activities for which TECs are responsible, notably management of training and vocational education initiatives, business support services and local economic regeneration.

The Government also invests considerable sums in Local Enterprise Companies in Scotland and TECs in Wales. The extent of this funding is a matter for my Right Hon. Friends, the Secretaries of State for Scotland and Wales.

Unemployment statistics

John Gunnell (Morley and Leeds South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many changes have been made since 1979 to the categories of persons included as unemployed in the data issued by his Department; and if he will list those categories and the numbers eliminated or added at each change.

Phillip Oppenheim: There have been nine changes to the benefit system which have significantly affected the claimant count. In order to maintain consistency we produce a series of figures taking account of these changes for comparison purposes. These changes do not, of course, affect the Department's other measures of unemployment, the Labour Force Survey which is based on the International Labour Organisation standards.

(May 9)

Greville Janner (Leicester South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he will reconsider the Government's method of assessing employment statistics.

Phillip Oppenheim: The Employment Department has two measures of unemployment, the Claimant Count and the International Labour Organisation-standard Labour Force Survey (LFS). We always recommend that people should look at both sets of figures to get a good indication of what is happening in the labour market. The LFS of unemployment stands currently at 2.4 million.

(May 9)

Women's employment

Elizabeth Peacock (Batley and Spen) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what proportion of women in the United Kingdom have jobs; and what are the figures for other major European countries.

Ann Widdecombe: The most recent comparable estimates between the United Kingdom and other major European countries are for 1992 and are given in the following table.

Total female employment as a percentage of the female population ages 15-59

Country	1992
Sweden*	76
Denmark	74
United Kingdom	64
Finland*	63
Germany	60
Portugal	58
Austria*	56
France	55
Netherlands	54
Luxembourg	50
Belgium	49
Italy	39
Greece	38
Ireland	38
Spain	33

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Ages 15-54.

The most recent information for the United Kingdom is for spring 1994, when the rate was 65 per cent.

(May 1)

Workfare

Harry Greenway (Ealing North) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what new studies he is conducting into workfare; and if he will make a statement.

Michael Portillo: None at present. The essence of any system of benefit for unemployed people must be that the recipients are actively seeking work and are willing to undertake work when it is made available - but I do not believe that the State should be the employer of last resort.

(May 9)

Youth Training

Keith Bradley (Manchester, Withington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what is the number and percentage of Youth Training (YT) trainees who currently have employed status.

James Paice: In the period April to December 1994, 38 per cent of those leaving Youth Training in England and Wales had employed status at the time they left. As this figure is estimated from incomplete information, it is only possible to give the percentage of employed status leavers, not the actual number.

(April 21)

Keith Bradley (Manchester, Withington) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many people were on (a) YT/Youth Credits and (b) Modern Apprenticeships (i) on average in 1994 and (ii) at the last date for which figures are available.

James Paice: On average in 1994, there were 280,400 people on Youth Training (YT), including Youth Credits, in Great Britain. In January 1995, the latest date for which figures are available, there were 287,100 people on YT, including Youth Credits, in Great Britain.

As Modern Apprenticeship prototypes did not begin until September 1994, it is not possible to give an average figure for 1994. As at 7 April 1995, the latest date for which figures are available, according to Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) estimates 1,393 young people and started Modern Apprenticeships in the 17 prototype TECs in England.

(April 21)

special FEATURE



Ethnic groups and the labour market: analyses from the spring 1994 Labour Force Survey

Using data mainly from the spring 1994 Labour Force Survey¹, this article examines the position of different ethnic groups in the labour market in Great Britain, including new information on earnings.

By **Frances Sly**, Statistical Services Division, Employment Department.



Photo: Joanne O'Brien/FORMAT

Key findings

- The Labour Force Survey shows that in spring 1994, some 5.9 per cent of the population of working age in private households in Great Britain, or 1,999,000 people, belonged to ethnic minority groups.
- Almost three-quarters (73 per cent) of the working age, ethnic minority population were born abroad. Three-quarters of black people aged 16-24 were born here but less than half (48 per cent) of those, in the same age group, of Pakistani/Bangladeshi origin have been here all their lives.
- Economic activity rates were highest in the white (79 per cent) and black groups (73 per cent) and Indian (71 per cent) people of working age, and lowest for Pakistani/Bangladeshi (49 per cent).
- Among women of working age, economic activity rates were highest in the white (72 per cent) and black (67 per cent) groups and lowest for those of Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin (26 per cent).
- Among young people aged 16-24, participation in the labour market was much lower for the ethnic minority groups (48 per cent overall) than for the rest of the population (72 per cent). Participation in full-time education was significantly higher (48 per cent) among ethnic minority groups than white, young people (31 per cent).
- In 1994, unemployment rates (on the

International Labour Organisation (ILO) definition) for people of ethnic minority origin were more than double those for white people.

- The highest ILO unemployment rates were among people of Pakistani/Bangladeshi and black ethnic origin. People of Indian origin were not much more likely to be unemployed than their white counterparts.
- Overall there is a greater than average concentration of black men and women in the public sector, while Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi men and women are more likely than average to be self-employed.
- On average, 67 per cent of non-white women employees worked full-time compared with 54 per cent of white women employees. Non-white male employees were more likely than their white colleagues to work part-time (10 per cent compared with 7 per cent).
- In 1994 (average for whole year) average hourly earnings of ethnic minority employees working full-time were about 92 per cent of those of white employees. Women from ethnic minorities earned roughly the same per hour as white women, while non-white men earned 89 per cent of white men's earnings.
- In London, almost a fifth (19 per cent) of the economically active population of working age was non-white, and 40 per cent of these were black.

Introduction

THIS ARTICLE updates, to spring 1994, some of the analyses shown in the article of the same title which appeared in *Employment Gazette*, May 1992². It is intended to complement rather than merely update that article, extending the range of information presented in this journal from the Labour Force Survey (LFS).

The LFS is a sample survey of about 60,000 households every quarter. While this is larger than any other regular government household sample survey in Great Britain, it is not large enough to identify year-on-year changes in detailed statistics relating to ethnic minority groups. Analyses of qualification levels and the relationship between economic activity, unemployment and qualification levels shown in the previous article have not been updated for this reason.

It is hoped, by next year, to be able to exploit the design of the LFS to put together a database of all people interviewed in the survey during the course of a year. This would have a theoretical size of 96,000 households or 240,000 individuals (190,000 aged 16 or over). Such an annual database should provide estimates with reduced sampling variability and thus improve the scope for analysing the qualifications, occupations etc of ethnic groups. Combining estimates over a whole year also removes the seasonality which affects many quarterly estimates.

Ethnic group

In this article people who describe them-

Table 1 Ethnic minority groups as a percentage of each age group; Great Britain, spring 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)

Age group	All	Men	Women
All ages	5.8	5.8	5.7
0-15	9.2	9.0	9.4
16-24	7.4	7.1	7.7
25-34	7.0	6.4	7.7
35-44	6.1	6.0	6.3
45-59/64	3.8	3.9	3.7
Working age (16-59/64)	5.9	5.6	6.2
60/65 and over	1.5	1.6	1.4

Source: Labour Force Survey

selves as Black Caribbeans, Black Africans and Black other (which includes 'Black British') are grouped together. The ethnic group classification used, and its relationship to the 1991 Census of Population categories on which it is based, was shown in the previous article².

According to the spring 1994 LFS, around 5.9 per cent of the population of working age (that is, aged 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women) in private households in Great Britain, some 1,999,000 people, identified themselves as members of ethnic minority groups. Of these, 560,000 were of Indian ethnic origin³, 530,000 were black, 440,000 were of Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin, while the remainder were mainly of Chinese, mixed or other origins.

Table 1 shows that in spring 1994 there remained a greater concentration of ethnic minority groups at younger ages than among older people. Nine per cent of young people under 16 and 7 per cent of those aged 16-24 were from ethnic minority groups, compared with 6 per cent of the working age population as a whole and less than 2 per cent of those over state retirement age.

Country of birth and nationality

Nearly half (46 per cent) of all people of minority ethnic groups living in Great Britain were born here. Table 2 shows, by age group, the proportions that were born abroad. There has been relatively little immigration in recent years so only 14 per cent of the under 16s were born abroad, compared with almost three-quarters (73 per cent) of the working age population. In the case of Indians, 93 per cent of children were born in the UK, compared with 98 per cent of white children. At the other end of the spectrum, virtually all people of ethnic minority groups over the age of 35 were born abroad, although the percentage falls to 93 per cent for black people.

Many black people settled here in the 1950s and 1960s and their children who were born here are now 30-40 years of age:

60 per cent of black 25 to 34 year olds were born in the UK. Three-quarters of black people aged 16-24 were born here but less than half (48 per cent) of those, in the same age group, of Pakistani/Bangladeshi origin have been here all their lives.

Three-quarters of people in ethnic minority groups reported that they were of UK nationality. High levels of UK nationality (around three-quarters of adults) were found among Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis in all age groups due to Commonwealth citizenship provisions. About two-thirds of black people were UK nationals.

Economic activity

The economically active population of working age included an estimated 1,289,000 people (4.8 per cent) from ethnic

minority groups (see table 8). Table 3 shows economic activity rates and unemployment rates by ethnic group, for men and women of working age. Among ethnic minority groups, labour market participation was highest for black men and women (73 per cent) and those of Indian ethnic origin (71 per cent), compared with 79 per cent for the white population.

The lower participation rates of other groups partly reflect the lower participation of women in certain ethnic groups, especially Pakistani/Bangladeshi, possibly due in part to different cultural attitudes to marriage and to women working outside the home. On average, 52 per cent of women of minority ethnic origins were economically active compared with 72 per cent of women of white ethnic origin. The proportions among black women (67 per cent), and

those of Indian origin (62 per cent) approach that of white women.

Ethnic minority men also have a lower economic activity rate (77 per cent) than white men (86 per cent), partly due to higher rates of participation in further education. This is partly due to the lower age distribution of ethnic minorities and partly due to higher proportions of non-white than white young people staying on in education. The following sections focus on people in the 16-24 and 25-34 age groups. As mentioned above, many non-white people in these age groups were born and educated in this country and most will still be in the labour force well into the next century. Economic activity rates for older age groups can also be found in table 3, and were discussed in the previous article on this topic.²

Young people 16-24: full-time students

A much greater proportion of young people from ethnic minorities than their white counterparts were in full-time education in spring 1994 (48 per cent compared with 31 per cent⁴, see figure 1). The only exception is Pakistani/Bangladeshi young women (28 per cent compared with 31 per cent of white young women) who also have a low economic activity rate (see next section). While participation in full-time education is similar for white men and women in the 16-24 age group (31 per cent), more black young women (52 per cent) than men (36 per cent) were full-time students but more young men than women in other ethnic groups were in education.

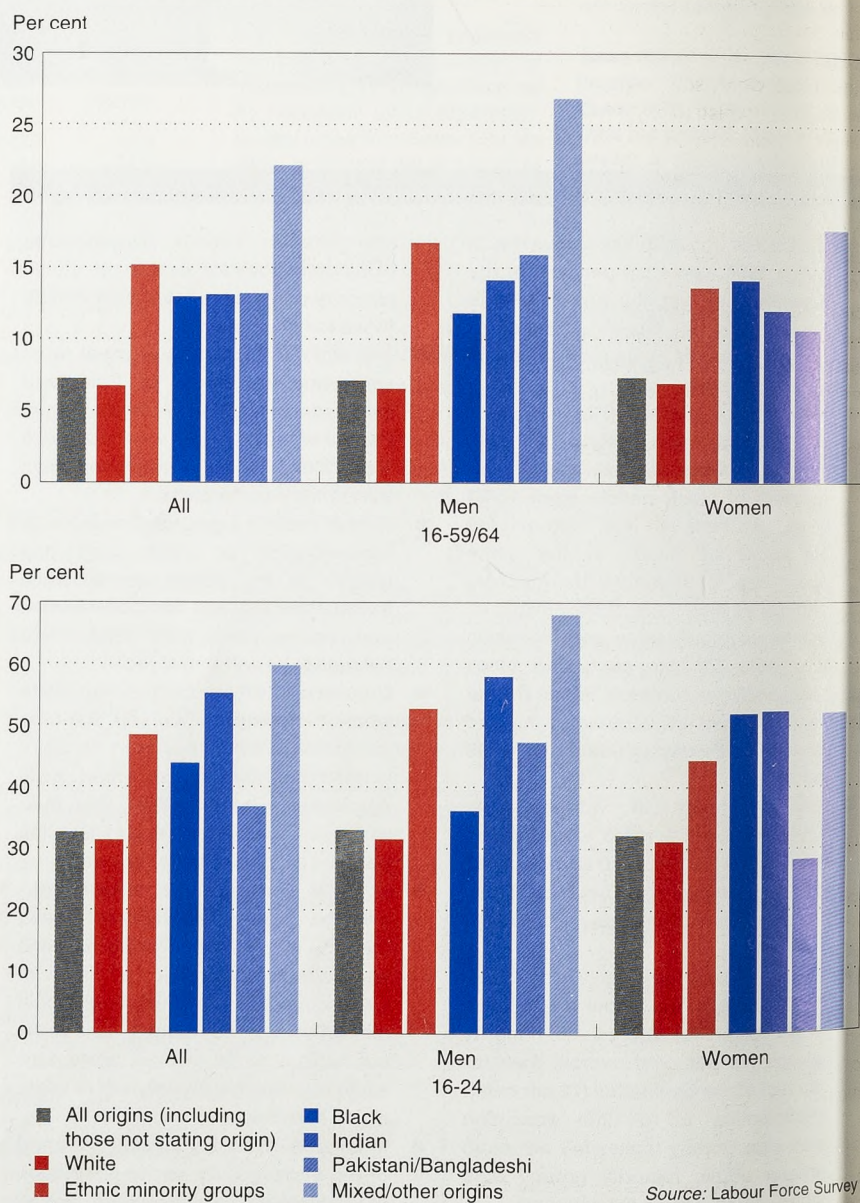
Participation in the labour market in the 16-34 age groups

In most ethnic groups, relatively high rates of participation in full-time education are associated with lower rates of labour market participation. The main exception is women of Pakistani/Bangladeshi origin. For men in the 16-24 age band, there were lower economic activity rates for the ethnic minority groups (54 per cent overall), than for the white population of the same age (77 per cent) (see table 3 and figure 2). Apart from mixed/other origins, the rates for each of the other non-white groups were around 60 per cent.

For women, the corresponding economic activity rates were 42 per cent for ethnic minority groups and 67 per cent for the white population. There is a clear difference between black and Indian young women, half of whom were economically active, and those of Pakistani, Bangladeshi and other/mixed origins where the rate was about 35 per cent.

In the 25-34 age group, labour force participation was generally over 90 per cent among men, apart from black men (84 per cent) and the mixed/other ethnic group (75 per cent). Black and Indian women's economic activity rates (69 and 67 per cent

Figure 1 Percentage of population in full-time education by sex, age and ethnic origin; Great Britain, spring 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 2 Percentage of people born outside the UK by ethnic origin and age, Great Britain, spring 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)

Age group	Ethnic minority groups						Per cent
	All origins ^a	White	All	Black	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi		Mixed/other origins
All ages	7	4	54	48	59	54	56
0-15	3	2	14	15	7	16	18
16-24	6	4	40	24	28	52	51
25-34	9	5	65	40	77	83	74
35-44	10	5	94	84	99	98	94
45-59/64	8	5	98	99	100	100	94
Working age (16-59/64)	9	5	73	59	78	79	76
60/65 and over	7	5	100	100	99	100	100

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes those who did not state origin.

Table 3 Economic activity rates and ILO unemployment rates by age group and ethnic origin; Great Britain, spring 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)

Age	Activity rates			ILO Unemployment rates		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
16-59/64						
All origins ^a	78	85	71	10	11	7
White	79	86	72	9	11	7
Non-white	64	77	52	21	25	16
Black	73	79	67	26	33	18
Indian	71	80	62	14	16	12
Pakistani-Bangladeshi	49	75	26	28	29	24
Mixed-Other origins	61	72	51	20	22	16
16-24						
All origins ^a	70	75	65	16	19	13
White	72	77	67	15	18	12
Non-white	48	54	42	33	37	27
Black	56	62	51	47	51	41
Indian	53	55	51	23	30	*
Pakistani-Bangladeshi	45	57	35	31	34	*
Mixed-Other origins	40	45	34	31	*	*
25-34						
All origins ^a	83	95	71	10	11	8
White	84	95	72	9	11	7
Non-white	70	86	56	19	22	15
Black	76	84	69	24	29	17
Indian	78	93	67	11	*	*
Pakistani-Bangladeshi	57	97	25	23	25	*
Mixed-Other origins	63	75	52	20	22	*
35-44						
All origins ^a	85	94	77	7	9	6
White	86	94	78	7	8	5
Non-white	75	90	60	17	20	13
Black	81	89	73	21	30	*
Indian	83	93	71	10	*	*
Pakistani-Bangladeshi	54	87	23	26	24	*
Mixed-Other origins	75	90	63	17	20	*
45-59/64						
All origins ^a	75	79	70	8	10	5
White	75	79	70	7	9	5
Non-white	64	75	51	20	26	11
Black	75	77	72	23	32	*
Indian	66	76	53	17	19	*
Pakistani-Bangladeshi	41	63	*	35	37	*
Mixed-Other origins	68	80	54	*	*	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
^a Includes those who did not state their ethnic origin.

Figure 2 Activity rates and unemployment rates by sex, age and ethnic origin; Great Britain, spring 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)

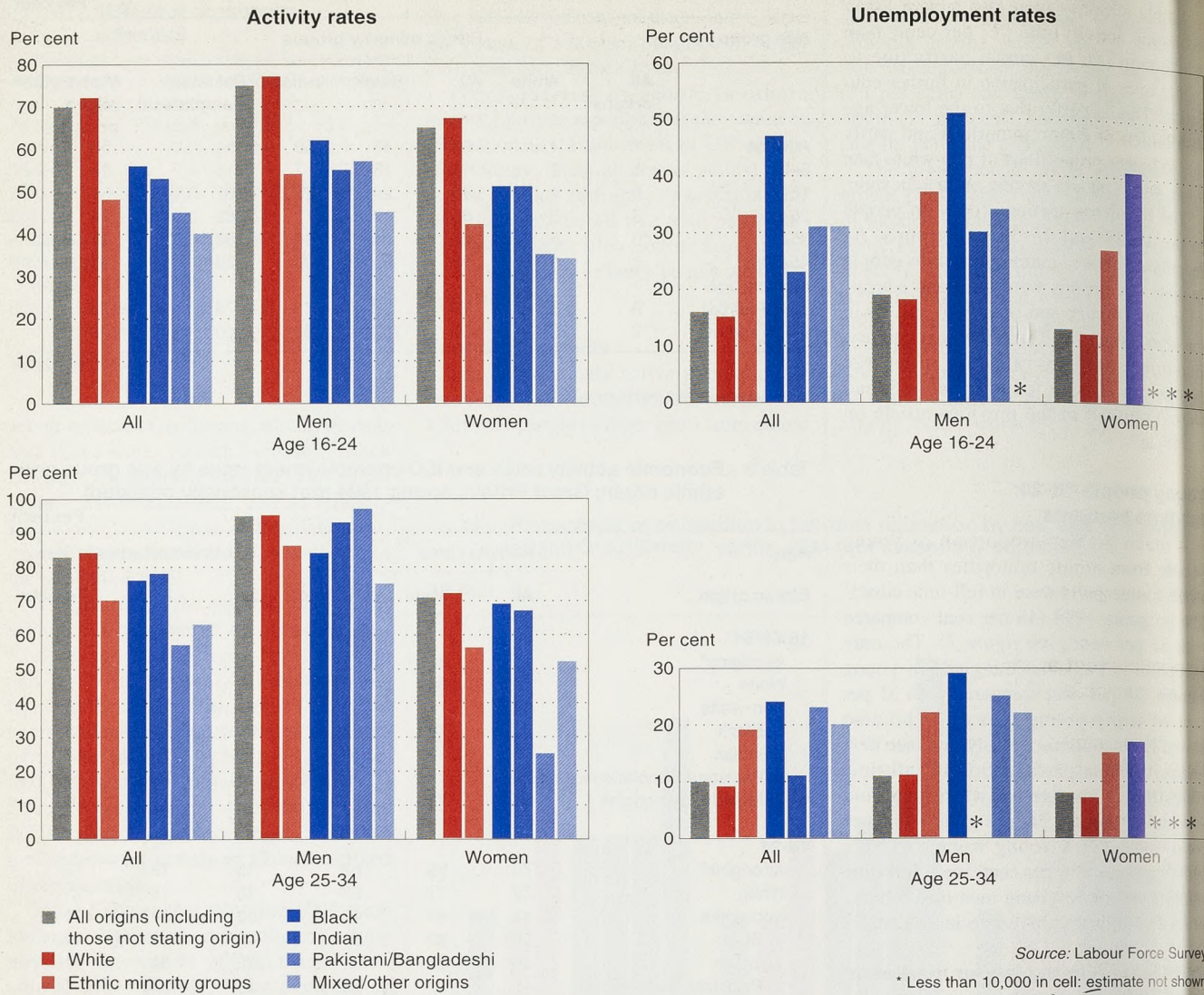
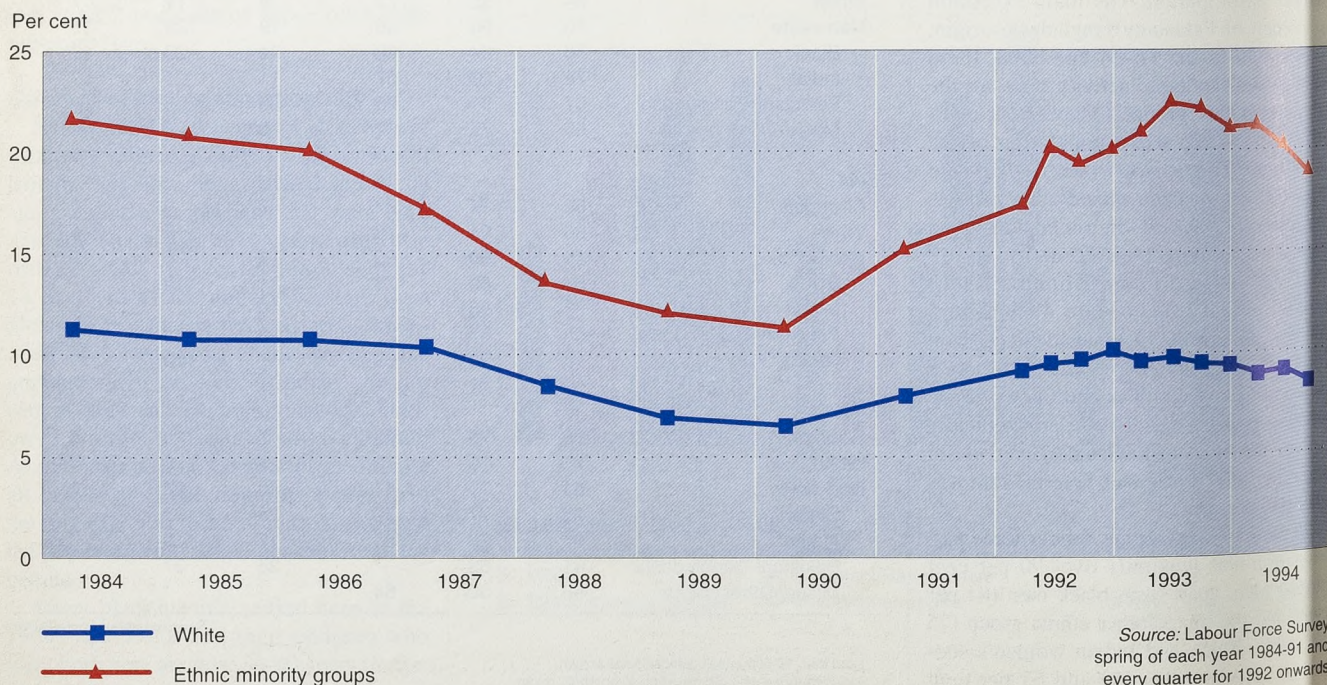


Figure 3 Trends in ILO unemployment rates by ethnic origin; Great Britain, spring 1994 - autumn 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)



respectively) were almost as high as those of white women (72 per cent), but only 25 per cent of Pakistani and Bangladeshi women in this age group were economically active.

Unemployment and ethnic minority groups

The unemployment rate (based on the ILO definition of unemployment) for ethnic minority groups in autumn 1994 was more than twice that for white people (19 per cent compared with 8 per cent). These are similar overall rates to those found in 1984, and the gap has widened slightly since spring 1993, as can be seen from figure 3. Table 3 shows that the highest rates were still among black and Pakistani/Bangladeshi people. The overall figures reflect in part the younger age profile of ethnic minority groups, since ILO unemployment is higher among those aged up to 24. Nonetheless, table 3 shows, people of ethnic minority origins were also more likely to be unemployed than white people within each age group.

Unemployment among 16-34 year olds

Among 16-24 year olds in each of the main ethnic minority groups, unemployment rates are significantly higher than for white people (see figure 2), rising to 51 per cent among young black men, compared with 18 per cent for white men aged 16-24. In the next age group (aged 25-34), people of Indian origin were not much more likely to be unemployed than white people (11 per cent compared with 9 per cent) despite the fact that 77 per cent were born abroad (table 2). In other ethnic groups, however, unemployment rates were still double those for white people.

Trends in unemployment rates

Table 4 shows unemployment rates for the main ethnic groups from 1984 to 1994. There is a degree of discontinuity between 1991 and 1992 due to improvements made to the LFS in 1992.² Where major changes in the classification of ethnic groups have occurred, the figures for the years 1984-1991 have been revised to correspond as closely as possible to the new summary classification. Nevertheless, there remains a significant discontinuity in the 'black' group which, before 1992, excludes 'black other'. Improvements in the quality of LFS results may also affect the consistency of the time series.

In the years 1984, 1985 and 1986, and again in 1992, 1993 and 1994, the unemployment rate for the ethnic minority groups was roughly twice that for the white population. In between these periods of generally high unemployment, the gap between the two groups reduced and in 1989 to 1990 that for ethnic minority groups (as a whole) was around two-thirds

Table 4 Trends in ILO unemployment rates by ethnic origin; Great Britain spring 1984 to autumn 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)

People aged 16 and over		Ethnic minority groups						Per cent
Sex and year	All origins ^a	White	All	Black	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi	Mixed/other origins ^b	
All								
Spr 1984	11.7	11.2	21.6	25 ^c	16	34	17	
Spr 1985	11.1	10.7	20.7	22 ^c	18	30	17	
Spr 1986	11.1	10.7	20.0	22 ^c	17	28	16	
Spr 1987	10.6	10.3	17.1	19 ^c	13	29	14	
Spr 1988	8.7	8.4	13.5	13 ^c	12	24	10	
Spr 1989	7.1	6.8	12.0	14 ^c	9	22	6	
Spr 1990	6.7	6.5	11.2	12 ^c	9	17	9	
Spr 1991	8.3	7.9	15.1	16 ^c	12	25	13	
Spr 1992	9.6	9.2	17.3	22	13	25	13	
Sum 1992	10.0	9.5	20.2	25	15	31	15	
Aut 1992	10.1	9.6	19.3	24	12	32	16	
Win 1992/93	10.6	10.1	20.0	26	12	33	15	
Spr 1993	10.2	9.6	20.9	28	13	30	17	
Sum 1993	10.4	9.8	22.3	28	15	35	15	
Aut 1993	10.1	9.5	22.1	28	15	30	17	
Win 1993/4	9.9	9.4	21.1	26	14	28	19	
Spr 1994	9.5	8.9	21.2	26	14	28	19	
Sum 1994	9.6	9.1	20.1	26	14	26	18	
Aut 1994	8.9	8.4	18.8	25	12	26	16	
Men								
Spr 1984	11.8	11.3	22.4	30 ^c	13	33	19	
Spr 1985	11.4	11.0	21.7	25 ^c	19	28	17	
Spr 1986	11.5	11.1	20.5	26 ^c	16	27	15	
Spr 1987	11.0	10.7	17.7	22 ^c	10	30	13	
Spr 1988	8.8	8.6	14.2	16 ^c	11	24	9	
Spr 1989	7.2	6.9	12.7	15 ^c	10	21	*	
Spr 1990	6.8	6.6	11.4	14 ^c	9	15	10	
Spr 1991	9.1	8.7	16.2	18 ^c	12	25	13	
Spr 1992	11.4	11.0	20.0	29	13	25	15	
Sum 1992	11.8	11.2	22.6	32	15	31	15	
Aut 1992	12.0	11.5	21.5	31	12	32	14	
Win 1992/93	12.7	12.2	22.3	33	13	32	16	
Spr 1993	12.3	11.7	23.5	34	14	31	17	
Sum 1993	12.3	11.6	24.7	34	15	34	17	
Aut 1993	11.8	11.2	24.4	33	16	30	20	
Win 1993/4	11.9	11.2	23.9	31	16	30	21	
Spr 1994	11.3	10.6	24.9	33	16	29	22	
Sum 1994	11.4	10.8	23.5	31	16	28	21	
Aut 1994	10.4	9.9	21.4	30	13	27	19	
Women								
Spr 1984	11.5	11.1	20.4	21 ^c	20	*	15	
Spr 1985	10.7	10.4	19.0	19 ^c	17	*	16	
Spr 1986	10.6	10.2	19.4	19 ^c	19	*	17	
Spr 1987	10.1	9.9	16.3	15 ^c	16	*	16	
Spr 1988	8.4	8.2	12.3	10 ^c	13	*	11	
Spr 1989	6.9	6.7	11.0	13 ^c	9	*	*	
Spr 1990	6.4	6.2	11.0	10 ^c	11	24	*	
Spr 1991	7.2	6.9	13.6	13 ^c	11	24	13	
Spr 1992	7.2	6.9	13.6	15	12	*	11	
Sum 1992	7.7	7.2	16.8	18	15	30	14	
Aut 1992	7.7	7.2	16.3	16	12	33	18	
Win 1992/93	7.8	7.4	16.8	18	12	37	14	
Spr 1993	7.4	7.0	17.2	20	11	29	17	
Sum 1993	8.0	7.4	19.1	21	15	37	13	
Aut 1993	7.8	7.3	18.7	23	14	29	14	
Win 1993/4	7.5	7.0	17.2	21	13	23	16	
Spr 1994	7.2	6.8	16.0	17	12	24	16	
Sum 1994	7.3	6.9	15.4	19	11	22	15	
Aut 1994	7.0	6.6	15.3	19	11	26	12	

Note: There are methodological and quality differences between the annual and quarterly series which may affect comparability.

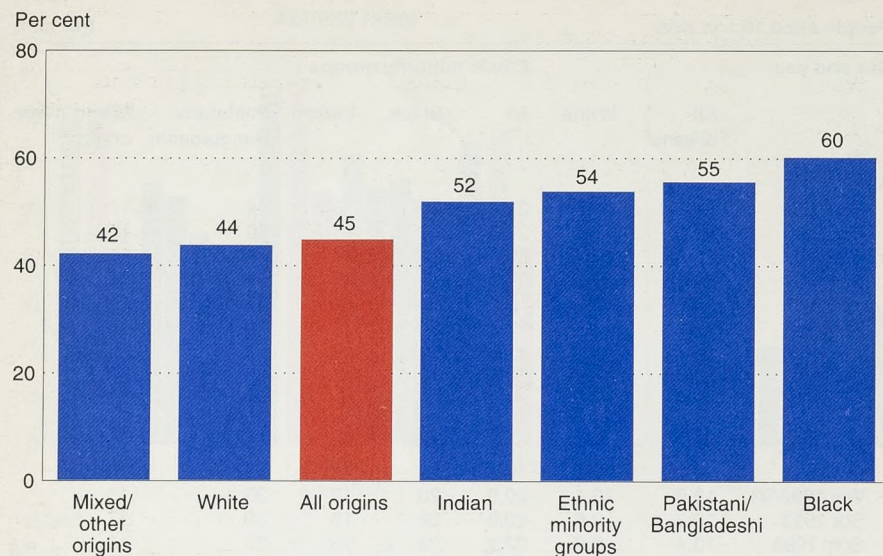
* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.

^a Includes those who did not state origin.

^b Includes those of mixed origin.

^c West Indian/Guyanese and African, ie excludes Black other (only available since spring 1992).

Figure 4 Percentage of ILO unemployed who have been seeking work for 1 year or more; Great Britain, spring (March to May) 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

above that for the white group. This is clearly seen in figure 3.

Estimated unemployment rates for individual minority ethnic groups are subject to considerable year-to-year and quarter-to-quarter fluctuations. Nevertheless, it is possible to conclude from table 4 that although unemployment generally started to fall after winter 1992/3, among ethnic minority groups the fall began on average one or two quarters later, but up to a year later in the 'other origins' category and among Indian men.

Factors which may explain the persistently higher rates of unemployment among ethnic minorities, apart from the younger age profile already mentioned, include ethnic minorities' generally lower level of qualifications and their industrial and regional distribution. Qualifications and industry sector by ethnic group were shown in the previous article² and are unlikely to have changed much since 1993.

Given the persistence of unemployment among non-white people, it is not surprising to find that a higher proportion of these people than white people had been unemployed for a year or more (see figure 4). Long-term unemployment was worse for people from the black group (60 per cent) than for any other ethnic group. There was little difference, however, between the long-term unemployed proportions among white people and those of 'other/mixed' origins.

Patterns of employment

Table 5 shows the employment status of people in employment, by ethnic group, showing whether they are employees in the private or public sector, or self-employed.

White people were a little more likely to be private sector employees (62 per cent) than those from ethnic minorities (57 per

cent of Indian men and 26 per cent of Pakistani/Bangladeshi, compared with 17 per cent of white men). This is somewhat counter-balanced by black men, who are less likely than other men to be self-employed (10 per cent) and more likely to be employed in public services (32 per cent).

Overall, the most significant features are that there is a greater than average concentration of black men and women in the public sector, while Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi men and women are more likely than average to be self-employed.

Table 6 sub-divides employees into those working full-time and those working part-time. Overall, in spring 1994, 46 per cent of working age women employees worked part-time. Those women in the ethnic minority population who were in employment were more likely to work full-time. On average 67 per cent of non-white women employees worked full-time compared with 54 per cent of white women employees, although for the relatively small group of Pakistani and Bangladeshi women who worked as employees, the part-time proportion was similar to that for white women (43 per cent compared with 46 per cent).

Non-white male employees were more likely than their white colleagues to work part-time (10 per cent compared with 7 per cent), with the highest proportion (14 per cent) again occurring in the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group.

Table 7 divides employees into those working in manual or non-manual occupations (based on the Standard Occupational Classification). For men, a higher proportion were employed in non-manual occu-



Photo: Maggie Murray/FORMAT

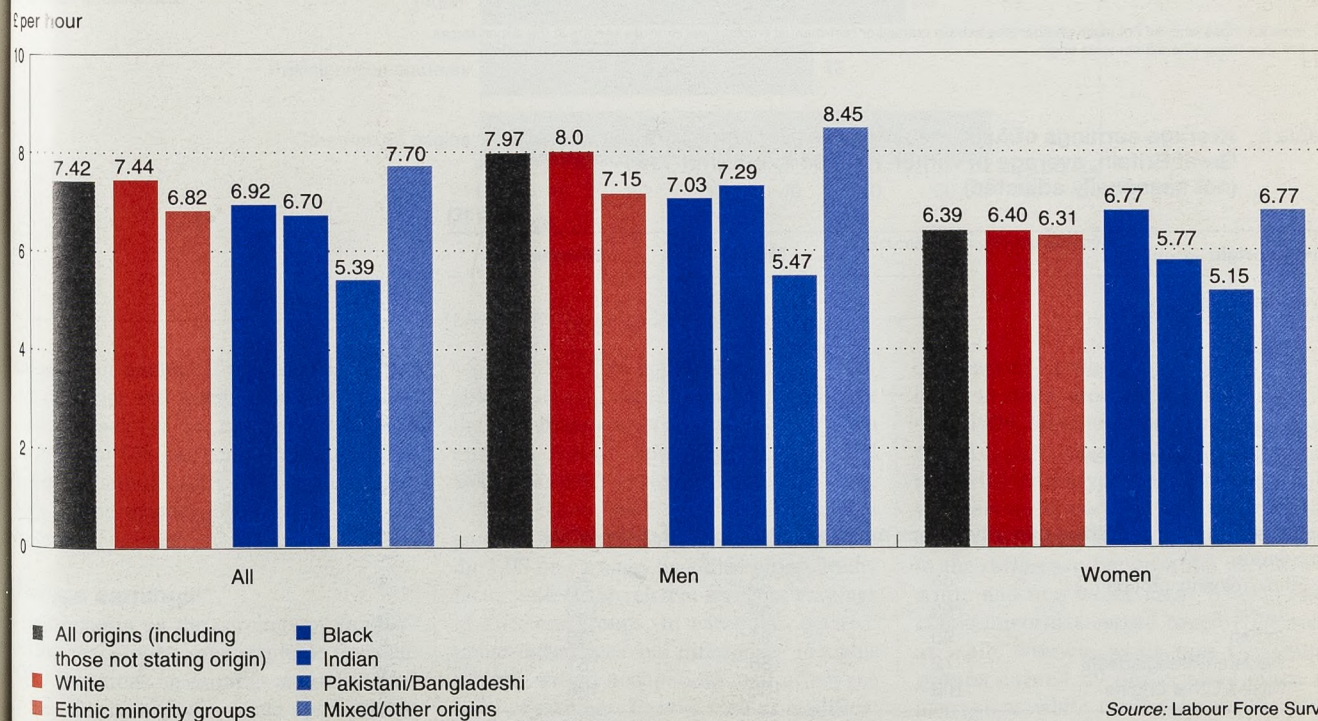
Table 5 People in employment by sex, ethnic origin and employment status; Great Britain, spring 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)

Sex	Employment status	All origins ^a	White	Ethnic minority groups				Per cent
				All	Black	Indian	Pakistani/Bangladeshi		Mixed/other origins
All	All in employment ^b (thousands=100 per cent)	24,942	23,909	1,025	294	343	156	233
	All employees ^c	85	85	82	90	79	73	82
	Private sector	61	62	57	49	60	61	60
	Public sector	24	24	25	41	19	12	23
	Self-employed	13	13	15	7	18	22	14
Male	All in employment ^b (thousands=100 per cent)	13,716	13,139	574	146	190	110	128
	All employees ^c	81	81	77	87	74	71	77
	Private sector	63	63	59	55	58	65	60
	Public sector	18	18	18	32	16	*	17
	Self-employed	17	17	20	10	23	26	19
Female	All in employment ^b (thousands=100 per cent)	11,226	10,770	451	148	153	46	105
	All employees ^c	91	91	88	94	84	79	89
	Private sector	59	60	54	43	62	53	59
	Public sector	31	31	34	51	22	26	30
	Self-employed	7	7	8	*	11	*	*

Source: Labour Force Survey

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
^a Includes those who did not state origin.
^b Includes those on Government training and employment schemes.
^c Includes those who did not state whether they worked in the public or private sector.

Figure 5 Average hourly earnings of full-time employees by sex and ethnic origin; Great Britain, average winter 1993/94 - autumn 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 6 Employees by sex, ethnic origin and whether working full or part-time; Great Britain, spring 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)

Sex	Employment status	All origins ^a	Ethnic minority groups					Mixed/ other origins	Per cent
			White	All	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi		
All									
All employees ^b (thousands=100 per cent)									
		21,273	20,427	840	265	269	114	192	
	Full-time	75	74	79	78	82	77	78	
	Part-time	25	26	21	22	18	23	22	
Male									
All employees ^b (thousands=100 per cent)									
		11,071	10,625	444	126	141	78	98	
	Full-time	93	93	90	91	93	86	88	
	Part-time	7	7	10	9	7	14	12	
Female									
All employees ^b (thousands=100 per cent)									
		10,202	9,802	397	139	128	36	93	
	Full-time	54	54	67	66	69	57	68	
	Part-time	46	46	33	33	31	43	32	

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes those who did not state origin.

^b Includes those who did not state whether they worked full or part-time.

Table 7 Employees by ethnic origin and whether in manual or non-manual employment; Great Britain, spring 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)

Ethnic origin	All	Males			Females				
		All employees (thousands=100%) ^a	Non-Manual	Manual	All employees (thousands=100%) ^a	Non-Manual	Manual		
All origins ^b	21,273	61	38	11,071	53	46	10,202	70	30
White	20,427	61	38	10,625	53	46	9,802	70	30
Ethnic minority groups	840	58	41	444	51	49	397	67	33
Black	265	56	43	126	45	53	139	66	33
Indian	269	57	43	141	53	46	128	61	39
Pakistani-Bangladeshi	114	51	49	78	41	59	36	73	27
Mixed-Other origins	192	68	32	98	62	38	93	73	26

Source: Labour Force Survey

^a Includes those who did not state whether they were in manual or non-manual employment or those serving in the armed forces.

^b Includes those who did not state origin.

Table 8 Average earnings of full-time employees by ethnic groups and sex; Great Britain, average of winter 1993/94 to autumn 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)

(£)

Ethnic origin	All	Men	Women
Average hourly pay			
All origins	7.42	7.97	6.39
White	7.44	8.00	6.40
Ethnic minority groups	6.82	7.15	6.31
Black	6.92	7.03	6.77
Indian	6.70	7.29	5.77
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	5.39	5.47	5.15
Mixed/Other origins	7.70	8.45	6.77
Average hourly pay of ethnic minority groups as a percentage of that of the white population			
Ethnic minority groups	92	89	99
Black	93	88	106
Indian	90	91	90
Pakistani/Bangladeshi	72	68	81
Mixed/Other origins	103	106	106

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 6 Ethnic minorities as a percentage of the economically active population by region; Great Britain spring 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)

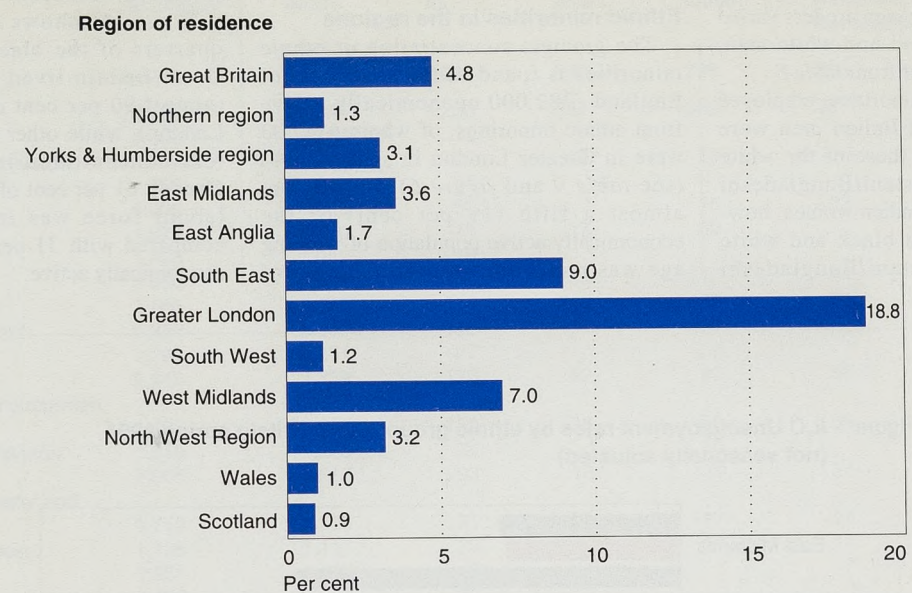
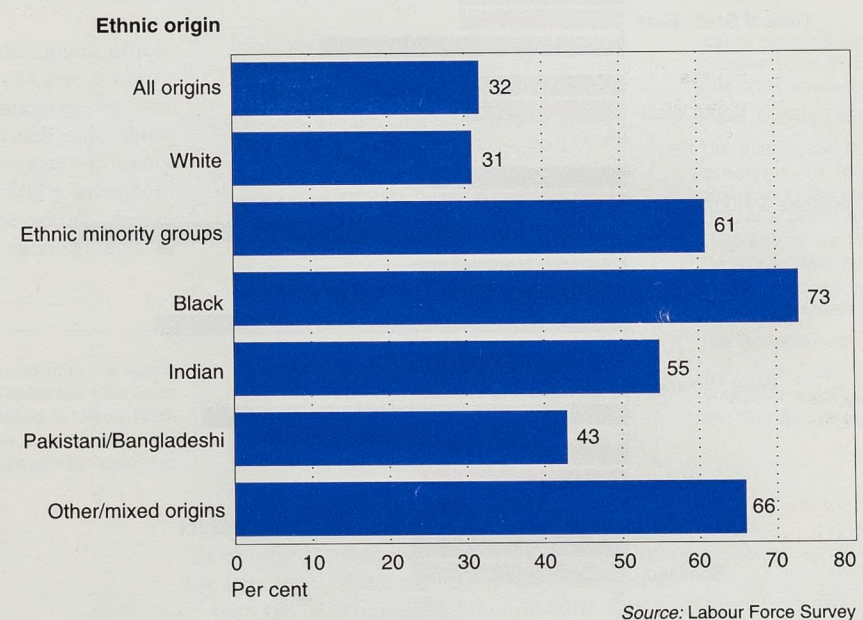


Figure 6a Percentage of economically active population living in South East region by ethnic origin; Great Britain spring 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)



Source: Labour Force Survey

pations than manual (for example, 53 per cent of white and Indian men), except for those of black (45 per cent) and Pakistani/Bangladeshi (47 per cent) origins. Among women, a significantly higher proportion work in non-manual jobs (around 60 - 70 per cent).

Average earnings

Information on the earnings of employees has recently become available from the LFS.⁶ Questions on earnings are only asked in the fifth interview, so data are available for approximately one-fifth of the full LFS

sample.⁷ The data appears to be very variable, so results have been averaged over the last four-quarters (winter 1993/94 to autumn 1994, spanning the period December 1993 to November 1994).

Table 8 and figure 5 are intended to give an overview of the information collected in the LFS on earnings by ethnic group. Many factors affect the relative levels of earnings in different groups. In particular, occupational differences and differences in status of jobs within occupations will affect the level of earnings. Factors such as qualifications and region of residence affect the

occupations in which men and women of different ethnic groups are employed.

In 1994, estimates from the LFS showed that average hourly earnings of ethnic minority employees working full-time were about 92 per cent of those of white employees. Most of the difference was due to the difference between the earnings of white and non-white men. Women from ethnic minorities earned roughly the same as white women, while men from these groups earned 89 per cent as much on average as white men. As a result, while white women earned about 80 per cent of

men's earnings, non-white women were estimated to earn around 88 per cent of men's earnings. The different patterns of earnings for men and women possibly arise because the occupational distributions for white and non-white women are less varied than those of white and non-white men, although this is not clear from table 8.

Within the ethnic minorities, employee earnings of black and Indian men were around 90 per cent of those of the white group, with the Pakistani/Bangladeshi group lagging behind. Indian women, however, earned less than black and white women. Those Pakistani/Bangladeshi

women working full-time as employees earned 95 per cent of the hourly earnings of men of the same ethnic group and 81 per cent of white women.

Ethnic minorities in the regions

The greatest concentration of ethnic minorities is found in the south east of England (782,000 economically active from ethnic minorities, of whom 614,000 were in Greater London in spring 1994) (see table 9 and figure 6). In London, almost a fifth (19 per cent) of the economically active population of working age was non-white, and 40 per cent of

these were black. The next largest concentrations are in the West Midlands (176,000, 7 per cent) and in the North West (93,000, 3.2 per cent) and East Midlands (71,000, 3.6 per cent).

Figure 6a shows that almost three-quarters of the black labour force in Great Britain lived in the South East (almost 90 per cent of these in Greater London), while other ethnic groups were less concentrated in the South East. Overall, 61 per cent of the ethnic minority labour force was in the South East, compared with 31 per cent of the white economically active.

Figure 7 ILO Unemployment rates by ethnic group; Great Britain spring 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)

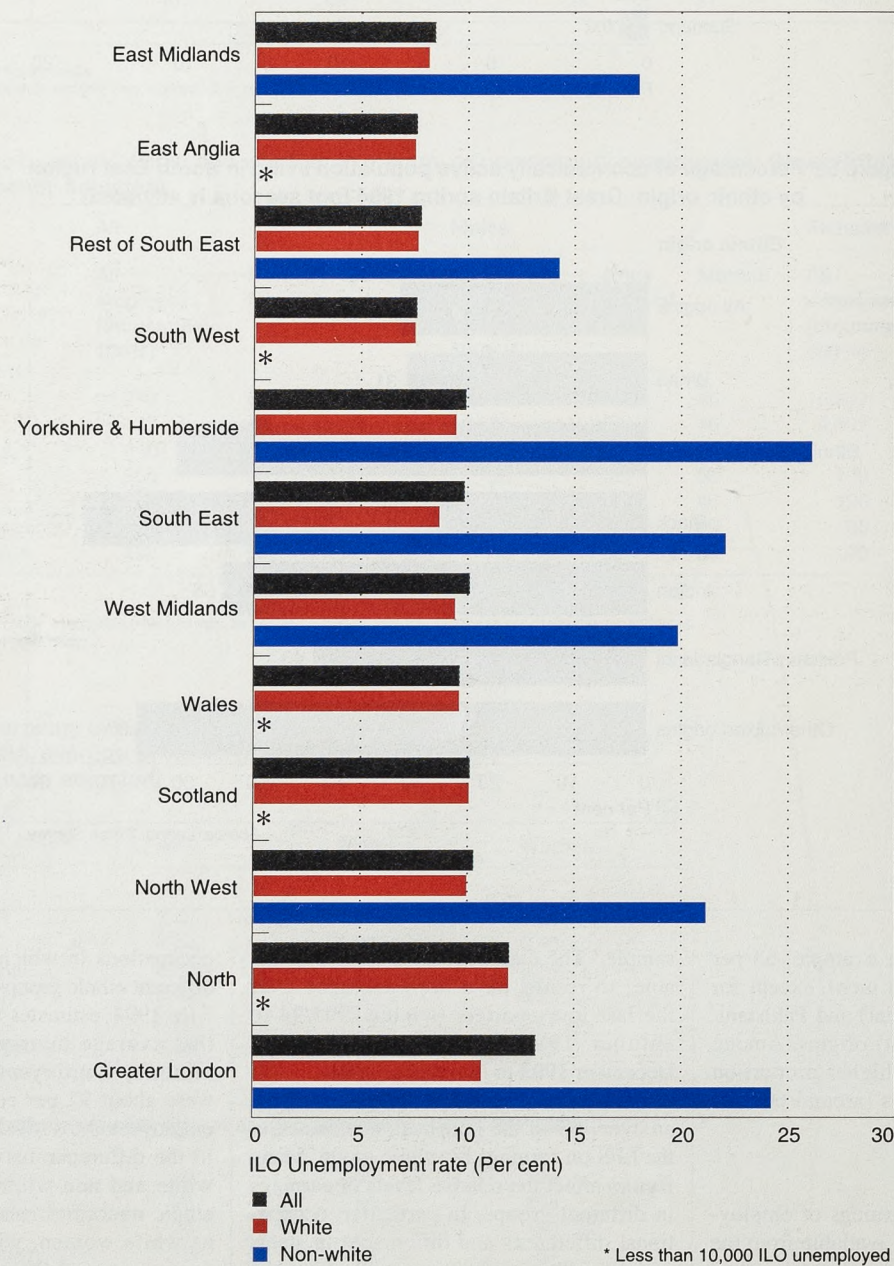


Table 9 Economically active population by ethnic origin, for regions and metropolitan county areas; spring 1994 (not seasonally adjusted)

Region of residence	Ethnic minority groups						
	All origins ^a	White	All	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi	Mixed/ other origins ^b
Great Britain	26,768	25,471	1,289	390	398	216	285
England	23,109	21,845	1,256	387	393	207	269
North	1,382	1,364	18	*	*	*	*
Yorkshire and Humberside ^c	2,332	2,260	72	13	18	26	14
South Yorkshire	556	542	14	*	*	*	*
West Yorkshire	1,005	952	53	*	15	22	*
East Midlands	1,971	1,900	71	17	39	*	*
East Anglia	1,065	1,047	18	*	*	*	*
South East	8,650	7,862	782	283	217	94	188
Greater London	3,265	2,645	614	247	162	71	134
Rest of South East	5,386	5,217	168	36	55	22	55
South West	2,288	2,261	27	*	*	*	*
West Midlands	2,515	2,339	176	42	80	38	16
West Midlands metropolitan county area	1,196	1,044	152	36	70	35	10
Rest of West Midlands	1,319	1,295	24	*	10	*	*
North West	2,905	2,813	93	18	23	34	17
Greater Manchester and Merseyside	1,770	1,700	71	16	17	24	14
Rest of North West	1,135	1,113	22	*	*	11	*
Wales	1,251	1,239	12	*	*	*	*
Scotland	2,408	2,387	21	*	*	*	10

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
^a Includes those who did not state origin.
^b Includes those of Mixed origin.
^c Includes North Yorkshire and Humberside.

Source: Labour Force Survey

The unemployment rate among ethnic minorities was highest (24 per cent) in Greater London. White unemployment was highest in the North, but still only about half of the rate for non-whites in many regions. In all regions, the white unemployment rate is lower than the overall average unemployment rate for all ethnic groups. ■

Footnotes

1 Data in this article are derived from the spring 1994 database released in September 1994 up to the autumn 1994 data released in March 1995. Data for 1992 onwards have been subsequently revised in line with revised population estimates

produced by OPCS. Time series data for 1984-1991 will be revised in due course. Effects on estimates shown in this article should be very small.

- 'Ethnic groups and the labour market', *Employment Gazette*, May 1994, pp 147-159.
- The estimate in spring 1993 (given in the above article) was 620,000. Quarterly estimates for the population of Indian ethnic origin have been more variable than the other main ethnic groups, probably as a result of sampling variability. This change should not be taken as indicative of a trend.

- These figures differ from those shown in tables 2 and 3 of the article 'Ethnic Groups in the labour market', *Employment Gazette*, May 1994, pp 147-159, because they include all full-time students regardless of whether they have, or are looking for a job (usually part-time). The full-time education participation rates and economic

activity rates will sum to more than 100 per cent because some students have (mainly part-time) jobs or are seeking work.

- Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi.
- The quality and initial findings from the LFS questions on income and earnings were described in 'Income and earnings data from the LFS: data quality and initial findings from winter 1992/3 to winter 1993/4', *Employment Gazette*, December 1994, pp 461-471. A correction relating to manual and non-manual earnings appeared in March 1995 (p 94).
- See technical note.
- 1991 Census 'Ethnic Group and Country of Birth, Volumes 1 and 2', Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, January 1994.

Further information: The 1991 Population Census⁸ is an important source of information on the age structures of the various ethnic groups, and patterns of geographical composition and household size.

Further information about the LFS and the analyses presented in this article, including more detailed tabulations which may be obtained, is available by writing to:

Statistical Services Division C3,
 Employment Department, Caxton House,
 Tothill Street,
 LONDON SW1H 9NF,
 or by telephoning the LFS Helpline:
 0171-273 5585.

The Labour Force Survey

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households and people living in NHS accommodation (ie nurses). 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 employment-related information. Questions about economic activity – paid work, job search etc – are asked of all people aged 16 or over, and relate to a specified reference period (normally a period of one week or four weeks, depending on the topic) immediately prior to the interview.

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

The survey results are 'grossed up' to give the correct population total for Great Britain and reflect the distributions by sex, age and region shown by the population figures. The estimates given in this article reflect the population estimates issued before the results of the 1991 Census of Population were taken into account. Quarterly LFS results were revised in April 1995 to reflect revised population estimates.

Each quarter's LFS sample of 60,000 households is made up of 5 'waves', each of approximately 12,000 households. Each wave is interviewed in five successive quarters, such that in any one quarter, one wave will be receiving their first interview, one wave their second, and so on, with one wave receiving their fifth and final interview. Thus there is an 80 per cent overlap in the samples for successive quarters.

Concepts and definitions

Ethnic origin

People interviewed in the quarterly LFS were asked to classify their own ethnic origin and that of others in their household by means of the question: 'To which of these groups do you consider... belongs?':

White
Black-Caribbean, Black-African, Black-Other, Black-Mixed, Indian, Pakistani, Bangladeshi, Chinese, and Other.

This last group and the Black-Other group were asked for further details. The question is identical to that used in the Population Census.

To deal with the details given by those answering 'Other' or 'Black-other', including mixed ethnic origins, an

extended classification was developed of 39 categories, including the seven answers available at the time of interview. This classification is similar to that adopted in the 1991 Census of Population, although because it was being developed at the same time there may be minor differences in the treatment of small groups. See box 1 on page 148, *Employment Gazette*, May 1994.

A summary grouping is used in this article and other LFS tables published by the Employment Department, composed as follows:

- Black (Black Caribbean, Black African, Black other);
- Indian;
- Pakistani/Bangladeshi;
- Other (Chinese, other non-mixed, other mixed, Black mixed).

Country of birth and nationality

People are also asked their nationality, country of birth and citizenship. Citizenship is not considered in this article. The detailed coding of nationality and country of birth recorded in the LFS have both been simplified here to UK and other.

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 that they were temporarily away from (on holiday for example), those on government employment or training programmes and unpaid family workers.

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

Quality of data on ethnic minority groups

As a result of the introduction of the new question, and the publicity associated with the Population Census question on ethnicity, together with computer assisted interviewing, non-response to the

ethnic origin question in the survey is now much reduced from previous levels: in spring 1992, there were (after grossing up) only an estimated 31,000 people aged 16 or over whose ethnic group was not reported, and by spring 1993 this figure had fallen still further to 9,000; compared with 172,000 in spring 1991, 288,000 in spring 1990 and 487,000 in spring 1989.

LFS estimates relating to ethnic group (or country of origin or nationality) are subject to relatively high sampling errors, because the populations in question are relatively small in number and tend to be highly clustered both within particular geographical areas and within households. This limits the detail in which results can be presented.

Before spring 1992, the LFS sample design included a degree of clustering of selected addresses which magnified this effect. It was therefore considered necessary to base most published results for ethnic groups on averages from three years' surveys.

From spring 1992 the quarterly LFS uses simple random sampling of addresses. This, together with improved response to the ethnic origin question (see above), means that the results are much more reliable than previously. There remains, however, a greater degree of sampling variability for results relating to ethnic minorities due to the geographical and household clustering of these groups. Details of the sampling errors attached to estimates may be obtained from the LFS Help-line (see Further Information).

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 therefore likely to be unreliable. This is in line with current practice for all LFS based analyses.

Earnings

Income and earnings questions in the LFS are asked of people (excluding the self-employed) in households in the fifth wave only. About 15,000 people aged 16 and over are asked these questions. Earnings data relate to actual gross earnings from the main job in the most recent period, converted to a weekly basis. Hourly earnings are based on the usual hours worked per week.

Percentage distributions

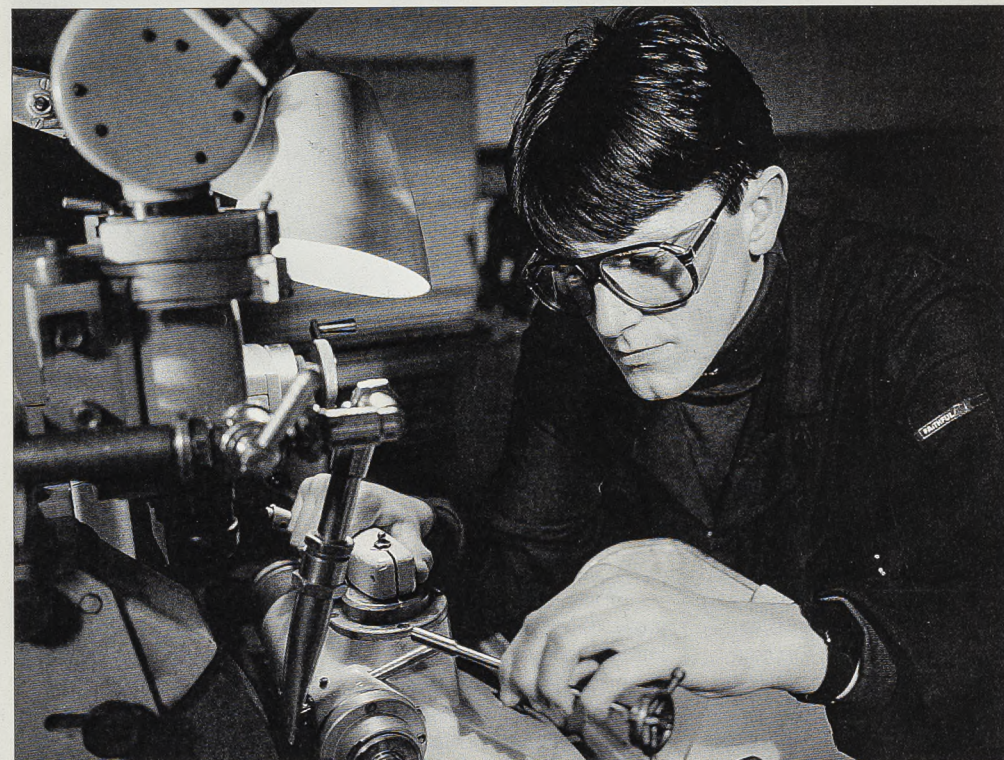
The percentage distributions quoted in this article are generally based on the population for whom data are available, excluding any respondents who did not answer the relevant questions.

Modern Apprenticeships: the experience so far

Modern Apprenticeship is a new work-based training route for young people. Its aim is to improve the supply of technical, craft and junior management skills. It will cover all parts of the economy in England and Wales and be available to young women and men.

Prototype Modern Apprenticeships have been running in a number of areas since autumn 1994. This article presents early findings, drawn from unavoidably small research samples, on the experiences of those involved.

By **Mike Everett**, Ernst & Young, and **Steve Leman**, Economics, Research and Evaluation Division, Employment Department.



The Modern Apprenticeship initiative

IN THE November 1993 budget, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced the launch of the

Modern Apprenticeship initiative. By March 1994 14 industrial sectors, represented by Industry Training Organisations (ITOs) had decided to develop

prototypes. (This article draws on research findings concerning this original group only – see table 1 – although a few additional sectors already have frameworks in place.)

Each prototype ITO was matched with at least one Training and Enterprise Council (TEC) which would run Modern Apprenticeships in its local area. In total there are 42 TECs running Modern Apprenticeships in the prototype sectors. In each sector one of the TECs is designated as a lead TEC.

Modern Apprenticeships are intended to offer young people the opportunity to train to NVQ Level 3 or above, with additional core skills development and breadth that the sector deems important. The required training is set out in a framework for each sector. The time needed to become qualified will depend on a young person's ability but it is

expected that qualification would normally take between two and a half and three years.

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

In 1995 Modern Apprenticeships will be offered in a large number of further sectors – some 40 are currently planned. Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships will also be introduced. These will be available to 18 and 19 years olds leaving school or college. The training will be based on the Modern Apprenticeship training frameworks but all of the apprentices will be employed and the training will be of a shorter duration.

Key points

- More than half the employers involved with the Modern Apprenticeship prototypes had not in the previous year been training young people to NVQ Level 3 or its equivalent.
- The great majority of modern apprentices have employed status.
- Entry criteria vary between sectors, but in practice the modern apprentices involved in the prototypes are highly qualified, half having five or more A-C passes at GCSE.
- Virtually all modern apprentices said that they would recommend Modern Apprenticeship to other young people.
- Over 90 per cent of young people doing a Modern Apprenticeship said that it was the option that they had most wanted.
- Some young people felt that the guidance they had received concerning Modern Apprenticeship, particularly at school, had not been accurate.

Table 1 ITOs and TECs offering prototype Modern Apprenticeships

Sector	ITO	Lead TEC	Non-lead TEC
Agriculture	ATB Landbase	South and East Cheshire	Somerset, Northumberland
Business administration	Local Government Management Board	Gloucestershire	Norfolk and Waveney, Northamptonshire
Chemicals	Chemicals Industry Association	CEWTEC NORMIDTEC	Wakefield
Childcare	Local Government Management Board	North West London	Stockport
Electrical Installation Engineering	EIETO	Essex	Suffolk, South Derbyshire, MetroTEC
Engineering	EnTra	Hertfordshire	Devon & Cornwall, Milton Keynes, LETEC, Walsall, Barnsley/Doncaster, Merseyside, Birmingham, Coventry, Central England
Engineering construction	ECITB	Bolton/Bury	Durham
Information technology	ITITO	West London	Leeds, Teesside
Marine and engineering	M&ETA	Cumbria	Wiltshire
Merchant Navy	Merchant Navy Training	Tyneside	
Polymers	BPTA	Shropshire, Telford	
Retailing	NRTC	AZTEC	Lincoln, HAWTEC
Steel industry	Steel training	Sandwell	Sheffield
British Steel		Gwent	West Wales
Travel services	ABTA	Surrey	North London, Dorset

Ernst and Young have been commissioned by the Employment Department to evaluate the Modern Apprenticeship prototypes. The main aims of the project are to:

- examine Modern Apprenticeships in their first year of operation;
- develop ideas about good and bad practice; and
- feed back lessons learnt from the first year to inform the full implementation of Modern Apprenticeships in 1995.

Four broad areas are being examined: trainee issues, employer involvement, the operation of the ITO training frameworks and the TEC operation of the prototypes. Information is being collected through interviews with employers, ITOs and TECs; postal surveys of all employers offering Modern Apprenticeship places; questionnaire surveys of all young people in Modern Apprenticeship training; group discussions with apprentices; and a telephone survey of employers in the case study areas who had declined to participate in the initiative.

The following findings are drawn from three interim reports

produced by Ernst & Young. Further reports will be summarised in a later issue of *Employment Gazette*. For brevity the term 'apprentice' is used to mean 'modern apprentice', i.e. a young person whose training is taking place under the auspices of the Modern Apprenticeship initiative. Findings do not refer to apprenticeship in general, which was discussed in an article in the February 1995 issue of *Employment Gazette* pp 67-74.

Because the Modern Apprenticeship initiative is still in the prototype phase, numbers of employers and apprentices are not large. There are less than 2,000 apprentices. Consequently, statistical findings are necessarily based on small samples and should be taken as indicative rather than conclusive.

Building the sector frameworks

Training frameworks have been easier to develop where a previous apprenticeship model existed in the sector: for example in electrical installation engineering, steel and chemicals. However, the existence of a previous model has caused problems in some sectors where

ITOs have felt themselves obliged to change apprenticeship programmes that were already working successfully within the industry in question.

Some TECs have reported difficulty in understanding the frameworks and the qualifications involved where they have no previous detailed



knowledge of the sector. TECs with staff who previously worked in the industry or who have a detailed knowledge of the sector through other experience have not encountered such difficulties.

A number of sectors, for example engineering manufacture, see the framework they have developed as an all-age model with multiple entry and exit points. This means that individuals of different ages can join and leave the training framework at different points. Constructing the framework in this way means that it will be available to people who are retraining.

A flexible framework is a particularly useful basis for Accelerated Modern Apprenticeships. Eighteen-year-olds will be able to start the programme but may not have to complete all of it if they already have some relevant GNVQ units. There is, however, some scepticism about whether these older entrants will be able to complete the apprenticeship in the shorter time period.

Securing employer commitment

When 'selling' Modern Apprenticeships to employers, TECs and ITOs have stressed the following:

- modern apprentices should be better qualified and more highly motivated than previous recruits at 16;
- the training will improve both

technical skills and the more general skills included in the training frameworks;

- the training framework is flexible and training packages can be tailored to the needs of the employer; and
- the training is not based on time service.

TECs and ITOs have contacted employers through special events, targeted mailshots and personal visits. In each sector there has been interest and support from employers but at this early stage there has not always been an immediate commitment to offer places for apprentices.

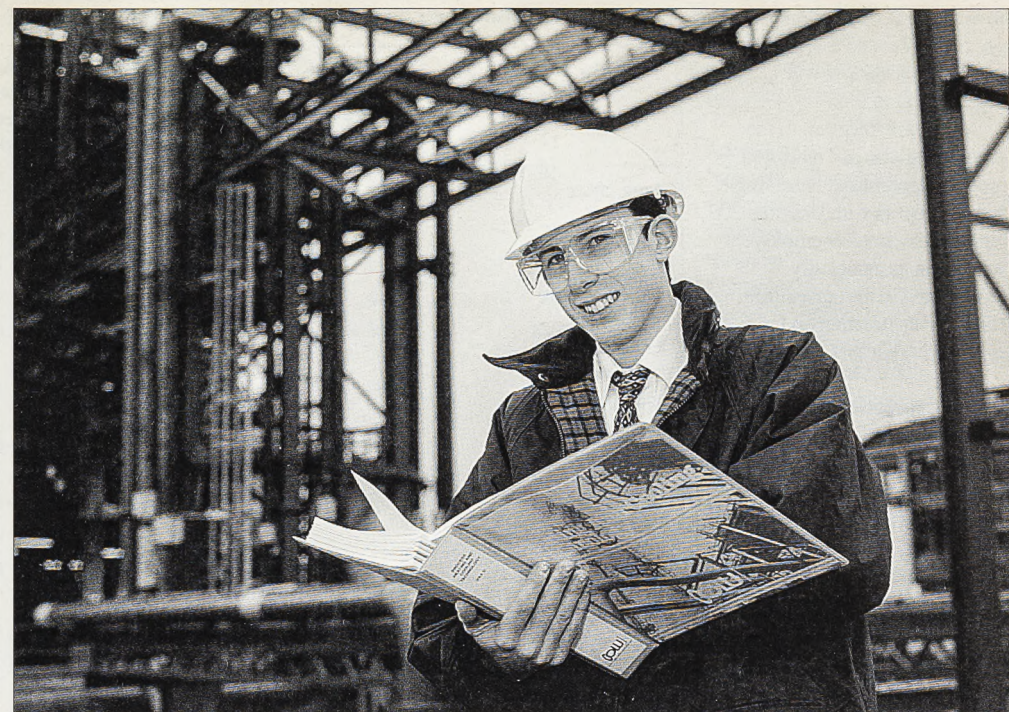
Although ideally all apprentices would be given employed status from the outset, this has not been thought appropriate or feasible in a small number of sectors because of the nature of employment arrangements. For example, in engineering construction apprentices have to be trainees rather than employees, because they need to cover a range of skills by spending time with a number of different contractors. Overall, 78 per cent of apprentices said that they were employed and 11 per cent said that they were not. The remaining 11 per cent did not answer the question.

More than half the employers involved with the Modern Apprenticeship prototypes had not in the previous year been training young people to NVQ Level 3 or its equivalent.

Employers' initial concerns

Modern Apprenticeship is still in its infancy and it is not surprising that some employers have concerns about aspects of the initiative. Interviews with non-participating employers showed that:

- the main reason (cited by 3 out of 4 employers) for not taking on apprentices was a lack of current business need;
- in a number of sectors employers did not think that they had a particularly good understanding of the initiative;
- employers in some sectors felt that the term 'apprenticeship' was not appropriate; and
- there was concern in a few sectors about the appropriateness of the NVQ Level 3 qualification.



Where TECs and ITOs had difficulty in securing employer involvement they reported that this was due to one or more of the following factors:

- Employers thinking that funding is insufficient.
- In some sectors employers would like to recruit 18-year-olds rather than 16-year-olds to a full-length Modern Apprenticeship. This is particularly the case in sectors where the NVQ Level 3 contains a high degree of supervisory skills.
- The existence of previously well-regarded, non-apprenticeship based training schemes. For example, the current Youth Training (YT) scheme sometimes includes elements of core skills leading to the possible achievement of NVQ Level 3.

Recruiting apprentices

Apprentices have been recruited in a number of different ways:

- Some have been recruited directly by employers or training providers with the TEC offering no direct support or assistance. This is particularly common among large employers.
- In other instances, particularly where the TECs have been targeting small and medium-sized enterprises, they have been assisting employers with the recruitment process. For example, AZTEC, the lead

TEC in retail, has been running adverts on behalf of employers. Hertfordshire and Barnsley TECs are providing help with the initial assessment of candidates.

- Some TECs are not directly recruiting young people for Modern Apprenticeships but are switching some of the young people already recruited for YT (or its equivalent) to the Modern Apprenticeship programme if they fulfil certain entry criteria.

Entry criteria for recruitment differ between sectors. Academic entry criteria vary from no specified requirements to 5 GCSEs at grade C or above. In general, criteria exist as a guide only.

Most apprentices were 'screened' through an interview combined with either an application form or an aptitude test. When asked what the entry requirements were for their Modern Apprenticeship, 71 per cent said that they were expressed in terms of specified GCSE grades, 12 per cent said that they had to pass another specific requirement such as an aptitude test, and 13 per cent said that there were no specified requirements.

Modern Apprenticeships are mainly for 16-17-year-old entrants, and the accelerated version is aimed at 18-19-year-olds. In the prototypes, however, a small number of apprentices have been recruited who are over

19 and others have been transferred after a year on YT (or its equivalent).

Young people first heard about Modern Apprenticeships from a variety of sources including careers officers, newspapers, parents, friends and existing employers. As might be expected in this prototype year, several young people had heard about Modern Apprenticeships 'by accident'.

A number of apprentices felt that they had not received comprehensive and impartial careers advice and guidance. Just over 10 per cent of young people said that there had been an attempt to dissuade them from becoming a modern apprentice. For those in this category, the most common negative influence had been school. Young people had been counselled against taking up an apprentice place by teachers. There was concern about a lack of balance in the way in which options were being presented. This is perhaps understandable in the prototype phase. However, now that more frameworks are coming on stream, this problem needs to be addressed so that school pupils do not suffer from incomplete guidance in the future.

Characteristics of the employers involved

The survey results show that 37 per cent of the employers who had recruited modern apprentices were currently registered as an

Investor in People. In addition, 19 per cent indicated that they are currently working towards Investor status.

Approximately half of the employers who had recruited modern apprentices were single-site employers with less than 200 employees. Smaller employers were even more heavily represented in the agriculture, electrical installation and engineering sectors.

Characteristics of the apprentices

The average age of apprentices when they began their apprenticeship was 17 years and four months. Over 90 per cent were between 16 and 19. The oldest, however, was 22. It is important to note that the age profile for the prototype apprentices is likely to be non-standard because of the timing of recruitment in relation to the annual cycle of school leaving.

Some 89 per cent of the apprentices are male. Ethnic minorities are under-represented (3 per cent) and 3 per cent have a disability. To help ensure equal access a project is being conducted by the ITOs in engineering, retail, information technology and agriculture, with advice from the Commission for Racial Equality and the Equal Opportunities Commission, to look at developing best practice in recruitment policies and procedures.

Several apprentices had started A levels, but had not continued because they had decided they wanted a different experience from school. A small number of the older apprentices had passed

Table 2 Qualifications possessed by apprentices on entry

Sector	5+ A-B Grades: row percentage	5+ A-B Grades: row percentage	Less than 5 A-C Grades: row percentage	Number of responses
Agriculture		10	90	10
Business administration	13	13	75	16
Chemicals	22	53	25	80
Childcare		33	67	6
Electrical manufacture	4	15	81	27
Engineering	17	31	52	143
Engineering construction	5	26	69	19
Information technology	33	33	33	3
Marine and engineering	11	27	62	44
Retailing	50	25	25	8
Steel	19	67	14	21
Travel services	0	0	100	3
Total per cent	16	34	50	
Number of responses	61	129	190	380

A levels to a high enough standard to enter higher education. Half of the apprentices have five or more GCSEs at grades A-C. (See figure 1 and table 2).

Pay

The average weekly salary as reported by the apprentices was £76. The lowest was £29.50 and the highest £165. On average, the highest paying sector was engineering manufacture followed by chemicals and steel. (See table 3)

Apprentices' views

The attraction of Modern Apprenticeships to the majority

of young people surveyed was that they provided the near 'ideal' combination of work experience, pay, and training leading to qualifications.

Young people regarded their apprenticeships as improving their employability and general access to job opportunities. However, they were clear that their subsequent employment would be dependent on both their performance and the economic conditions affecting their employer. Overall, the young people in the discussion groups had an impressive grasp of the world of work.

Over 90 per cent of the young people said that the Modern Apprenticeship was the option that they most wanted. Of the other options considered, continued full-time education was the most common and a significant number, 20 per cent, said that they had considered taking A levels and then going to university.

When asked about their views on the Modern Apprenticeship so far, the majority responded positively although some of those young people who did not yet have employed status expressed their concerns and worries about this.

Dissatisfaction with pay is exhibited in some sectors, particularly where temporary staff are being employed at

significantly higher rates than apprentices to perform similar tasks. In other sectors, apprentices are unresentful about pay differences that may exist between themselves.

Apprentices in the group discussions raised a number of themes:

- virtually all modern apprentices said that they would recommend Modern Apprenticeships to other young people;
- many of the apprentices had strong academic records but had made a positive decision not to stay on and take A Levels but to pursue work-based training;
- the term 'Modern Apprenticeship' was more attractive in some sectors than in others. Where 'apprenticeship' was not thought appropriate, young people referred to their training by another name, such as 'management training scheme'; and
- the training agreement is referred to by a number of different names e.g. contract, agreement and indentures. However, apprentices did not appear to assign much importance to the training agreement, whatever it was called.

To give a flavour of apprentices' views, a number are reported here verbatim.

Table 3 Weekly salary by sector (£ per week)

Sector	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Number of responses
Agriculture	65	130	29.50	11
Business administration	45	70	40	15
Chemicals	83	136	68	79
Childcare	41	51	35	6
Electrical	62	96	49	26
Engineering manufacture	88	165	29.50	130
Engineering construction	61	63	58	21
Marine and engineering	60	156	29.50	44
Retailing	76	76	76	8
Steel	79	98	58	21
Travel services	58	70	50	3

"The Modern Apprenticeship was what I expected and more. It has made me determined to better myself. I think that it puts the fun in learning and makes it interesting. Also the possibility of a career at the end is a good incentive. I have no regrets in making this apprenticeship what ever."

"...I am receiving good training and an education from college that my school couldn't offer me. Plus I am being paid to learn. I prefer the type of training I am getting as it is preparing me for work and is a lot more interesting."

"I think that this is the best decision I have ever made. I enjoy my work placement and the training is really good. The best thing about the Modern Apprenticeship is that you get the qualifications you need and

also inside experience which helps a lot."

"This Modern Apprenticeship is good and a lot of hard work. It is a constant provider of knowledge and I would recommend it for others to participate in."

"The Modern Apprenticeship is a totally new scheme and a way of learning to what I am used to. It is not what I expected but I was not disappointed. It is an excellent way of learning and acquiring qualifications when compared to school and college."

Apprentices' plans for the future

Some 90 per cent of young people expect to complete their Modern Apprenticeships. The remaining 10 per cent said that at this stage they did not know whether they would complete

their apprenticeship or not.

The majority of modern apprentices see their future as lying with their existing employer although a minority were considering further training, working for another employer or other options.

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

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

Technical note

The article is based on results from:

1 Face-to-face interviews with staff of 16 lead TECs and 15 ITOs.

2 Telephone interviews with staff of 29 non-lead TECs.

3 A self-completion survey of Modern Apprentices, achieving 381 responses, giving a response rate of 56 per cent.

4 A postal survey of employers involved with Modern Apprenticeships,

achieving 80 responses, giving a response rate of 37 per cent.

5 Face-to-face or group discussions with employers in the lead TEC areas for three sectors, and telephone discussions with employers in both lead and non-lead TEC areas for four further sectors.

6 Group interviews with apprentices in seven sectors.

7 Telephone interviews with 51 non-participating employers drawn from seven sectors.

Further information:

For employers and young people wishing to explore the idea of taking up Modern Apprenticeship, the local TEC can provide information. The project manager for evaluation of the prototypes, and of Modern Apprenticeships generally, is

Steve Leman, Room W446, Employment Department, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ. Tel: 0114 2594789.

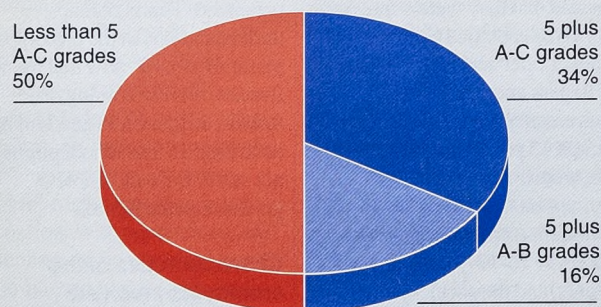
The training frameworks already approved, including the prototypes, are:

Agriculture
Business administration
Chemicals
Childcare
Cleaning
Construction
Electrical installation engineering
Engineering manufacture
Engineering construction
Furniture manufacture
Glass
Hairdressing
Heating and ventilation
Information technology
Marine engineering
Meat
Merchant navy
Paper and board manufacture
Plumbing
Polymers
Retailing
Security
Steel
Travel services
Wool textiles

Frameworks are being developed or are currently in the approval process, in:

Accounting
Agriculture and garden machinery
Air transport
Amenity horticulture
Arts and entertainment
Banking
Broadcasting
Builders' merchants
Bus and coach
Carpet manufacture
Ceramics
Clothing
Craft baking
Dry cleaning
Electricity, estate agents
Fire services
Healthcare
Hotel and catering
Housing
Insurance
Knitting and lace
Landscape
Manmade fibres
Marine industry
Motor industry
Newspapers
Printing
Rail
Road haulage
Sea fish
Sports and recreation
Telecommunications
Timber sales
Woodmachining

Figure 1 Qualifications of apprentices (percentages)



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- Job related training
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- Temporary employees
- ILO unemployment by occupation & industry
- Duration of ILO unemployment
- Redundancies
- Economic inactivity by age & sex
- Economic inactivity by reason inc. discouraged workers
- Average gross earnings by occupation, industry sector & region
- Ethnic group economic activity
- Household population by age & sex
- Economic activity for countries and larger LADs

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

HELP-LINE



0171 273 5585



Prepared by
the Government
Statistical Service

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

CONTENTS FOR JUNE 1995 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM AUTUMN (SEPTEMBER TO NOVEMBER) 1994 LFS

1 Changes in employment and second jobs

- The number of people with a second job has increased by 230,000 over the last two years

2 National Targets for Education and Training

- 40 per cent of the employed workforce in Great Britain possess an NVQ/SVQ level 3 or equivalent

3 People working different hours than usual

- 85,000 people worked shorter hours than usual in the LFS reference week due to economic causes

4 Average total usual hours of full-time employees and self-employed, by occupation and industry

- Self-employed people usually work an average of 7 hours per week more than employees

5 Average gross weekly income of full-time employees by social class

- People in professional occupations earned on average more than double the gross weekly income of unskilled employees

1 CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND SECOND JOBS OVER THE LAST TWO YEARS

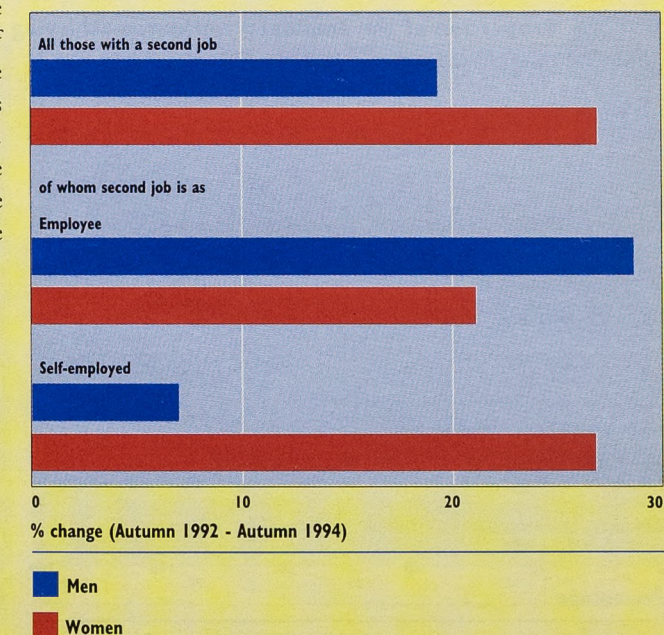
The LFS counts the number of people in employment but also collects information on those people with more than one job. It differs from the Workforce in Employment series which simply counts the number of jobs and so counts people with two jobs twice. Combining the total in employment in the LFS with the number of people with second jobs gives an estimate of the number of jobs.

Table 1 (see overleaf) gives the numbers in employment and those with second jobs in autumn 1994 and shows how the levels have changed over the last two years. Figure 1 shows the percentage changes of those with a second job.

The number of people in employment has risen by about 10 per cent over the last two years, with the largest increase being in

the number of self-employed men. The number of people with more than one job has increased by almost a quarter over the same period, giving a total increase of nearly half a million jobs. The largest level increase in second jobs was among female employees. However, as figure 1 shows, the largest percentage change increase in second jobs was among male employees.

Figure 1 Percentage changes in second jobs by employment status (Great Britain, autumn 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



1 CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND SECOND JOBS OVER THE LAST TWO YEARS

Table 1 Employment status of those in employment and those with a second job, and two year comparison (Great Britain, autumn 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

	Autumn 1994			Change (Autumn 92-Autumn 94)		
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Thousands Women
All in employment^a	25,359	14,044	11,315	245	167	78
of whom:						
Employees	21,632	11,324	10,307	152	63	88
Self-employed	3,289	2,482	807	181	144	37
Total with a second job^b	1,208	530	678	230	86	144
of whom:						
Employees	858	321	537	186	71	115
Self-employed	349	208	140	43	14	30
Total number of jobs	26,567	14,575	11,993	475	253	222

a Includes employees, self-employed, and those on Government Schemes, who did not state whether they had a second job, and unpaid family workers who were not asked whether they had a second job.
b Includes those who did not state their employment status in second job.

2 NATIONAL TARGETS FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In February 1994, the National Advisory Council for Education and Training Targets (NACETT) published their first report on progress towards the National Targets for Education and Training. Revised targets were published last month. These targets have been accepted by employers and Government alike

as an important measure of the skills needed by this country to maintain and improve its competitive position in the world economy.

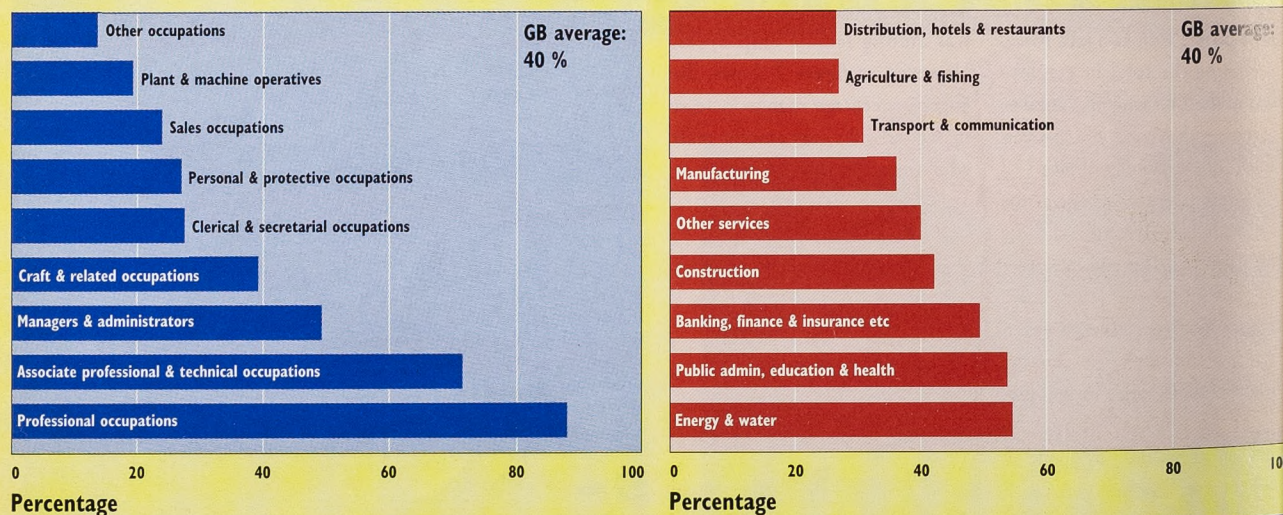
The LFS is the main source NACETT use to measure progress against the National Targets at the national and regional level. One of the targets, Lifetime Learning

Target 1, is that by the year 2000, 60 per cent of the employed workforce should be qualified to NVQ level 3 (or equivalent).

According to the autumn 1994 LFS, 40 per cent of the employed workforce in Great Britain possess either 2 GCE A levels, 3 Scottish Highers, an NVQ/SVQ level 3 or its equivalent.

Figure 2 shows the achievement of Lifetime Learning Target 1 by occupational group and industry sector. In two industrial sectors the 60 per cent level has almost been achieved, and in two occupational groups the 60 per cent level has been achieved already, by a considerable margin.

Figure 2 Proportion of the employed workforce achieving at least NVQ level 3 or equivalent by occupation and industry (Great Britain, autumn 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification

Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification

3 PEOPLE WORKING DIFFERENT HOURS THAN USUAL

The LFS collects information on the number of hours worked in a week and whether this is the same, more or less than the usual hours worked. Information on why these people who worked less hours than usual is also collected. This information is shown in table 2. It shows that nine million employees and self-employed worked less hours than usual in the reference week (less than four million worked more hours). Of those who worked less hours, almost half said that their hours generally vary, almost a third worked less hours due to Bank Holidays or other leave, and over a million people worked less hours than usual because they were sick or injured. In autumn 1994, 85,000 people said that they worked less hours than usual because their work was interrupted for technical or economic reasons, such as a shortage of orders.

Table 2 Reasons for people working fewer hours than usual (Great Britain, autumn 1994, not seasonally adjusted)

Thousands	All	Men	Women
Base: All employees and self-employed^a	24,921	13,806	11,115
More than usual hours	3,714	2,241	1,472
Same as usual hours	11,922	6,322	5,600
Less than usual	9,084	5,100	3,984
of whom the reason for working fewer hours was:			
Hours vary	4,277	2,582	1,695
Bank Holidays/other leave	2,850	1,553	1,296
Sick or injured	1,078	530	548
Maternity, paternity leave	135	*	130
Training course	132	76	56
Economic causes ^b	85	58	27
Personal, family	168	81	87
Other ^c	359	214	144

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

a Includes those who did not give an answer.

b Laid off / short time / work interrupted by economic or causes other than bad weather and labour disputes.

c Includes those laid off / short time / work interrupted by bad weather, labour disputes, and those who have started or ended a job.

4 AVERAGE TOTAL USUAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES AND SELF-EMPLOYED BY OCCUPATION AND INDUSTRY

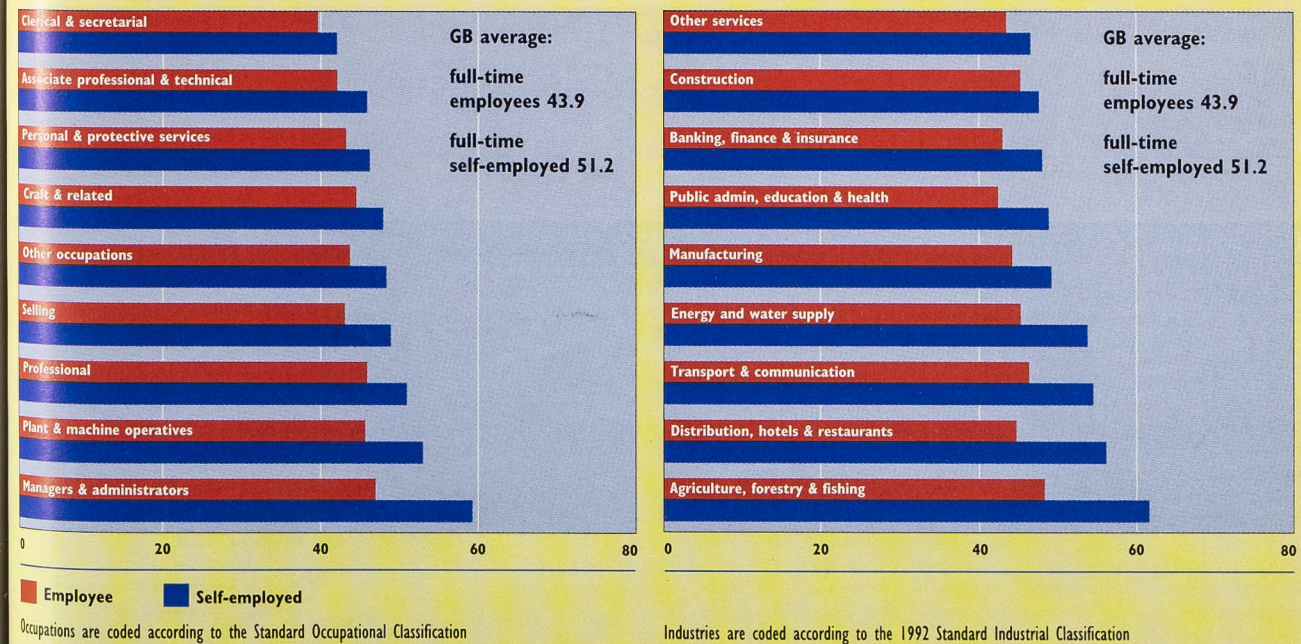
Figure 3 shows the distribution of the average total usual weekly hours worked by full-time employees and self-employed, by industry and occupation in

autumn 1994. The self-employed worked on average approximately 51 hours per week, seven hours a week more than employees. The self-employed worked on average

more hours than employees in all occupations and industries. Managers and administrators tended to work longer hours than any other occupation and those in

the agriculture and fishing industry (8 per cent of self-employed, 1 per cent of employees) worked longer hours than employees and self-employed in any other industry.

Figure 3 Average total usual weekly hours worked by employees and self-employed by occupation and industry (Great Britain, autumn 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



Occupations are coded according to the Standard Occupational Classification

Industries are coded according to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification

5 AVERAGE GROSS WEEKLY INCOME OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES BY SOCIAL CLASS

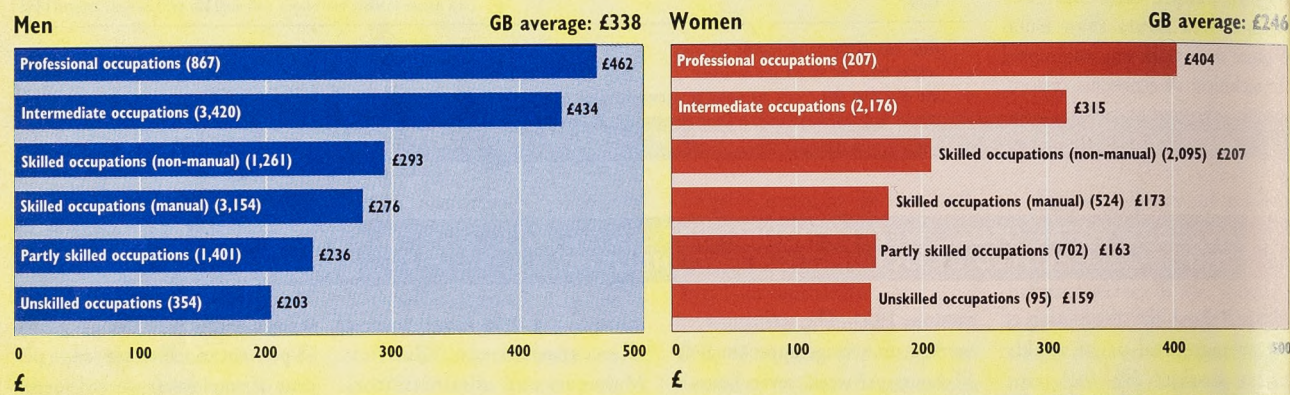
Figure 4 shows the differences in average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees of different social classes. The figure shows clearly that, on average, those in professional occupations earn more than double the gross weekly income of unskilled employees. The average gross weekly earnings are higher for men than women, particularly in intermediate occupations; the average earnings are similar for men and women in professional and unskilled occupations.

The figure also shows that the distribution between the social classes is different for men and women. In autumn 1994 there were 10.6 million full-time male employees of whom 32 per cent were in intermediate occupations, and 30 per cent in skilled manual work. In comparison, there were 5.8 million full-time female employees of whom 37 per cent were in intermediate, and 36 per cent in skilled non manual occupations.

Social class in the LFS
The social classes used are those defined by the Registrar General which have been in use in one form or another for over 70 years. They are defined as groups of occupations (with reference also to employment status) selected in such a way as to bring together, as far as possible, people with similar levels of occupational skill.

Earnings data in the LFS
Earnings data are available for employees but not for the self-employed. The data differ from those provided by the New Earnings Survey for which the source of information is employers rather than employees. LFS earnings data relate to actual gross earnings in the most recent period from the main job, converted to a weekly basis.
For information about the sampling variability of these estimates see: *Employment Gazette*, December 1994: Income and Earnings data from the LFS.

Figure 4 The average gross weekly earnings of full-time employees of different social classes (as defined by occupation) (Great Britain, autumn 1994, not seasonally adjusted)



() The figures in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of full-time employees in the category.

Technical note

In May 1995, all LFS quarterly estimates were revised in line with the revised population estimates introduced by OPCS. These revisions were outlined in a Statistical Feature in the May 1995 edition of *Employment Gazette* entitled 'Revisions to the Quarterly Labour Force Survey: Re-weighting and Seasonal adjustment review'.

GETTING ACCESS TO THE LFS

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

The **Labour Force Survey Quarterly Bulletin (LFSQB)**, which is issued in September, December, March and June, is the main LFS publication, featuring results from the new quarter's survey, along with technical notes about methodology and the definitions used.

In addition, a new publication, the **Labour Force Survey Rapid Release (LFSRR)** makes available key results two months before the

LFSQB is published. Thus the LFSRR published in October featured key results from the summer survey, while the full results were available in the LFSQB in December.

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

Analysis services

The full quarter's LFS dataset is released at the same time as the LFSQB.

The **Quantime Bureau Service** can supply up-to-date LFS data 24 hours a day, seven days a week, or you can get the results for analysis yourself using the **Quantime** database interrogation package with a standard personal computer. For further details about the **QUANTIME BUREAU SERVICE**, telephone 0171 625 7111.

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



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Three new tables have been inserted since the Labour Force Survey tables were last published in the January 1995 *Employment Gazette*. The brackets at the end of each line indicate the old table number or the new table.

Publication dates of main economic indicators June — August 1995

Labour market statistics

Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earnings, hours, unit wage costs, productivity and industrial disputes.

June	14	Wednesday
July	19	Wednesday
August	16	Wednesday

Retail prices index

June	15	Thursday
July	13	Thursday
August	17	Thursday

LABOUR MARKET update

Economic background

Table 0.1

- ❑ **Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** in the first quarter of 1995 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ❑ **Excluding oil and gas GDP** in the first quarter of 1995 was 0.8 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ❑ **Retail Sales volumes** in the first quarter of 1995 were 0.1 per cent lower than in the previous quarter and 1.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ❑ **Manufacturing output** in the first quarter was down 0.1 per cent on the previous quarter but 3.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ❑ **Construction output** in the fourth quarter of 1994 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ❑ **Investment** in the fourth quarter of 1994 was 2.2 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.6 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ❑ **Government consumption** in the fourth quarter of 1994 was 0.3 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 1.5 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ❑ The **balance of visible trade** in the three months to February was in deficit by £3.9 billion. This compares to a deficit of £1.9 billion in the previous three months and £3.1 billion a year earlier.
- ❑ Excluding oil and erratics **export volumes** in the three months to February were 4.4 per cent lower than the previous three months but 8.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- ❑ Excluding oil and erratics **import volumes** in the three months to February were 4.5 per cent higher than the previous three months and 8.3 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Employment

Tables 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 1.12

- ❑ Jobs in the manufacturing industry in Great Britain rose by a further 4,000 to 4,282,000 in the month to March and by 15,000 over the quarter since December taking manufacturing jobs to the highest level since November 1992.
- ❑ The March quarterly increase follows rises in the two previous quarters and contributes to an annual growth of 0.9 per cent (40,000). This annual rise compares with a fall of 0.7 per cent (28,000) over the year to March 1994 and an average annual fall of over 4 per cent (211,000) in the previous four years. (Table 1.2)
- ❑ The March quarterly rise in manufacturing was concentrated mostly in male full-time jobs (up 10,000) although it was male part-time jobs which saw the greatest proportionate rise (up 5.4 per cent). (Table 1.2)
- ❑ Total overtime worked by manufacturing operatives remained broadly level between February and March at 9.6 million hours per week. This is slightly up on the annual average of 9.5 million hours per week. (Table 1.11)
- ❑ Total hours lost through short-time working rose sharply to 0.23 million hours per week over the month to March. This figure is slightly higher than the annual average (0.21 million hours per week), although the level remains historically low. (Table 1.11)
- ❑ The movements in overtime and short-time produced little change in the total and average hours worked by manufacturing operatives with both remaining broadly level between February and March. (Table 1.12)
- ❑ The UK workforce in employment rose by 107,000 in the last quarter of 1994 following a rise in the

September quarter and two previous quarterly falls. There were rises for employees, the self-employed and participants on government training schemes while HM Forces saw a fall. There were rises for both men and women and full and part-time jobs. (Table 1.1)

- ❑ Service sector employees in Great Britain rose by 44,000 during the December quarter and by 101,000 over the year. (Table 1.2)

Claimant unemployment

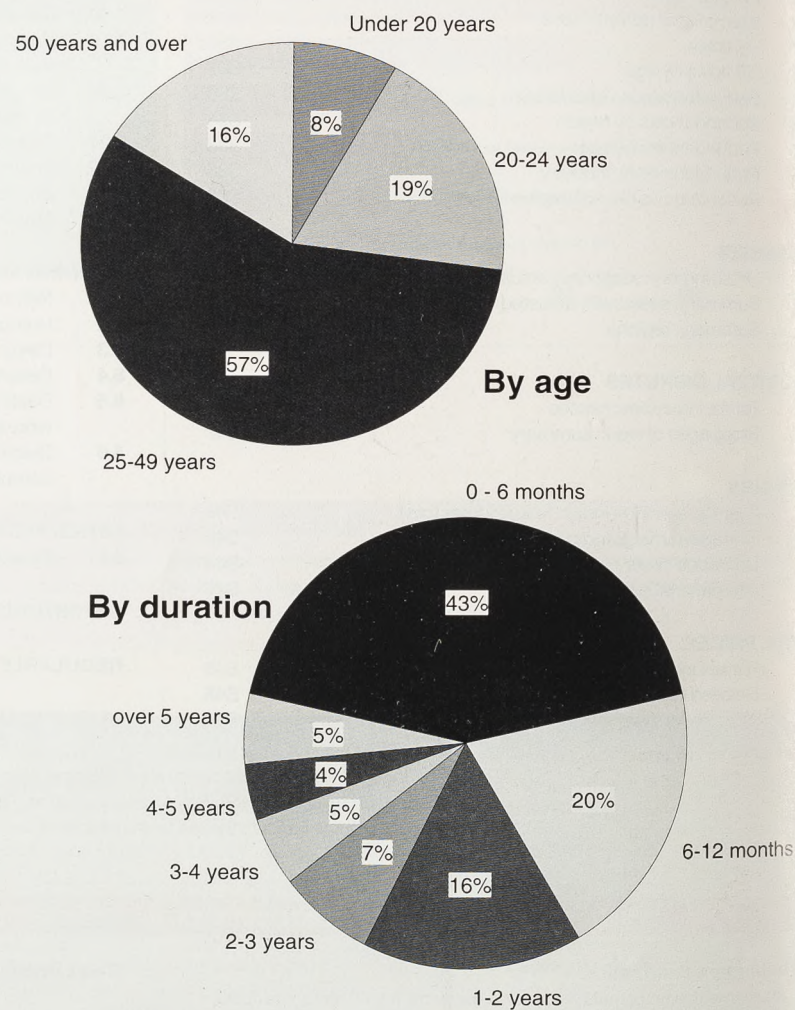
Figure 1. Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- ❑ UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 18,900 in April 1995 to stand at 2,327,900. This is the twentieth consecutive monthly fall. (Table 2.1)

Unemployment level 734,100 (46 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 650,600 (22 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.

- ❑ The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 8.3 per cent of the workforce, was down 0.1 percentage points on the previous month. (Table 2.1)
- ❑ The seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment rate is the lowest since June 1991.
- ❑ United Kingdom unemployment rate is 1.3 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)

Figure 1: Claimant unemployment, April 1995: UK



Between March and April the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in all regions. The largest percentage falls occurred in the South West, the East Midlands, North West and Scotland. The level of unemployment also fell in all regions amongst men, however amongst women the level rose in Yorkshire & Humberside, the North and Wales. (Table 2.3)

Over the month the total rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in every region except five, where it remained the same (Greater London, East Anglia, Yorkshire and Humberside, the North and Wales). (Table 2.3)

The UK unadjusted total of claimants fell by 23,015 from the previous month to 2,375,290 or 8.5 per cent of the workforce, a fall of 0.1 percentage points on the previous month and 1.3 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)

On the ILO basis seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (Winter 1994/95) stood at 2.40 million, which is 102,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period. (See Labour Force Survey section)

UK long term (over 1 year) claimant unemployment fell by 10,300 in the quarter ended April 1995 to 886,700. (Tables 2.6, 2.8)

Unadjusted UK youth (18-24) claimant unemployment down 50,300 over the quarter ending April 1995 to 623,300. (Tables 2.5, 2.6)

Jobcentre Vacancies

Tables 3.1-3.3

The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) rose by 7,400 to 10,400. (Table 3.1)

The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres fell by 8,800, to 207,300. (Table 3.1)

The seasonally adjusted number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service also fell by 16,900 to 144,700. (Table 3.1)

Labour disputes

Figure 2. Tables 4.1, 4.2

It is provisionally estimated that 22,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in January 1995. This compares with 23,000 in December 1994 and 2,100 in January 1994.

The number of working days lost in the twelve months to January 1995 is provisionally estimated to be 283,000, equivalent to 14 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is less than half the total of both the corresponding period a year ago (663,000) and the annual total for 1993 (649,000).

Of the 298,000 days lost in the latest twelve month period, one third (100,000) were lost in the transport services and communication group, and one quarter (70,000) were lost in the education research and development group.

A provisional total of 14 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in January 1995. The twelve months to January total (206) is slightly higher than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 201. Data on stoppages in progress were first recorded in 1920.

Average earnings

Figure 3. Tables 5.1, 5.3

Underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to March 1995 was provisionally estimated to be 3 1/2 per cent. This is the same as the February figure. The final underlying rate for January has been revised up 1/4 point to 3 1/4 per cent. (Table 5.1)

Actual increase in whole economy average earnings 4.2 per cent. (Table 5.1)

In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 5 per cent. This is the same as the February figure which has been revised down 1/4 point. (Table 5.1)

Figure 2: Working days lost and stoppages due to labour disputes: UK

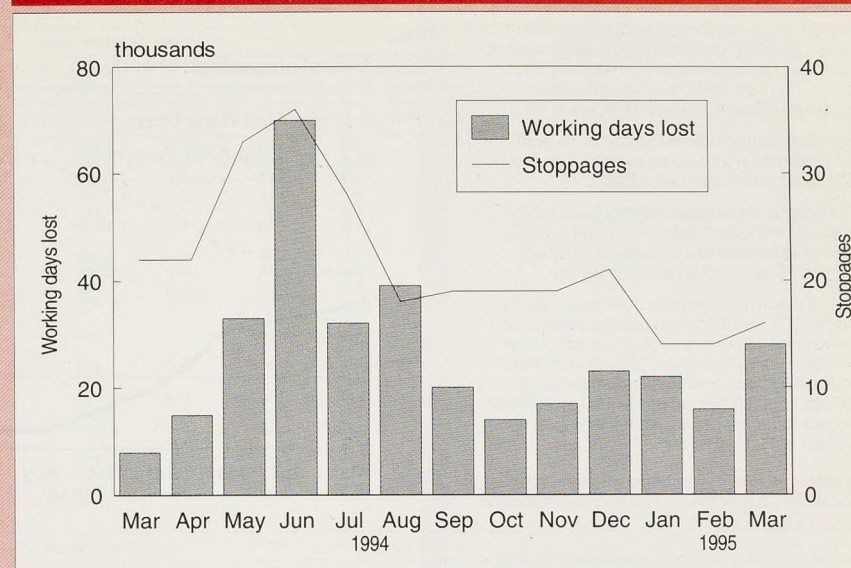
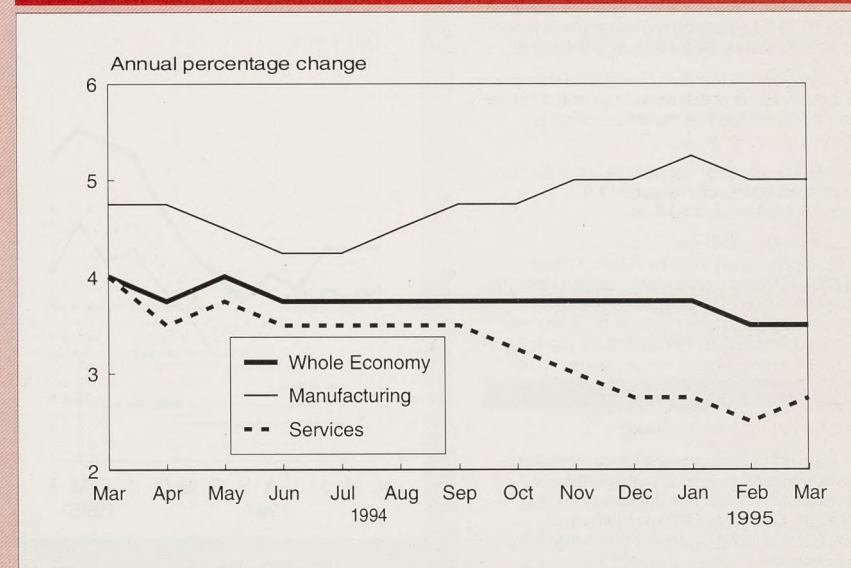


Figure 3: Underlying average earnings index: GB



The production industries increase was 5 per cent. This is the same as the February figure which has been revised down 1/4 point. (Table 5.1)

In the service industries the increase was 2 1/4 per cent, 1/4 point higher than the rate for February. The final underlying rate for January has been revised up 1/4 point to 2 1/4 per cent. (Table 5.1)

Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 4. Tables 1.8, 5.8

Manufacturing output rose by 3.4 per cent in the three months ending March 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)

Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose 3.1 per cent in the three months ending March 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)

Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 1.8 per cent in the three months ending March 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Whole economy output per head was 3.5 per cent higher in the fourth quarter of 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)

Whole economy unit wage costs were 0.1 per cent lower in the fourth quarter of 1994, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Prices

Figure 5. Tables 6.1-6.5

The increase over the 12 months to April in the 'all-items' RPI was 3.3 per cent, down from 3.5 per cent for March.

- Between March and April the 'all-items' index rose by 1.0 per cent, compared to a 1.2 per cent increase in April 1994.
- Housing costs rose sharply over the month reflecting several annual increases eg. in council tax, council rents and water charges. Mortgage interest payments also rose following the reduction in tax relief from 20 per cent to 15 per cent. Prices for clothing and footwear and household goods continued to rise.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases was 2.6 per cent for April, down from 2.8 per cent in March.
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY), showed an increase over the latest 12 months of 2.1 per cent, up from 1.9 per cent in March.
- The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 3.8 per cent for March up from 3.6 per cent (provisional) for February. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 11.0 per cent over the year to March, compared with a provisional increase of 11.2 for February.

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 6. Tables 7.1-7.5

- The winter 1994/5 LFS shows there were 2.4 million people unemployed on the internationally agreed ILO definition in Great Britain, a fall of 127,000 (seasonally adjusted) since autumn 1994. (Table 7.1)
- This corresponds to an ILO unemployment rate of 8.6 per cent; by gender, the rate was 10.1 per cent for men and 6.7 per cent for women. (Table 7.3 and figure 6)
- The ILO unemployment rate was highest among those aged 16-19 (17.2 per cent) and lowest among those aged 35-49 (6.6 per cent). (Table 7.3 and figure 6)
- ILO unemployment from the LFS was 102,000 higher (seasonally adjusted) than the average level of the claimant count during the months December to February.
- For men ILO unemployment was 174,000 lower than the claimant count, while for women ILO unemployment was 276,000 higher.
- There were 16.6 million people who were economically inactive in winter 1994/5, a rise of 66,000 (seasonally adjusted) since autumn 1994. This comprised a rise of 79,000 in the number of economically inactive men and a fall of 13,000 in the number of economically inactive women. (Table 7.1)

Training

Tables 8.1-8.10

- 13.2 per cent of employees (2.8 million) of working age had received job-related training in the four weeks prior to LFS interview during Autumn 1994. Figures for Summer and Autumn 1994 are not comparable to earlier figures due to a change in the questionnaire.
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) between January and February 1995 is up, which is consistent with a rise seen at the same time last year. The number of participants is down 14 per cent from the number participating in February 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job 6 months after leaving was slightly higher than the equivalent figure for leavers a year earlier, continuing the upward trend. The proportion who gained a qualification was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants decreased between January and February 1995, which is consistent with a fall seen at the same time last year. The number of participants was 2 per cent lower than in February 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the first five months of 1994/95 who were in a job 6 months after leaving was higher than at the same time a year earlier. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.4)

Figure 4: Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person: UK

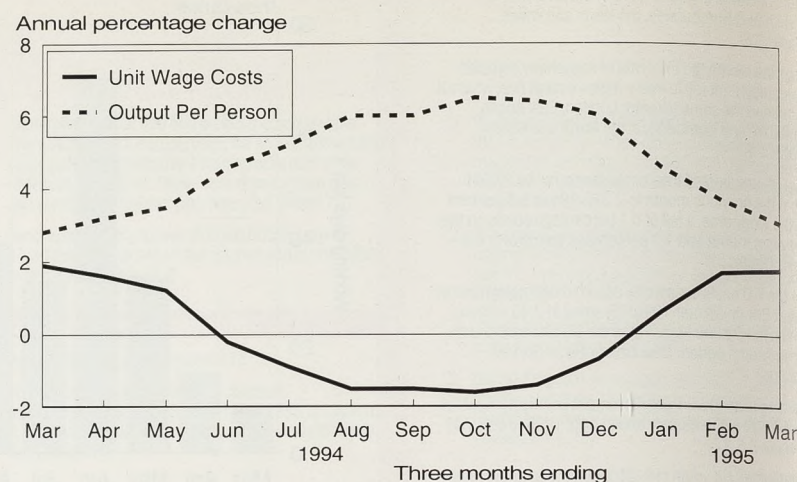


Figure 5: RPI, annual percentage change: UK

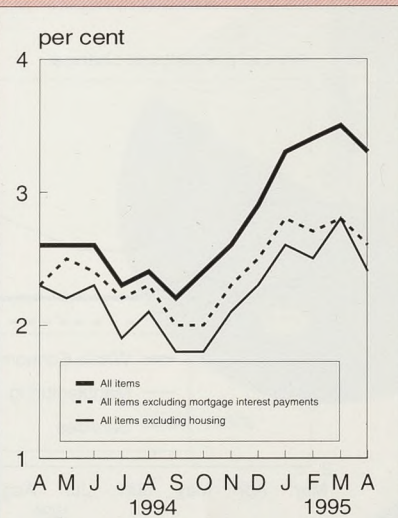
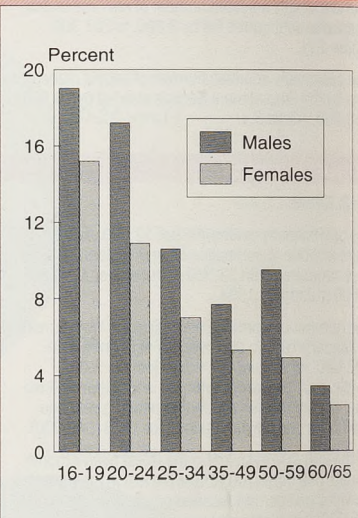


Figure 6: ILO unemployment rate by age, winter 1994/95: GB



- The proportion of YT leavers from the early part of 1994/95 who gained a qualification while on the programme is the same as the equivalent figure from a year earlier. The current trend in this proportion is more or less flat. (Table 8.4)
- The number of people on the Business Start-Up Scheme fell between January and February 1995. (Table 8.1)

International comparisons

- The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Canada and Australia and amongst our EU partners, is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, France, Italy and Belgium. (Table 2.18)
- Among our EU partners the UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in Sweden, the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Unified Germany, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg & Austria are not available). (Table 2.18)

- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.5 per cent for the UK in March 1995 compared to 10.8 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- The UK unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.6 per cent for the UK in March 1995 compared to 11.0 per cent in March 1995 for the EU average - excluding Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg and Austria.). (Table 2.18)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 12 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EU countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.3 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to March, compared with 3.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.8 per cent (provisional) and in West Germany by 2.3 per cent.
- Outside the EU, consumer prices rose by 2.9 per cent in the United States and by 2.2 per cent in Canada. However over the same period consumer prices fell in Japan by 0.3 per cent.

	Output						Income							
	GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of output UK		Index of production OECD countries 1		Real personal disposable income		Gross trading profits of companies 4			
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%			
1989	99.4	476.2	2.3	100.3	2.1	100.2	4.5	98.4 r	3.3	98.2	4.9	67.1	7.9	
1990	100.0	478.9	0.6	100.0	-0.3	100.0	-0.2	100.0	1.6	100.0	1.8	67.3	0.3	
1991	97.9	468.9	-2.1	96.1	-3.9	94.6	-5.4	99.7	-0.3	100.1	0.1	67.3	0.0	
1992	97.4	466.6	-0.5	95.9	-0.2	94.0	-0.6	99.4	-0.3	102.8	2.7	67.2	-0.1	
1993	99.5	476.4	2.1	98.1	2.3	95.2	1.3	99.1	-0.3	104.3	1.5	75.9	12.9	
1994	103.4	495.1	3.9	103.3 r	5.3	99.1	4.1	103.6	4.5	105.5	1.2	87.2	15.0	
1994 Q1	101.7	121.7	3.3	100.8	4.2	97.2	2.3	101.0	1.8	105.1	1.0	21.4	19.0	
Q2	103.1	123.4	4.1	103.0 r	5.9	98.8 r	4.0	103.0	4.1	104.7	0.4	21.2	15.6	
Q3	104.0	124.5	4.1	104.3	5.9	99.9	4.8	104.8	5.3	105.7	1.7	22.1	14.5	
Q4	104.8	125.5	4.2	104.9	5.1	100.6	5.2	106.0	6.2	106.3	1.4	22.5	11.0	
1995 Q1	105.6 P	..	..	105.0	4.2	100.5	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1994 Sep	..	..	..	105.1	5.9	100.3	4.9	104.8 r	5.3	..	..	..	..
Oct	..	..	..	105.8 r	6.2	101.0 r	5.4	105.0	5.6	..	..	..	..
Nov	..	..	..	104.2	5.5	100.2	5.2	105.8	5.6	..	..	..	..
Dec	..	..	..	104.8	5.1	100.6	5.2	107.1	6.2	..	..	..	..
1995 Jan	..	..	..	104.5	4.4	100.1	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Feb	..	..	..	104.7	4.3	100.6	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mar	..	..	..	105.7	4.2	100.8	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Expenditure		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed investments 5		General government consumption at 1990 prices		Stock changes 1990 prices 7		Base lending rates + 8		Effective exchange rate + 10	
	Consumer expenditure 1990 prices	£ billion	%	All industries 1990 prices 6	£ billion	%	Manufacturing industries 1990 prices 3.6	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	
1989	345.4	3.2	99.3	2.1	82.0	11.7	15.0	8.2	110.1	1.4	2.70	15.00	..	
1990	347.5	0.6	100.0	0.7	81.9	-0.1	14.2	-5.1	112.9	2.5	-1.80	14.00	..	
1991	339.9	-2.2	98.9	-1.1	75.4	-7.9	12.8	-10.0	115.8	2.6	-4.63	10.50	..	
1992	339.9	..	99.5	0.6	74.4	-1.3	11.6	-9.5	115.8	..	-1.70	7.00	..	
1993	349.2	2.7	103.0	3.5	73.6	-1.1	11.0	-5.2	116.9	1.0	0.19	5.50	88.9	
1994	358.4	2.6	106.7 r	3.6	75.5	2.6	11.2	2.3	118.8	1.6	2.62	6.25	89.2	
1994 Q1	89.1	3.5	105.7	3.8	18.8	-0.2	2.5	-5.3	29.5	2.1	0.31	5.25	90.7	
Q2	89.2	2.9	106.3	3.8	18.7	4.3	2.6	-0.3	29.7	1.5	0.66	5.25	89.1	
Q3	89.6	2.0	107.1	3.5	18.9	3.4	2.9	2.5	29.7	1.4	0.32	5.75	87.9	
Q4	90.4	2.0	107.3	2.9	19.1	3.1	3.4	10.7	29.8	1.5	1.33	6.25	89.1	
1995 Q1	..	..	107.1	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	87.2
1994 Oct	..	..	107.2	3.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75	89.1
Nov	..	..	107.1	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.75	89.1
Dec	..	..	107.6 r	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	89.1
1995 Jan	..	..	106.2	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.25	88.6
Feb	..	..	107.6	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	87.4
Mar	..	..	107.3	1.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	85.6
Apr	..	..	107.1	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.75	84.5 P
	Visible trade		Import volume 1		Balance of payments		Prices		Tax and price index + 1.10		Producer price index + 1.3,10			
	Export volume 1	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	Visible balance	Current balance	£ billion	£ billion	Jan 1987=100	%	Materials and fuels	Home sales	
1989	94.2	5.8	99.9	8.1	-24.7	-22.5	110.6	7.1	100.0	..	100.0	..		
1990	100.0	6.2	100.0	0.1	-18.8	-19.0	119.7	8.2	100.0	..	100.0	..		
1991	101.2	1.2	94.7	-5.3	-10.3	-8.2	126.2	5.4	97.8	-2.2	105.4	5.4		
1992	103.7	2.5	100.9	6.5	-13.1	-9.8	129.8	2.8	97.4	-0.4	108.7	3.1		
1993	106.9	3.1	104.6	3.7	-13.4	-11.8	131.4	1.3	101.8	4.5	113.0	4.0		
1994	118.4	10.8	110.6	5.7	-10.5	-0.2	135.2	2.9	104.4	2.6	115.8	2.5		
1994 Q4	109.3	3.2	107.5	3.9	-3.3	-2.4	132.6	1.6	100.1	-0.6	113.9	3.9		
1994 Q1	112.1	5.5	110.0	5.4	-3.3	-1.4	132.8	2.5	101.0	-3.0	114.9	3.3		
Q2	116.6	11.4	108.0	5.6	-2.4	-0.7	135.6	3.1	103.3	0.6	115.6	2.2		
Q3	120.9	12.8	108.9	4.3	-1.8	1.4	135.7	2.7	104.7	4.5	116.0	2.1		
Q4	124.0	13.4	115.5	7.4	-2.9	0.6	136.7	3.1	108.6	8.4	116.8	2.5		
1994 Aug	121.4	10.9	109.2	5.0	-0.6	..	135.8	3.0	104.4	3.2	116.0	2.1		
Sep	122.5 r	12.8	109.1	4.6	-0.6	..	136.1	2.7	105.2	4.6	116.2	2.2		
1994 Oct	123.2	12.5	112.0	5.0	-0.7	..	136.4	2.7	105.8	5.8	116.3	2.3		
Nov	126.4	16.0	115.4	5.5	-0.7 r	..	136.5	2.8	108.9	7.4	116.6	2.4		
Dec	122.3	15.1	119.1 r	7.8	-1.6	..	137.2	3.1	111.0	8.5	117.5	2.5		
1995 Jan	117.6	12.1	114.0	7.5	-1.1	..	137.2	3.5	112.7	10.1	118.7	3.0		
Feb	120.2	7.4	115.8	6.6	-1.2	..	146.9	5.9	112.7	10.9	119.0	3.3		

P = Provisional
 R = Revised
 r = 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.

1 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.
 2 Production industries: SIC divisions 1 to 4.
 3 Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4.
 4 Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation.
 5 Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical adjustment.
 6 Including leased assets.
 7 Value of physical

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce *

	Employees in employment				Self-employed persons (with or without employees) **	HM Forces #	Work-related government training programmes ++	Workforce in employment ##	Workforce * THOUSAND
	Male		Female						
	All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +					
UNITED KINGDOM									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1991 Mar	11,642		10,727		3,431	298	406	26,504	28,646
Jun	11,530		10,731		3,393	297	353	26,305	28,546
Sep	11,447	1,015	10,664	4,739	3,347	297	338	26,094	28,544
Dec	11,361		10,710		3,301	295	355	26,021	28,573
1992 Mar	11,258		10,677		3,254	293	363	25,846	28,554
Jun	11,239		10,698		3,223	290	325	25,775	28,453
Sep	11,076		10,512		3,227	284	317	25,416	28,263
Dec	11,013	1,144	10,586	4,844	3,184	280	356	25,419	28,402
1993 Mar	10,939	1,112	10,541	4,811	3,134	275	354	25,242	28,239
Jun	10,978	1,126	10,648	4,880	3,183	271	311	25,391	28,256
Sep	11,023	1,142	10,648	4,869	3,189	267	306	25,433	28,345
Dec	10,967	1,162	10,716	4,979	3,238	258	329	25,508	28,291
1994 Mar	10,874	1,147	10,614	4,915	3,240	254	324	25,306	28,084
Jun	10,911	1,167	10,651	4,957	3,291	250	298	25,400	27,986
Sep	11,010	1,169	10,661	4,940	3,299	246	287	25,503	28,084
Dec	10,987	1,216	10,777	5,074	3,364	237	304	25,668	28,085
UNITED KINGDOM									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1991 Mar	11,682		10,767		3,421	298	406	26,574	28,669 R
Jun	11,514		10,706		3,383	297	353	26,254	28,555 R
Sep	11,419	1,049	10,693	4,799	3,336	297	338	26,084	28,532 R
Dec	11,350		10,664		3,290	295	355	25,953	28,505 R
1992 Mar	11,296		10,712		3,243	293	363	25,907	28,562 R
Jun	11,229		10,674		3,212	290	325	25,730	28,465 R
Sep	11,049		10,541		3,221	284	317	25,412	28,248 R
Dec	11,004	1,121	10,543	4,801	3,171	280	356	25,353	28,332 R
1993 Mar	10,976	1,113	10,573	4,823	3,159	275	354	25,337	28,275 R
Jun	10,976	1,120	10,627	4,863	3,172	271	311	25,358	28,278 R
Sep	10,999	1,167	10,677	4,920	3,184	267	306	25,433	28,326 R
Dec	10,959	1,138	10,674	4,935	3,225	258	329	25,445	28,225 R
1994 Mar	10,915	1,150	10,640	4,925	3,266	254	324	25,400	28,122 R
Jun	10,912	1,173	10,633	4,943	3,280	250	298	25,373	28,018 R
Sep	10,982	1,190	10,689	4,988	3,293	246	287	25,497	28,060
Dec	10,980	1,193	10,734	5,028	3,350	237	304	25,604	28,023 R
GREAT BRITAIN									
Unadjusted for seasonal variation									
1991 Mar	11,363	1,043	10,462	4,657	3,355	298	390	25,868	27,912
Jun	11,253	1,049	10,467	4,703	3,316	297	333	25,666	27,808
Sep	11,170	981	10,399	4,632	3,270	297	318	25,454	27,801
Dec	11,085	1,044	10,440	4,734	3,224	295	336	25,379	27,829
1992 Mar	10,983	1,035	10,409	4,705	3,178	293	345	25,209	27,812
Jun	10,965	1,072	10,430	4,734	3,147	290	307	25,137	27,711
Sep	10,801	1,038	10,244	4,614	3,151	284	297	24,776	27,513
Dec	10,740	1,108	10,315	4,730	3,108	280	337	24,780	27,658
1993 Mar	10,666	1,076	10,270	4,699	3,058	275	336	24,604	27,495
Jun	10,704	1,089	10,378	4,767	3,108	271	295	24,756	27,519
Sep	10,747	1,105	10,377	4,754	3,115	267	288	24,793	27,597
Dec	10,691	1,123	10,440	4,861	3,164	258	311	24,863	27,546
1994 Mar	10,598	1,109	10,340	4,799	3,165	254	306	24,664	27,343
Jun	10,634	1,128	10,377	4,840	3,216	250	282	24,759	27,249
Sep	10,732	1,130	10,385	4,822	3,224	246	269	24,856	27,337
Dec	10,706	1,175	10,495	4,950	3,289	237	285	25,011	27,338
GREAT BRITAIN									
Adjusted for seasonal variation									
1991 Mar	11,403	1,042	10,501	4,671	3,345	298	390	25,937	27,934 R
Jun	11,236	1,032	10,441	4,674	3,306	297	333	25,613	27,816 R
Sep	11,142	1,016	10,427	4,693	3,260	297	318	25,445	27,792 R
Dec	11,074	1,023	10,397	4,690	3,213	295	336	25,314	27,765 R
1992 Mar	11,020	1,036	10,443	4,717	3,166	293	345	25,268	27,820 R
Jun	10,954	1,061	10,405	4,710	3,136	290	307	25,092	27,722 R
Sep	10,774	1,067	10,271	4,671	3,145	284	297	24,772	27,500 R
Dec	10,731	1,085	10,275	4,688	3,095	280	337	24,717	27,590 R
1993 Mar	10,702	1,078	10,302	4,710	3,083	275	336	24,698	27,531 R
Jun	10,702	1,083	10,356	4,750	3,098	271	295	24,721	27,538 R
Sep	10,724	1,129	10,405	4,805	3,109	267	288	24,792	27,581 R
Dec	10,683	1,100	10,400	4,817	3,150	258	311	24,803	27,483 R
1994 Mar	10,639	1,111	10,366	4,809	3,191	254	306	24,757	27,380 R
Jun	10,635	1,134	10,358	4,826	3,206	250	282	24,730	27,277 R
Sep	10,705	1,151	10,412	4,870	3,219	246	269	24,850	27,316 R
Dec	10,700	1,152	10,454	4,905	3,276	237	285	24,951	27,278 R

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.

*** PLEASE NOTE ***

Figures do not include revisions to the latest Northern Ireland self-employed estimates (June 1981 - June 1994). These will be incorporated in the July 1995 *Employment Gazette*.

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain *

GREAT BRITAIN	SIC 1990 Division or classes	All industries and services (0-9)		Manufacturing industries (2-4)		Production industries (1-4)		Production and construction industries (1-5)	
		All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1981	June	21,386	21,362	6,099	6,107	6,798	6,807	7,900	7,907
1982	June	20,916	20,896	5,751	5,761	6,422	6,432	7,460	7,470
1983	June	20,572	20,557	5,418	5,431	6,057	6,070	7,072	7,087
1984	June	20,741	20,731	5,302	5,316	5,909	5,923	6,919	6,936
1985	June	20,920	20,910	5,254	5,269	5,836	5,851	6,830	6,848
1986	June	20,886	20,876	5,122	5,138	5,658	5,673	6,622	6,639
1987	June	21,080	21,081	5,049	5,068	5,548	5,567	6,531	6,550
1988	June	21,740	21,748	5,089	5,109	5,566	5,587	6,587	6,606
1989	June	22,134	22,143	5,080	5,101	5,537	5,558	6,594	6,613
1990	June	22,380	22,353	4,994	5,014	5,434	5,456	6,494	6,516
1991	June	21,719	21,677	4,599	4,614	5,029	5,048	5,994	6,011
1992	June	21,395	21,359	4,412	4,419	4,806	4,815	5,723	5,737
1992	Oct			4,332	4,304	4,721	4,691		
	Nov			4,308	4,282	4,692	4,666		
	Dec	21,055	21,006	4,274	4,267	4,653	4,645	5,552	5,538
1993	Jan			4,245	4,269	4,622	4,644		
	Feb			4,238	4,265	4,611	4,636		
	Mar	20,936	21,004	4,243	4,270	4,611	4,637	5,480	5,512
	Apr			4,235	4,265	4,596	4,627		
	May			4,234	4,263	4,587	4,618		
	June	21,082	21,058	4,269	4,277	4,615	4,624	5,476	5,492
	July			4,294	4,279	4,639	4,625		
	Aug			4,302	4,274	4,644	4,615		
	Sep	21,124	21,128	4,293	4,266	4,630	4,602	5,502	5,468
	Oct			4,300	4,278	4,636	4,613		
	Nov			4,300	4,276	4,633	4,608		
	Dec	21,130	21,084	4,256	4,252	4,583	4,578	5,453	5,443
1994	Jan			4,229	4,250	4,555	4,574		
	Feb			4,231	4,249	4,554	4,571		
	Mar	20,938	21,005	4,216	4,242	4,533	4,559	5,392	5,424
	Apr			4,215	4,241	4,530	4,555		
	May			4,217	4,238	4,527	4,549		
	June	21,011	20,993	4,227	4,233	4,534	4,542	5,398	5,413
	July			4,246	4,232	4,551	4,538		
	Aug			4,267	4,239	4,572	4,543		
	Sep	21,117	21,117	4,263	4,238	4,562	4,536	5,455	5,421
	Oct			4,255	4,235	4,552	4,530		
	Nov			4,273	4,252	4,567	4,545		
	Dec	21,200	21,154	4,271	4,267	4,561	4,556	5,432	5,421
1995	Jan R			4,253	4,274	4,542	4,562		
	Feb R			4,25					

1.2 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain

THOUSAND

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Great Britain	Motor vehicles and parts	Other transport equipment	Metal goods n.e.s.	Food, drink and tobacco	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)	
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(35)	(36)	(31)	(41/42)	(43-45)	(46,48-49)	(47)	(50)*	(61-63,67)	
1981 June	361	349	410	664	614	500	510	1,100	1,112	
1982 June	315	337	385	638	577	473	495	1,038	1,115	
1983 June	296	318	344	599	548	469	481	1,017	1,125	
1984 June	278	290	332	582	547	472	477	1,013	1,157	
1985 June	271	277	328	576	550	476	480	995	1,150	
1986 June	263	264	319	557	555	488	469	964	1,135	
1987 June	257	245	322	553	544	499	476	982	1,139	
1988 June	268	232	334	544	547	519	479	1,019	1,169	
1989 June	262	228	334	532	515	533	488	1,055	1,207	
1990 June	246	243	315	527	478	541	483	1,060	1,199	
1991 June	222	221	283	530	415	484	463	965	1,132	
1992 June	226	195	270	502	414	465	453	923	1,095	
1992 Oct	216	187	261	500	404	457	451	893	1,068	
1992 Nov	212	185	259	499	404	457	446			
1992 Dec	209	184	258	497	406	455	446			
1993 Jan	203	184	257	498	409	457	447			
1993 Feb	205	183	257	494	409	456	450			
1993 Mar	208	182	258	494	416	459	451	875	1,069	
1993 Apr	206	181	259	490	416	461	450			
1993 May	203	180	260	484	419	464	449			
1993 June	202	180	261	490	426	465	448	868	1,082	
1993 July	199	179	260	491	428	467	447			
1993 Aug	196	178	260	486	430	475	448			
1993 Sep	197	176	261	485	433	465	453	866	1,090	
1993 Oct	199	180	262	492	435	463	453			
1993 Nov	199	180	262	491	437	463	455			
1993 Dec	200	175	262	488	435	467	451	864	1,081	
1994 Jan	199	173	262	487	433	467	455			
1994 Feb	201	172	260	485	432	468	455			
1994 Mar	200	172	263	473	436	471	451	866	1,079	
1994 Apr	199	169	265	481	430	471	460			
1994 May	198	168	266	480	429	470	460			
1994 June	196	169	265	480	427	472	459	872	1,083	
1994 July	195	168	267	482	431	471	460			
1994 Aug	195	167	268	484	430	474	461			
1994 Sep	196	165	267	480	431	479	459	885	1,092	
1994 Oct	196	164	270	478	431	481	454			
1994 Nov	197	163	272	479	431	485	456			
1994 Dec	199	162	274	478	431	486	462	865	1,097	
1995 Jan	199	163	277	478 R	431 R	487 R	461			
1995 Feb	200	163	279	482	429	490	460			
1995 Mar	200	162	279	477	428	489	462			

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED										
Great Britain	Retail distribution	Hotels and catering	Transport	Postal services and telecommunications	Banking finance, insurance and business services (81-85)*	Public administration etc + (91-92)*	Education (93)*	Medical and other health services, veterinary services (95)	Other services ** (94,96-98)*	
SIC 1980 Divisions or classes	(64/65)	(66)*	(71-77)	(79)	(81-85)*	(91-92)*	(93)*	(95)	(94,96-98)*	
1981 June	2,069	891	973	429	1,706	1,842	1,552	1,251	1,274	
1982 June	2,001	920	930	427	1,766	1,824	1,534	1,262	1,295	
1983 June	1,982	911	900	424	1,846	1,861	1,526	1,251	1,302	
1984 June	2,032	960	895	424	1,942	1,880	1,535	1,254	1,384	
1985 June	2,062	994	887	419	2,041	1,864	1,547	1,303	1,465	
1986 June	2,079	995	865	412	2,140	1,871	1,581	1,313	1,526	
1987 June	2,083	1,000	851	413	2,253	1,911	1,631	1,337	1,594	
1988 June	2,159	1,078	870	430	2,431	1,922	1,680	1,389	1,698	
1989 June	2,260	1,169	902	438	2,595	1,863	1,711	1,418	1,656	
1990 June	2,325	1,225	925	436	2,699	1,932	1,726	1,450	1,640	
1991 June	2,315	1,198	901	428	2,628	1,948	1,702	1,493	1,654	
1992 June	2,309	1,180	884	409	2,607	1,796	1,832	1,552	1,696	
1992 Oct										
1992 Nov										
1992 Dec	2,248	1,176	871	380	2,600	1,813	1,804	1,555	1,696	
1993 Jan										
1993 Feb										
1993 Mar	2,249	1,178	868	377	2,635	1,790	1,822	1,555	1,697	
1993 Apr										
1993 May										
1993 June	2,255	1,167	866	372	2,662	1,796	1,830	1,563	1,715	
1993 July										
1993 Aug										
1993 Sep	2,273	1,189	866	367	2,690	1,802	1,831	1,570	1,731	
1993 Oct										
1993 Nov										
1993 Dec	2,284	1,183	857	364	2,694	1,786	1,827	1,577	1,737	
1994 Jan										
1994 Feb										
1994 Mar	2,282	1,168	849	358	2,672	1,768	1,828	1,583	1,751	
1994 Apr										
1994 May										
1994 June	2,292	1,180	849	356	2,668	1,757	1,837	1,571	1,737	
1994 July										
1994 Aug										
1994 Sep	2,300	1,200	848	354	2,722	1,764	1,833	1,570	1,765	
1994 Oct										
1994 Nov										
1994 Dec	2,308	1,206	848	346	2,754	1,752	1,830	1,574	1,778	
1995 Jan										
1995 Feb										
1995 Mar										

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 see Tables 1.3 and 1.4.
 * These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are excluded. 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 Gazette*, pp 117-126, April 1993 for further details.
 ** Excludes private domestic service.

EMPLOYMENT 1.3 Employees in employment: industry: production industries

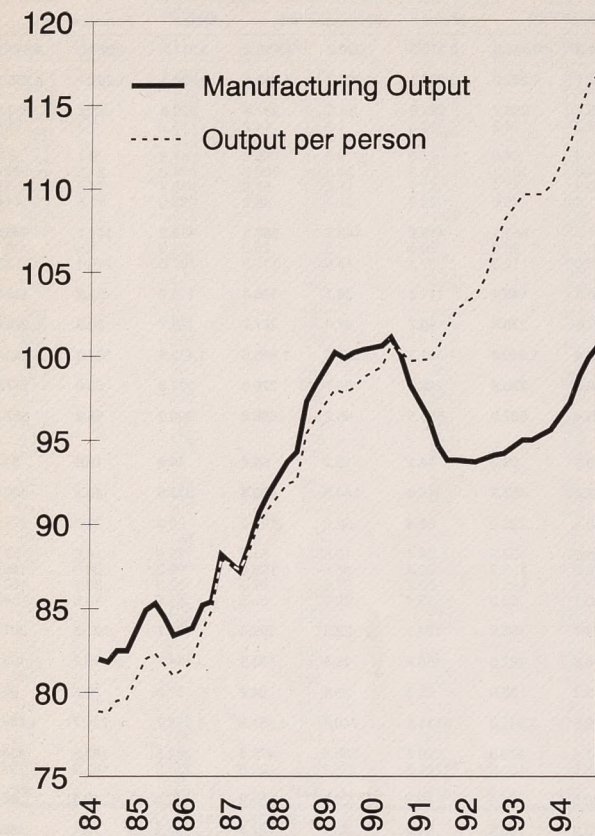
THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Division, class or group or AH	Mar 1994			Jan 1995 R			Feb 1995 R			Mar 1995		
		Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All	Males	Females	All
SIC 1980													
Production industries	1-4	3,191.7	1,340.8	4,532.5	3,213.3	1,328.2	4,541.6	3,216.0	1,330.2	4,546.2	3,211.2	1,329.0	4,540.2
Manufacturing industries	2-4	2,947.1	1,268.9	4,216.1	2,989.8	1,263.1	4,252.9	2,993.1	1,265.7	4,258.8	2,990.4	1,265.7	4,256.1
Energy and water supply	1	244.6	71.9	316.5	223.6	65.2	288.7	222.9	64.5	287.4	220.8	63.2	284.1
Coal extraction and solid fuels	111	19.5	1.9	21.4	13.0	1.2	14.2	13.0	1.2	14.2	13.2	1.3	14.5
Extraction of mineral oil and natural gas/mineral oil processing	13/14	47.9	9.7	57.7	47.2	9.4	56.6	47.0	9.5	56.5	47.8	9.1	57.0
Electricity	161	82.4	25.7	108.1	76.5	24.6	101.1	76.3	24.6	100.8	75.2	24.2	99.4
Gas	162	46.9	20.5	67.4	41.5	15.9	57.4	41.7	15.3	57.0	40.4	14.5	54.9
Water supply industry	17	35.9	11.3	47.3	34.2	11.4	45.6	33.8	11.4	45.2	33.0	11.6	44.6
Metal manufacturing and chemicals	2	433.0	148.8	581.8	419.9	141.2	561.1	419.9	140.5	560.3	419.2	141.1	560.3
Extraction of metal ores and minerals	21/23	21.0	4.5	25.5	20.7	4.5	25.2	20.8	4.5	25.3	21.3	4.8	26.1
Metal manufacture	22	100.8	14.2	115.0	97.0	15.0	112.0	97.1	14.8	111.9	97.5	15.1	112.5
Non-metallic mineral products	24	110.5	36.2	146.7	111.1	34.3	145.4	111.3	34.1	145.4	110.7	34.3	145.0
Chemical industry/man-made fibres	25/26	200.6	93.9	294.5	191.0	87.4	278.5	190.7	87.0	277.7	189.7	86.9	276.6
Metal goods, engineering and vehicles	3	1,436.7	380.5	1,817.1	1,458.4	382.4	1,840.8	1,461.7	384.8	1,846.6	1,472.5	387.9	1,860.4
Metal goods nes	31	207.0	54.5	261.5	221.0	55.3	276.3	223.3	55.7	279.0	221.8	56.0	277.8
Mechanical engineering	32	490.7	95.1	585.8	502.5	95.4	597.9	501.6	95.2	596.8	500.9	96.3	597.2
Office machinery and data processing equipment	33	44.5	18.1	62.6	44.2	19.0	63.3	44.1	19.2	63.4	44.8	19.6	64.5
Electric and electronic engineering	34	306.2	143.6	449.7	314.9	142.4	457.3	315.8	144.0	459.8	323.6	145.5	469.0
Wires, cables, and basic electrical equipment	341/342	81.9	32.5	114.4	88.5	32.4	120.9	88.4	32.8	121.2	90.9	33.7	124.7
Electrical equip. for industrial use and batteries and accumulators	343	36.1	16.7	52.8	35.7	16.5	52.2	34.4	16.6	51.0	35.6	16.8	52.4
Telecommunications equipment	344	86.1	36.0	122.0	89.1	36.2	125.3	89.4	36.8	126.2	90.2	36.6	126.8
Other electronic equipment	345	60.1	38.9	99.0	58.6	37.3	95.9	60.2	37.8	97.9	62.2	38.7	100.9
Lighting/Appliances/Installation	346-348	42.0	19.4	61.5	42.9	20.1	63.0	43.4	20.0	63.5	44.6	19.5	64.2
Motor vehicles and parts	35	178.3	22.2	200.5	177.2	21.7	198.9	177.1	22.3	199.4	179.7	21.5	201.2
Other transport equipment	36	154.2	19.6	173.8	143.2	18.8	162.0	144.2	19.1	163.3	144.7	19.2	163.9
Instrument engineering	37	55.7	27.4	83.2	55.4	29.7	85.0	55.5	29.4	84.9	57.0	29.8	86.9
Other manufacturing industries	4	1,077.5	739.7	1,817.2	1,111.5	739.5	1,851.0	1,111.5	740.4	1,851.9	1,098.7	736.7	1,835.4
Food, drink and tobacco	41/42	281.0	184.2	465.2	290.5	187.4	478.0	290.6	188.8	479.3	281.5	182.6	464.2
Food	411-42												

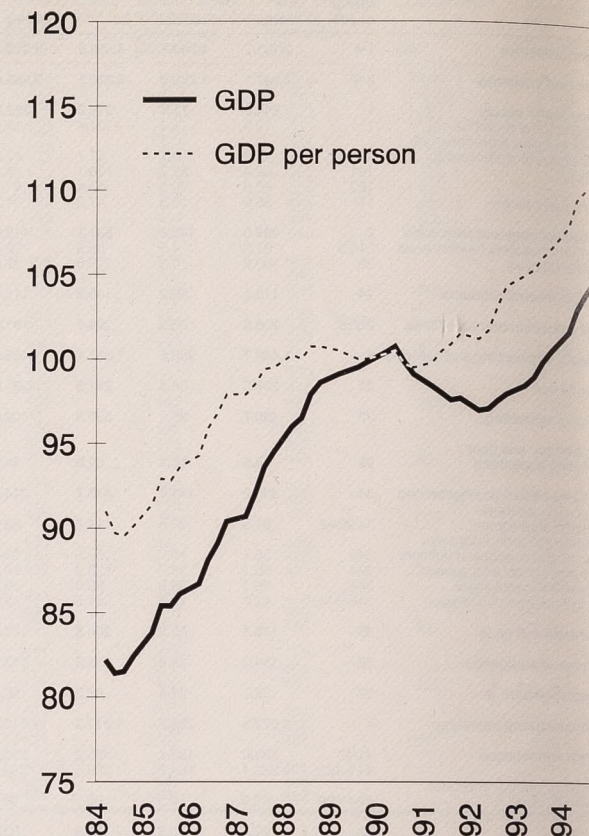
1.8 EMPLOYMENT

Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100



Index 1990=100



Seasonally adjusted (1990=100)

SIC 1992	Whole economy			Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1987	92.7	93.8	98.8	93.7	101.2	92.6	89.6	100.5	89.2
1988	97.3	96.9	100.4	98.2	102.0	96.2	95.9	101.8	94.2
1989	99.4	99.3	100.2	100.3	102.0	98.3	100.2	102.1	98.1
1990	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1991	97.9	97.3	100.7	96.1	93.7	102.6	94.6	93.5	101.2
1992	97.4	95.0	102.6	95.9	88.8	108.0	88.9	88.9	105.8
1993	99.5	94.0	105.8	98.1	86.0	114.0	86.8	86.8	109.8
1994	103.4	94.4	109.6	103.3	84.8	121.8	99.1	86.1	115.1
1987 Q3	93.6	94.1	99.4	94.5	101.4	93.2	90.7	100.7	90.1
1987 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
1988 Q2	96.5	100.0	97.2	92.0	95.3	94.3	92.6	92.6	92.6
1988 Q3	97.9	97.3	100.7	99.4	102.1	97.3	101.9	95.4	95.4
1988 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
1989 Q2	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.9	102.1	97.8	99.9	102.2	97.8
1989 Q3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.0	98.6	100.2	102.1	98.1
1989 Q4	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.8	101.6	99.2	100.4	101.7	98.7
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.1	99.1	100.6	101.2	99.4
1990 Q2	100.7	100.2	100.5	101.6	100.5	101.1	101.1	100.4	100.6
1990 Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.8	100.0	100.1	99.8	100.3
1990 Q4	99.1	99.6	99.5	98.3	98.6	99.8	98.3	98.5	99.7
1991 Q1	98.4	98.6	99.8	97.2	96.5	100.7	96.3	96.4	99.8
1991 Q2	98.0	97.5	100.5	95.9	94.4	101.5	94.7	94.2	100.5
1991 Q3	97.6	96.8	100.9	95.3	92.4	103.1	93.8	92.2	101.7
1991 Q4	97.7	96.2	101.5	95.9	91.4	104.9	93.8	91.3	102.8
1992 Q1	97.0	95.9	101.2	95.4	90.5	105.4	93.7	90.4	103.6
1992 Q2	97.1	95.5	101.7	95.1	89.6	106.1	93.9	89.7	104.7
1992 Q3	97.6	94.5	103.2	96.1	88.2	108.9	94.1	88.3	106.6
1992 Q4	98.0	93.9	104.4	96.9	87.0	111.4	94.2	87.2	108.1
1993 Q1	98.5	93.7	105.0	96.7	86.4	112.0	95.0	86.7	109.6
1993 Q2	99.0	93.9	105.4	97.3	86.1	113.0	95.0	86.7	109.6
1993 Q3	99.9	94.2	106.1	98.5	86.0	114.5	95.3	86.9	109.6
1993 Q4	100.6	94.2	106.7	99.8	85.7	116.4	95.6	86.7	110.2
1994 Q1	101.7	94.1	108.0	100.8	85.2	118.4	97.2	86.3	112.7
1994 Q2	103.1	94.1	109.6	103.0	84.8	121.4	98.8	86.1	114.7
1994 Q3	104.0	94.4	110.2	104.3	84.5	123.4	99.9	86.0	116.2
1994 Q4	104.8	94.8	110.5	104.9	84.5	124.1	100.6	86.1	116.8
1995 Q1	105.0	84.8	123.8	100.5	86.5	116.1			

* Gross domestic product for whole economy.
 + The employed labour force comprises, employees in employment, the self-employed, and HM Forces. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reasons explained on page S6 of the August 1988 issue of *Employment Gazette*.
 The Manufacturing index has been rebased from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other economic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993.

EMPLOYMENT 1.11

Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIME					SHORT-TIME									
	Operatives working overtime (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked	Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Stood off for whole week (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative on short-time
1990	1,322	37.7	9.4	12.44			7	263	15	132	9.0	22	0.6	395	19.6
1991	1,055	34.6	9.1	9.63			8	323	52	478	9.3	60	2.0	800	13.6
1992	998	34.6	9.5	9.46			6	215	41	382	9.4	46	1.5	597	12.8
1993	938	32.7	9.7	9.09			4	138	27	242	8.6	31	1.1	381	12.2
1994	977	34.2	9.6	9.39			3	100	14	128	9.5	16	0.6	229	14.4
Week ended															
1993 Ap 16	844	29.8	9.3	7.89	8.13		3	100	25	192	7.8	27	1.0	292	10.7
1993 Me 14	967	34.0	9.7	9.42	9.26		3	110	22	154	7.0	25	0.9	264	10.6
1993 Ju 11	918	32.0	9.6	8.84	8.98		3	127	25	278	11.2	28	1.0	405	14.4
1993 Au 9	1,036	35.8	10.0	10.33	10.06		1	20	24	152	6.5	24	0.8	172	7.1
1993 Se 13	886	30.5	10.1	8.98	9.32		1	30	15	130	8.6	16	0.6	160	10.1
1993 Oc 10	948	32.6	9.8	9.27	8.99		3	111	12	74	6.4	15	0.5	184	12.7
1993 No 15	1,012	34.7	9.6	9.73	9.08		4	157	13	125	9.5	17	0.6	283	16.3
1993 De 12	977	33.5	9.5	9.32	8.70		5	171	22	202	9.3	26	0.9	373	14.3
1993 De 10	1,001	34.7	9.6	9.65	9.08		2	73	18	169	9.2	20	0.7	242	11.9
1994 Ja 14	920	32.1	9.2	8.46	9.17		4	151	19	152	8.2	23	0.8	303	13.5
1994 Fe 11	939	32.7	9.2	8.65	9.03		5	175	24	251	10.7	28	1.0	426	15.1
1994 Ma 11	993	34.7	9.5	9.40	9.91		3	94	22	199	9.2	24	0.9	292	12.1
1994 Ap 15	942	33.0	9.5	8.93	9.16		3	115	15	152	10.0	18	0.6	267	14.7
1994 Ma 13	932	32.6	9.6	8.91	8.92		2	77	13	115	9.1	15	0.5	192	13.1
1994 Ju 10	971	33.9	9.6	9.29	9.38		3	113	11	97	8.9	14	0.5	210	15.1
1994 Ju 15	943	33.2	9.8	9.22	9.06		2	70	5	52	9.9	7	0.3	121	17.2
1994 Au 12	887	31.0	9.7	8.58	9.04		2	76	9	120	12.9	11	0.4	196	17.4
1994 Se 9	1,026	35.9	9.8	10.04	9.68		2	57	6	46	8.1	7	0.3	103	14.4
1994 Oc 14	1,043	36.6	9.8	10.19	9.59		2	77	13	134	10.7	15	0.5	211	14.5
1994 No 11	1,084	37.9	9.9	10.69	10.00		2	69	13	91	6.9	15	0.5	159	18.4
1994 De 9	1,051	36.8	9.8	10.29	9.72		4	132	14	133	9.7	17	0.6	265	10.6
1995 Ja 13 R	915	32.1	9.8	8.92	9.62		2	76	12	106	8.7	14	0.5	183	12.8
1995 Fe 10 R	958	33.6	9.5	9.09	9.59		3	115	17	165	9.7	20	0.7	280	14.0
1995 Ma 10	980	34.4	9.7	9.48	9.64		3	125	19	165	8.7	22	0.8	290	13.0

Week ended	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours of overtime worked	Average per operative working overtime	Actual (million)	Seasonally adjusted	Stood off for whole week (000)	Hours lost (000)	Operatives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the week	Operatives (000)	Percentage of all operatives	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative on short-time
1995 Mar 10	915	32.1	9.8	8.92	9.62		2	76	12	106	8.7	14	0.5	183	12.8
1995 Mar 10	958	33.6	9.5	9.09	9.59		3	115	17	165	9.7	20	0.7	280	14.0
1995 Mar 10	980	34.4	9.7	9.48	9.64		3	125	19	165	8.7	22	0.8	290	13.0
1995 Mar 10	915	32.1	9.8	8.92	9.62		2	76	12	106	8.7	14	0.5	183	12.8
1995 Mar 10	958	33.6	9.5	9.09	9.59		3	115	17	165	9.7	20	0.7	280	14.0
1995 Mar 10	980	34.4	9.7	9.48	9.64		3	125	19	165	8.7	22	0.8	290	13.0
1995 Mar 10	915	32.1	9.8	8.92	9.62		2	76	12	106	8.7	14	0.5	183	12.8
1995 Mar 10	958	33.6	9.5	9.09	9.59		3	115	17	165	9.7	20	0.7	280	14.0
1995 Mar 10	980	34.4	9.7	9.48	9.64		3	125	19	165	8.7	22	0.8	290	13.0
1995 Mar 10	915	32.1	9.8	8.92	9.62		2	76	12	106	8.7	14	0.5	183	12.8
1995 Mar 10	958	33.6	9.5	9.09	9.59		3	115	17	165	9.7	20	0.7	280	14.0
1995 Mar 10	980	34.4	9.7	9.48	9.64		3	125	19	165	8.7	22	0.8	290	13.0
1995 Mar 10	915	32.1	9.8	8.92	9.62		2	76	12	106	8.7	14	0.5	183	12.8
1995 Mar 10	958	33.6	9.5	9.09	9.59		3	115	17	165	9.7	20	0.7	280	14.0
1995 Mar 10	980	34.4	9.7	9.48	9.64		3	125	19	165	8.7	22	0.8	290	13.0
1995 Mar 10	915	32.1	9.8	8.92	9.62		2	76	12	106	8.7	14	0.5	183	12.8
1995 Mar 10	958	33.6	9.5	9.09	9.59		3	115	17	165	9.7	20	0.7	280	14.0
1995 Mar 10	980	34.4	9.7	9.48	9.64		3	125	19	165	8.7	22	0.8	290	13.0
1995 Mar 10	915	32.1	9.8	8											

1.12 EMPLOYMENT

Hours of work-operatives in: manufacturing industries

Seasonally adjusted
1985 AVERAGE = 100

GREAT BRITAIN	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE				
	All manu- facturing industries	Metal goods, engineering and shipbuilding	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
SIC 1980 classes	21-49	31-34, 37	35, 36	43-45	41, 42	21-49	31-34, 37	35, 36	43-45	41, 42
1990	90.3	88.6	90.0	79.4	91.3	100.6	100.4	105.0	98.3	100.8
1991	78.4	75.2	76.9	68.5	88.3	99.3	98.2	102.0	97.4	99.9
1992	73.9	69.8	69.5	67.3	84.2	99.5	98.3	100.2	98.0	99.9
1993	72.8	67.9	63.1	71.3	83.3	98.3	97.9	99.5	98.4	99.4
1994	72.5	69.9	60.3	73.5	83.7	98.9	99.5	100.3	99.0	100.0
Week ended										
1993 Apr 16	71.9					97.6				
May 14	72.6					98.5				
Jun 11	72.8	67.9	63.5	70.6	83.0	98.2	97.8	99.8	98.1	99.2
Jul 9	73.7					98.8				
Aug 13	73.3					98.3				
Sep 10	73.3	68.0	62.2	72.6	83.4	98.2	98.0	99.0	98.9	100.1
Oct 15	73.3					98.3				
Nov 12	73.0					97.9				
Dec 10	72.9	68.0	62.0	73.6	83.9	98.5	98.3	99.8	98.9	99.8
1994 Jan 14	72.8					98.5				
Feb 11	72.6					98.5				
Mar 11	72.8	68.7	61.6	73.9	82.8	99.1	99.0	100.3	99.4	100.4
Apr 15	72.6					98.9				
May 13	72.2					98.3				
Jun 10 R	72.6	68.8	59.9	72.7	83.4	98.9	98.8	99.6	98.9	100.0
Jul 15	72.0					98.3				
Aug 12	72.1					98.5				
Sep 09 R	72.7	70.3	60.1	73.4	84.0	99.3	100.0	100.6	98.7	99.4
Oct 14	72.4					99.2				
Nov 11	72.9					99.5				
Dec 09 R	72.8	71.6	59.6	73.9	84.6	99.3	100.0	100.5	99.1	100.1
1995 Jan 13	72.8					99.2				
Feb 10 R	72.7					99.1				
Mar 10	72.6	72.4	59.7	73.0	84.6	99.2	99.7	100.7	98.3	100.0

1.13 EMPLOYMENT

Overtime and short-time Operatives in manufacturing industries in March 1995 : regions

Week ended March 10 1995	Overtime				Short-time								
	Operatives (000)	Percent operatives	Average per operative working overtime (000)	Hours of overtime worked (000)	Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Stood off for whole week or part of week			
					Opera- tives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Opera- tives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative working part of the work (000)	Opera- tives (000)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (%)	Hours lost (000)	Average per operative on short- time (%)
Analysis by region													
South East	188.0	34.1	10.6	1,987.2	1.1	42.7	4.4	44.5	10.1	5.5	1.0	87.3	15.9
Greater London *	48.1	26.4	11.3	544.4	0.6	22.3	0.1	0.7	8.1	0.7	0.4	23.0	34.2
East Anglia	42.2	42.5	10.4	438.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.8	8.7	0.2	0.2	1.8	8.7
South West	77.3	38.3	9.2	708.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	11.9	8.8	1.4	0.7	11.9	8.8
West Midlands	153.9	38.1	9.4	1,445.5	0.0	0.9	1.5	21.1	13.8	1.6	0.4	22.0	14.2
East Midlands	112.9	35.4	9.3	1,050.6	1.0	37.5	1.2	11.7	9.9	2.2	0.7	49.2	22.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	111.7	35.9	10.1	1,128.5	0.0	0.0	3.3	19.7	5.9	3.3	1.1	19.7	5.9
North West	112.5	31.6	9.2	1,039.5	0.0	1.3	3.5	28.4	8.2	3.5	1.0	29.7	8.5
North	50.3	27.6	9.0	454.5	0.1	4.2	1.7	13.5	8.1	1.8	1.0	17.7	10.0
Wales	45.8	26.8	9.2	423.7	0.0	0.3	1.2	9.0	7.5	1.2	0.7	9.3	7.8
Scotland	85.6	34.1	9.4	803.8	1.0	38.4	0.6	2.9	4.5	1.6	0.7	41.2	25.1

* Included in the South East

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2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary

THOUSAND

	MALE AND FEMALE									
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION			
	Number	Per cent workforce*	Number	Per cent workforce*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	
1991) Annual averages	2,291.9	8.0	2,286.1	8.0						
1992)	2,778.6	9.8	2,765.0	9.7						
1993)	2,919.2	10.4	2,900.6	10.3						
1994)	2,636.5	9.4	2,619.4	9.4						
1993 Apr 8	3,000.5	10.6	2,949.2	10.4	10.5	-2.8	301	2,653	46	
May 13	2,916.6	10.3	2,926.9	10.4	-22.3	-8.3	257	2,613	46	
June 10	2,865.0	10.1	2,920.2	10.3	-6.7	-6.2	248	2,572	45	
July 8	2,929.3	10.4	2,913.4	10.3	-6.8	-11.9	360	2,526	44	
Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,913.5	10.3	0.1	-4.5	309	2,609	42	
Sept 9	2,912.1	10.3	2,893.0	10.2	-20.5	-9.1	290	2,581	41	
Oct 14	2,793.6	9.9	2,849.1	10.1	-43.9	-21.4	305	2,450	39	
Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,813.7	10.0	-35.4	-33.3	284	2,447	38	
Dec 9	2,782.7	9.8	2,780.1	9.8	-33.6	-37.6	272	2,473	38	
1994 Jan 13	2,887.1	10.3	2,778.2	9.9	-1.9	-23.6	283	2,565	39	
Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,748.4	9.8	-29.8	-21.8	272	2,532	37	
Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,721.9	9.7	-26.5	-19.4	246	2,496	35	
Apr 14	2,734.4	9.8	2,684.8	9.6	-37.1	-31.1	266	2,435	33	
May 12	2,652.6	9.5	2,665.4	9.5	-19.4	-27.7	233	2,387	33	
June 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,645.3	9.4	-20.1	-25.5	224	2,331	31	
July 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.4	-15.2	-18.2	349	2,265	29	
Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,592.7	9.3	-37.4	-24.2	276	2,335	27	
Sept 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,562.1	9.1	-30.6	-27.7	261	2,294	25	
Oct 13	2,455.0	8.8	2,514.5	9.0	-47.6	-38.5	264	2,167	24	
Nov 10	2,423.0	8.7	2,470.3	8.8	-44.2	-40.8	258	2,142	23	
Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,418.5	8.6	-51.8	-47.9	243	2,150	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,392.1	8.5	-26.4	-40.8	261	2,219	23	
Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,366.7	8.5	-25.4	-34.5	243	2,193	23	
Mar 9 R	2,398.3	8.6	2,346.8	8.4	-19.9	-23.9	222	2,154	23	
Apr 13 P	2,375.3	8.5	2,327.9	8.3	-18.9	-21.4	259	2,095	22	

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

1991) Annual averages	2,191.5	7.9	2,187.0	7.9						
1992)	2,672.4	9.6	2,660.3	9.6						
1993)	2,814.1	10.3	2,796.9	10.2						
1994)	2,539.2	9.3	2,522.3	9.3						
1993 Apr 8	2,895.2	10.5	2,844.7	10.3	11.2	-2.2	295	2,555	45	
May 13	2,813.7	10.2	2,823.1	10.3	-21.6	-7.6	251	2,517	45	
June 10	2,762.2	10.0	2,816.7	10.2	-6.4	-5.6	241	2,477	44	
July 8	2,821.1	10.3	2,809.7	10.2	-7.0	-11.7	349	2,430	42	
Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,809.6	10.2	-0.1	-4.5	302	2,508	41	
Sept 9	2,804.1	10.2	2,789.5	10.1	-20.1	-9.1	282	2,482	40	
Oct 14	2,690.8	9.8	2,746.9	10.0	-42.6	-20.9	297	2,356	38	
Nov 11	2,668.7	9.7	2,712.2	9.9	-34.7	-32.5	277	2,354	37	
Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,679.6	9.7	-32.6	-36.6	266	2,380	37	
1994 Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,678.3	9.8	-1.3	-22.9	276	2,473	38	
Feb 10	2,741.8	10.1	2,648.8	9.7	-29.5	-21.1	266	2,440	36	
Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,622.8	9.6	-26.0	-18.9	240	2,404	34	
Apr 14	2,636.1	9.7	2,585.7	9.5	-37.1	-30.9	260	2,344	32	
May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,567.2	9.4	-18.5	-27.2	228	2,298	32	
June 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,547.1	9.3	-20.1	-25.2	266	2,244	30	
July 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,532.1	9.3	-15.0	-17.9	340	2,175	28	
Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,496.1	9.2	-36.0	-23.7	270	2,241	26	
Sept 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,466.5	9.1	-29.6	-26.9	253	2,203	25	
Oct 13	2,361.6	8.7	2,420.1	8.9	-46.4	-37.3	257	2,081	24	
Nov 10	2,331.6	8.6	2,376.6	8.7	-43.5	-39.8	252	2,057	23	
Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,326.3	8.5	-50.3	-46.7	266	2,066	23	
1995 Jan 12	2,411.5	8.8	2,300.9	8.4	-25.4	-39.7	254	2,134	24	
Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,276.1	8.4	-24.8	-33.5	237	2,109	23	
Mar 9 R	2,309.3	8.5	2,257.2	8.3	-18.9	-23.0	216	2,071	22	
Apr 13 P	2,287.2	8.4	2,239.2	8.2	-18.0	-20.6	252	2,014	21	

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

	MALE					FEMALE								
	UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOYED		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #			MARRIED			
	Number	Per cent workforce*	Number	Per cent workforce*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Number	Per cent workforce*	Number	Per cent workforce*	Number
1991) Annual averages	1,737.1	10.7	1,734.1	10.6						554.9	4.5	552.1	4.5	
1992)	2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1						652.6	5.3	646.4	5.3	
1993)	2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9						683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5	
1994)	2,014.4	12.6	2,004.8	12.7						622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0	
1993 Apr 8	2,304.2	14.4	2,261.8	14.1						696.3	5.7	687.4	5.6	231.0
May 13	2,248.4	14.0	2,247.4	14.0						668.1	5.5	679.5	5.6	219.3
June 10	2,209.2	13.8	2,242.9	14.0						655.8	5.4	677.3	5.5	213.7
July 8	2,231.7	13.9	2,237.5	14.0						698.2	5.7	675.9	5.5	218.4
Aug 12	2,234.4	13.9	2,232.6	13.9						725.6	5.9	680.9	5.6	225.4
Sept 9	2,207.2	13.8	2,216.4	13.8						704.9	5.8	676.6	5.5	214.1
Oct 14	2,135.5	13.3	2,185.7	13.6						658.1	5.4	663.4	5.4	201.5
Nov 11	2,124.4	13.3	2,158.5	13.5						645.3	5.2	655.2	5.4	196.7
Dec 9	2,146.0	13.4	2,136.9	13.3						636.7	5.2	643.2	5.3	194.0
1994 Jan 13	2,223.0	14.1	2,134.4	13.5						664.0	5.5	643.8	5.3	200.5
Feb 10	2,184.5	13.8	2,110.4	13.4						657.1	5.4	638.0	5.2	195.9
Mar 10	2,184.5	13.5	2,090.0	13.2						641.1	5.3	631.9	5.2	190.1
Apr 14	2,101.4	13.3	2,059.5	13.0						633.1	5.2	625.3	5.1	188.9
May 12	2,042.2	12.9	2,042.2	12.9						610.5	5.0	623.2	5.1	179.9
June 9	1,988.1	12.6	2,025.1	12.8						596.8	4.9	620.2	5.1	173.6
July 14	1,998.0	12.6	2,006.5	12.7						645.1	5.3	623.6	5.1	177.0
Aug 11	1,979.7	12.5	1,978.4	12.5						659.1	5.4	614.3	5.0	182.7
Sept 8	1,947.0	12.3	1,957.2	12.4						633.1	5.2	604.9	5.0	169.6
Oct 13	1,868.1	11.8	1,921.0	12.2						586.9	4.8	593.5	4.9	158.2
Nov 10	1,848.1	11.7	1,884.9	11.9						574.1	4.7	585.4	4.8	154.6
Dec 8	1,854.1	11.7	1,847.7	11.7						562.7	4.6	570.8	4.7	151.6
1995 Jan 12	1,918.1	12.1	1,827.7	11.6						585.1	4.8	564.4	4.6	157.4
Feb 9	1,882.1	11.9	1,808.9	11.4						576.5	4.7	557.8	4.6	153.6
Mar 9 R	1,838.0	11.6	1,794.0	11.3						559.5	4.6	552.8	4.5	147.8
Apr 13 P	1,815.1	11.5	1,775.8	11.2						559.8	4.6	552.1	4.5	150.9

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary 2.2

1991) Annual averages	1,660.1	10.5	1,658.0	10.5						531.1	4.5	529.0	4.4	
1992)	2,044.1	13.0	2,037.9	12.9						627.8	5.3	622.5	5.2	
1993)	2,155.1	13.9	2,145.7	13.8						658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5	
1994)	1,939.1	12.5	1,929.6	12.6						600.1	5.0	592.8	5.0	
1993 Apr 8	2,223.1	14.3	2,181.4	14.0						672.2	5.6	663.3	5.6	222.4
May 13	2,168.1	13.9	2,167.3	13.9						645.0	5.4	665.8	5.5	211.3
June 1														

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST												
1991)	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.0	4.0	637.7	6.9			477.3	160.4
1992) Annual	854.1	645.4	208.7	9.3	12.3	5.2	851.0	9.2			643.8	207.3
1993) averages	929.9	700.3	229.6	10.2	13.6	5.9	925.6	10.2			698.0	227.6
1994)	828.3	622.2	206.1	9.1	12.1	5.3	824.2	9.1			620.0	204.2
1994 Apr 14	862.3	651.2	211.1	9.5	12.7	5.4	846.8	9.4	-14.2	-11.7	638.6	208.2
May 12	838.7	634.1	204.6	9.3	12.4	5.2	839.8	9.3	-7.0	-10.2	632.5	207.3
June 9	818.0	618.1	199.9	9.1	12.1	5.1	832.3	9.2	-7.5	-9.6	626.2	206.1
July 14	824.1	615.0	209.1	9.1	12.0	5.3	825.2	9.1	-7.1	-7.2	618.8	206.4
Aug 11	823.7	609.8	213.8	9.1	11.9	5.4	812.0	9.0	-13.2	-9.3	609.1	202.9
Sept 8	809.6	600.6	209.1	9.0	11.8	5.3	803.4	8.9	-8.6	-9.6	603.1	200.3
Oct 13	774.3	577.9	196.4	8.6	11.3	5.0	788.5	8.7	-14.9	-12.2	592.0	196.5
Nov 10	759.5	568.2	191.3	8.4	11.1	4.9	772.6	8.6	-15.9	-13.1	579.2	193.4
Dec 8	755.1	568.1	187.0	8.4	11.1	4.8	755.2	8.4	-17.4	-16.1	566.9	188.3
1995 Jan 12	768.5	578.2	190.2	8.5	11.3	4.8	744.7	8.2	-10.5	-14.6	558.4	186.3
Feb 9	759.4	571.4	188.0	8.4	11.2	4.8	736.5	8.2	-8.2	-12.0	552.6	183.9
Mar 9 R	743.8	560.0	183.8	8.2	11.0	4.7	730.8	8.1	-5.7	-8.1	548.3	182.5
Apr 13 P	740.5	555.7	184.8	8.2	10.9	4.7	726.0	8.0	-4.8	-6.2	543.7	182.3
GREATER LONDON (included in South East)												
1991)	332.1	244.3	87.8	8.1	10.3	5.0	331.7	8.0			244.1	87.6
1992) Annual	430.3	320.1	110.2	10.5	13.5	6.4	429.2	10.5			319.6	109.8
1993) averages	469.6	348.6	121.0	10.6	14.9	7.1	467.9	11.6			347.8	120.2
1994)	434.6	322.7	111.9	10.8	13.8	6.6	432.8	10.7			321.8	111.0
1994 Apr 14	446.5	333.2	113.3	11.1	14.4	6.7	441.2	10.9	-5.8	-4.4	328.7	112.5
May 12	438.2	327.3	111.0	10.9	14.1	6.5	438.2	10.9	-3.0	-4.1	326.1	112.1
June 9	431.5	322.1	109.4	10.7	13.9	6.4	435.0	10.8	-3.2	-4.0	323.4	111.6
July 14	435.1	321.6	113.5	10.8	13.9	6.6	432.6	10.7	-2.4	-2.9	320.8	111.8
Aug 11	436.0	320.0	116.1	10.8	13.8	6.8	427.4	10.6	-5.2	-3.6	317.1	110.3
Sept 8	431.8	317.4	114.4	10.7	13.7	6.7	425.0	10.5	-2.4	-3.3	315.5	109.5
Oct 13	417.2	308.4	108.8	10.3	13.3	6.3	420.2	10.4	-4.8	-4.1	312.2	108.0
Nov 10	409.0	303.0	106.0	10.1	13.1	6.2	414.3	10.3	-5.9	-4.4	307.6	106.7
Dec 8	406.8	302.7	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.6	10.1	-6.7	-5.8	303.0	104.6
1995 Jan 12	407.5	303.4	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	403.8	10.0	-3.8	-5.5	300.1	103.7
Feb 9	404.1	301.0	103.1	10.0	13.0	6.0	399.6	9.9	-4.2	-4.9	297.1	102.5
Mar 9 R	398.7	297.2	101.5	9.9	12.8	5.9	396.2	9.8	-3.4	-3.8	294.5	101.7
Apr 13 P	400.8	297.7	103.1	9.9	12.8	6.0	395.6	9.8	-0.6	-2.7	293.2	102.4
EAST ANGLIA												
1991)	59.1	44.2	15.0	5.9	7.6	3.5	58.9	5.8			44.1	14.8
1992) Annual	77.7	58.3	19.4	7.6	9.9	4.5	77.3	7.6			58.1	19.2
1993) averages	84.0	63.1	20.9	8.2	10.7	4.7	83.4	8.1			62.8	20.7
1994)	74.2	55.3	18.9	7.2	9.4	4.3	73.7	7.2			55.0	18.6
1994 Apr 14	78.8	59.1	19.6	7.7	10.3	4.4	75.7	7.4	-1.1	-1.2	56.7	19.0
May 12	75.4	56.6	18.8	7.4	9.9	4.2	74.8	7.3	-0.9	-1.0	55.9	18.8
June 9	72.3	54.1	18.2	7.1	9.4	4.0	74.4	7.3	-0.4	-0.8	55.5	18.5
July 14	72.7	53.8	18.9	7.1	9.4	4.2	73.7	7.2	-0.7	-0.7	55.0	18.7
Aug 11	72.5	53.1	19.4	7.1	9.3	4.3	73.0	7.1	-0.7	-0.6	54.3	18.7
Sept 8	70.7	52.1	18.6	6.9	9.1	4.1	72.0	7.0	-1.0	-0.8	53.7	18.3
Oct 13	66.9	49.4	17.5	6.5	8.6	3.9	70.1	6.8	-1.9	-1.2	52.2	17.4
Nov 10	66.8	49.5	17.3	6.5	8.6	3.8	68.8	6.7	-1.3	-1.4	51.1	17.2
Dec 8	67.3	50.2	17.1	6.6	8.8	3.8	67.4	6.6	-1.4	-1.5	50.2	17.2
1995 Jan 12	71.9	53.5	18.3	7.0	9.3	4.1	67.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.0	49.8	17.3
Feb 9	71.1	52.8	18.3	6.9	9.2	4.1	66.3	6.5	-0.9	-0.8	49.1	17.2
Mar 9 R	69.5	51.8	17.7	6.8	9.0	3.9	65.8	6.4	-0.5	-0.5	48.8	17.0
Apr 13 P	68.3	50.6	17.7	6.7	8.8	3.9	65.2	6.4	-0.6	-0.6	48.2	17.0
SOUTH WEST												
1991)	161.2	121.1	40.1	6.9	9.1	4.1	160.7	6.9			120.9	39.8
1992) Annual	208.9	158.7	50.2	9.2	12.4	5.2	207.8	9.2			158.1	49.7
1993) averages	217.8	164.6	53.2	9.5	12.7	5.5	216.4	9.5			163.8	52.6
1994)	191.7	143.9	47.8	8.4	11.1	4.8	190.4	8.3			143.2	47.2
1994 Apr 14	199.6	151.1	48.5	8.7	11.8	4.8	195.1	8.6	-3.8	-3.0	147.3	47.8
May 12	192.1	145.6	46.5	8.4	11.4	4.6	194.6	8.5	-0.5	-2.2	146.6	47.8
June 9	184.9	140.3	44.6	8.1	11.0	4.4	193.1	8.5	-1.5	-1.9	145.4	47.7
July 14	187.2	140.1	47.2	8.2	11.0	4.7	190.8	8.4	-2.3	-1.4	143.2	47.6
Aug 11	187.3	138.7	48.6	8.2	10.9	4.8	187.9	8.2	-2.9	-2.2	140.7	47.2
Sept 8	184.2	136.5	47.7	8.1	10.7	4.7	185.4	8.1	-2.5	-2.6	138.8	46.8
Oct 13	176.1	131.3	44.8	7.7	10.3	4.4	181.5	8.0	-3.9	-3.1	136.0	45.5
Nov 10	176.5	131.7	44.9	7.7	10.3	4.5	178.4	7.8	-3.1	-3.2	133.7	44.7
Dec 8	176.9	132.5	44.4	7.8	10.4	4.4	173.1	7.6	-5.3	-4.1	129.7	43.4
1995 Jan 12	184.2	137.6	46.6	8.1	10.8	4.6	171.0	7.5	-2.1	-3.5	127.9	43.1
Feb 9	180.8	135.0	45.8	7.9	10.6	4.5	169.7	7.4	-1.3	-2.9	127.2	42.5
Mar 9 R	175.7	131.7	44.0	7.7	10.3	4.4	168.9	7.4	-0.8	-1.4	126.7	42.2
Apr 13 P	170.6	128.0	42.6	7.5	10.0	4.2	166.6	7.3	-2.3	-1.5	124.7	41.9

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3

THOUSAND

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE *			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST MIDLANDS												
1991)	218.7	165.1	53.6	8.4	10.9	4.9	218.3	8.4			164.9	53.5
1992) Annual	270.5	206.3	64.1	10.4	13.6	5.9	269.6	10.3			205.9	63.7
1993) averages	281.9	215.6	66.3	10.9	14.6	6.1	280.6	10.8			214.9	65.8
1994)	246.2	186.8	59.4	9.6	12.6	5.4	244.8	9.7			186.0	58.8
1994 Apr 14	256.0	195.2	60.9	10.2	13.5	5.7	252.4	10.0	-3.9	-3.7	192.0	60.4
May 12	247.8	188.9	58.8	9.8	13.1	5.5	249.1	9.9	-3.3	-3.6	189.1	60.0
June 9	242.0	184.5	57.4	9.6	12.8	5.3	246.7	9.8	-2.4	-3.2	187.3	59.4
July 14	247.7	186.0	61.7	9.8	12.9	5.7	245.4	9.7	-1.3	-2.3	185.9	59.5
Aug 11	248.0	184.7	63.3	9.9	12.8	5.9	242.2	9.6	-3.2	-2.3	183.4	58.8
Sept 8	242.5	181.2	61.3	9.6	12.6	5.7	238.7	9.5	-3.5	-2.7	180.8	57.9
Oct 13	228.2	172.1	56.1	9.1	11.9	5.2	233.5	9.3	-5.2	-4.0	177.0	56.5
Nov 10	222.4	168.4	54.0	8.8	11.7	5.0	228.2	9.1	-5.3	-4.7	172.7	55.5
Dec 8	220.5	167.8	52.6	8.8	11.7	4.9	222.3	8.8	-5.9	-5.5	168.4	53.9
1995 Jan 12	227.1	172.8	54.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	218.9	8.7	-3.4	-4.9	165.7	53.2
Feb 9	222.5	169.1	53.4	8.8	11.7	5.0	215.5	8.6	-3.4	-4.2	163.3	52.2
Mar 9 R	216.6	164.9	51.8	8.6	11.4	4.8	213.0	8.5	-2.5	-3.1	161.4	51.6
Apr 13 P	214.8	162.8	52.0	8.5	11.3	4.8	211.5	8.4	-1.5	-2.5	159.9	51.6
EAST MIDLANDS												
1991)	142.1	106.7	35.4	7.2								

2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE*			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORTH												
1991)	143.7	111.1	32.6	10.3	13.9	5.4	143.3	10.3			110.9	32.4
1992) Annual	157.8	123.9	34.0	11.1	15.2	5.6	157.1	11.1			123.4	33.6
1993) averages	169.3	134.9	34.4	12.0	16.7	5.7	168.3	11.9			134.4	34.0
1994)	160.4	128.0	32.4	11.4	15.8	5.4	159.3	11.3			127.4	31.9
1994 Apr 14	164.2	131.6	32.6	11.7	16.4	5.4	161.1	11.4	-1.8	-1.6	129.0	32.1
May 12	160.0	128.5	31.4	11.4	16.0	5.2	160.5	11.4	-0.6	-1.2	128.3	32.2
June 9	156.4	125.5	30.9	11.1	15.6	5.1	159.4	11.3	-1.1	-1.2	127.4	32.0
July 14	159.7	126.2	33.5	11.3	15.7	5.5	159.4	11.3	0.0	-0.6	127.1	32.3
Aug 11	158.9	124.7	34.2	11.3	15.5	5.7	159.2	11.2	-1.2	-0.8	126.2	32.0
Sept 8	157.7	124.5	33.2	11.2	15.5	5.5	157.0	11.2	-1.2	-0.8	125.5	31.8
Oct 13	152.2	121.3	30.9	10.8	15.1	5.1	155.5	11.0	-1.5	-1.3	124.4	31.1
Nov 10	153.4	122.7	30.7	10.9	15.3	5.1	154.8	11.0	-0.7	-1.1	123.7	31.1
Dec 8	153.3	123.4	29.9	10.9	15.4	4.9	152.6	10.8	-2.2	-1.5	122.2	30.4
1995 Jan 12	159.7	128.1	31.6	11.3	15.9	5.2	152.0	10.8	-0.6	-1.2	121.8	30.2
Feb 9	155.2	124.1	31.1	11.0	15.4	5.1	149.7	10.6	-2.3	-1.7	119.9	29.6
Mar 9 R	151.8	121.6	30.1	10.8	15.1	5.0	149.2	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	119.5	29.7
Apr 13 P	151.7	121.1	30.5	10.8	15.1	5.1	148.7	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	118.6	30.1
WALES												
1991)	113.2	88.6	24.6	9.0	12.2	4.6	112.9	9.0			88.5	24.4
1992) Annual	127.2	100.2	27.0	10.0	13.8	5.0	126.6	10.0			99.9	26.8
1993) averages	131.1	103.2	28.0	10.4	14.4	5.1	130.4	10.3			102.7	27.5
1994)	120.7	94.1	26.6	9.6	13.1	4.9	119.9	9.3			93.6	26.2
1994 Apr 14	125.0	98.2	26.8	9.7	13.2	4.9	123.3	9.6	-1.5	-1.2	96.9	26.7
May 12	120.6	95.1	25.5	9.3	12.8	4.7	122.6	9.5	-1.0	-1.2	96.1	26.5
June 9	116.8	92.0	24.8	9.0	12.4	4.5	121.5	9.4	-1.1	-1.2	95.1	26.4
July 14	120.9	93.1	27.8	9.4	12.5	5.1	121.0	9.4	-0.5	-0.9	94.2	26.8
Aug 11	120.8	92.2	28.7	9.4	12.4	5.2	119.3	9.2	-1.7	-1.1	92.7	26.6
Sept 8	118.4	90.7	27.8	9.2	12.2	5.1	117.4	9.1	-1.9	-1.4	91.0	26.4
Oct 13	111.1	85.9	25.2	8.6	11.5	4.6	114.0	8.8	-3.4	-2.3	88.3	25.7
Nov 10	110.3	85.5	24.8	8.5	11.5	4.5	111.7	8.7	-2.3	-2.5	86.4	25.3
Dec 8	110.9	86.4	24.4	8.6	11.6	4.5	109.5	8.5	-2.2	-2.6	84.9	24.6
1995 Jan 12	115.8	90.1	25.8	9.0	12.1	4.7	108.1	8.4	-1.4	-2.0	84.0	24.1
Feb 9	112.9	87.8	25.1	8.7	11.8	4.6	107.7	8.3	-0.5	-1.3	83.7	24.0
Mar 9 R	109.7	85.4	24.3	8.5	11.5	4.4	107.3	8.3	-0.4	-0.7	83.3	24.0
Apr 13 P	108.1	83.7	24.4	8.4	11.3	4.5	106.9	8.3	-0.4	-0.4	82.6	24.3
SCOTLAND												
1991)	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.8	11.7	5.0	219.3	8.8			165.0	54.3
1992) Annual	241.0	183.8	57.3	9.5	12.8	5.2	238.8	9.4			182.5	56.3
1993) averages	246.4	189.5	56.9	9.9	13.7	5.1	243.3	9.7			187.7	55.7
1994)	231.5	178.6	52.8	9.3	12.9	4.7	228.4	9.2			176.9	51.5
1994 Apr 14	237.6	184.2	53.4	9.5	13.3	4.8	233.5	9.4	-1.4	-1.3	181.3	52.2
May 12	231.1	180.0	51.1	9.3	13.0	4.6	232.6	9.3	-0.9	-1.3	180.4	52.2
June 9	226.3	176.4	49.9	9.1	12.8	4.5	230.6	9.2	-2.0	-1.4	179.4	51.4
July 14	241.2	181.9	59.3	9.7	13.1	5.3	231.7	9.3	1.1	-0.6	179.0	52.7
Aug 11	238.8	179.8	59.0	9.6	13.0	5.3	229.0	9.2	-2.7	-1.9	176.9	52.1
Sept 8	233.7	172.6	51.2	9.0	12.5	4.6	224.8	9.0	-4.2	-1.9	174.2	50.6
Oct 13	215.3	167.2	48.1	8.6	12.1	4.3	220.4	8.8	-4.4	-3.8	170.7	49.7
Nov 10	213.3	165.4	47.9	8.6	12.0	4.3	216.8	8.7	-3.6	-4.1	167.4	49.4
Dec 8	212.6	165.3	47.4	8.5	11.9	4.3	212.3	8.5	-4.5	-4.2	164.1	48.2
1995 Jan 12	223.7	173.3	50.4	9.0	12.5	4.5	210.1	8.4	-2.2	-3.4	162.4	47.7
Feb 9	218.2	168.3	49.9	8.7	12.2	4.5	208.0	8.3	-2.1	-2.9	160.9	47.1
Mar 9 R	210.4	162.6	47.8	8.4	11.8	4.3	205.5	8.2	-2.5	-2.3	159.1	46.4
Apr 13 P	206.7	159.7	47.0	8.3	11.5	4.2	202.6	8.1	-2.9	-2.5	156.9	45.7
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1991)	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.4	17.4	7.7	99.1	13.2			76.1	23.0
1992) Annual	108.1	81.4	24.8	14.0	18.2	7.9	104.7	13.8			80.7	24.0
1993) averages	105.1	80.7	24.5	14.1	18.6	7.8	103.7	13.8			80.0	23.6
1994)	97.3	75.3	21.9	13.0	17.3	7.0	97.1	12.9			75.2	21.8
1994 Apr 14	98.4	77.0	21.4	13.0	17.4	6.8	99.1	13.1	0.0	-0.2	76.8	22.3
May 12	95.7	75.1	20.7	12.7	17.0	6.6	98.2	13.0	-0.9	-0.4	76.1	22.1
June 9	96.2	74.6	21.6	12.7	16.9	6.9	98.2	13.0	0.0	-0.3	75.9	22.3
July 14	101.3	76.2	25.2	13.4	17.3	8.0	98.0	13.0	-0.2	-0.4	75.4	22.6
Aug 11	101.1	75.8	25.3	13.4	17.2	8.1	96.6	12.8	-1.4	-0.5	74.6	22.0
Sept 8	98.9	75.3	23.7	13.1	17.0	7.6	95.6	12.7	-1.0	-0.9	74.1	21.5
Oct 13	93.5	72.4	21.1	12.4	16.4	6.7	94.4	12.5	-1.2	-1.2	73.3	21.1
Nov 10	91.5	71.4	20.1	12.1	16.2	6.4	93.7	12.4	-0.7	-1.0	72.7	21.0
Dec 8	90.1	70.9	19.2	11.9	16.1	6.1	92.2	12.2	-1.5	-1.1	71.7	20.5
1995 Jan 12	91.9	72.3	19.6	12.2	16.4	6.2	91.2	12.1	-1.0	-1.1	71.1	20.1
Feb 9	90.6	71.5	19.1	12.0	16.2	6.1	90.6	12.0	-0.6	-1.0	70.7	19.9
Mar 9 R	89.0	70.4	18.7	11.8	15.9	6.0	89.6	11.9	-1.0	-0.9	69.9	19.7
Apr 13 P	88.0	69.1	19.0	11.7	15.6	6.1	88.7	11.8	-0.9	-0.8	69.0	19.7

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas* as at April 13 1995

Travel-to-Work Area	NUMBER UNEMPLOYED			PER CENT WORKFORCE*			SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #					
	Male	Female	All	Rate #	per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce	Male	Female	All	Rates #	per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
ENGLAND												
Hastings	5,571	1,634	7,205	14.4	11.2							
Haverhill	737	304	1,041	8.6	7.1							
Heathrow	37,251	12,871	50,122	7.7	6.5							
Helston	728	303	1,031	16.3	11.1							
Hereford and Leominster	2,846	1,093	3,939	8.6	6.8							
Lancaster and Morecambe	2,347	682	3,029	6.6	5.6							
Leeds	4,736	1,171	5,907	9.7	8.7							
Leicester	1,146	324	1,470	12.0	9.5							
Leicester and Ashfield	1,027	400	1,427	4.6	3.9							
Leicester and Blithfield	2,264	643	2,907	8.6	7.1							
Leicester and Erewash	7,561	2,476	10,037	6.0	5.0							
Leicester and Gedling	1,705	677	2,382	8.6	7.1							
Leicester and Loughborough	7,539	1,881	9,420	13.7	11.9							
Leicester and North West Leicestershire	2,216	678	2,894	10.1	7.9							
Leicester and South Leicestershire	3,361	788	4,149	10.7	9.2							
Leicester and Telford	3,069	1,132	4,201	5.1	4.5							
Leicester and Walsley	4,010	1,546	5,556	8.0	6.8							
Leicester and West Leicestershire	1,098	472	1,570	9.7	7.5							
Leicester and Wetherby	4,414	1,486	5,900	8.3	7.2							
Leicester and Wigan	624	175	799	7.9	6.5							
Leicester and Wokingham	802	355	1,157	6.8	5.4							
Leicester and York	1,087	336	1,423	13.8	10.7							
Leicester and York and North Yorkshire	60,246	18,566	78,812	11.0	9.9							

2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT

Age and duration: April 13 1995

Regions

Duration of unemployment in weeks	Male				Female				Male				Female			
	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages +	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages +	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages +	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages +
SOUTH EAST																
2 or less	6,807	16,592	5,766	29,499	3,980	8,029	2,210	14,488	2,679	5,313	1,656	9,824	1,323	2,481	585	4,491
Over 2 and up to 4	5,814	12,781	3,254	22,164	3,130	4,825	1,060	9,280	2,284	4,237	981	7,650	987	1,264	266	2,617
4	10,379	21,761	5,171	37,779	5,444	8,157	1,880	15,852	3,876	6,759	1,594	12,452	1,637	2,101	416	4,330
8	12,202	24,745	5,606	43,026	6,365	9,059	2,019	17,823	4,175	7,167	1,582	13,108	1,805	2,164	464	4,575
13	21,501	48,695	12,109	82,706	10,560	16,051	4,110	31,062	8,525	15,242	3,683	27,606	3,556	4,174	1,002	8,860
26	28,419	65,609	15,582	109,843	14,480	22,325	5,526	42,534	10,199	17,477	4,417	32,169	4,343	4,750	1,255	10,406
52	20,304	62,833	15,464	98,647	8,264	15,164	5,140	28,612	6,532	14,444	3,999	24,982	2,200	2,914	1,112	6,237
104	7,539	33,175	8,750	49,464	2,529	6,120	2,576	11,225	2,199	6,571	1,934	10,704	535	977	491	2,103
156	3,959	26,163	7,778	36,900	1,013	3,750	1,688	6,451	1,299	5,872	1,545	8,716	296	789	388	1,178
208	1,904	16,731	4,789	25,404	408	2,293	1,074	3,775	746	5,319	1,284	7,349	147	624	275	1,046
Over 260	462	14,201	5,558	20,221	123	2,032	1,547	3,702	315	6,933	3,362	10,630	67	883	274	1,874
All	119,290	345,286	88,807	555,653	56,296	97,805	28,830	184,804	42,829	95,334	26,057	165,190	16,896	23,121	7,178	47,312
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE																
2 or less	2,999	7,924	2,302	13,350	1,931	4,180	1,065	7,286	3,312	6,422	1,986	11,935	1,708	2,747	790	5,408
Over 2 and up to 4	2,668	6,361	1,323	10,478	1,586	2,576	476	4,743	2,958	4,922	1,021	9,080	1,261	1,565	334	3,292
4	4,877	10,860	2,073	18,013	2,835	4,354	860	8,210	4,947	7,984	1,698	14,917	2,039	2,424	539	5,120
8	5,958	12,719	2,360	21,217	3,395	4,927	709	17,562	8,805	18,584	4,103	31,513	2,873	3,586	1,193	7,854
13	10,180	24,449	4,866	39,636	5,553	8,551	1,814	16,079	11,114	18,279	3,931	33,556	4,414	5,042	1,203	10,789
26	15,286	37,050	6,979	59,422	8,704	12,870	2,686	24,360	13,006	21,087	4,414	38,632	5,413	5,639	1,305	12,461
52	12,000	37,835	7,557	57,414	5,200	9,627	2,709	17,562	8,805	18,584	4,103	31,513	2,873	3,586	1,193	7,854
104	4,525	20,136	4,418	29,079	1,626	3,891	1,387	6,904	3,028	8,650	2,117	13,795	770	1,267	564	2,301
156	2,275	15,509	3,494	21,278	621	2,377	941	3,939	1,635	7,553	1,691	10,879	349	914	402	1,135
208	1,080	10,987	2,554	14,621	264	1,424	605	2,293	896	6,039	1,317	8,252	165	607	267	1,079
Over 260	296	9,436	3,456	13,188	79	1,307	920	2,306	468	9,711	4,168	14,347	79	1,062	1,033	2,174
All	62,124	193,266	41,382	297,696	31,794	56,084	14,401	103,100	55,677	117,870	28,165	203,044	21,460	27,413	8,147	57,949
GREAT LONDON (Included in South East)																
2 or less	2,999	7,924	2,302	13,350	1,931	4,180	1,065	7,286	3,312	6,422	1,986	11,935	1,708	2,747	790	5,408
Over 2 and up to 4	2,668	6,361	1,323	10,478	1,586	2,576	476	4,743	2,958	4,922	1,021	9,080	1,261	1,565	334	3,292
4	4,877	10,860	2,073	18,013	2,835	4,354	860	8,210	4,947	7,984	1,698	14,917	2,039	2,424	539	5,120
8	5,958	12,719	2,360	21,217	3,395	4,927	709	17,562	8,805	18,584	4,103	31,513	2,873	3,586	1,193	7,854
13	10,180	24,449	4,866	39,636	5,553	8,551	1,814	16,079	11,114	18,279	3,931	33,556	4,414	5,042	1,203	10,789
26	15,286	37,050	6,979	59,422	8,704	12,870	2,686	24,360	13,006	21,087	4,414	38,632	5,413	5,639	1,305	12,461
52	12,000	37,835	7,557	57,414	5,200	9,627	2,709	17,562	8,805	18,584	4,103	31,513	2,873	3,586	1,193	7,854
104	4,525	20,136	4,418	29,079	1,626	3,891	1,387	6,904	3,028	8,650	2,117	13,795	770	1,267	564	2,301
156	2,275	15,509	3,494	21,278	621	2,377	941	3,939	1,635	7,553	1,691	10,879	349	914	402	1,135
208	1,080	10,987	2,554	14,621	264	1,424	605	2,293	896	6,039	1,317	8,252	165	607	267	1,079
Over 260	296	9,436	3,456	13,188	79	1,307	920	2,306	468	9,711	4,168	14,347	79	1,062	1,033	2,174
All	62,124	193,266	41,382	297,696	31,794	56,084	14,401	103,100	55,677	117,870	28,165	203,044	21,460	27,413	8,147	57,949
NORTH WEST																
2 or less	2,999	7,924	2,302	13,350	1,931	4,180	1,065	7,286	3,312	6,422	1,986	11,935	1,708	2,747	790	5,408
Over 2 and up to 4	2,668	6,361	1,323	10,478	1,586	2,576	476	4,743	2,958	4,922	1,021	9,080	1,261	1,565	334	3,292
4	4,877	10,860	2,073	18,013	2,835	4,354	860	8,210	4,947	7,984	1,698	14,917	2,039	2,424	539	5,120
8	5,958	12,719	2,360	21,217	3,395	4,927	709	17,562	8,805	18,584	4,103	31,513	2,873	3,586	1,193	7,854
13	10,180	24,449	4,866	39,636	5,553	8,551	1,814	16,079	11,114	18,279	3,931	33,556	4,414	5,042	1,203	10,789
26	15,286	37,050	6,979	59,422	8,704	12,870	2,686	24,360	13,006	21,087	4,414	38,632	5,413	5,639	1,305	12,461
52	12,000	37,835	7,557	57,414	5,200	9,627	2,709	17,562	8,805	18,584	4,103	31,513	2,873	3,586	1,193	7,854
104	4,525	20,136	4,418	29,079	1,626	3,891	1,387	6,904	3,028	8,650	2,117	13,795	770	1,267	564	2,301
156	2,275	15,509	3,494	21,278	621	2,377	941	3,939	1,635	7,553	1,691	10,879	349	914	402	1,135
208	1,080	10,987	2,554	14,621	264	1,424	605	2,293	896	6,039	1,317	8,252	165	607	267	1,079
Over 260	296	9,436	3,456	13,188	79	1,307	920	2,306	468	9,711	4,168	14,347	79	1,062	1,033	2,174
All	62,124	193,266	41,382	297,696	31,794	56,084	14,401	103,100	55,677	117,870	28,165	203,044	21,460	27,413	8,147	57,949
EAST ANGLIA																
2 or less	832	1,735	651	3,265	507	849	240	1,643	1,849	3,941	1,345	7,264	882	1,525	389	2,885
Over 2 and up to 4	723	1,336	348	2,449	359	545	115	1,061	1,569	3,059	676	5,409	615	836	181	1,113
4	1,189	2,330	603	4,176	590	844	221	1,700	2,469	4,831	1,131	8,588	1,028	1,191	250	2,773
8	1,345	2,436	729	4,578	663	895	220	1,829	2,655	4,636	1,068	8,493	1,148	1,372	319	2,929
13	2,705	5,013	1,602	9,355	1,340	1,676	488	3,548	5,970	10,486	2,627	19,200	2,287	2,689	630	5,176
26	2,705	5,346	1,673	9,741	1,308	1,896	513	3,738	7,747	13,361	3,180	24,344	2,855	2,986	707	6,838
52	1,645	4,381	1,429	7,456	633	1,105	464	2,202	5,061	11,164	2,819	19,049	1,435	1,926	670	4,635
104	577	2,107	791	3,475	167	408	224	799	1,812	5,557	1,419	8,788	367	717	317	1,411
156	319	1,648	578	2,545	64	261	148	473	937	4,500	1,121	6,558	174	521	245	840
208	151	1,319	428	1,898	38	176	87	301	487	3,850	865	5,202	80	384	156	630
Over 260	49	1,082	539	1,670	8	184	169	361	225	5,405	2,603	8,233	34	526	629	1,118
All	12,240	28,733	9,371	50,608	5,677	8,839	2,889	17,655	30,781	70,790	18,854	121,128	10,905	14,673	4,492	30,543
NORTH																
2 or less	832	1,735	651	3,265	507	849	240	1,643	1,849	3,941	1,345	7,264	882	1,525	389	2,885
Over 2 and up to 4	723	1,336	348	2,449	359	545	115	1,061	1,569	3,059	676	5,409	615	836	181	1,113
4	1,189	2,330	603	4,176	590	844	221	1,700								

2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM		All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages*
MALE AND FEMALE										
1994	Apr	2,716.7	194.9	529.5	462.1	619.7	461.8	409.9	38.7	2,734.4
	July	2,625.9	194.0	552.2	441.6	592.2	434.9	379.1	31.9	2,643.1
	Oct	2,439.2	181.7	489.5	412.7	557.9	408.8	360.5	28.2	2,455.0
1995	Jan	2,486.9	180.6	491.9	423.3	578.6	418.8	365.6	28.1	2,503.4
	Apr	2,357.5	168.0	454.3	399.0	554.4	404.5	351.7	25.6	2,375.3
MALE										
1994	Apr	2,091.3	126.0	387.5	363.2	509.6	355.1	311.5	38.3	2,101.3
	July	1,988.3	123.0	388.9	343.5	484.2	331.3	285.7	31.6	1,998.0
	Oct	1,859.4	114.4	350.6	322.4	458.4	313.6	272.0	27.9	1,868.2
1995	Jan	1,908.9	115.3	356.6	334.5	477.7	322.4	276.7	27.7	1,918.2
	Apr	1,805.3	108.0	330.3	313.1	454.9	309.2	264.7	25.2	1,815.5
FEMALE										
1994	Apr	625.4	68.9	142.0	98.9	110.1	106.7	98.4	0.4	633.1
	July	637.6	70.9	163.3	98.1	107.9	103.6	93.4	0.4	645.1
	Oct	579.8	67.2	138.9	90.3	99.5	95.1	88.5	0.3	586.9
1995	Jan	578.0	65.3	135.3	90.9	101.0	96.3	88.9	0.3	585.1
	Apr	552.1	60.0	124.0	85.8	99.5	95.4	87.0	0.4	559.8

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITED KINGDOM		Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
MALE AND FEMALE									
1994	Apr	265.9	866.0	557.0	465.6	248.8	331.1	2,734.4	1,045.6
	July	349.4	782.5	507.0	438.7	224.5	341.1	2,643.1	1,004.3
	Oct	264.2	793.5	440.9	404.2	204.0	348.3	2,455.0	956.5
1995	Jan	260.6	858.2	457.5	389.1	187.0	351.0	2,503.4	927.1
	Apr	258.5	755.6	474.4	372.3	168.9	345.5	2,375.3	886.7
Proportion of number unemployed									
1994	Apr	9.7	31.7	20.4	17.0	9.1	12.1	100.0	38.2
	July	13.2	29.6	18.0	16.6	8.5	12.9	100.0	38.0
	Oct	10.8	32.3	18.0	16.5	8.3	14.2	100.0	39.0
1995	Jan	10.4	34.3	18.3	15.5	7.5	14.0	100.0	37.0
	Apr	10.9	31.8	20.0	15.7	7.1	14.5	100.0	37.3
MALE									
1994	Apr	187.7	633.6	412.6	372.7	210.4	284.3	2,101.3	867.4
	July	224.9	565.3	377.9	347.9	188.7	293.3	1,998.0	829.9
	Oct	185.7	563.3	330.3	319.0	170.3	299.6	1,868.2	788.8
1995	Jan	182.2	629.1	340.5	308.4	155.7	302.3	1,918.2	766.4
	Apr	180.2	553.3	350.6	294.0	139.8	297.6	1,815.5	731.4
Proportion of number unemployed									
1994	Apr	8.9	30.2	19.6	17.7	10.0	13.5	100.0	41.3
	July	11.3	28.3	18.9	17.4	9.4	14.7	100.0	41.5
	Oct	9.9	30.2	17.7	17.1	9.1	16.0	100.0	42.2
1995	Jan	9.5	32.8	17.8	16.1	8.1	15.8	100.0	40.0
	Apr	9.9	30.5	19.3	16.2	7.7	16.4	100.0	40.3
FEMALE									
1994	Apr	78.2	232.4	144.3	92.9	38.4	46.8	633.1	178.1
	July	124.5	217.2	129.1	90.7	35.8	47.8	645.1	174.3
	Oct	78.4	230.2	110.5	85.2	33.7	48.7	586.9	167.6
1995	Jan	78.4	229.1	117.0	80.7	31.2	48.7	585.1	160.6
	Apr	78.3	202.3	123.8	78.4	29.1	47.9	559.8	155.4
Proportion of number unemployed									
1994	Apr	12.4	36.7	22.8	14.7	6.1	7.4	100.0	28.1
	July	19.3	33.7	20.0	14.1	5.5	7.4	100.0	27.0
	Oct	13.4	39.2	18.8	14.5	5.7	8.3	100.0	28.6
1995	Jan	13.4	39.2	20.0	13.8	5.3	8.3	100.0	27.5
	Apr	14.0	36.1	22.1	14.0	5.2	8.6	100.0	27.8

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at April 13 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce				Rate +	Per cent employees and unemployed	Per cent workforce
							Male	Female	All			
SOUTH EAST												
Bedfordshire	14,445	4,611	19,056	8.8	7.6							
Luton	6,278	1,772	8,050									
Mid Bedfordshire	1,961	737	2,698									
North Bedfordshire	3,883	1,283	5,166									
South Bedfordshire	2,323	819	3,142									
Berkshire	15,759	4,725	20,484	5.9	5.2							
Bracknell	1,783	530	2,313									
Newbury	2,063	683	2,746									
Reading	4,368	1,148	5,516									
Slough	3,586	1,020	4,606									
Windsor and Maidenhead	2,144	749	2,893									
Wokingham	1,815	595	2,410									
Buckinghamshire	13,177	4,328	17,505	6.5	5.5							
Aylesbury Vale	2,942	965	3,907									
Chiltern	1,287	431	1,718									
Milton Keynes	4,845	1,610	6,455									
South Buckinghamshire	926	329	1,255									
Wycombe	3,177	993	4,170									
East Sussex	23,764	7,649	31,413	12.4	10.1							
Brighton	8,131	2,649	10,780									
Eastbourne	2,168	724	2,892									
Hastings	3,709	1,029	4,738									
Hove	3,681	1,322	5,003									
Hove	2,130	608	2,738									
Other	1,990	652	2,642									
Wealden	1,955	665	2,620									
Essex	42,919	14,191	57,110	10.8	8.9							
Basildon	5,282	1,754	7,036									
Braintree	2,926	1,083	4,009									
Cherwell	1,288	408	1,696									
Chelmsford	2,422	752	3,174									
Chelmsford	2,991	1,050	4,041									
Colchester	3,786	1,290	5,076									
Epping Forest	3,025	1,109	4,134									
Harlow	2,369	838	3,207									
Haldon	1,240	401	1,641									
Incham	1,707	579	2,286									
Loughborough-on-Sea	6,569	2,023	8,592									
Malden	4,152	1,166	5,318									
Merton	4,136	1,305	5,441									
Milton Keynes	1,026	433	1,459									
Greater London	297,696	103,100	400,796	11.4	9.9							
Barking and Dagenham	5,831	1,625	7,456									
Barnet	8,639	3,307	11,946									
Bexley	6,145	2,055	8,200									
Brent	14,396	5,093	19,489									
Bromley	7,343	2,417	9,760									
Camden	9,251	3,962	13,213									
City of London	114	51	165									
City of Westminster	7,210	2,925	10,135									
Croydon	11,623	3,846	15,469									
Ealing	10,754	3,680	14,434									
Enfield	9,874	3,491	13,365									
Greenwich	10,215	3,415	13,630									
Hackney	14,851	5,010	19,861									
Hammersmith and Fulham	7,804	3,080	10,884									
Haringey	14,509	5,075	19,584									
Harrow	5,002	1,883	6,885									
Havering	5,908	1,795	7,703									
Hillingdon	5,525	1,884	7,389									
Hounslow	6,703	2,368	9,071									
Islington	11,019	4,218	15,237									
Kensington and Chelsea	5,478	2,584	8,062									
Kingston-upon-Thames	3,190	1,093	4,283									
Lambeth	17,565	6,189	23,754									
Lewisham	13,868	4,557	18,425									
Merton	5,621	1,973										

2.9 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at April 13 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams	1,692	678	2,370			
Teignbridge	2,650	893	3,543			
Torbay	4,984	1,553	6,537			
Torridge	1,677	543	2,220			
West Devon	1,006	345	1,351			
Dorset	16,727	5,191	21,918	9.0	7.3	
Bournemouth	6,287	1,843	8,130			
Christchurch	953	276	1,229			
East Dorset	411	1,120	1,531			
North Dorset	567	219	786			
Poole	3,415	997	4,412			
Purbeck	815	298	1,113			
West Dorset	1,577	526	2,103			
Weymouth and Portland	2,004	621	2,625			
Gloucestershire	12,375	4,112	16,487	7.6	6.4	
Cheltenham	2,760	828	3,588			
Cotswold	1,043	414	1,457			
Forest of Dean	1,629	572	2,201			
Gloucester	3,313	933	4,246			
Stroud	2,083	809	2,892			
Tewkesbury	1,547	556	2,103			
Somerset	10,989	3,711	14,700	8.5	6.8	
Mendip	2,297	900	3,197			
Sedgemoor	2,599	820	3,419			
South Somerset	2,679	941	3,620			
Taunton Deane	2,495	712	3,207			
West Somerset	919	338	1,257			
Wiltshire	11,463	4,220	15,683	6.5	5.4	
Kennet	1,190	485	1,675			
North Wiltshire	2,167	892	3,059			
Salisbury	1,907	655	2,562			
Thamesdown	3,878	1,306	5,184			
West Wiltshire	2,301	882	3,183			
WEST MIDLANDS						
Hereford and Worcester	15,340	5,553	20,893	8.1	6.7	
Bromsgrove	2,000	723	2,723			
Hereford	1,502	595	2,097			
Leominster	819	301	1,120			
Malvern Hills	1,635	573	2,208			
Redditch	2,057	747	2,804			
South Herefordshire	964	383	1,347			
Worcester	2,248	747	2,995			
Wyche	1,653	638	2,291			
Wyre Forest	2,462	846	3,308			
Shropshire	9,138	3,211	12,349	7.8	6.4	
Bridgnorth	877	367	1,244			
North Shropshire	948	357	1,305			
Oswestry	736	327	1,063			
Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,047	659	2,706			
South Shropshire	764	284	1,048			
The Wrekin	3,766	1,217	4,983			
Staffordshire	24,645	8,111	32,756	8.4	7.3	
Cannock Chase	2,471	821	3,292			
East Staffordshire	2,556	777	3,333			
Lichfield	1,733	676	2,409			
Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,581	824	3,405			
South Staffordshire	2,317	930	3,247			
Stafford	2,358	827	3,185			
Staffordshire Moorlands	1,365	540	1,905			
Stoke-on-Trent	7,166	1,915	9,081			
Tamworth	2,098	801	2,899			
Warwickshire	10,119	3,724	13,843	7.1	6.1	
North Warwickshire	1,202	446	1,648			
Nuneaton and Bedworth	3,040	1,020	4,060			
Rugby	1,886	786	2,672			
Stratford-on-Avon	1,647	638	2,285			
Warwick	2,344	834	3,178			
West Midlands	103,560	31,394	134,954	11.2	10.1	
Birmingham	46,762	13,641	60,403			
Coventry	10,779	3,312	14,091			
Dudley	8,939	3,080	12,019			
Sandwell	12,374	3,782	16,156			
Solihull	4,965	1,681	6,646			
Walsall	9,429	2,847	12,276			
Wolverhampton	10,312	3,051	13,363			
EAST MIDLANDS						
Derbyshire	28,716	8,196	36,912	9.7	8.4	
Amber Valley	2,717	874	3,591			
Bolsover	2,917	651	3,568			
Chesterfield	3,855	993	4,848			
Derby	9,043	2,479	11,522			
Derbyshire Dales	997	392	1,389			
Erewash	3,026	844	3,870			
High Peak	1,751	622	2,373			
North East Derbyshire	2,914	878	3,792			
South Derbyshire	1,496	463	1,959			
Leicestershire	21,843	7,356	29,199	7.4	6.5	
Blaby	1,289	535	1,824			
Charnwood	2,875	1,104	3,979			
Harborough	851	335	1,186			
Hinckley and Bosworth	1,379	647	2,026			
Leicester	11,853	3,506	15,359			
Melton	661	252	913			
North West Leicestershire	1,766	525	2,291			
Oadby and Wigston	801	307	1,108			
Rutland	368	145	513			

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at April 13 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +	Per cent employees and unem-ployed	Per cent workforce
Hersey-side	63,300	17,669	80,969	14.7	13.3	
Knowsley	7,787	2,016	9,803			
Liverpool	26,146	7,067	33,213			
Geffton	10,082	2,980	13,062			
St Helens	6,026	1,749	7,775			
Wirral	13,259	3,857	17,116			
Merseyside	27,940	6,470	34,410	14.7	13.5	
Hartlepool	4,625	974	5,599			
Langbaugh	6,881	1,630	8,511			
Middlesbrough	8,328	1,801	10,129			
Stockton-on-Tees	8,106	2,065	10,171			
North	14,003	3,950	17,953	9.0	7.4	
Bardale	3,143	958	4,101			
Barrow-in-Furness	2,884	645	3,529			
Carlisle	2,605	794	3,399			
Copeland	3,204	803	4,007			
Eden	602	254	856			
South Lakeland	1,565	496	2,061			
Northumbria	18,397	4,515	22,912	10.7	9.4	
Hexham-le-Street	1,673	397	2,070			
Jarrow	3,454	874	4,328			
Newcastle	2,964	644	3,608			
North Shields	2,263	726	2,989			
South Shields	3,031	621	3,652			
Wallsend	2,320	608	2,928			
Wallsend	465	155	620			
Wear Valley	2,227	490	2,717			
Northumberland	9,678	2,803	12,481	12.2	10.2	
Alnwick	949	291	1,240			
Hexham	675	186	861			
Northumberland	3,030	836	3,866			
Northumberland	1,257	389	1,646			
Northumberland	1,077	420	1,497			
Northumberland	2,690	681	3,371			
North Yorkshire	51,110	12,805	63,915	13.0	11.7	
Harrogate	8,101	1,950	10,051			
Leeds	13,781	3,539	17,320			
Leeds	8,006	2,229	10,235			
Leeds	7,885	1,838	9,723			
Leeds	13,337	3,249	16,586			
North West						
Greater Manchester	52,885	13,942	66,827	13.2	11.5	
Barnsley	8,466	2,060	10,526			
Doncaster	12,590	3,109	15,699			
Rotherham	10,305	2,579	12,884			
Sheffield	21,524	6,194	27,718			
West Yorkshire	64,841	19,195	84,036	9.3	8.3	
Bradford	16,253	4,573	20,826			
Calderdale	5,280	1,764	7,044			
Kirkstall	10,583	3,372	13,955			
Leeds	22,640	6,504	29,144			
Wakefield	10,085	2,982	13,067			
Cheshire	22,972	7,293	30,265	7.6	6.8	
Chester	2,969	877	3,846			
Congleton	1,302	586	1,888			
Crewe and Nantwich	2,665	952	3,617			
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,270	663	2,933			
Halton	4,806	1,347	6,153			
Macclesfield	2,330	731	3,061			
Vale Royal	2,483	839	3,322			
Warrington	4,147	1,298	5,445			
Greater Manchester	82,587	23,126	105,713	9.8	8.9	
Bolton	7,165	1,757	8,922			
Bury	3,677	1,267	4,944			
Manchester	23,588	6,302	29,890			
Oldham	6,715	1,913	8,628			
Rochdale	6,678	1,850	8,528			
Salford	8,341	2,083	10,424			
Stockport	6,136	1,826	7,962			
Tameside	6,243	1,838	8,081			
Trafford	5,696	1,763	7,459			
Wigan	8,348	2,527	10,875			
Lancashire	34,185	9,861	44,046	8.1	7.0	
Blackburn	4,006	883	4,889			
Blackpool	5,548	1,496	7,044			
Burnley	2,152	487	2,639			
Chorley	1,948	615	2,563			
Fylde	870	306	1,176			
Hyndburn	1,466	434	1,900			
Lancaster	3,821	1,228	5,049			
Pendle	1,795	565	2,360			
Preston	4,346	1,206	5,552			
Ribble Valley	508	174				

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at April 13 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
SOUTH EAST				Kensington	3,249	1,487	4,736
Bedfordshire				Kingston-upon-Thames	1,853	623	2,476
Luton South	4,069	1,075	5,144	Lewisham East	3,633	1,196	4,829
Mid Bedfordshire	2,214	817	3,031	Lewisham West	4,466	1,437	5,903
North Bedfordshire	3,099	1,014	4,113	Lewisham Deptford	5,769	1,924	7,693
North Luton	2,805	899	3,704	Leyton	5,048	1,553	6,601
South West Bedfordshire	2,258	806	3,064	Mitcham and Morden	3,559	1,141	4,700
Berkshire				Newham North East	5,122	1,328	6,450
East Berkshire	2,191	667	2,858	Newham North West	4,749	1,427	6,176
Newbury	1,638	550	2,188	Newham South	4,513	1,299	5,812
Reading East	2,700	754	3,454	Norwood	5,901	2,059	7,960
Reading West	2,416	623	3,039	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,321	463	1,784
Slough	3,586	1,020	4,606	Orpington	1,524	459	1,983
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,736	612	2,348	Peckham	5,935	1,971	7,906
Wokingham	1,492	499	1,991	Putney	2,680	1,061	3,741
Buckinghamshire				Ravensbourne	1,551	499	2,050
Aylesbury	2,204	737	2,941	Richmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,583	715	2,298
Beaconsfield	1,309	447	1,756	Romford	1,899	570	2,469
Buckingham	1,136	391	1,527	Ruislip-Northwood	1,256	469	1,725
Chesham and Amersham	1,274	415	1,689	Southwark and Bermondsey	5,468	1,867	7,335
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,157	736	2,893	Streatham	5,148	1,927	7,075
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,688	874	3,562	Surbiton	1,337	470	1,807
Wycombe	2,409	728	3,137	Sutton and Cheam	1,820	618	2,438
East Sussex				Tooling	4,426	1,705	6,131
Bexhill and Battle	1,732	575	2,307	Tottenham	8,733	2,735	11,468
Brighton Kempdown	4,158	1,227	5,385	Twickenham	1,889	627	2,516
Brighton Pavilion	3,973	1,422	5,395	Uxbridge	2,082	619	2,701
Eastbourne	2,351	779	3,130	Walthamstow	1,885	608	2,493
Hastings and Rye	4,138	1,180	5,318	Wanstead and Woodford	1,922	727	2,649
Hove	3,681	1,322	5,003	Westminster North	4,461	1,820	6,281
Lewes	2,191	639	2,830	Wimbledon	2,062	832	2,894
Wealden	1,540	505	2,045	Woolwich	4,442	1,445	5,887
Essex				Hampshire			
Basildon	3,779	1,197	4,976	Aldershot	1,896	582	2,478
Billerica	2,309	862	3,171	Basingstoke	2,400	890	3,290
Braintree	2,520	947	3,467	East Hampshire	1,839	562	2,401
Brentwood and Ongar	1,618	518	2,136	Eastleigh	2,536	751	3,287
Castle Point	2,422	752	3,174	Fareham	1,877	687	2,564
Chelmsford	2,233	758	2,991	Gosport	2,013	692	2,705
Epping Forest	2,323	864	3,187	Havant	3,047	828	3,875
Harlow	2,741	973	3,714	New Forest	1,679	515	2,194
Harwich	3,602	955	4,557	North West Hampshire	1,215	419	1,634
North Colchester	2,573	920	3,493	Portsmouth North	2,908	869	3,777
Rochford	2,148	750	2,898	Portsmouth South	4,636	1,325	5,961
Saffron Walden	1,749	690	2,439	Romsey and Waterside	1,812	573	2,385
South Colchester and Maldon	2,903	982	3,885	Southampton Itchen	4,030	1,005	5,035
Southend East	3,758	1,141	4,899	Southampton Test	3,681	951	4,632
Southend West	2,811	882	3,693	Winchester	1,563	535	2,098
Thurrock	3,330	1,000	4,330	Hertfordshire			
Greater London				Broxbourne	2,676	1,018	3,694
Barking	2,920	835	3,755	Hertford and Stortford	1,776	790	2,566
Battersea	4,388	1,852	6,040	Hertsmere	1,944	647	2,591
Beckenham	2,612	911	3,523	North Hertfordshire	2,520	837	3,357
Bethnal Green and Stepney	6,045	1,552	7,597	South West Hertfordshire	1,685	504	2,189
Bexleyheath	1,799	654	2,453	St Albans	1,436	520	1,956
Bow and Poplar	5,997	1,585	7,582	Stevenage	2,798	918	3,716
Brent East	5,746	2,029	7,775	Watford	2,388	750	3,138
Brent North	3,055	1,208	4,263	Welwyn Hatfield	1,785	598	2,383
Brent South	5,595	1,856	7,451	West Hertfordshire	2,285	630	2,915
Brentford and Isleworth	3,045	1,146	4,191	Isle of Wight			
Carshalton and Wallington	2,541	783	3,324	Isle of Wight	4,187	1,406	5,593
Chelsea	2,229	1,097	3,326	Kent			
Chingford	2,297	794	3,091	Ashford	2,345	669	3,014
Chipping Barnet	1,857	709	2,566	Canterbury	2,668	739	3,407
Chislehurst	1,656	548	2,204	Dartford	2,677	817	3,494
City of London				Dover	3,274	901	4,175
and Westminster South	2,863	1,156	4,019	Faversham	3,795	1,245	5,040
Croydon Central	2,790	806	3,596	Folkestone and Hythe	3,645	908	4,553
Croydon North East	3,612	1,260	4,872	Gillingham	3,223	1,061	4,284
Croydon North West	3,539	1,176	4,715	Gravesham	3,399	1,049	4,448
Croydon South	1,692	604	2,296	Maldstone	2,354	788	3,142
Dagenham	2,911	790	3,701	Medway	3,141	980	4,121
Dulwich	3,622	1,301	4,923	Mid Kent	2,975	934	3,909
Ealing North	3,349	1,095	4,444	North Thanet	4,039	1,038	5,077
Ealing Acton	3,418	1,311	4,729	Sevenoaks	1,822	504	2,326
Ealing Southall	3,987	1,274	5,261	South Thanet	2,934	792	3,726
Edmonton	4,019	1,354	5,373	Tonbridge and Malling	1,952	652	2,604
Eltham	2,669	836	3,505	Tunbridge Wells	2,000	603	2,603
Enfield North	3,239	1,170	4,409	Oxfordshire			
Enfield Southgate	2,616	967	3,583	Banbury	2,125	846	2,971
Erith and Crayford	3,025	938	3,963	Henley	1,251	426	1,677
Feltham and Heston	3,658	1,222	4,880	Oxford East	2,794	840	3,634
Finchley	2,122	902	3,024	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,448	522	1,970
Fulham	3,321	1,440	4,761	Wantage	1,248	435	1,683
Greenwich	3,104	1,134	4,238	Witney	1,363	552	1,915
Hackney North and Stoke Newington	7,352	2,658	10,010	Surrey			
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,499	2,352	9,851	Chertsey and Walton	1,654	569	2,223
Hammersmith	4,483	1,640	6,123	East Surrey	1,157	424	1,581
Hampstead and Highgate	3,710	1,846	5,556	Epsom and Ewell	1,423	461	1,884
Harrow East	2,852	1,047	3,899	Esher	1,128	434	1,562
Harrow West	2,150	836	2,986	Guildford	1,493	507	2,000
Hayes and Harlington	2,384	787	3,171	Mole Valley	1,160	327	1,487
Hendon North	2,354	822	3,176	North West Surrey	1,512	516	2,028
Hendon South	2,306	874	3,180	Reigate	1,567	493	2,060
Holborn and St Pancras	5,541	2,116	7,657	South West Surrey	1,237	391	1,628
Hornchurch	1,927	606	2,533	Spelthorne	1,673	541	2,214
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,776	2,340	8,116	Woking	1,526	446	1,972
Ilford North	2,168	739	2,907				
Ilford South	3,357	1,050	4,407				
Islington North	6,091	2,311	8,402				
Islington South and Finsbury	4,928	1,907	6,835				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at April 13 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
West Sussex				Leominster	1,724	660	2,384
Arundel	2,476	717	3,193	Mid Worcestershire	2,719	999	3,718
Chichester	1,740	511	2,251	South Worcestershire	1,774	620	2,394
Crawley	2,115	688	2,803	Worcester	2,415	812	3,227
Horsham	1,622	523	2,145	Wyre Forest	2,462	846	3,308
Mid Sussex	1,498	515	2,013	Shropshire			
Shoreham	1,637	477	2,114	Ludlow	1,641	651	2,292
Worthing	2,191	647	2,838	North Shropshire	1,946	780	2,726
EAST ANGLIA				Shrewsbury and Atcham	2,047	659	2,706
Cambridgeshire				The Wrekin	3,504	1,121	4,625
Cambridge	2,313	794	3,107	Staffordshire			
Huntingdon	1,939	825	2,764	North Cannock and Burntwood	2,556	777	3,333
North East Cambridgeshire	2,516	968	3,484	Mid Staffordshire	2,417	842	3,259
Peterborough	4,486	1,316	5,802	Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,876	666	2,542
South East Cambridgeshire	1,338	548	1,886	South East Staffordshire	1,948	622	2,570
South West Cambridgeshire	1,768	704	2,472	South Staffordshire	2,489	984	3,473
Norfolk				Stafford	2,317	930	3,247
Great Yarmouth	4,028	1,276	5,304	Staffordshire Moorlands	2,029	694	2,723
Mid Norfolk	2,075	763	2,838	Staffordshire Moorlands	1,365	540	1,905
North Norfolk	2,115	674	2,789	Stoke-on-Trent Central	2,871	725	3,596
North West Norfolk	2,681	859	3,540	Stoke-on-Trent North	2,566	698	3,264
Norwich North	2,540	802	3,342	Stoke-on-Trent South	2,211	633	2,844
Norwich South	3,742	1,096	4,838	Warwickshire			
South Norfolk	1,968	837	2,805	North Warwickshire	2,096	775	2,871
South West Norfolk	2,257	892	3,149	Nuneaton	2,296	754	3,050
Suffolk				Rugby and Kenilworth	2,024	838	2,862
Bury St Edmunds	1,972	817	2,789	Stratford-on-Avon	1,647	638	2,285
Central Suffolk	1,836	682	2,518	Warwick and Leamington	2,056	719	2,775
Ipswich	2,810	788	3,598	West Midlands			
South Suffolk	2,249	865	3,114	Aldridge-Brownhills	1,992	720	2,712
Suffolk Coastal	2,269	791	3,060	Birmingham Edgbaston	3,250	1,058	4,308
Waveney	3,686	1,358	5,044	Birmingham Erdington	3,773	1,080	4,853
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Hall Green	3,182	976	4,158
Avon				Birmingham Hodge Hill	4,056	1,073	5,129
Bath	2,830	1,075	3,905	Birmingham Ladywood	5,486	1,583	7,069
Bristol East	3,534	1,077	4,611	Birmingham Northfield	4,265	1,191	5,456
Bristol North West	3,208	951	4,159	Birmingham Perry Barr	4,350	1,236	5,586
Bristol South	4,576	1,278	5,854	Birmingham Small Heath	5,444	1,341	6,785
Bristol West	3,790						

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at April 13 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire				Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,865	666	2,531
Ashfield	3,493	877	4,370	Makerfield	2,237	778	3,015
Bassetlaw	3,368	914	4,282	Manchester Central	5,688	1,342	7,030
Broxtowe	2,145	758	2,903	Manchester Blackley	3,504	887	4,391
Gedling	2,345	810	3,155	Manchester Gorton	4,047	1,096	5,143
Mansfield	3,424	886	4,310	Manchester Withington	4,057	1,318	5,375
Newark	2,680	899	3,579	Manchester Wythenshawe	3,625	844	4,469
Nottingham East	6,191	1,679	7,870	Oldham Central and Royton	3,219	835	4,054
Nottingham North	4,548	958	5,506	Oldham West	2,290	626	2,916
Nottingham South	4,081	1,106	5,187	Rochdale	3,193	845	4,038
Rushcliffe	2,330	750	3,080	Rochdale East	3,916	983	4,899
Sherwood	3,185	806	3,991	Stalybridge and Hyde	2,595	808	3,403
				Stockport	1,973	567	2,540
				Stratford	4,553	1,319	5,872
				Wigan	3,004	870	3,874
				Worsley	2,538	703	3,241
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE							
Humberside				Lancashire			
Beverley	1,923	734	2,657	Blackburn	3,306	666	3,972
Booth Ferry	2,454	885	3,339	Blackpool North	2,862	746	3,608
Bridlington	3,319	1,104	4,423	Blackpool South	2,686	750	3,436
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,517	1,027	4,544	Burnley	2,152	487	2,639
Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,224	842	4,066	Chorley	2,045	658	2,703
Great Grimsby	4,388	1,012	5,400	Fylde	1,075	357	1,432
Kingston-upon-Hull East	4,193	1,054	5,247	Hyndburn	1,466	434	1,900
Kingston-upon-Hull North	5,002	1,326	6,328	Lancaster	1,747	606	2,353
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,637	1,333	5,970	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,214	683	2,897
				Pendle	1,795	565	2,360
North Yorkshire				Preston	3,716	995	4,711
Harrogate	1,643	693	2,336	Ribble Valley	933	334	1,267
Richmond	1,765	866	2,631	Rosendale and Darwen	1,779	526	2,305
Ryedale	1,547	644	2,191	South Ribble	1,733	608	2,341
Scarborough	3,021	988	4,009	West Lancashire	2,852	935	3,787
Selby	2,048	709	2,757	Wyre	1,824	511	2,335
Skipton and Ripon	1,280	553	1,833				
York	3,503	1,005	4,508	Merseyside			
				Birkenhead	5,125	1,258	6,383
South Yorkshire				Bootle	5,135	1,201	6,336
Barnsley Central	2,919	715	3,634	Crosby	2,540	933	3,473
Barnsley East	2,885	610	3,495	Knowsley North	3,614	950	4,564
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,662	735	3,397	Knowsley South	4,173	1,066	5,239
Don Valley	3,612	881	4,493	Liverpool Broadiacre	4,462	1,259	5,721
Doncaster Central	4,416	1,168	5,584	Liverpool Garston	3,336	951	4,287
Doncaster North	4,562	1,060	5,622	Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,740	1,127	4,867
Rother Valley	3,207	907	4,114	Liverpool Riverside	5,043	1,310	6,353
Rotherham	3,669	854	4,523	Liverpool Walton	5,322	1,363	6,685
Sheffield Central	5,368	1,422	6,790	Liverpool West Derby	4,243	1,057	5,300
Sheffield Attercliffe	3,130	853	3,983	Southport	2,407	846	3,253
Sheffield Brightside	4,241	963	5,204	St Helens North	2,804	829	3,633
Sheffield Hallam	2,160	889	3,049	St Helens South	3,222	920	4,142
Sheffield Heeley	3,794	1,081	4,875	Wirral South	4,053	1,175	5,228
Sheffield Hillsborough	2,831	986	3,817	Wirral West	1,948	671	2,619
Wentworth	3,429	818	4,247				
				NORTH			
West Yorkshire				Cleveland			
Batley and Spen	2,736	837	3,573	Hartlepool	4,625	974	5,599
Bradford North	4,249	1,095	5,344	Langbaugh	4,303	1,046	5,349
Bradford South	3,287	928	4,215	Middlesbrough	5,550	1,159	6,709
Bradford West	4,887	1,244	6,131	Redcar	4,517	1,020	5,537
Calder Valley	2,012	733	2,745	Stockton North	4,650	1,130	5,780
Colne Valley	2,069	737	2,806	Stockton South	4,295	1,141	5,436
Dewsbury	2,695	821	3,516				
Elmet	1,936	588	2,524	Cumbria			
Halifax	3,268	1,031	4,299	Barrow and Furness	3,301	751	4,052
Hemsworth	2,747	768	3,515	Carlisle	2,134	612	2,746
Huddersfield	3,083	977	4,060	Copeland	3,204	803	4,007
Keighley	2,034	726	2,760	Penrith and the Border	1,496	603	2,099
Leeds Central	4,603	1,191	5,794	Westmorland	1,205	417	1,622
Leeds East	4,057	989	5,046	Workington	2,663	764	3,427
Leeds North East	2,586	826	3,412				
Leeds North West	2,009	664	2,673	Durham			
Leeds West	3,193	881	4,074	Bishop Auckland	2,604	622	3,226
Morley and Leeds South	2,342	675	3,017	City of Durham	2,263	725	2,988
Normanton	1,963	721	2,684	Darlington	3,241	809	4,050
Pontefract and Castleford	2,899	733	3,632	Easington	2,715	563	3,278
Pudsey	1,557	562	2,119	North Durham	3,118	680	3,798
Shipley	1,796	580	2,376	North West Durham	2,545	611	3,156
Wakefield	2,863	888	3,751	Sedgefield	1,911	504	2,415
NORTH WEST				Northumberland			
Cheshire				Benwick-upon-Tweed	2,150	610	2,760
City of Chester	2,478	694	3,172	Blyth Valley	3,030	836	3,866
Congleton	1,379	637	2,016	Hexham	1,279	520	1,799
Crewe and Nantwich	2,588	901	3,489	Wansbeck	3,219	837	4,056
Eddisbury	1,939	693	2,632				
Ellesmere Port and Neston	2,498	741	3,239	Tyne and Wear			
Halton	3,815	1,097	4,912	Blaydon	2,657	716	3,373
Macclesfield	1,467	433	1,900	Gateshead East	3,310	787	4,097
Tatton	1,670	549	2,219	Houghton and Washington	3,883	1,038	4,921
Warrington North	2,664	783	3,447	Jarrow	3,772	798	4,570
Warrington South	2,474	765	3,239	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,425	1,029	4,454
				Newcastle upon Tyne East	4,139	1,101	5,240
Greater Manchester				Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,329	844	4,173
Altrincham and Sale	1,602	597	2,199	South Shields	4,113	1,040	5,153
Ashton-under-Lyne	2,469	664	3,133	Sunderland North	5,019	1,098	6,117
Bolton North East	2,358	586	2,944	Sunderland South	4,435	1,113	5,548
Bolton South East	2,813	649	3,462	Tyne Bridge	5,022	1,012	6,034
Bolton West	1,994	522	2,516	Tynemouth	3,632	1,016	4,648
Bury North	1,751	557	2,308	Wallsend	4,374	1,213	5,587
Bury South	1,926	710	2,636				
Cheadle	1,290	439	1,729				
Dayhulme	2,208	662	2,870				
Denton and Reddish	2,612	705	3,317				
Eccles	2,511	594	3,105				
Hazel Grove	1,500	481	1,981				
Heywood and Middleton	2,826	791	3,617				
Leigh	2,483	682	3,165				

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Area statistics

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at April 13 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
MALES				Highlands Region			
Wales				Cathness and Sutherland	1,528	477	2,005
Alyn and Deeside	1,851	607	2,458	Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber	3,153	1,029	4,182
Clwyd North West	2,611	708	3,319	Ross, Cromarty and Skye	2,312	766	3,078
Clwyd South West	1,767	634	2,401				
Delyn	1,805	580	2,385	Lothian Region			
Wrexham	2,061	710	2,771	East Lothian	2,216	592	2,808
				Edinburgh Central	2,556	891	3,447
				Edinburgh East	2,082	541	2,623
				Edinburgh Leith	3,368	933	4,301
				Edinburgh Pentlands	1,923	530	2,453
				Edinburgh South	2,082	618	2,700
				Edinburgh West	1,421	390	1,811
				Linlithgow	2,146	582	2,728
				Livingston	2,205	661	2,866
				Mid Lothian	2,005	559	2,564
				Strathclyde Region			
				Argyll and Bute	1,966	629	2,595
				Ayr	2,321	801	3,122
				Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,695	782	3,477
				Clydebank and Milngavie	2,424	578	3,002
				Clydesdale	2,225	621	2,846
				Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	1,615	531	2,146
				Cunninghame North	2,535	711	3,246
				Cunninghame South	2,625	800	3,425
				Dumbarton	2,774	819	3,593
				East Kilbride	2,177	694	2,871
				Eastwood	1,576	573	2,149
				Glasgow Cathcart	1,702	457	2,159
				Glasgow Central	3,380	832	4,212
				Glasgow Garscadden	2,547	579	3,126
				Glasgow Govan	2,505	655	3,160
				Glasgow Hillhead	2,795	1,004	3,799
				Glasgow Maryhill	3,344	935	4,279
				Glasgow Pollock	2,877	694	3,571
				Glasgow Provan	3,011	611	3,622
				Glasgow Rutherglen	2,630	618	3,248
				Glasgow Shettleston	2,758	597	3,355
				Glasgow Springburn	3,514	855	4,369
				Greenock and Port Glasgow	2,464	490	2,954
				Hamilton	2,575	627	3,202
				Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,780	913	3,693
				Monklands East	2,237	513	2,750
				Monklands West	1,875	477	2,352
				Motherwell North	2,639	603	3,242
				Motherwell South	2		

2.15 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages*
MALE AND FEMALE								
1992								
Apr	19.6	16.2	12.1	8.9	6.7	8.9	3.8	9.7
July	19.9	17.1	12.1	8.9	6.7	8.8	3.6	9.9
Oct	20.6	16.7	12.3	9.1	6.9	9.1	3.5	10.0
1993								
Jan	21.3	18.0	13.4	10.1	7.6	9.9	3.8	10.9
Apr	19.9	17.1	13.1	10.0	7.6	10.1	3.7	10.7
July	19.4	17.4	12.7	9.7	7.3	9.7	3.4	10.4
Oct	18.9	16.0	12.1	9.3	7.1	9.5	3.1	9.9
1994								
Jan	18.8	16.4	12.5	9.8	7.4	9.8	3.1	10.3
Apr	17.5	15.0	11.8	9.3	7.1	9.6	2.7	9.7
July	18.6	16.2	11.3	8.6	6.6	8.8	2.3	9.4
Oct	17.5	14.3	10.5	8.1	6.2	8.4	2.1	8.7
1995								
Jan	17.4	14.4	10.8	8.4	6.3	8.5	2.0	8.9
Apr	16.1	13.3	10.2	8.0	6.1	8.2	1.9	8.4
MALE								
1992								
Apr	23.7	21.5	16.1	12.4	9.4	12.0	5.7	13.1
July	23.8	22.1	16.0	12.5	9.4	11.9	5.4	13.2
Oct	24.4	22.0	16.3	12.8	9.8	12.4	5.3	13.5
1993								
Jan	25.5	23.7	17.9	14.2	10.8	13.5	5.7	14.7
Apr	24.0	22.6	17.4	14.0	10.7	13.7	5.6	14.4
July	22.2	22.5	16.8	13.5	10.3	13.0	5.1	14.0
Oct	22.2	20.9	16.0	13.1	10.0	12.8	4.6	13.4
1994								
Jan	22.5	21.4	16.7	13.8	10.5	13.5	4.6	13.9
Apr	21.1	19.7	15.7	13.2	10.0	12.9	4.1	13.1
July	22.2	20.2	15.0	12.1	9.3	11.8	3.6	12.5
Oct	20.6	18.2	14.0	11.5	8.8	11.3	3.2	11.7
1995								
Jan	20.8	18.5	14.5	11.9	9.0	11.5	3.2	12.0
Apr	19.5	17.2	13.6	11.4	8.6	11.0	2.9	11.4
FEMALE								
1992								
Apr	14.8	9.6	6.4	3.9	3.5	4.8	.1	5.3
July	15.3	10.8	6.5	4.0	3.5	4.8	.1	5.5
Oct	16.2	10.2	6.5	4.0	3.5	4.9	.1	5.5
1993								
Jan	16.5	10.8	7.1	4.4	3.9	5.3	.1	5.8
Apr	15.2	10.2	6.9	4.4	3.9	5.5	.1	5.7
July	15.0	11.1	6.7	4.3	3.8	5.3	.1	5.8
Oct	14.9	9.9	6.4	4.0	3.6	5.2	.1	5.4
1994								
Jan	14.5	9.9	6.5	4.1	3.7	5.3	.1	5.5
Apr	13.4	9.1	6.1	4.0	3.6	5.3	.1	5.2
July	14.6	10.9	6.1	3.7	3.4	5.0	.1	5.3
Oct	13.8	9.3	5.6	3.4	3.1	4.7	.1	4.8
1995								
Jan	13.4	9.1	5.6	3.5	3.2	4.7	.1	4.8
Apr	12.3	8.3	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.6	.1	4.6

* Includes those aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the benefit regulations for under 18-year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to tables 2.1 and 2.2.
 Notes: 1 Unemployment rates by age are expressed as a percentage of the estimated workforce in the corresponding age groups at mid-1992 for 1992, 1993 and 1994, and at the corresponding mid-year estimates for earlier years.
 2 While the figures are presented to one decimal place, they should not be regarded as implying precision to that degree. The figures for those aged 18-19 are subject to the widest errors.

VAT Registrations and Deregistrations in the UK (county and district analysis) 1992-1993

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

The tables available are:

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

The data are available down to 10 industry sectors within each Local Authority District. The data can be provided in SuperCalc, Lotus, or ASCII formats (3 1/2" or 5 1/4" disk) in addition to a hard copy being available. Each costs only £20, for any format. Alternatively, the data can be accessed direct via NOMIS.

For further information and order form please contact:

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

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

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

		THOUSAND										
		EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)												
1991		8.7	6.3	8.8	9.5	..	7.2	10.2	..	7.5	9.4	4.2
1992		9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7	..	8.0	11.2	..	13.0	10.4	4.6
1993		10.6	7.0	10.3	10.8	..	9.6	11.2	..	17.7	11.7	6.1
1994		11.4	6.9	9.5	9.7	..	10.3	10.3	..	18.2	12.6	6.9
1994	Mar	11.6	7.1	9.8	10.2	..	10.2	10.5	..	19.3	12.6	6.9
	Apr	11.6	7.1	9.6	10.1	..	9.8	10.9	..	18.9	12.6	6.9
	May	11.6	6.9	9.6	9.8	..	9.8	10.7	..	18.4	12.7	6.9
	June	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.8	..	9.8	10.3	..	18.4	12.6	6.9
	July	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.5	..	9.8	10.1	..	19.0	12.5	6.9
	Aug	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.4	..	9.8	10.3	..	17.4	12.5	6.9
	Sep	11.3	6.8	9.4	9.3	..	9.8	10.0	..	17.5	12.5	6.9
	Oct	11.2	6.7	9.2	9.1	..	9.8	9.9	..	17.4	12.4	6.8
	Nov	11.2	6.6	9.1	9.1	..	9.8	9.6	..	17.3	12.4	6.8
	Dec	11.1	6.5	8.9	8.8	..	9.8	9.5	..	17.3	12.4	6.8
1995	Jan	11.1	6.5	8.8	8.9	..	9.8	9.6	..	17.9	12.3	6.8
	Feb	11.1	6.5	8.7	8.9	..	9.8	9.6	..	16.8	12.3	6.8
	Mar	11.0	..	8.6	8.7	..	9.8	9.6	..	..	12.2	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1991		2,286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687	1,687	8,426
1992		2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822	1,822	9,384
1993		2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314	2,314	8,727
1994		2,620	855	216	589	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560	2,560	7,970
1994	Apr	2,682	884	222	588	1,623	355	499	3,326	2,584	2,584	8,385
	May	2,661	863	218	589	1,575	347	500	3,347	2,591	2,591	7,996
	June	2,643	869	218	590	1,525	344	500	3,334	2,584	2,584	7,903
	July	2,630	839	217	591	1,506	350	499	3,323	2,568	2,568	7,993
	Aug	2,594	832	217	592	1,537	341	494	3,338	2,572	2,572	7,889
	Sep	2,562	829	218	592	1,497	328	488	3,346	2,567	2,567	7,647
	Oct	2,514	803	215	591	1,480	320	480	3,336	2,544	2,544	7,505
	Nov	2,468	812	211	590	1,433	311	473	3,333	2,532	2,532	7,315
	Dec	2,417	789	211	589	1,428	307	467	3,324	2,534	2,534	7,155
1995	Jan	2,392	799	214	589	1,449	301	463	3,306	2,532	2,532	7,498
	Feb	2,367	801	210	590	1,436	..	461	3,296	2,527	2,527	7,183
	Mar	2,347	773	207	591	1,444	..	460	3,288	2,532	2,532	..
	Apr	2,328	744	..	592	1,406	..	..	..	2,545	..	..
% rate:latest mont		8.3	8.3	6.3	14.0	9.4	10.7	18.6	12.2	8.2	..	5.4
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 mont		-0.2	-0.4	N/C	N/C	-0.1	-0.9	-0.5	-0.1	N/C	..	-0.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
1994	Apr	2,734	883	220	563	1,676	369	489	3,260	2,590	2,590	8,078
	May	2,653	850	194	555	1,601	340	477	3,204	2,506	2,506	7,656
	June	2,586	839	176	554	1,479	327	500	3,169	2,478	2,478	8,251
	July	2,643	804	174	601	1,547	332	511	3,241	2,570	2,570	8,281
	Aug	2,638	798	176	622	1,542	337	484	3,317	2,531	2,531	7,868
	Sep	2,580	831	181	617	1,361	317	473	3,392	2,453	2,453	7,379
	Oct	2,455	753	201	606	1,348	310	468	3,410	2,450	2,450	7,155
	Nov	2,423	764	219	595	1,367	304	471	3,393	2,446	2,446	6,973
	Dec	2,417	808	252	599	1,376	304	495	3,424	2,545	2,545	6,890
1995	Jan	2,503	854	279	600	1,543	338	485	3,428	2,745	2,745	8,101
	Feb	2,459	886	261	592	1,514	..	480	3,371	2,720	2,720	7,685
	Mar	2,398	816	228	575	1,588	..	469	3,327	2,610	2,610	..
	Apr	2,375	743	..	567	1,463	..	..	..	2,564	..	..
% rate:latest mont		8.5	8.3	7.0	13.4	10.0	12.0	19.2	12.4	8.3	..	5.9
Latest month:change on a year ago		-1.2	-1.8	N/C	+0.1	-1.5	-1.8	-1.5	N/C	-0.1	..	-1.2

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 **	Luxembourg #	Netherlands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzerland ++	United States ##
OECD STANDARDISED RATE: SEASONALLY ADJUSTED (2)													
1991		..	14.7	9.9	2.1	..	7.0	5.5	4.1	16.0	2.7	..	6.6
1992		..	15.5	10.5	2.2	..	5.6	5.9	4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	7.3
1993		..	15.7	10.2	2.5	..	6.2	6.0	5.5	22.4	8.2	3.7	6.7
1994		..	14.9	..	2.9	..	7.2	..	..	23.8	8.0	3.8	6.0
1994	Mar	..	15.1	..	2.8	..	9.9	..	..	..	7.8	..	6.5
	Apr	..	14.9	12.5	2.8	..	7.2	..	..	..	7.4	..	6.4
	May	..	14.8	..	2.8	..	6.8	5.8	7.1	24.1	..	..	6.1
	June	..	14.7	..	2.9	..	6.9	..	..	..	8.5	3.8	6.0
	July	..	14.7	11.8	3.0	..	7.0	..	..	..	8.8	..	6.0
	Aug	..	14.6	..	3.0	..	7.2	5.2	6.8	23.9	8.8	..	6.0
	Sep	..	14.6	..	3.0	..	7.2	..	..	..	8.1	..	5.8
	Oct	..	14.7	..	3.1	..	7.3	..	..	..	7.4	..	5.6
	Nov	..	14.6	..	2.9	..	7.1	5.2	6.9	23.5	7.2	..	5.5
	Dec	..	14.6	..	2.8	..	7.3	..	..	..	7.4	..	5.4
1995	Jan	..	14.4	..	2.9	..	7.2	..	..	..	8.2	..	5.6
	Feb	..	14.4	..	2.9	..	7.4	..	..	..	7.6	..	5.4
	Mar	..	14.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1991		173	254	2,653	1,360	2,3	319	101	293	2,289	..	35.1	8,426
1992		185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2,260	..	82.4	9,384
1993		174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118	350	2,539	..	164.6	8,727
1994		..	283	2,567	1,919	..	..	110	..	2,647	..	170.2	7,970
1994	Apr	175	285	2,677	1,900	4.7	495	110	391	2,696	..	170.4	8,385
	May	183	283	2,611	1,880	4.5	482	112	398	2,705	..	173.5	7,996
	June	185	281	..	1,920	4.5	484	116	400	2,703	..	177.1	7,903
	July	194	280	2,536	1,970	4.4	482	114	399	2,662	..	176.6	7,993
	Aug	191	279	..	1,990	4.6	..	110	398	2,649	..	174.0	7,889
	Sep	181	280	..	1,990	..	..	110	..	2,614	..	171.3	7,647
	Oct	172	280	2,610	2,000	..	..	108	..	2,582	..	167.6	7,505
	Nov	187	278	..	1,910	..	..	104	..	2,565	..	163.5	7,315
	Dec	182	278	..	1,870	..	..	100	..	2,513	..	160.9	7,155
1995	Jan	182	275	..	1,950	..	..	106	..	2,522	..	153.1	7,498
	Feb	176	276	..	1,960	..	..	107	..	2,502	..	152.8	7,183
	Mar	..	274	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,481	..	..	..
	Apr	..	276	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
% rate:latest month		N/A	N/A	11.7	2.9	N/A	N/A	4.9	N/A	16.0	..	4.1	5.4
Latest 3 months:change on previous 3 month		N/A	N/A	+0.4	-0.1	N/A	N/A	-0.1	N/A	-0.3	..	-0.3	-0.2
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, NATIONAL DEFINITIONS (1) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
1994	Apr	179	285	2,611	1,940	4.5	483	109	398	2,736	324	177.5	8,078
	May	159	277	..	1,910	4.2	461	102	396	2,679	333	173.0	7,656
	June	162	278	..	1,830	4.2	465	119	390	2,645	429	168.2	8,251
	July	167	284	2,482	1,880	4.1	470	124	387	2,560	473	165.8	8,281
	Aug	162	283	..	2,000	4.3	484						

2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT

Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

UNITED KINGDOM		THOUSAND						
Month ending		INFLOW +		Male		Female		Married
Male and Female		All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	
1994	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
	June 9	282.5	-30.5	198.9	-22.7	83.6	-7.8	26.1
	July 14	401.8	-36.2	262.4	-26.8	139.5	-9.4	32.8
	Aug 11	348.8	-46.8	229.5	-32.4	119.4	-14.4	35.6
1995	Jan 12	322.2	-26.2	225.0	-18.7	97.3	-7.4	30.2
	Feb 9	308.4	-32.3	216.7	-21.7	91.7	-10.6	26.5
	Mar 9	283.2	-28.8	200.9	-20.4	82.3	-8.4	25.2
Apr 13	305.6	-15.7	214.2	-10.8	91.3	-4.9	30.6	

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.20

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

UNITED KINGDOM		THOUSAND										
Month ending		Age group										
Male and Female		Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages	
1994	Nov 10	3.7	19.6	48.7	37.3	28.5	38.4	31.2	11.5	4.5	223.6	
	Dec 8	3.7	19.1	46.1	36.3	28.3	37.9	29.3	10.4	4.0	215.2	
	Jan 12	3.5	18.3	47.8	36.8	28.7	38.1	31.3	11.0	4.3	219.9	
	Feb 9	5.2	20.0	46.3	35.3	27.2	36.4	27.9	9.5	3.8	211.6	
	Mar 9	4.4	17.6	41.1	32.6	25.6	34.6	27.3	9.4	3.6	196.2	
Apr 13	4.3	16.8	41.4	34.0	26.7	36.6	33.4	12.1	4.3	209.7		
1995	Nov 10	2.7	12.7	24.1	14.8	9.1	14.0	14.1	3.9	0.0	95.4	
	Dec 8	2.5	11.0	19.4	12.3	7.8	11.5	11.1	3.1	0.0	78.7	
	Jan 12	2.6	12.2	24.1	14.5	9.1	14.2	13.9	3.8	0.0	94.5	
	Feb 9	3.8	12.9	21.9	13.7	8.7	13.0	12.0	3.2	0.0	89.3	
	Mar 9	3.2	10.7	18.5	12.0	8.0	12.5	11.9	3.3	0.0	80.1	
Apr 13	2.9	10.3	19.0	13.0	9.0	14.9	15.2	4.2	0.0	88.6		
Changes on a year earlier												
1994	Nov 10	0.6	-2.0	-5.1	-4.6	-2.6	-4.1	-3.9	-1.2	-1.0	-24.0	
	Dec 8	0.6	-1.8	-4.2	-4.5	-2.6	-4.1	-4.0	-1.7	-1.0	-23.3	
	Jan 12	0.7	-1.6	-2.8	-3.0	-1.6	-3.9	-3.4	-1.8	-1.0	-18.3	
	Feb 9	0.9	-2.0	-3.3	-4.0	-2.5	-4.0	-4.0	-1.8	-0.9	-21.5	
	Mar 9	0.4	-1.5	-2.8	-3.9	-2.6	-4.0	-3.6	-1.5	-0.8	-20.3	
Apr 13	0.3	-0.4	-1.5	-1.7	-0.8	-2.6	-1.2	-1.4	-1.2	-10.4		
1995	Nov 10	0.3	-1.4	-2.5	-1.6	-0.4	-0.8	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-6.8	
	Dec 8	0.4	-1.2	-2.2	-1.5	-0.5	-1.0	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-7.1	
	Jan 12	0.6	-1.6	-2.4	-1.4	-0.6	-1.1	-0.6	-0.1	0.0	-7.3	
	Feb 9	0.5	-2.3	-3.0	-2.3	-0.8	-1.2	-0.9	-0.3	0.0	-10.3	
	Mar 9	0.4	-1.4	-2.4	-1.9	-0.8	-0.9	-0.9	-0.2	0.0	-8.1	
Apr 13	0.1	-0.6	-1.8	-1.6	-0.5	-0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.0	-4.7		
Changes on a year earlier												
1994	Nov 10	2.7	18.6	56.0	40.5	30.8	40.8	32.5	12.9	6.1	240.8	
	Dec 8	2.0	15.2	46.6	34.6	26.3	36.0	29.4	11.5	5.4	206.9	
	Jan 12	2.2	11.0	34.9	27.6	21.5	29.3	23.7	9.3	4.5	164.1	
	Feb 9	3.1	16.4	52.3	42.6	33.7	45.0	34.8	13.2	6.3	247.4	
	Mar 9	3.0	16.7	52.4	41.3	32.5	42.8	33.6	12.4	5.5	240.2	
Apr 13	2.9	15.7	48.1	38.1	29.8	39.7	31.7	14.8	5.7	226.5		
1995	Nov 10	2.2	13.3	29.9	16.3	10.2	14.9	14.9	4.6	0.2	106.7	
	Dec 8	1.7	11.2	25.2	13.9	8.4	12.2	12.0	3.8	0.2	88.6	
	Jan 12	1.8	8.0	18.8	12.1	7.8	11.3	11.1	3.4	0.2	74.4	
	Feb 9	2.5	11.2	15.8	9.9	9.9	14.4	13.6	4.3	0.2	97.1	
	Mar 9	2.4	11.4	24.8	15.3	9.7	14.5	14.4	4.3	0.2	97.0	
Apr 13	2.2	10.3	22.6	13.8	8.7	12.4	12.6	4.7	0.2	87.5		
Changes on a year earlier												
1994	Nov 10	0.3	-0.3	-0.8	-1.5	0.6	-0.6	0.0	0.0	-1.3	-3.6	
	Dec 8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.5	-1.4	3.2	
	Jan 12	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	-1.0	2.7	
	Feb 9	0.4	-0.3	-3.6	-3.1	-0.9	-2.7	-1.8	-0.5	-2.1	-14.5	
	Mar 9	0.4	-0.1	-2.8	-3.1	-1.6	-3.4	-2.5	-1.2	-2.3	-16.5	
Apr 13	0.4	-0.2	-2.2	-2.7	-1.7	-3.6	-2.9	-0.8	-1.9	-15.5		
1995	Nov 10	0.3	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	-0.2	-0.8	0.6	0.3	0.0	-2.8	
	Dec 8	0.2	-0.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	-1.5	
	Jan 12	0.3	0.2	-0.2	-0.3	0.2	-0.3	0.8	0.2	0.0	1.0	
	Feb 9	0.4	-0.9	-2.1	-1.6	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	-5.3	
	Mar 9	0.4	-0.7	-2.0	-1.5	-0.6	-0.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	-4.6	
Apr 13	0.3	-0.8	-2.4	-1.9	-1.0	-2.2	-1.4	0.1	0.0	-9.7		

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

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

		THOUSANDS										
		1989 Spring	1990 Spring	1991 Spring	1992 Spring	1993 Spring	1993 Summer	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn
Now in employment	All (found new job since redundancy)	48	63	98	79	59	55	45	62	50	49	61
Not in employment	All	94	117	290	245	204	184	163	167	156	145	129
All people	All	142	181	388	324	262	239	207	228	205	194	190
	Men	94	118	268	218	170	163	140	149	142	132	129
	Women	48	64	121	106	92	76	67	80	63	62	61

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

2.33 REDUNDANCIES BY REGION

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Humberside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London	Greater London	South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All	207	16	17	14	*	69	41	28	13	21	18	12	22
Autumn 1993	228	15	22	18	12	62	36	26	20	21	26	12	21
Winter 1993	205	14	21	15	*	62	39	23	15	21	21	10	19
Spring 1994	194	13	20	16	*	58	38	19	14	16	23	*	19
Summer 1994	190	13	16	20	*	52	32	20	14	17	23	*	17
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)													
All	9.6	13.8	9.1	8.3	*	10.0	9.4	11.0	7.2	10.4	7.5	12.0	10.6
Autumn 1993	10.6	13.1	11.2	11.1	14.1	9.0	8.3	10.2	11.5	10.6	11.2	12.1	10.7
Winter 1993	9.6	12.7	11.0	9.7	*	9.1	9.1	9.3	8.8	10.7	8.8	10.8	9.6
Spring 1994	9.0	11.4	10.4	10.2	*	8.4	8.9	7.7	7.9	9.8	9.8	8.5	8.6
Summer 1994	8.8	11.6	8.5	12.6	*	7.5	7.2	8.0	7.9	8.3	9.7	*	8.6

* Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 See note 2 to Table 2.32.

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands)						
Autumn 1993	47	46	41	44	29	207
Winter 1993	49	62	41	45	32	228
Spring 1994	38	52	46	44	26	205
Summer 1994	45	51	35	38	25	194
Autumn 1994	42	50	39	33	24	190
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)						
All	12.5	7.9	8.2	9.8	12.2	9.6
Autumn 1993	13.4	10.5	8.1	10.1	13.3	10.6
Winter 1993	10.7	8.9	9.2	9.7	10.8	9.6
Spring 1994	12.9	8.6	6.9	8.3	10.5	9.0
Summer 1994	11.6	8.4	7.8	7.3	10.2	8.8

See note 2 to Table 2.32.

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #	Agriculture & fishing (A,B)	Energy and water (C,E)	Manufacturing (D)	Construction (F)	Distribution, hotels & restaurants (G,H)	Transport (I)	Banking, finance & insurance (J,K)	Public admin, education & health (L,M,N)	Other services (O,P,Q)
Redundancies (thousands)									
Autumn 1993 All	*	*	67	25	40	10	26	21	*
Winter 1993 All	*	*	70	31	41	16	35	12	*
Spring 1994 All	*	*	66	21	39	17	28	16	*
Summer 1994 All	*	*	59	17	48	13	20	19	11
Autumn 1994 All	*	*	54	17	44	17	27	15	*
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Autumn 1993 All	*	*	13.6	26.3	9.6	6.6	9.6	3.7	*
Winter 1993 All	*	*	14.7	32.5	9.9	11.2	13.1	2.2	*
Spring 1994 All	*	*	14.6	20.7	9.4	12.5	10.0	2.8	*
Summer 1994 All	*	*	13.1	17.5	11.4	9.2	7.0	3.3	9.2
Autumn 1994 All	*	*	11.8	16.1	10.2	11.8	9.3	2.7	*

* 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).
 Note: Table 2.35 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.
 See note 2 to Table 2.32.

2.36 REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other
Redundancies (thousands)									
Autumn 1993	27	11	10	30	46	14	15	24	28
Winter 1993	24	13	13	33	56	*	17	34	27
Spring 1994	31	10	11	28	42	14	18	34	17
Summer 1994	25	*	12	24	40	13	19	28	24
Autumn 1994	24	11	12	29	35	13	19	28	17
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees)									
Autumn 1993	8.9	5.3	5.0	8.1	19.4	5.7	8.1	11.2	14.3
Winter 1993	8.0	6.0	6.7	9.1	24.1	*	9.2	15.8	13.6
Spring 1994	9.8	4.5	5.7	7.8	18.2	5.8	10.0	16.1	9.2
Summer 1994	8.1	*	6.2	6.6	17.6	5.5	10.6	13.5	12.5
Autumn 1994	7.4	5.0	6.0	7.8	15.2	5.2	10.6	12.9	8.8

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

VACANCIES 3.1

UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

UNITED KINGDOM	UNFILLED VACANCIES			INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PLACINGS	
	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1991 Annual averages	117.9			171.3		172.5		126.7	
1992	117.1			169.0		168.8		124.2	
1993	127.9			185.5		183.7		138.2	
1994	158.0			211.4		208.1		160.6	
1993 Apr	123.7	0.4	1.5	177.5	-0.8	178.8	-0.2	132.8	-0.5
May	125.2	1.5	1.8	178.2	0.7	179.5	1.7	133.6	0.5
June	123.5	-1.7	0.1	182.4	0.5	183.0	2.3	136.2	1.7
July	127.8	4.3	1.4	189.9	4.1	184.7	2.0	138.8	2.0
Aug	128.7	0.9	1.2	184.2	2.0	182.3	0.9	136.9	1.1
Sept	130.4	1.7	2.3	191.7	3.1	188.8	1.9	143.6	2.5
Oct	134.7	4.3	2.3	191.0	0.4	187.4	0.9	141.8	1.0
Nov	138.5	3.8	3.3	196.9	4.2	193.8	3.8	148.7	3.9
Dec	139.3	0.8	3.0	197.7	2.0	196.1	2.4	148.4	1.6
1994 Jan	140.8	1.5	2.0	198.3	2.4	197.0	3.2	149.1	2.4
Feb	142.0	1.2	1.2	200.2	1.1	198.2	1.5	150.6	0.6
Mar	141.7	-0.3	0.8	198.1	0.1	197.1	0.3	150.3	0.6
Apr	146.8	5.1	2.0	201.0	0.9	200.5	1.2	154.7	1.9
May	148.1	1.3	2.0	202.2	0.7	201.6	1.1	155.8	1.7
June	153.1	5.0	3.8	210.8	4.2	204.6	2.5	161.9	3.9
July	157.0	3.9	3.4	207.6	2.2	201.3	0.3	157.2	0.8
Aug	163.7	6.7	5.2	225.3	7.7	218.0	5.5	171.1	5.1
Sept	166.6	2.9	4.5	216.8	2.0	212.8	2.7	165.3	1.1
Oct	177.3	10.7	6.8	220.8	4.4	211.8	3.5	163.8	2.2
Nov	180.0	2.7	5.4	228.1	0.9	226.4	2.8	174.0	1.0
Dec	178.8	-1.2	4.1	227.4	3.5	228.1	5.1	173.3	2.7
1995 Jan	175.5	-3.3	-0.6	216.0	-1.6	218.2	2.1	165.1	0.4
Feb	173.4	-2.1	-2.2	220.5	-2.5	222.3	-1.4	168.9	-1.7
Mar R	174.0	0.6	-1.6	216.1	-3.8	215.8	-4.1	165.6	-2.6
Apr P	181.4	7.4	2.0	207.3	-2.9	199.6	-6.2	148.7	-5.5

* 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.
 § Revised

VACANCIES 3.2

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1993 Apr	31.0	9.8	4.0	8.9	8.5	8.6	9.6	15.4	5.8	9.1	18.3	119.2	4.5	123.7
May	31.3	9.7	4.0	9.0	8.7	8.6	10.0	15.7	5.9	9.4	18.0	120.4	4.8	125.2
June	30.3	9.7	4.0	9.1	8.7	8.6	9.9	15.3	5.8	9.3	17.5	118.4	5.1	123.5
July	30.7	9.9	4.2	9.6	9.2	9.0	10.2	15.7	6.0	9.7	18.2	122.4	5.4	127.8
Aug	30.8	10.2	4.3	10.0	9.1	8.9	10.2	15.6	6.1	9.9	18.5	123.3	5.4	128.7
Sept	31.5	10.3	4.4	10.3	9.1	8.8	10.2	15.8	6.4	10.2	18.3	125.0	5.4	130.4
Oct	32.9	10.5	4.7	10.7	9.2	9.2	10.5	16.2	6.7	10.6	18.1	128.9	5.8	134.7
Nov	34.0	10.9	4.9	10.9	9.8	9.5	10.9	16.8	6.7	10.5	18.7	132.8	5.7	138.5
Dec	35.1	11.1	4.8	11.2	10.0	9.4	10.6	17.0	6.4	10.3	18.8	133.6	5.7	139.3
1994 Jan	35.5	11.2	4.8	11.1	10.3	9.5	10.7	17.5	6.4	10.4	18.9	135.2	5.6	140.8
Feb	35.4	11.4	4.9	11.5	10.6	9.5	10.7	18.2	6.5	10.4	18.4	136.2	5.8	142.0
Mar	34.9	11.9	5.0	11.3	10.9	9.7	10.9	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.5	136.0	5.7	141.7
Apr	36.3	11.4	5.2	11.7	11.5	10.3	11.4							

3.3 VACANCIES

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

THOUSAND

	South East	Greater London*	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacancies at Jobcentres: total +														
1991)	28.8	8.2	3.2	9.9	8.2	7.1	7.9	15.8	6.6	8.2	18.3	113.8	2.8	116.6
1992) Annual	29.2	8.3	3.5	9.0	7.6	7.3	7.9	14.9	6.0	8.5	18.9	112.8	3.2	116.0
1993) averages	31.4	10.0	4.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	9.9	15.7	6.1	9.6	18.5	122.7	4.0	126.6
1994)	41.1	13.1	5.4	12.4	12.2	10.8	11.8	19.0	6.8	11.2	19.8	150.3	5.0	155.4
1994 Apr	36.4	11.5	5.4	12.6	11.2	10.3	11.2	18.2	6.7	11.2	19.1	142.3	4.7	146.9
May	38.0	11.9	5.7	13.3	12.1	10.6	11.5	18.8	6.8	11.5	20.5	148.8	4.9	153.7
June	41.5	12.9	6.0	14.3	12.5	11.2	12.3	19.7	6.9	12.0	21.5	157.8	5.0	162.8
July	42.8	13.2	5.9	13.5	12.2	10.8	11.8	18.8	6.9	11.6	20.2	154.5	5.0	159.6
Aug	44.2	13.4	5.7	13.4	12.6	10.7	12.3	19.0	6.8	11.5	20.9	157.1	5.0	162.1
Sept	47.8	14.4	6.0	14.3	13.9	11.4	13.2	21.0	7.7	12.3	22.7	170.3	5.5	175.8
Oct	55.1	17.4	6.7	14.6	16.0	14.4	14.6	23.2	8.3	13.0	22.9	188.8	6.2	195.0
Nov	52.7	16.9	6.0	13.4	15.1	13.8	13.7	21.9	7.6	12.5	21.7	178.5	6.1	184.6
Dec	46.0	15.4	5.2	11.5	13.3	12.3	12.1	19.9	6.9	11.3	20.2	158.8	5.8	164.6
1995 Jan	41.5	14.5	4.6	10.7	12.2	10.9	11.2	18.4	6.6	11.1	18.8	145.9	5.7	151.6
Feb	41.9	14.4	5.0	11.2	12.8	10.8	11.4	18.3	6.8	11.5	19.4	149.2	5.4	154.6
Mar	42.9	14.6	5.7	12.6	13.5	11.3	11.8	18.5	7.1	12.1	21.4	156.8	5.5	162.4
Apr	48.7	16.6	6.4	14.6	15.4	12.9	13.5	20.5	8.0	13.6	23.3	176.9	5.7	182.6
Vacancies at careers offices														
1991)	3.5	2.0	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.7	8.7	0.3	9.0
1992) Annual	2.7	1.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.7	0.3	7.0
1993) averages	2.8	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	6.6	0.6	7.2
1994)	2.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	6.5	0.8	7.2
1994 Apr	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
May	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
June	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.6	7.4
July	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.5
Aug	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.4
Sept	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.7	0.8	7.5
Oct	2.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.9	1.6	8.5
Nov	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.1	1.0	7.1
Dec	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	6.0	0.9	6.9
1995 Jan	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.6	0.8	5.4
Feb	7.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	10.3	0.9	11.2
Mar	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.8	5.7
Apr	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.8	4.6

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

* Included in South East.

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

The method of compiling vacancies in Great Britain changed in March 1994. From April 1994, the GB element of Careers Office figures refer to the last week day of the previous month, however, until the new system is fully developed, figures between April 1994 and September 1994 will continue to refer to 31 March (April figures).

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES 4.1

Stoppages of work

Stoppages in progress: industry

SIC 1980	12 months to March 1994			12 months to March 1995		
	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop-pages	Workers involved	Working days lost
United Kingdom						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coal extraction	3	12,700	26,000	1	100	#
Coke, mineral oil and natural gas	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity, gas, other energy and water	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal processing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other manufacturing	5	600	2,000	5	500	2,000
Mineral processing and manufacture	3	200	1,000	3	900	2,000
Chemicals and man-made fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-
Metal goods nes	3	400	1,000	7	1,200	3,000
Engineering	17	5,600	25,000	21	6,700	14,000
Motor vehicles	10	9,500	7,000	8	4,300	12,000
Other transport equipment	5	1,900	9,000	9	5,500	13,000
Food, drink and tobacco	3	1,300	2,000	5	1,700	8,000
Textiles	2	200	1,000	3	1,100	1,000
Footwear and clothing	4	700	#	2	600	1,000
Timber and wooden furniture	1	200	3,000	3	600	4,000
Paper, printing and publishing	6	500	4,000	2	200	1,000
Other manufacturing industries	1	+	1,000	1	+	#
Construction	3	200	#	5	1,300	10,000
Distribution, hotels and catering, repairs and transport services	4	1,100	1,000	5	300	1,000
Transport services and communication	31	70,900	144,000	55	36,600	100,000
Supporting and misc. transport services	-	-	-	4	400	1,000
Banking, finance, insurance, business services and leasing	2	2,800	5,000	3	3,700	4,000
Public administration and sanitary services	57	213,300	217,000	34	16,100	25,000
Education, research and development	14	18,000	18,000	23	38,500	100,000
Health services	2	300	2,000	3	1,200	1,000
Other services	3	400	1,000	9	13,200	27,000
All industries and services	179*	341,000	470,000	207*	134,800	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 than 500 working days lost.

Stoppages: March 1995

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Stoppages in progress	16	19,000	28,000
of which, stoppages:			
Beginning in month	15	6,000*	12,000
Continuing from earlier months	1	13,000**	16,000

* All directly involved

** 1,100 involved for the first time in the month

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 1995 are provisional.

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to March 1995		
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels	65	44,500	158,000
extra wage and fringe benefits	24	6,900	8,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	12	4,800	8,000
Redundancy questions	42	28,400	28,000
Trade union matters	2	200	#
Working conditions and supervision	3	2,000	2,000
Manning and work allocation	34	33,800	102,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	25	14,200	24,000
All causes	207	134,800	329,000

Prominent stoppages in quarter ending March 31 1995

Industry and location	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved +		Number of working days lost in quarter	Cause or object
	Began	Ended	Directly	Indirectly		
Education, Research and Development						
Various areas of UK	17.11.93	cont'g	12,000	1,100	20,000	Over procedural agreements or practices about deployment (Total days lost 84,000)
Motor Vehicles						
North West Region	22.11.94	15.01.95	400	-	4,000	Over straight pay increase (Total days lost 9,000)
Transport services and communication						
Greater London	03.01.95	22.01.95	10,400	-	13,000	Against disciplinary measures short of dismissal
Public administration and sanitary services						
Tyne and Wear Met County	01.02.95	01.02.95	8,400	-	7,000	Market testing, privatisation, cuts in services

+ The figures shown are the highest number of workers involved during the quarter.

4.2 INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * Stoppages of work: summary

United Kingdom	Number of stoppages		Number of workers (000)		Working days lost in all stoppages in progress in period (000)	
	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
1988	770	781	759	790	3,702	1,639
1989	693	701	727	727	4,128	1,751
1990	620	630	285	298	1,903	1,072
1991	357	369	175	176	761	222
1992	240	253	142	148	528	93
1993	203	211	383	385	649	111
1994	203	205	87	107	278	58
1992 Dec	11	22	2	4	53	2
1993 Jan	20	28	12	14	49	4
Feb	19	27	20	22	71	31
Mar	27	37	27	33	74	23
Apr	21	27	80	87	154	9
May	20	29	18	25	30	5
Jun	18	32	5	9	15	8
Jul	15	24	42	43	50	10
Aug	15	21	3	3	19	4
Sep	16	22	3	4	8	5
Oct	12	15	2	3	4	3
Nov	14	18	170	170	175	10
Dec	6	8	1	1	1	-
1994 Jan	10	12	2	2	2	1
Feb	7	9	3	4	4	1
Mar	19	22	5	8	8	1
Apr	19	22	4	5	15	3
May	25	33	18	19	33	13
Jun	29	36	29	42	70	10
Jul	22	28	8	15	32	8
Aug	12	18	11	15	39	8
Sep	12	19	5	10	20	3
Oct	16	19	7	10	14	1
Nov	17	19	6	7	17	4
Dec	15	21	8	10	23	5
1995 Jan	11	14	13	16	22	4
Feb	11	14	18	19	16	-
Mar	15	16	7	19	28	1

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

United Kingdom	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas	Metal manufacture and metal goods n.e.s.	Engineering	Motor vehicles	Other transport equipment	Textiles, footwear and clothing	All other manufacturing industries	Construction	Transport and communication	All other non-manufacturing industries and services (01-03,15-17,61-67,81-85,91-99 and 00)
	(11-14)	(21,22,31)	(32-34,37)	(35)	(36)	(43,45)	(23-26,41,42,44,46-49)	(50)	(71-79)	
1988	222	47	76	530	803	90	93	17	1,490	335
1989	52	37	204	134	279	16	80	128	625	2573
1990	94	31	92	490	340	24	95	14	177	545
1991	29	21	111	4	44	1	40	14	60	436
1992	8	13	47	8	8	1	16	10	13	404
1993	27	4	36	15	40	2	13	1	160	351
1994	-	6	14	8	14	2	14	5	87	128
1992 Dec	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	49
1993 Jan	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	45
Feb	1	1	6	1	23	-	1	-	1	38
Mar	-	-	5	7	10	-	1	1	16	33
Apr	25	-	3	4	-	-	3	-	115	4
May	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	8	17
Jun	-	-	3	1	1	1	1	-	5	2
Jul	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	39
Aug	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	12	3
Sep	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Oct	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nov	-	-	2	-	6	-	1	-	-	165
Dec	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
1994 Jan	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Feb	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Mar	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Apr	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9	3
May	-	2	1	-	1	1	8	-	2	18
Jun	-	1	3	1	1	-	4	4	17	39
Jul	-	-	4	-	2	1	1	-	16	8
Aug	-	-	3	-	4	-	1	-	18	13
Sep	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	13	4
Oct	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	11
Nov	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	11
Dec	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	6	11
1995 Jan	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	14	4
Feb	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	14
Mar	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	2	21

* See 'Definitions' page at the end of 'Labour Market Data' section for notes of coverage. The figures for 1995 are provisional.

EARNINGS 5.1 Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Whole economy (Divisions 01-93)		Manufacturing industries (Divisions 15-37)		Production industries (Divisions 10-41)		Service industries (Divisions 50-93)									
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted								
		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months		Per cent change over previous 12 months								
		Underlying *		Underlying *		Underlying *		Underlying *								
1990=100																
1993) Annual	118.5		120.5		121.0		117.5									
1994) averages	123.2		126.2		126.9		121.7									
1993 Jan	116.1	117.0	4.6	4%	117.1	118.1	5.0	5%	117.6	118.6	5.0	5%	115.6	116.7	4.4	4%
Feb	116.7	118.2	4.3	4%	118.3	119.2	5.1	5	118.7	119.6	5.0	5	116.1	117.5	4.0	4%
Mar	119.6	118.7	3.3	4	121.9	121.6	4.2	5	122.1	122.2	4.3	5	118.5	117.1	2.8	3%
Apr	117.5	117.6	4.0	4	119.0	118.0	5.3	5	119.7	118.9	5.1	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3%
May	118.0	118.3	3.7	3%	120.4	120.0	4.9	5	120.8	120.4	4.7	5	116.9	117.0	3.0	3
June	118.5	117.8	3.5	3%	120.9	119.6	4.7	5	121.3	120.2	4.7	5	117.0	116.5	2.7	2%
July	119.5	118.3	3.9	3%	121.8	120.5	5.0	4%	122.4	121.0	5.0	4%	118.3	117.3	3.3	2%
Aug	118.2	118.9	3.1	3%	119.5	121.1	3.6	4%	119.9	121.0	3.7	4%	117.3	117.7	2.6	2%
Sept	118.0	118.8	2.9	3	120.1	121.4	4.6	4%	120.6	121.7	4.6	4%	116.8	117.7	2.2	2%
Oct	118.4	119.4	2.1	3	121.3	122.2	3.7	4%	121.7	122.6	3.8	4%	116.9	118.2	1.3	2%
Nov	120.0	119.7	3.1	3	122.4	122.3	4.0	4	123.1	122.7	4.1	4%	118.7	118.5	2.5	2%
Dec	121.8	119.6	3.1	3%	123.5	122.2	4.0	4%	124.1	123.0	4.1	4%	120.8	118.3	3.0	2%
1994 Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3%	122.6	123.7	4.7	4%	123.3	124.2	4.7	4%	119.2	120.3	3.1	3%
Feb	122.0	123.5	4.5	3%	123.5	124.3	4.3	4%	123.9	124.8	4.3	4%	121.7	123.2	4.9	3%
Mar	124.9	124.0	4.5	4	128.4	128.1	5.3	4%	128.4	128.4	5.1	4%	123.6	122.1	4.3	4
Apr	121.6	121.8	3.6	3%	124.6	123.5	4.7	4%	125.1	124.3	4.5	4%	120.3	120.6	3.3	3%
May	123.5	123.8	4.8	4	125.6	125.2	4.3	4%	129.3	128.9	7.1	4%	121.0	121.2	3.6	3%
June	123.0	122.3	3.8	3%	126.2	124.8	4.3	4%	126.4	125.3	4.2	4%	121.3	120.9	3.8	3%
July	124.0	122.8	3.8	3%	126.9	125.5	4.1	4%	127.3	125.8	4.0	4%	122.5	121.5	3.6	3%
Aug	122.8	123.5	3.9	3%	125.0	126.8	4.7	4%	125.5	126.8	4.8	4%	121.4	121.8	3.5	3%
Sept	122.7	123.4	3.9	3%	125.6	127.0	4.6	4%	126.1	127.3	4.6	4%	121.0	121.9	3.6	3%
Oct	122.9	124.0	3.9	3%	127.2	128.2	4.9	4%	127.5	128.3	4.6	4%	120.9	122.2	3.4	3%
Nov	124.0	123.7	3.3	3%	128.5	128.4	5.0	5	128.7	128.3	4.6	4%	121.8	121.7	2.7	3
Dec	127.0	125.0	4.5	3%	130.8	129.5	6.0	5	131.2	130.0	5.7	5	125.5	122.9	3.9	2%
1995 Jan	124.8	125.8	3.8	3%	128.4	129.5	4.7	5%	129.2	130.2	4.8	5%	123.1	124.2	3.2	2%
Feb	125.9	127.4	3.2	3%	130.4	131.4	5.7	5	131.1	132.1	5.8	5	123.8	125.3	1.7	2%
Mar P	130.2	129.2	4.2	3%	134.3	133.9	4.5	5	134.4	134.5	4.8	5	128.8	127.3	4.3	2%

Notes: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to April 1991. Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985=100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993. The index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, pp 179, April 1995.

5.3 EARNINGS

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Agriculture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarries	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manuf'g n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	Pulp, paper products printing and publishing (21,22)	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non-metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl) machinery	Machinery and equipment n.e.c.
1990=100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(20,23,36,37)	(21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1993 Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
Aug	134.7	123.3	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994 Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.8
Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	116.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	128.3
Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.8
Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995 Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
Mar P	121.1	140.9	142.6	133.8	130.6	122.8	129.3	141.6	134.9	124.8	127.6	137.0	134.8

Note:
 1 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.
 2 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette* in September 1993.
 3 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts.
 4 Industrial groupings which have not changed are: Agriculture and forestry, Chemical and man-made fibres (now called Chemicals and chemical products), Mechanical engineering (Machinery and equipment n.e.c.), Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (Electrical and optical equipment), Food, drink and tobacco (Food products, beverages and tobacco), Paper products, printing and publishing (Pulp, paper products, printing and publishing), Construction, Hotels and catering (Hotels and restaurants), Transport and communication (transport, storage and communication), Public administration, Education and health services (Education, health and social work).

EARNINGS 5.3

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

GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Electricity, gas and water supply	Construction	Wholesale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage and communication	Financial intermediation	Real estate renting and business activities	Public administration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BRITAIN SIC 1992
1990=100	(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	1990=100
1993) annual	121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993 Annual
1994) averages	127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994 Averages
1993 Jan	117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan
Feb	119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	1993 Feb
Mar	127.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	118.8	118.7	117.8	1993 Mar
Apr	121.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	1993 Apr
May	121.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	1993 May
June	122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	1993 June
July	121.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	1993 July
Aug	121.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	1993 Aug
Sep	126.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	1993 Sept
Oct	121.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	1993 Oct
Nov	121.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	1993 Nov
Dec	121.1	121.2	125.2	118.3	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	1993 Dec
1994 Jan	121.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994 Jan
Feb	121.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	1994 Feb
Mar	131.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6	1994 Mar
Apr	121.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	1994 Apr
May	121.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	1994 May
June	121.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	1994 June
July	121.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	1994 July
Aug	121.7	125.4	131.9	119.5	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	1994 Aug
Sep	121.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	1994 Sept
Oct	121.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	1994 Oct
Nov	118.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	1994 Nov
Dec	131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3	1994 Dec
1995 Jan	121.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995 Jan
Feb	131.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3	1995 Feb
Mar P	131.7	135.8	130.5	123.6	129.2	120.8	121.3	129.4	162.1	120.4	127.8	121.7	125.6	1995 Mar P

Note:
 1 Excluding sea transport.
 2 Excluding private domestic and personal services.

5.8 UNIT WAGE COSTS*

All employees: index for main industrial sectors

UNITED KINGDOM	Manufacturing	Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole economy
	Per cent change from a year earlier				Per cent change from a year earlier
SIC 1992 1990=100					
1981	70.6	9.5	76.9	65.7	61.1
1982	73.9	4.7	80.1	67.7	60.0
1983	74.6	.9	76.3	67.1	61.1
1984	77.1	3.4	94.5	66.2	63.9
1985	81.5	5.7	80.9	72.5	67.3
1986	84.8	4.0	76.2	75.0	74.3
1987	86.9	2.5	84.9	79.4	71.7
1988	89.2	2.6	95.2	84.6	77.8
1989	93.2	4.5	96.2	93.7	83.0
1990	100.0	7.3	100.0	100.0	91.0
1991	107.0	7.0	111.3	101.3	100.0
1992	109.1	2.0	113.0	104.1	107.3
1993	109.8	.6	105.6	103.8	111.7
1994	109.7	-.1	97.8	100.6	112.1
1990 Q1	97.2	7.4	..	..	96.5
1990 Q2	98.6	6.1	..	..	98.7
1990 Q3	100.9	7.4	..	..	101.6
1990 Q4	103.4	8.4	..	..	103.2
1991 Q1	105.3	8.4	..	..	105.3
1991 Q2	107.4	8.9	..	..	106.6
1991 Q3	107.2	6.3	..	..	108.1
1991 Q4	108.2	4.7	..	..	109.1
1992 Q1	110.2	4.6	..	..	111.3
1992 Q2	108.5	1.0	..	..	112.1
1992 Q3	108.8	1.5	..	..	111.4
1992 Q4	108.8	.5	..	..	112.0
1993 Q1	109.2	-1.0	..	..	112.2
1993 Q2	108.7	-.2	..	..	112.0
1993 Q3	110.4	1.4	..	..	111.6
1993 Q4	110.9	1.9	..	..	112.3
1994 Q1	111.3	1.9	..	..	113.3
1994 Q2	108.5	-2.2	..	..	111.6
1994 Q3	108.8	-1.5	..	..	111.6
1994 Q4	110.2	1.4	..	..	112.2
1995 Q1	113.3	1.8	..	..	..
1993 Mar	110.9	-7	..	..	..
1993 Apr	107.6	-7	..	..	..
1993 May	108.3	-2.0	..	..	..
1993 Jun	110.3	2.0	..	..	..
1993 Jul	109.9	1.2	..	..	..
1993 Aug	110.7	1.0	..	..	..
1993 Sep	110.6	2.1	..	..	..
1993 Oct	111.2	2.1	..	..	..
1993 Nov	111.1	2.1	..	..	..
1993 Dec	110.3	1.4	..	..	..
1994 Jan	110.0	1.6	..	..	..
1994 Feb	110.1	1.7	..	..	..
1994 Mar	113.6	2.5	..	..	..
1994 Apr	108.1	-.5	..	..	..
1994 May	108.9	-.6	..	..	..
1994 Jun	108.5	-1.6	..	..	..
1994 Jul	108.1	-1.6	..	..	..
1994 Aug	109.3	-1.3	..	..	..
1994 Sep	108.8	-1.6	..	..	..
1994 Oct	109.0	-2.0	..	..	..
1994 Nov	110.3	1.4	..	..	..
1994 Dec	111.1	.8	..	..	..
1995 Jan	111.8	1.7	..	..	..
1995 Feb	113.1	2.7	..	..	..
1995 Mar	115.0	1.2	..	..	..
Three months ending: 1993 Mar	109.2	-1.0	..	..	..
1993 Apr	108.9	-3	..	..	..
1993 May	108.9	-7	..	..	..
1993 Jun	108.7	2	..	..	..
1993 Jul	109.5	4	..	..	..
1993 Aug	110.3	1.4	..	..	..
1993 Sep	110.4	1.4	..	..	..
1993 Oct	110.8	1.7	..	..	..
1993 Nov	111.0	2.1	..	..	..
1993 Dec	110.9	1.9	..	..	..
1994 Jan	110.5	1.7	..	..	..
1994 Feb	110.1	1.6	..	..	..
1994 Mar	111.3	1.9	..	..	..
1994 Apr	110.6	1.6	..	..	..
1994 May	110.2	1.2	..	..	..
1994 Jun	108.5	-2	..	..	..
1994 Jul	108.5	-9	..	..	..
1994 Aug	108.7	-1.5	..	..	..
1994 Sep	108.8	-1.5	..	..	..
1994 Oct	109.1	-1.6	..	..	..
1994 Nov	109.4	-1.4	..	..	..
1994 Dec	110.2	-7	..	..	..
1995 Jan	111.1	.6	..	..	..
1995 Feb	112.0	1.7	..	..	..
1995 Mar	113.3	1.8	..	..	..

Source: Central Statistical Office

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

EARNINGS 5.9

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)	Netherlands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages														
1986	71.8	88	84.4	78.3	87.0	84.6	54	82	77.8	84.6	94	74.8	72.3	89
1987	77.5	90	86.9	85.6	89.4	87.8	59	86	82.9	85.8	95	80.5	77.0	91
1988	84.1	91	90.2	91.2	92.2	91.9	70	90	87.9	89.8	95	85.7	83.1	94
1989	91.4	96	95.1	95.4	95.7	95.1	84	95	93.2	94.9	97	92.0	91.4	96
1990	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100
1991	108.2	105	104.8	104.5	104.6	106.6	117	105	109.8	103.5	104	108.2	104.7	103
1992	115.3	110	108.4	107.9	108.7	114.2	133	110	115.7	104.6	108	116.5	109.5	106
1993	120.5	112	110.6	110.6	111.6	120.4	147	117	120	104.7	112	124.4	113.0	108
1994	126.3	115	112.4	112.4	114.0	..	..	..	124	106.8	114	..	117.6	111
Quarterly averages														
1990 Q1	119.6	110	111.2	108.4	110.3	116.7	140	112	118.3	103.1	110	121.5	111.5	107
1990 Q2	119.2	112	110.5	110.5	110.8	121.2	144	114	119.0	108.0	112	123.4	113.2	108
1990 Q3	121.0	113	110.1	111.1	111.8	121.7	148	115	120.6	105.0	112	125.4	112.9	109
1990 Q4	122.2	115	110.8	112.1	112.5	122.0	155	117	121.0	105.1	113	126.9	114.2	110
1991 Q1	125.4	112	112.9	112.1	112.9	122.6	159	116	123.3	106.6	114	128.1	115.4	111
1991 Q2	124.5	115	112.5	114.5	113.6	123.1	162	..	123.9	109.7	114	129.4	117.8	111
1991 Q3	126.4	115	111.4	..	114.3	124.9	..	..	124.3	104.1	114	130.3	117.7	111
1991 Q4	128.7	117	113	..	115.0	..	..	..	124.6	108.3	114	..	119.5	112
1992 Q1	131.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly														
1990 Jan	118.1	..	110.7	108.5	110.3	116.7	..	..	118.3	100.5	110	..	112.2	107
1990 Feb	119.2	..	111.5	108.5	..	..	..	..	118.3	104.6	110	..	111.2	107
1990 Mar	121.6	110	110.7	108.4	..	..	..	112	118.3	104.2	110	..	111.2	107
1990 Apr	118.0	..	111.5	109.6	110.8	121.2	..	..	118.3	105.2	112	..	113.1	108
1990 May	120.0	..	109.8	110.5	..	..	..	..	118.3	105.6	112	..	114.1	108
1990 Jun	119.6	112	109.8	111.6	..	..	..	114	120.3	113.1	112	..	112.5	108
1990 Jul	120.5	..	109.8	113.2	111.8	121.7	..	..	120.5	102.1	112	..	114.1	108
1990 Aug	121.1	..	109.8	109.6	..	..	..	..	120.5	103.7	112	..	111.8	108
1990 Sep	121.4	113	110.7	110.8	..	..	..	..	120.8	105.7	112	..	112.9	109
1990 Oct	122.2	..	110.7	111.0	112.5	122.0	..	..	121.0	105.2	113	..	113.8	109
1990 Nov	122.3	..	110.6	111.0	..	..	..	..	121.0	106.4	113	..	113.6	110
1990 Dec	122.2	115	111.2	114.3	..	..	..	..	121.0	103.0	113	..	115.1	111
1991 Jan	123.7	..	112.1	112.1	112.9	122.6	..	..	123.0	106.3	114	..	115.7	110
1991 Feb	124.3	..	113.0	112.1	..	..	..	..	123.4	106.9	114	..	115.1	111
1991 Mar	128.1	112	113.5	112.9	..	..	..	116	123.6	107.2	114	..	115.4	111
1991 Apr	123.5	..	112.6	113.7	113.6	123.1	..	..	123.8	107.3	114	..	118.1	111
1991 May	125.2	..	112.1	114.5	..	..	..	..	123.8	106.8	114	..	118.5	111
1991 Jun	124.8	115	112.5	..	..	..	..	..	124.0	115.1	114	..	116.8	111
1991 Jul	125.5	..	111.8	..	114.3	124.9	..	..	124.2	98.6	114	..	119.2	111
1991 Aug	126.8	..	110.6	..	..	..	..	..	124.3	104.9	114	..	116.4	111
1991 Sep	127.0	115	111.8	..	..	..	..	..	124.3	108.9	114	..	117.7	112
1991 Oct	128.2	..	112.1	..	115	..	..	..	124.5	109.3	114	..	119.1	112
1991 Nov	128.4	..	113.0	..	..	..	..	..	124.6	109.8	114	..	118.9	112
1991 Dec	129.5	117	113.8	..										

6.1 RETAIL PRICES

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

	All items				All items except seasonal foods			
	Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over			Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage change over		
		1 month	6 months	12 months		1 month	6 months	12 months
1994 Apr	144.2	1.2	1.7	2.6	144.9	1.2	1.5	1.9
May	144.7	0.3	2.2	2.6	145.2	0.2	1.9	1.9
Jun	144.7	0.0	2.0	2.6	145.3	0.1	1.8	1.8
Jul	144.0	-0.5	1.9	2.3	144.6	-0.5	1.8	1.8
Aug	144.7	0.5	1.8	2.4	145.3	0.5	1.7	1.7
Sep	145.0	0.2	1.8	2.2	145.7	0.3	1.7	1.7
Oct	145.2	0.1	0.7	2.4	145.9	0.1	0.7	0.7
Nov	145.3	0.1	0.4	2.6	146.0	0.1	0.6	0.6
Dec	146.0	0.5	0.9	2.9	146.6	0.4	0.9	0.9
1995 Jan	146.0	0.0	1.4	3.3	146.5	-0.1	1.3	1.3
Feb	146.9	0.6	1.5	3.4	147.3	0.5	1.4	1.4
Mar	147.5	0.4	1.7	3.5	148.0	0.5	1.6	1.6
Apr	149.0	1.0	2.6	3.3	149.4	0.9	2.4	2.4

Seasonal Food

- Overall prices rose slightly more than last April.
- Dearer fresh fruit but fresh vegetables were cheaper.
- Egg prices recovered from earlier offers.

Non-seasonal Food

- Prices fell overall, in contrast to increases a year ago.
- Easter promotional offers for cakes, cheese and turkey.
- Prices also fell for ready-cooked meals.

Alcoholic Drink

- Off-sales prices fell this April in contrast to a rise a year ago.

Housing

- 12 month rate up partly due to average council tax and rates bills increasing by 5.6 per cent compared to a 2.7 per cent rise a year ago.
- Further upward effect caused by a rise in house prices in April.
- Annual increases in council rents and water charges, and increases in mortgage payments following the reduction in tax relief, were broadly comparable to those last year and so had little effect on the 12 month rate in April.

Fuel and light

- The effect of the introduction of VAT at 8 per cent on domestic fuel prices last April fell out of the 12 month comparison.

Household goods

- Prices of household consumables increased this April compared with no change last year.
- Furniture and furnishings prices showed little change in contrast to reductions a year ago.

Clothing and footwear

- 12 month rate up mainly because the prices of women's clothing and other clothing rose more sharply this April than a year ago.
- Also stronger price recoveries in all other clothing categories.

Motoring expenditure

- Acute competition in the motor insurance market led to reductions in premiums in contrast to small increases last April.
- Petrol prices increased more sharply than last April.

6.2 RETAIL PRICES

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for April 11

	Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over			Index Jan 1987=100		Percentage change over	
	1 month	12 months	1 month	12 months		1 month	12 months		
ALL ITEMS	149.0	3.3	1.0	3.3	Tobacco	179.1	6.8	1.0	6.8
Food and catering	142.7	3.3	0.0	3.3	Cigarettes	180.5	7		7
Alcohol and tobacco	168.0	4.5	0.3	4.5	Tobacco	168.9	6		6
Housing and household expenditure	151.6	4.7	2.2	4.7	Housing	168.1	7.6	4.0	7.6
Personal expenditure	133.9	1.5	1.1	1.5	Rent	201.7	5		5
Travel and leisure	148.2	1.7	0.3	1.7	Mortgage interest payments	178.3	19		19
Consumer durables	116.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)	99.8			
Seasonal food	130.3	13.0	0.2	13.0	Community charge and rates/council tax	135.0	6		6
Food excluding seasonal	136.4	4.7	-0.2	4.7	Water and other payments	236.3	6		6
All items excluding seasonal food	149.4	3.1	0.9	3.1	Repairs and maintenance charges	154.0	2		2
All items excluding food	151.5	3.4	1.1	3.4	Do-it-yourself materials	145.6	2		2
Other indices					Dwelling insurance & ground rent	200.2	3		3
All items excluding:					Fuel and Light	134.7	0.3	0.1	0.3
mortgage interest payments (RPIX)	147.7	2.6	0.8	2.6	Coal and solid fuels	128.1	0		0
housing	145.0	2.4	0.3	2.4	Electricity	147.8	0		0
miscellaneous and indirect taxes (RPIY)	144.2	2.1	0.7	2.1	Gas	124.4	2		2
mortgage interest payments and council tax	148.0	2.6	0.6	2.6	Oil and other fuels	112.3	-3		-3
mortgage interest payments and depreciation	147.8	2.7	0.7	2.7	Household goods	132.1	3.2	0.1	3.2
Food	135.8	3.0	-0.1	3.0	Furniture	133.6	4		4
Bread	134.9	1		1	Furnishings	128.3	4		4
Cereals	138.0	-2		-2	Electrical appliances	107.9	-2		-2
Biscuits and cakes	142.8	-2		-2	Other household equipment	135.4	1		1
Beef	131.5	-2		-2	Household consumables	153.3	5		5
Lamb	131.1	-2		-2	Pet care	133.2	5		5
of which, home-killed lamb	143.5	-3		-3	Household services	142.9	0.5	0.4	0.5
Pork	125.3	5		5	Postage	146.3	1		1
Bacon	134.4	0		0	Telephones, telemessages, etc	111.7	-3		-3
Poultry	101.9	-8		-8	Domestic services	167.0	3		3
Other meat	124.7	0		0	Fees and subscriptions	160.6	1		1
Fish	123.9	0		0	Clothing and footwear	121.8	0.4	1.3	0.4
of which, fresh fish	128.1	-2		-2	Men's outerwear	121.3	0		0
Butter	145.7	8		8	Women's outerwear	107.8	-1		-1
Oil and fats	127.8	-1		-1	Children's outerwear	120.5	2		2
Cheese	148.1	3		3	Other clothing	145.4	3		3
Eggs	133.4	4		4	Footwear	127.6	0		0
Milk fresh	151.0	4		4	Personal goods and services	156.8	3.5	0.6	3.5
Milk products	146.3	4		4	Personal articles	117.9	4		4
Tea	145.3	-1		-1	Chemists goods	162.4	1		1
Coffee and other hot drinks	124.0	24		24	Personal services	197.7	6		6
Soft drinks	161.5	3		3	Motoring expenditure	152.9	2.1	0.2	2.1
Sugar and preserves	146.6	2		2	Purchase of motor vehicles	134.7	1		1
Sweets and chocolates	135.3	2		2	Maintenance of motor vehicles	168.0	7		7
Potatoes	169.9	34		34	Petrol and oil	157.7	-2		-2
of which, unprocessed potatoes	204.7	64		64	Vehicles tax and insurance	193.2	-2		-2
Vegetables	122.8	8		8	Fares and other travel costs	158.9	2.7	0.4	2.7
of which, other fresh vegetables	116.7	10		10	Rail fares	177.0	5		5
Fruit	123.5	8		8	Bus and coach fares	170.3	5		5
of which, fresh fruit	121.4	10		10	Other travel costs	140.7	0		0
Other foods	136.5	0		0	Leisure goods	121.5	-0.9	-0.1	-0.9
Catering	167.8	4.4	0.4	4.4	Audio-visual equipment	73.9	5		5
Restaurant meals	165.4	4		4	Tapes and discs	115.9	1		1
Canteen meals	177.4	5		5	Toys, photographic and sport goods	121.2	-1		-1
Take-aways and snacks	167.2	5		5	Books and newspapers	162.1	1		1
Alcoholic drink	163.2	3.6	0.1	3.6	Gardening products	142.5	0		0
Beer	170.3	4		4	Leisure services	166.0	2.6	0.6	2.6
on sales	174.1	2		2	Television licences and rentals	121.8	2		2
off sales	144.5	4		4	Entertainment and other recreation	201.6	5		5
Wines and spirits	153.5	3		3	Foreign Holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)*	103.8	1		1
on sales	167.4	5		5	UK Holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)#	101.8	1		1
off sales	144.8	1		1					

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number. * Foreign holidays were introduced into the RPI, within the leisure services component with effect from February 1993. # UK holidays were introduced into the RPI, within the leisure services component with effect from February 1994. Source: Central Statistical Office

RETAIL PRICES 6.3

Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on April 11 for a number of important items derived from prices collected by the Central Statistical Office for the purpose of the General Index of Retail Prices in more than 180 areas in the United Kingdom are given below.

Average prices on April 11 1995

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS			
Beef - home-killed, per lb			
East beef mince	656	155	109-218
Topside	636	282	199-330
Eye of round (without bone)	587	214	188-236
Pump steak *	653	372	320-449
Sewing steak	672	207	148-288
Lamb - home-killed, per lb			
Loin (with bone)	620	355	279-399
Shoulder (with bone)	603	176	130-199
Leg (with bone)	574	248	189-304
Lamb - imported (frozen), per lb			
Loin (with bone)	256	224	168-299
Leg (with bone)	252	169	139-189
Pork - home-killed, per lb			
Foot off	577	150	109-198
Loin (with bone)	672	179	158-208
Shoulder (with bone)	560	128	108-169
Bacon, per lb			
Crackly *	496	139	108-185
Common *	505	219	152-275
Black, Danish	462	239	185-299
Black, home produced	457	219	179-278
Ham			
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	538	75	55-99
Sauages, per lb			
Pork	541	118	90-146
Canned meats			
Corned beef, 12oz can	320	91	69-99
Chicken: roasting, oven ready, per lb			
Frozen	294	71	62-81
Fresh or chilled	664	88	58-105
Fresh and smoked fish, per lb			
Cod filets	564	256	199-315
Rainbow trout	522	209	135-258
Canned fish			
Red salmon, half size can	320	129	107-159
Bread			
White loaf, sliced, 800g	357	52	38-79
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	346	74	59-85
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	333	49	29-58
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	341	75	59-88
Flour			
Self raising, per 1.5kg	320	57	41-72
Butter			
Home produced, per 250g	310	74	69-79
New Zealand, per 250g	306	73	71-73
Danish, per 250g	300	78	75-86

* Or Scottish equivalent.

It is only possible to calculate a meaningful average price for fairly standard items; that is, those which do not vary between retail outlets. The averages given are subject to uncertainty, an indication of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final column below.

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Margarine			
Soft 500g tub	320	49	37-78
Low fat spread, 250g	330	46	41-51
Cheese			
Cheddar type, per lb	324	197	154-249
Eggs			
Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	302	138	99-169
Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	285	117	86-155
Milk			
Pasteurised, per pint	368	36	27-33
Tea			
Loose, per 125g	321	62	46-72
Tea bags, per 250g	339	132	94-156
Coffee			
Pure, instant, per 100g	335	192	185-219
Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	323	210	149-283
Sugar			
Granulated, per kg	337	67	59-75
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose, per lb	621	34	22-44
Potatoes, new loose, per lb	665	32	28-39
Tomatoes, per lb	726	67	48-95
Cabbage, hearted, per lb	676	30	18-49
Cauliflower, each	708	56	40-69
Brussels sprouts, per lb			
Carrots, per lb	728	26	19-32
Onions, per lb	729	41	32-45
Mushrooms, per 4oz	718	34	29-39
Cucumber, each	725	36	45-69
Lettuce - iceberg, each	727	68	59-79
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking, per lb	717	39	35-45
Apples, dessert, per lb	714	45	38-56
Pears, dessert, per lb	716	54	45-69
Oranges, each	723	21	15-29
Bananas, per lb	731	47	41-55
Grapes, per lb	701	110	78-130
Items other than food			
Draught bitter, per pint	795	145	130-169
Draught lager, per pint	804		

6.4 RETAIL PRICES

General index of retail prices

UNITED KINGDOM January 13, 1987 = 100		ALL ITEMS	All items except food	All items except seasonal food +	All items except housing	All items except mortgage interest	Nationalised industries**	Consumer durables	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink
									All	Seasonal + Non-seasonal + food	
1987	Weights	1,000	833	974	843	956	57	139	167	26	141
1988	Weights	1,000	837	975	840	958	54	141	163	25	138
1989	Weights	1,000	846	977	825	940	46	135	154	23	131
1990	Weights	1,000	842	976	815	925	—	128	152	22	130
1991	Weights	1,000	849	976	808	924	—	132	158	24	134
1992	Weights	1,000	848	978	828	936	—	127	151	24	127
1993	Weights	1,000	856	979	836	952	—	127	144	21	123
1994	Weights	1,000	858	980	842	956	—	127	142	20	122
1995	Weights	1,000	861	978	813	958	—	123	139	22	117
1987	Annual averages	101.9	102.0	101.9	101.6	101.9	100.9	101.2	101.1	101.6	101.0
1988	Annual averages	106.9	107.3	107.0	105.8	106.6	106.7	103.7	104.6	102.4	105.0
1989	Annual averages	115.2	116.1	115.5	111.5	112.9	—	107.2	110.5	111.6	116.5
1990	Annual averages	126.1	127.4	126.4	119.2	122.1	—	111.3	119.4	116.4	119.9
1991	Annual averages	133.5	135.1	133.8	128.3	130.3	—	114.8	125.6	121.6	139.1
1992	Annual averages	138.5	140.5	139.1	134.3	136.4	—	115.5	128.3	114.7	130.6
1993	Annual averages	140.7	141.6	141.4	138.4	140.5	—	115.9	130.6	111.4	134.0
1994	Annual averages	144.1	146.5	144.8	141.6	143.8	—	115.5	131.9	117.7	134.3
1987	Jan 13	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1988	Jan 12	103.3	103.4	103.3	103.2	103.7	102.8	101.2	102.9	103.7	102.7
1989	Jan 17	111.0	111.7	111.2	108.5	109.4	110.9	104.5	107.4	103.2	108.2
1990	Jan 16	119.5	120.2	119.6	114.6	116.1	—	108.0	116.0	116.3	116.0
1991	Jan 15	130.2	131.6	130.4	122.7	126.0	—	110.7	122.9	121.2	123.1
1992	Jan 14	135.6	137.1	135.9	131.6	133.1	—	113.2	128.4	125.2	129.0
1993	Jan 12	137.9	139.7	138.6	135.0	137.4	—	112.8	128.8	112.2	131.7
1993	Apr 20	140.6	142.5	141.3	138.4	140.6	—	117.0	130.8	113.0	134.0
1993	May 18	141.1	142.8	141.6	139.0	141.0	—	117.3	132.2	118.0	134.6
1993	Jun 15	141.0	142.9	141.7	138.9	141.0	—	116.3	131.4	112.6	134.7
1993	Jul 20	140.7	142.6	141.5	138.5	140.6	—	113.3	131.3	109.4	135.3
1993	Aug 17	141.3	143.2	142.1	139.1	141.2	—	114.8	131.5	110.8	135.2
1993	Sep 14	141.9	144.1	142.8	139.8	141.8	—	117.0	130.9	108.3	135.0
1993	Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	—	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3
1993	Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4	—	117.4	129.1	105.7	133.4
1993	Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8	—	117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0
1994	Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	—	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5
1994	Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2	—	114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0
1994	Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6	—	116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4
1994	Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	—	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8
1994	May 17	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.5	—	115.9	132.2	123.2	134.8
1994	Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4	—	115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8
1994	Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	—	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4
1994	Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4	—	114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7
1994	Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7	—	116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2
1994	Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	—	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8
1994	Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6	—	116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3
1994	Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3	—	117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5
1995	Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	—	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3
1995	Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0	—	114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9
1995	Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6	—	116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7
1995	Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	—	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4

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.

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

General index of retail prices

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expenditure	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services
38	157	61	73	44	74	38	127	22	47	30
36	160	55	74	41	72	37	132	23	50	29
36	175	54	71	41	73	37	128	23	47	29
34	185	50	71	40	69	39	131	21	48	30
32	192	46	70	45	63	38	141	20	48	30
36	172	47	77	48	59	40	143	20	47	32
35	164	46	79	47	58	39	136	21	46	62
35	158	45	76	47	58	37	142	20	48	71
34	187	45	77	47	54	39	125	19	46	66
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6
103.4	112.5	101.6	102.1	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	101.6	101.6
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.5	112.4	124.5
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7
188.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
101.4	103.9	98.3	103.3	105.0	101.1	104.3	105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6
105.6	124.6	104.2	107.5	110.3	105.9	110.4	110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1
108.3	145.8	110.6	112.0	116.3	110.8	118.6	115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6
118.2	170.6	116.7	125.5	125.5	114.2	127.2	122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7
137.4	156.0	127.7	123.9	135.3	115.7	138.4	134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5
150.0	151.6	127.1	125.8	139.8	114.9	144.7	137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6
155.7	150.0	127.0	128.7	142.2	120.9	147.5	144.7	150.4	122.8	155.8
156.6	150.1	126.2	128.9	141.8	121.3	147.8	145.3	152.3	123.2	156.1
156.7	150.4	125.7	128.1	140.7	120.2	147.3	146.9	152.6	122.8	156.4
156.8	150.6	125.4	126.5	142.2	116.0	147.8	147.2	152.0	121.7	156.7
158.5	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2
159.5	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8
159.7	151.5	125.9	128.4	143.0	122.6	149.2	147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9
159.8	151.7	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	150.6	145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4
159.8	151.9	125.6	129.7	142.9	122.5	149.9	146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1
167.1	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3
167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5
167.7	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8
168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2
168.5	156.6	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	152.4	150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5
168.5	156.8	133.9	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	120.7	162.6
168.5	157.0	134.2	128.3	142.3	118.6	155.1	150.7	156.2	120.9	162.8
168.5	157.3	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9
168.4	159.8	134.0	129.0	141.0	122.1	154.3	149.7	156.0	121.1	164.4
168.0	160.1	133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	156		

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1987	...	106.9	107.7	102.9	107.8	100.1	143.2	114.5	105.9	107.1	110.9
1988	...	110.7	113.0	104.1	112.7	101.4	162.6	120.0	108.7	109.4	116.5
1989	...	116.3	121.8	107.3	118.1	104.2	184.9	128.2	112.7	113.9	123.8
1990	...	122.9	133.3	111.0	121.2	107.0	222.6	136.8	116.5	117.6	131.8
1991	...	129.1	141.1	114.6	124.1	110.7	266.0	145.0	120.2	121.3	140.0
1992	...	134.5	146.4	117.4	126.7	115.1	308.1	153.5	123.0	125.1	147.3
1993	...	139.1	148.7	120.6	128.3	119.9	352.6	160.6	125.6	126.9	153.8
1994	...	143.4	152.4	123.5	130.9	123.5	391.1	168.1	127.8	129.8	160.0
Monthly											
1994 Feb	...	141.8	150.2	122.6	129.6	122.6	370.1	165.7	126.9	128.5	157.9
Mar	...	142.3	150.6	122.6	129.8	122.8	381.0	166.2	127.2	...	158.4
Apr	...	142.9	152.4	122.8	130.3	123.1	396.8	167.0	127.5	...	158.7
May	...	143.3	153.0	123.2	130.9	123.4	389.9	167.3	127.8	129.5	159.4
June	...	143.5	153.0	123.4	131.1	123.6	393.7	167.4	127.8	...	159.7
July	...	143.5	152.2	124.2	130.8	123.7	387.3	168.0	127.8	...	160.1
Aug	...	143.9	153.0	124.4	131.3	123.8	388.5	169.3	127.8	130.5	160.4
Sep	...	144.3	153.3	124.2	131.4	123.9	401.1	169.7	128.1	...	160.9
Oct	...	144.6	153.5	123.9	131.7	124.0	406.0	170.0	128.5	...	161.7
Nov	...	144.8	153.6	123.9	132.0	124.2	407.3	170.3	128.5	130.7	162.4
Dec	...	145.2	154.3	124.0	132.0	124.4	411.9	171.1	128.3	...	162.8
1995 Jan	146.3	145.7P	154.3	124.5	132.1	125.0	410.2	172.9	128.7	...	163.4
Feb	147.0P	146.4P	155.3	124.8	132.7	125.5	408.5	173.7	129.2	131.7	164.8P
Mar	147.6P	...	155.9	124.7	133.1	125.6	420.2	174.8	129.5P	...	166.1P
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											
1987	...	3.3	4.2	1.6	4.1	0.2	16.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.5
1988	...	3.6	4.9	1.2	4.5	1.3	13.5	4.8	2.6	2.1	5.0
1989	...	5.1	7.8	3.1	4.8	2.8	13.7	6.8	3.7	4.1	6.8
1990	...	5.7	9.4	3.4	2.6	2.7	20.4	6.7	3.4	3.2	6.5
1991	...	5.0	5.9	3.2	2.4	3.5	19.5	6.0	3.2	3.1	6.2
1992	...	4.2	3.8	2.4	2.1	4.0	15.8	5.9	2.3	3.1	5.2
1993	...	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.3	4.2	14.4	4.6	2.1	1.4	4.4
1994	...	3.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8	2.3	4.0
Monthly											
1994 Feb	...	3.3	2.4	2.5	1.8	3.4	11.0	5.0	1.8	1.7	4.3
Mar	...	3.2	2.3	2.3	1.7	3.2	10.2	4.9	1.5	...	4.3
Apr	...	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.0	3.1	10.4	5.0	1.7	...	4.1
May	...	3.2	2.6	2.6	1.9	3.0	11.0	4.9	1.7	2.7	4.0
June	...	3.2	2.6	2.8	2.1	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8	...	3.9
July	...	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.0	2.9	11.2	4.7	1.7	...	3.8
Aug	...	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.0	11.1	4.8	1.7	2.5	3.8
Sep	...	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	3.0	11.9	4.5	1.6	...	3.8
Oct	...	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.8	11.1	4.3	1.7	...	3.8
Nov	...	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.7	10.6	4.3	1.6	2.4	3.8
Dec	...	3.1	2.9	1.9	2.3	2.7	10.8	4.3	1.6	...	4.0
1995 Jan	3.0	3.0P	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.3	11.1	4.4	1.7	...	3.9
Feb	3.2P	3.1P	3.4	1.8	2.3	2.4	10.4	4.8	1.7	2.5	4.0
Mar	3.3P	...	3.5	1.7	2.5	2.3	10.3	5.2	1.8P	...	4.0

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

Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada	1985=100
Annual averages											
1987	100.2	99.8	122.2	103.1	107.1	108.6	116.5	102.2	105.7	100.7	108.7
1988	101.7	100.7	133.9	105.1	112.6	114.9	124.3	104.2	110.0	101.4	113.1
1989	105.1	101.7	151.0	107.8	120.0	122.3	130.0	107.4	115.3	103.7	118.7
1990	109.0	104.3	170.9	111.3	127.3	135.1	135.4	113.2	121.5	106.9	124.4
1991	112.4	108.4	189.6	115.1	132.8	147.8	140.0	119.8	126.6	110.4	131.4
1992	115.9	111.7	206.7	119.7	136.7	151.1	143.3	124.6	130.5	112.3	133.4
1993	120.1	114.6	220.0	124.0	139.7	158.2	146.5	128.7	134.3	113.8	135.8
1994	122.7	117.8	231.5	127.7	141.2	161.6	148.6	129.8	137.8	114.5	136.1
Monthly											
1994 Feb	122.0	116.6	228.8	126.6	139.8	159.9	147.2	130.1	136.4	114.0	135.7
Mar	121.9	117.3	229.3	127.0	140.1	160.5	148.0	130.1	136.9	114.6	135.5
Apr	122.0	117.5	230.6	126.9	140.3	161.2	148.1	130.1	137.1	114.8	135.6
May	122.3	117.6	231.1	127.1	140.5	161.5	148.2	129.3	137.2	114.9	135.3
June	122.3	117.3	231.5	127.3	141.7	161.5	148.5	129.5	137.6	114.4	135.6
July	122.8	117.7	231.9	128.8	141.9	161.6	148.8	129.5	138.0	113.9	136.1
Aug	123.0	118.2	232.2	129.6	142.1	161.6	148.8	130.0	138.6	114.4	136.2
Sep	123.4	119.2	232.7	128.6	142.4	163.1	149.5	130.1	138.9	114.8	136.3
Oct	123.6	119.3	233.6	128.2	142.5	163.3	149.7	130.0	139.0	115.3	136.1
Nov	123.9	119.0	234.0	128.1	142.1	163.1	149.8	129.9	139.2	115.0	136.8
Dec	124.1	118.5	234.7	128.1	142.0	162.9	149.7	129.9	139.2	114.7	137.0
1995 Jan	124.5	118.8	237.5	129.1	141.9	163.4	150.5	130.8	139.8	114.7	137.6
Feb	124.7	119.4	239.2	129.7	142.4	164.0	151.0	132.0	140.3	114.2	138.2
Mar	124.8	120.0	239.5	130.1	142.6	164.7	151.9	132.0	140.8	114.2	138.5
Increases on a year earlier											
Annual averages											
1987	-0.1	-0.4	9.4	1.4	3.4	4.2	8.7	1.4	3.7	0.1	4.4
1988	1.5	.9	9.6	1.9	5.1	5.8	6.7	2.0	4.1	.7	4.0
1989	3.3	1.0	12.8	2.6	6.6	6.4	4.6	3.1	4.8	2.3	5.0
1990	3.7	2.6	13.2	3.2	6.1	10.5	4.2	5.4	5.4	3.1	4.8
1991	3.1	3.9	10.9	3.4	4.3	9.4	3.4	5.8	4.2	3.3	5.6
1992	3.1	3.0	9.0	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.4	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.5
1993	3.6	2.6	6.4	3.6	2.2	4.7	2.2	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8
1994	2.2	2.8	5.2	3.0	1.1	2.1	1.4	.9	2.6	.6	.2
Monthly											
1994 Feb	2.6	3.0	6.1	3.2	.3	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.1	.2
Mar	2.3	3.0	6.0	3.1	.4	1.8	1.0	1.3	2.5	1.3	.2
Apr	2.1	2.8	6.0	3.0	.2	1.8	.9	1.0	2.4	.9	.2
May	2.1	2.9	5.7	2.9	.2	2.3	.9	.4	2.3	.9	-.2
June	2.1	3.0	5.7	2.9	1.3	2.6	1.1	.5	2.5	.6	.0
July	2.2	2.8	5.1	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.4	.7	2.8	-.2	.2
Aug	2.0	2.6	4.8	3.2	1.9	2.7	1.6	.5	2.9	.0	.2
Sep	2.2	2.7	4.7	3.1	1.9	2.7	1.7	.7	3.0	.2	.2
Oct	2.1	2.8	4.6	2.9	1.8	2.5	1.7	.5	2.6	.8	-.2
Nov	2.0	2.5	4.0	2.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	.5	2.7	1.0	-.1
Dec	2.0	2.6	4.0	2.6	1.6	2.6	1.9	.4	2.7	.7	.2
1995 Jan	2.3	2.5	4.4	2.6	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.0	2.8	.6	.6
Feb	2.2	2.4	4.6	2.4	1.8	2.9	2.6	1.5	2.9	.2	1.8
Mar	2.3	2.3	4.5	2.4	1.7	3.0	2.7	1.5	2.9	-.3	2.2

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

6.9 RETAIL PRICES

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages											
1993	113.4	113.6	116.1	108.2	104.5	111.0	158.4	117.4	107.5	107.9	116.7
1994	116.8	117.0	118.8	110.5	106.3	113.9	175.7	122.9	109.2	111.2	121.4
Monthly											
1994 Feb	115.6	115.8	117.6	109.8	105.4	113.3	166.2	121.1	108.4	109.9	119.8
Mar	116.0	116.2	118.0	109.7	105.5	113.4	171.1	121.5	108.8		120.2
Apr	116.4	116.6	118.8	109.9	106.1	113.7	173.7	122.1	109.1		120.4
May	116.7	116.9	119.2	110.3	106.3	113.9	175.1	122.3	109.2		120.9
June	116.8	117.1	119.2	110.5	106.4	114.1	176.8	122.4	109.2		121.2
July	116.8	117.0	118.5	111.2	106.2	114.1	174.0	122.8	109.2		121.5
Aug	117.1	117.3	119.1	111.4	106.7	114.2	174.5	123.8	109.2	111.8	121.7
Sep	117.4	117.6	119.4	111.2	106.8	114.2	180.2	124.0	109.5		122.1
Oct	117.6	117.8	119.2	110.9	107.0	114.2	182.4	124.3	109.8		122.7
Nov	117.7	117.9	119.3	110.9	107.2	114.3	182.9	124.5	109.8	111.9	123.2
Dec	118.0	118.2	119.9	110.9	107.2	114.5	185.0	125.1	109.7		123.7
1995 Jan	118.4P	118.7P	119.9	111.4	107.2	115.1	184.3P	126.4	110.0		124.0P
Feb	119.0P	119.2P	120.6	111.7	107.8	115.4	183.5P	126.6	110.4		125.0P
Mar	119.5P	119.8P	121.2	111.5	108.2P	115.5	188.7P	127.3	110.7		126.0P
Increases on a year earlier											Per cent
Annual averages											
1993	3.7	3.6	3.0	2.6	.8	3.6	14.5	4.6	2.2	2.0	4.4
1994	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.6	10.9	4.7	1.6	2.9	4.0
Monthly											
1994 Feb	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.3	1.4	2.9	10.9	5.0	1.5	3.5	4.3
Mar	3.1	3.2	2.7	2.0	1.3	2.7	10.1	4.9	1.4		4.3
Apr	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.7	2.7	10.4	5.0	1.7		4.1
May	3.0	3.0	2.2	2.4	1.6	2.6	11.0	4.9	1.6	3.3	4.0
June	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.6	1.8	2.6	10.8	4.7	1.7		3.8
July	2.9	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.9	2.5	11.2	4.7	1.6		3.8
Aug	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	11.1	4.8	1.6	2.6	3.8
Sep	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.6	11.9	4.5	1.5		3.9
Oct	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.5	11.1	4.3	1.6		3.8
Nov	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.2	10.5	4.3	1.5	2.4	3.9
Dec	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	2.3	10.7	4.3	1.5		4.2
1995 Jan	2.8P	2.9P	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	11.1P	4.5	1.6		3.8P
Feb	2.9P	2.9P	2.5	1.7	2.3	1.8	10.4P	4.5	1.8	2.6	4.4P
Mar	3.0P	3.1P	2.8	1.6	2.6P	1.8	10.3P	4.8	1.7		4.9P

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.9

Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Austria	Finland	Sweden	Norway	United States	Japan	Canada
Annual averages										
1993	109.1	107.5	128.7	110.6	112.2	110.4	107.5	110.3	105.9	109.5
1994	111.2	109.8	135.5	113.4	113.9	113.0	109.1	112.9	106.3	109.6
Monthly										
1994 Feb	110.6	109.0	133.9	112.6	113.0	111.6	108.0	111.7	105.9	109.0
Mar	110.5	110.0	134.2	112.9	113.2	112.2	108.7	112.1	106.5	109.0
Apr	110.6	110.0	134.9	112.8	113.5	112.7	108.7	112.3	106.7	109.2
May	110.9	110.0	135.2	112.8	113.5	113.0	108.9	112.5	106.7	108.9
June	110.9	110.0	135.5	112.9	114.2	113.0	109.0	112.8	106.2	109.2
July	111.3	109.0	135.7	114.4	114.3	112.9	109.3	113.0	105.6	109.7
Aug	111.5	110.0	135.9	115.3	114.5	112.8	109.3	113.5	106.2	109.8
Sep	111.8	111.0	136.2	114.0	114.7	114.2	109.9	113.9	106.5	109.8
Oct	112.0	111.0	136.7	113.8	114.8	114.3	109.9	114.0	107.0	109.5
Nov	112.1	110.0	136.9	113.7	114.5	114.2	110.0	114.1	106.6	110.2
Dec	112.2	110.0	137.3	113.6	114.3	113.9	109.9	114.1	106.2	110.5
1995 Jan	112.5	110.0	139.0P	114.1	114.3	113.8	110.6	114.5	106.2	111.0
Feb	112.7	111.0	139.9P	114.7	114.7	114.5	111.0	114.8	105.7	111.6
Mar	112.8	112.0	140.1P	115.0	114.8	115.1	111.7	115.2	105.6	111.9
Increases on a year earlier										
Annual averages										
1993	3.1	1.4	6.4	3.4	3.4	4.2	2.1	3.0	1.0	2.0
1994	1.9	2.1	5.2	2.6	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.4	.4	.2
Monthly										
1994 Feb	2.3	1.9	6.1	2.8	1.4	2.1	1.3	2.3	1.0	.1
Mar	1.9	2.8	6.0	2.7	1.1	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.1	.2
Apr	1.8	1.9	6.0	2.6	.8	2.2	.9	2.2	.7	.2
May	1.9	1.9	5.7	2.6	.8	2.4	1.0	2.1	.6	-.2
June	1.9	2.8	5.7	2.4	1.6	2.8	1.1	2.4	.3	-.1
July	1.9	1.9	5.1	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.5	2.7	-.6	.1
Aug	1.7	1.9	4.8	2.9	2.1	2.6	1.8	2.8	-.4	.2
Sep	2.0	2.8	4.7	2.6	1.9	2.6	1.8	2.8	-.1	.0
Oct	1.9	2.8	4.5	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.5	.5	-.3
Nov	1.7	1.9	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.9	2.4	.8	-.2
Dec	1.6	1.9	4.0	2.2	1.4	2.2	1.9	2.5	.4	.2
1995 Jan	1.9	1.9	4.4P	2.1	1.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	.3	.7
Feb	1.9	1.8	4.5P	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	-.2	2.4
Mar	2.0	1.8	4.4P	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	-.8	2.6

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

7.1 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity ⁺, seasonally adjusted §§ XX

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spring 1979	22,600	1,769	-	-	24,369	1,466 X	25,836 X	15,310 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,574	2,191	-	-	23,765	2,521 X	26,286 X	15,654 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,446	2,292	366	-	23,103	2,891 X	25,994 X	16,399 X	42,394
Spring 1984	20,613	2,608	325	-	23,547	2,954 X	26,501 X	16,174 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,772	2,704	408	-	23,884	3,005	26,889	16,063	42,952
Spring 1986	20,836	2,716	410	-	23,962	3,004	26,966	16,180	43,146
Spring 1987	20,879	2,986	503	-	24,368	2,913	27,281	16,148	43,429
Spring 1988	21,529	3,131	535	-	25,195	2,409	27,604	15,996	43,600
Spring 1989	22,157	3,414	493	-	26,064	2,010	28,074	15,671	43,745
Spring 1990	22,354	3,461	457	-	26,272	1,900	28,172	15,674	43,846
Spring 1991	21,973	3,306	413	-	25,692	2,334	28,026	15,878	43,903
Spring 1992	21,582	3,136	355	176	25,248	2,745	27,994	16,165	44,159
Summer 1992	21,470	3,145	353	175	25,143	2,790	27,933	16,243	44,176
Autumn 1992	21,434	3,095	343	176	25,047	2,861	27,908	16,282	44,190
Winter 1992/3	21,396	3,083	327	152	24,958	2,936	27,895	16,308	44,203
Spring 1993	21,375	3,098	332	145	24,949	2,910	27,859	16,358	44,217
Summer 1993	21,362	3,109	329	151	24,952	2,887	27,839	16,392	44,230
Autumn 1993	21,394	3,150	323	140	25,008	2,855	27,863	16,383	44,246
Winter 1993/4	21,436	3,191	325	135	25,087	2,759	27,846	16,416	44,277
Spring 1994	21,477	3,206	313	140	25,136	2,717	27,853	16,424	44,293
Summer 1994	21,554	3,219	297	138	25,208	2,679	27,887	16,406	44,322
Autumn 1994	21,585	3,276	289	142	25,292	2,530	27,823	16,500	44,352
Winter 1994/5 P	21,689	3,285	280	128	25,383	2,403	27,786	16,566	44,352
Changes									
Autumn 94 - Winter 94/5	104	10	-10	-14	90	-127	-37	66	29
Per cent	.5	.3	-3.3	-9.7	.4	-5.0	-1.1	4.4	.7
MEN									
Spring 1979	13,381	1,449	-	-	14,830	787 X	15,617 X	4,067 X	19,684
Spring 1981	12,427	1,753	-	-	14,180	1,583 X	15,763 X	4,324 X	20,087
Spring 1983	11,672	1,759	221	-	13,651	1,838 X	15,490 X	4,842 X	20,332
Spring 1984	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,801 X	15,598 X	4,892 X	20,489
Spring 1985	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,801 X	15,598 X	4,892 X	20,489
Spring 1986	11,607	1,986	203	-	13,797	1,801 X	15,598 X	4,892 X	20,489
Spring 1987	11,546	2,053	280	-	13,880	1,807	15,687	5,061	20,748
Spring 1988	11,451	2,241	326	-	14,019	1,737	15,756	5,130	20,886
Spring 1989	11,771	2,364	340	-	14,475	1,416	15,890	5,089	20,980
Spring 1990	11,908	2,613	314	-	14,835	1,164	15,999	5,066	21,065
Spring 1991	11,987	2,634	297	-	14,918	1,106	16,024	5,109	21,133
Spring 1992	11,695	2,519	251	-	14,465	1,450	15,915	5,254	21,168
Spring 1993	11,378	2,368	234	54	14,033	1,829	15,862	5,507	21,369
Summer 1993	11,303	2,366	230	54	13,953	1,859	15,812	5,570	21,382
Autumn 1993	11,242	2,326	221	55	13,845	1,921	15,766	5,629	21,395
Winter 1993/4	11,184	2,332	208	46	13,770	1,972	15,742	5,665	21,407
Spring 1994	11,170	2,314	218	41	13,743	1,949	15,691	5,729	21,420
Summer 1994	11,150	2,328	218	42	13,742	1,912	15,655	5,778	21,432
Autumn 1994	11,172	2,355	215	47	13,785	1,884	15,669	5,779	21,448
Winter 1994/5 P	11,195	2,384	220	37	13,836	1,819	15,655	5,809	21,464
Spring 1992	11,227	2,405	206	47	13,884	1,790	15,674	5,805	21,479
Summer 1992	11,253	2,423	193	49	13,917	1,753	15,700	5,795	21,495
Autumn 1992	11,306	2,470	192	44	14,011	1,667	15,679	5,837	21,516
Winter 1992/3	11,329	2,479	189	41	14,038	1,583	15,621	5,916	21,537
Changes									
Autumn 94 - Winter 94/5	24	.	.	.	26	-84	-58	79	21
Per cent	.2	.	.	.	.2	-5.0	-4.4	1.4	.7
WOMEN									
Spring 1979	9,220	319	-	-	9,539	679 X	10,218 X	11,243 X	21,462
Spring 1981	9,147	438	-	-	9,585	937 X	10,522 X	11,330 X	21,852
Spring 1983	8,774	533	145	-	9,452	1,053 X	10,505 X	11,557 X	22,062
Spring 1984	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,153 X	10,903 X	11,283 X	22,186
Spring 1985	9,006	622	122	-	9,750	1,153 X	10,903 X	11,283 X	22,186
Spring 1986	9,138	667	146	-	9,951	1,195	11,146	11,169	22,315
Spring 1987	9,290	663	130	-	10,082	1,197	11,279	11,119	22,398
Spring 1988	9,428	744	177	-	10,349	1,176	11,525	11,018	22,543
Spring 1989	9,588	767	195	-	10,720	993	11,713	10,907	22,620
Spring 1990	10,249	801	179	-	11,229	846	12,075	10,605	22,680
Spring 1991	10,367	827	161	-	11,354	794	12,149	10,565	22,713
Spring 1992	10,278	788	161	-	11,227	884	12,111	10,624	22,735
Spring 1993	10,204	768	121	122	11,215	916	12,131	10,659	22,790
Summer 1993	10,167	780	122	121	11,190	931	12,121	10,672	22,794
Autumn 1993	10,191	769	121	121	11,203	939	12,142	10,653	22,795
Winter 1993/4	10,213	752	118	104	11,188	965	12,153	10,643	22,796
Spring 1994	10,205	783	114	101	11,206	962	12,168	10,629	22,797
Summer 1994	10,212	781	111	104	11,209	975	12,184	10,614	22,798
Autumn 1994	10,222	795	107	98	11,223	971	12,194	10,604	22,798
Winter 1994/5 P	10,241	807	105	98	11,251	941	12,191	10,607	22,798
Spring 1992	10,250	801	108	93	11,251	928	12,179	10,619	22,798
Summer 1992	10,302	796	104	89	11,291	896	12,187	10,611	22,798
Autumn 1992	10,280	806	97	98	11,281	863	12,144	10,663	22,806
Winter 1992/3	10,360	807	91	88	11,345	820	12,165	10,649	22,814
Changes									
Autumn 94 - Winter 94/5	80	.	.	-11	64	-43	21	-13	.
Per cent	.8	.	.	-10.7	.6	-5.0	.2	-1.1	.

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

7.2 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity ⁺, not seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment #					ILO unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++				
ALL									
Spring 1979	22,432	1,778	-	-	24,210	1,428 X	25,638 X	15,507 X	41,146
Spring 1981	21,405	2,201	-	-	23,606	2,483 X	26,089 X	15,851 X	41,940
Spring 1983	20,288	2,301	355	-	22,944	2,853 X	25,797 X	16,596 X	42,594
Spring 1984	20,454	2,618	315	-	23,387	2,916 X	26,304 X	16,371 X	42,675
Spring 1985	20,629	2,714	396	-	23,739	3,094	26,481	16,194	42,675
Spring 1986	20,706	2,727	396	-	23,828	2,968	26,708	16,244	42,952
Spring 1987	20,762	2,997	488	-	24,247	2,879	27,126	16,303	43,146
Spring 1988	21,422	3,143	520	-	25,085	2,376	27,461	16,138	43,600
Spring 1989	22,055	3,426	481	-	25,962	1,978	27,941	15,804	43,745
Spring 1990	22,254	3,472	448	-	26,175	1,869	28,044	15,802	43,846
Spring 1991	21,876	3,318	408	-	25,601	2,302	27,903	16,000	43,903
Spring 1992	21,520	3,147	364	176	25,206	2,684	27,890	16,269	44,159
Summer 1992	21,615	3,151	335	175	25,276	2,846	28,122	16,054	44,176
Autumn 1992	21,480	3,108	350	176	25,114	2,847	27,962	16,228	44,190
Winter 1992/3	21,259	3,058	331	152	24,799	2,967	27,767	16,437	44,203
Spring 1993	21,313	3,108	341	145	24,907	2,849	27,756	16,461	44,217
Summer 1993	21,507	3,115	312	151	25,025	2,942	28,027	16,203	44,230
Autumn 1993	21,441	3,164	330	140	25,075	2,842	27,916	16,330	44,246
Winter 1993/4	21,298	3,165	329	135	24,928				

7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economic activity* by age §

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED						THOUSAND
	All aged 16 and over			Age groups									
	All	Men	Women	All	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Women)	65 & over (M) 60 & over (W)			
In employment*													
Spring 1984	23,547	13,797	9,750	23,387	1,917	2,937	5,155	7,879	4,777	722			
Spring 1985	23,884	13,933	9,951	23,739	1,976	3,075	5,280	8,053	4,684	672			
Spring 1986	23,962	13,880	10,082	23,828	1,927	3,086	5,412	8,166	4,598	640			
Spring 1987	24,368	14,019	10,349	24,247	1,985	3,186	5,624	8,282	4,644	644			
Spring 1988	25,195	14,475	10,720	25,085	2,072	3,227	5,973	8,570	4,575	668			
Spring 1989	26,064	14,835	11,229	25,962	2,081	3,350	6,311	8,785	4,669	765			
Spring 1990	26,272	14,918	11,354	26,175	1,917	3,264	6,563	8,950	4,717	764			
Spring 1991	25,692	14,465	11,227	25,601	1,707	3,022	6,537	8,958	4,617	761			
Spring 1992	25,248	14,033	11,215	25,206	1,510	2,830	6,555	8,979	4,536	797			
Summer 1992	25,143	13,953	11,190	25,276	1,554	2,869	6,574	8,971	4,517	790			
Autumn 1992	25,047	13,845	11,203	25,114	1,445	2,829	6,584	9,018	4,476	763			
Winter 1992/3	24,958	13,770	11,188	24,799	1,366	2,737	6,537	8,957	4,464	739			
Spring 1993	24,949	13,743	11,206	24,907	1,303	2,714	6,442	9,014	4,478	755			
Summer 1993	24,952	13,742	11,209	25,085	1,380	2,771	6,681	9,022	4,481	750			
Autumn 1993	25,008	13,785	11,223	25,075	1,339	2,709	6,709	9,055	4,510	754			
Winter 1993/4	25,087	13,836	11,251	24,928	1,308	2,630	6,678	9,051	4,509	751			
Spring 1994	25,136	13,884	11,251	25,093	1,278	2,612	6,740	9,116	4,582	765			
Summer 1994	25,208	13,917	11,291	25,341	1,374	2,657	6,801	9,113	4,641	756			
Autumn 1994	25,292	14,011	11,281	25,359	1,313	2,609	6,833	9,158	4,678	769			
Winter 1994/5 P	25,383	14,038	11,345	25,224	1,308	2,513	6,810	9,176	4,646	770			
ILO unemployed*													
Spring 1984	3,132	1,862	1,270	3,094	541	632	726	691	447	58			
Spring 1985	3,005	1,810	1,195	2,968	484	592	730	702	411	49			
Spring 1986	3,004	1,807	1,197	2,990	495	607	754	682	406	46			
Spring 1987	2,913	1,737	1,176	2,879	434	523	762	680	437	42			
Spring 1988	2,409	1,416	993	2,376	326	437	521	551	401	40			
Spring 1989	2,010	1,164	846	1,978	259	352	530	455	349	52			
Spring 1990	1,900	1,106	794	1,869	250	325	501	444	314	35			
Spring 1991	2,334	1,450	884	2,302	298	439	620	553	352	40			
Spring 1992	2,745	1,829	916	2,684	295	499	754	691	415	31			
Summer 1992	2,790	1,859	931	2,846	417	556	763	679	413	28			
Autumn 1992	2,861	1,939	965	2,847	348	529	787	704	449	31			
Winter 1992/3	2,936	1,922	965	2,967	322	546	823	763	485	28			
Spring 1993	2,910	1,949	962	2,849	307	534	775	725	475	33			
Summer 1993	2,887	1,912	975	2,942	415	567	764	730	445	23			
Autumn 1993	2,855	1,884	971	2,842	338	524	768	723	460	30			
Winter 1993/4	2,759	1,819	941	2,790	301	484	774	722	482	27			
Spring 1994	2,717	1,790	928	2,658	294	454	741	686	455	25			
Summer 1994	2,679	1,739	896	2,734	396	517	714	660	423	24			
Autumn 1994	2,530	1,667	863	2,517	311	445	690	643	400	28			
Winter 1994/5 P	2,403	1,583	820	2,434	271	424	680	647	390	22			
Economically inactive													
Spring 1984	15,997	4,831	3,166	16,194	1,090	833	1,600	1,666	2,235	8,770			
Spring 1985	16,063	4,894	3,169	16,244	1,018	841	1,560	1,636	2,260	8,930			
Spring 1986	16,180	5,061	3,119	16,347	971	854	1,552	1,664	2,273	9,034			
Spring 1987	16,148	5,130	3,108	16,303	931	832	1,510	1,666	2,241	9,122			
Spring 1988	15,996	5,089	3,107	16,138	881	822	1,477	1,584	2,232	9,142			
Spring 1989	15,671	5,066	3,105	15,804	840	717	1,425	1,570	2,176	9,076			
Spring 1990	15,674	5,109	3,105	15,802	859	727	1,417	1,519	2,156	9,125			
Spring 1991	15,878	5,254	3,105	16,000	854	798	1,470	1,557	2,165	9,156			
Spring 1992	16,165	5,507	3,105	16,269	999	896	1,535	1,554	2,198	9,086			
Summer 1992	16,243	5,570	3,105	16,054	795	787	1,541	1,611	2,221	9,100			
Autumn 1992	16,282	5,629	3,105	16,228	842	813	1,529	1,571	2,246	9,126			
Winter 1992/3	16,308	5,665	3,105	16,437	1,014	860	1,561	1,604	2,242	9,155			
Spring 1993	16,358	5,729	3,105	16,229	1,059	865	1,527	1,618	2,256	9,135			
Summer 1993	16,392	5,778	3,105	16,203	843	746	1,522	1,636	2,304	9,152			
Autumn 1993	16,383	5,779	3,105	16,004	947	812	1,503	1,638	2,288	9,142			
Winter 1993/4	16,416	5,809	3,105	16,544	1,000	890	1,541	1,670	2,295	9,148			
Spring 1994	16,424	5,805	3,105	16,528	1,023	898	1,526	1,668	2,277	9,135			
Summer 1994	16,406	5,795	3,105	16,218	811	752	1,505	1,628	2,280	9,146			
Autumn 1994	16,500	5,837	3,105	16,663	960	834	1,500	1,731	2,289	9,132			
Winter 1994/5 P	16,566	5,916	3,105	16,694	1,007	913	1,534	1,743	2,356	9,141			
Economic activity rate + per cent													
Spring 1984	62.5	76.4	49.7	62.1	69.3	81.1	78.6	83.7	70.0	8.2			
Spring 1985	62.6	76.3	49.9	62.2	70.7	81.3	79.4	84.3	69.3	7.5			
Spring 1986	62.5	75.6	50.4	62.1	71.4	81.2	79.9	84.2	68.8	7.1			
Spring 1987	62.4	75.1	51.1	62.5	72.2	81.7	80.9	84.3	69.0	7.0			
Spring 1988	63.3	75.7	51.8	63.0	73.1	81.7	81.7	85.2	69.0	7.2			
Spring 1989	64.2	75.9	53.2	63.9	73.4	83.8	82.8	85.5	69.8	8.3			
Spring 1990	64.3	75.8	53.5	64.0	71.6	83.2	83.3	86.1	70.0	8.1			
Spring 1991	63.8	75.2	53.3	63.6	70.1	81.3	83.0	85.9	69.6	8.0			
Spring 1992	63.4	74.2	53.2	63.2	64.4	78.8	82.6	86.2	69.3	8.3			
Summer 1992	63.2	73.9	53.2	63.7	71.3	81.3	82.6	85.7	68.9	8.0			
Autumn 1992	63.2	73.7	53.3	63.3	65.5	80.5	82.8	86.1	68.7	8.3			
Winter 1992/3	63.1	73.5	53.3	62.8	62.5	79.2	82.5	85.8	68.8	7.7			
Spring 1993	63.0	73.3	53.4	62.8	60.3	79.0	82.9	85.8	68.7	7.9			
Summer 1993	62.9	73.0	53.4	63.4	63.0	81.7	83.0	85.6	68.1	7.8			
Autumn 1993	62.9	73.1	53.5	63.1	63.9	79.9	83.3	85.6	68.5	7.9			
Winter 1993/4	62.9	72.9	53.5	62.6	61.7	77.8	82.9	85.4	68.5	7.8			
Spring 1994	62.9	73.0	53.4	62.7	60.6	77.3	83.1	85.5	68.9	8.0			
Summer 1994	63.0	73.0	53.5	63.4	68.6	80.9	83.3	85.0	69.0	8.0			
Autumn 1994	62.8	72.9	53.2	62.9	62.8	78.6	83.4	85.0	68.9	8.0			
Winter 1994/5 P	62.6	72.5	53.3	62.4	61.1	76.3	83.0	84.9	68.1	8.0			
ILO unemployment rate # per cent													
Spring 1984	11.7	11.9	11.5	11.7	22.0	17.7	12.3	8.1	8.6	7.4			
Spring 1985	11.2	11.5	10.7	11.1	19.7	16.2	12.2	8.0	8.1	6.8			
Spring 1986	11.1	11.5	10.6	11.1	20.4	16.4	12.2	7.7	8.1	6.7			
Spring 1987	10.7	11.0	10.2	10.6	17.9	14.1	11.9	7.6	8.8	6.2			
Spring 1988	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.7	13.6	9.9	9.4	6.0	8.1	5.6			
Spring 1989	7.2	7.3	7.0	7.1	10.3	9.5	7.8	4.9	7.0	6.3			
Spring 1990	6.7	6.9	6.5	6.7	11.5	9.1	7.1	4.7	6.2	4.3			
Spring 1991	8.3	9.1	7.3	8.3	14.9	12.7	8.7	5.8	7.1	5.0			
Spring 1992	9.8	11.5	7.6	9.6	16.3	15.0	10.3	7.1	8.4	3.8			
Summer 1992	10.0	11.8	7.7	10.1	21.2	16.0	10.4	7.0	8.4	3.4			
Autumn 1992	10.3	12.2	7.7	10.2	19.4	15.8	10.7	7.2	9.1	3.8			
Winter 1992/3	10.5	12.5	7.9	10.7	19.1	16.6	11.2	7.9	9.8	3.7			

7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment §

	ILO unemployment measure			Claimant unemployment measure +								THOUSAND
	Not seasonally adjusted		Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonally adjusted		Not ILO unemployed						
	Claimants	Not claimants	Total	Total	Difference	Total #	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total	
ALL												
Spring 1994	2,220	873	3,094	3,132	358	2,774	2,991	2,220	596	175	771	
Spring 1985	2,132	836	2,968	3,005	94	2,911	3,139	2,132	814	193	1,006	
Spring 1986	2,160	809	2,969	3,004	11	2,993	3,181	2,160	828	193	1,022	
Spring 1987	2,042	877	2,879	2,913	113	2,799	2,952	2,042	728	183	911	
Spring 1988	1,602	774	2,376	2,409	139	2,270	2,401	1,602	614	185	799	
Spring 1989	1,132	847	1,978	2,010	268	1,742	1,775	1,132	432	212	643	
Spring 1990	1,013	856	1,869	1,900	398	1,502	1,520	1,013	314	193	507	
Spring 1991	1,417	885	2,302	2,334	268	2,066	2,086	1,417	409	260	669	
Spring 1992	1,790	894	2,684	2,745	159	2,586	2,613	1,790	517	306	823	
Summer 1992	1,828	1,018	2,846	2,790	128	2,662	2,657	1,828	567	263	829	
Autumn 1992	1,861	987	2,847	2,861	96	2,765	2,735	1,861	540	335	874	
Winter 1992/3	1,970	997	2,967	2,936	79	2,857	2,922	1,970	602	350	952	
Spring 1993	1,901	948	2,849	2,910	76	2,834	2,867	1,901	598	368	966	
Summer 1993	1,862	1,080	2,942	2,887	75	2,812	2,811	1,862	636	313	949	
Autumn 1993	1,797	1,045	2,842	2,855	105	2,750	2,721	1,797	583	342	924	
Winter 1993/4	1,791	999	2,790	2,759	90	2,669	2,737	1,791	604	342	946	
Spring 1994	1,689	967	2,656	2,717	125	2,592	2,624	1,689	582	353	935	
Summer 1994	1,658	1,077	2,734	2,679	154	2,525	2,523	1,658	547	318	865	
Autumn 1994	1,526	991	2,517	2,530	109	2,421	2,392	1,526	536	329	866	
Winter 1994/5 P			2,434	2,403	102	2,301	2,369					
Changes												
Aut94-Win94			-83	-127		-120	-23					
Win93-Win94			-356	-356		-368	-368					
MEN												
Spring 1984	1,605	233	1,838	1,862	-95	1,956	2,094	1,605	376	114	489	
Spring 1985	1,556	232	1,788	1,810	-216	2,026	2,173	1,556	503	113	616	
Spring 1986	1,560	226	1,786	1,807	-260	2,067	2,188	1,560	511	118	628	
Spring 1987	1,466	251	1,717	1,737	-207	1,943	2,047	1,466	462	119	581	
Spring 1988	1,142	256	1,398	1,416	-160	1,575	1,667	1,142	402	124	526	
Spring 1989	826	321	1,148	1,164	-70	1,234	1,270	826	301	143	444	
Spring 1990	762	328	1,090	1,106	6	1,100	1,120	762	216	143	358	
Spring 1991	1,093	341	1,434	1,450	-111	1,561	1,583	1,093	289	201	490	
Spring 1992	1,415	390	1,804	1,829	-151	1,980	2,006	1,415	366	225	591	
Summer 1992	1,430	457	1,888	1,859	-181	2,040	2,024	1,430	399	195	594	
Autumn 1992	1,457	436	1,893	1,921	-200	2,121	2,089	1,457	375	256	632	
Winter 1992/3	1,546	458	2,003	1,972	-221	2,193	2,247	1,546	434	267	702	
Spring 1993	1,487	437	1,924	1,949	-225	2,174	2,204	1,487	429	289	718	
Summer 1993	1,437	504	1,941	1,912	-246	2,158	2,144	1,437	466	241	707	
Autumn 1993	1,378	478	1,856	1,884	-224	2,108	2,076	1,378	431	267	698	
Winter 1993/4	1,391	460	1,851	1,819	-231	2,050	2,106	1,391	447	268	716	
Spring 1994	1,325	440	1,765	1,790	-197	1,987	2,017	1,325	409	283	692	
Summer 1994	1,281	530	1,812	1,783	-145	1,928	1,913	1,281	382	250	632	
Autumn 1994	1,191	449	1,639	1,667	-180	1,848	1,815	1,191	370	255	624	
Winter 1994/5 P			1,615	1,583	-174	1,757	1,813					
Changes												
Aut94-Win94			-25	-84		-91	-					
Win93-Win94			-236	-236		-293	-293					
WOMEN												
Spring 1984	616	640	1,256	1,270	453	817	897	616	220	61	281	
Spring 1985	576	604	1,180	1,195	309	885	966	576	311	79	390	
Spring 1986	600	582	1,182	1,197	271	926	993	600	318	76	393	
Spring 1987	575	586	1,161	1,176	320	856	905	575	266	64	330	
Spring 1988	460	518	978	993	299	695	734	460	213	61	273	
Spring 1989	305	525	831	846	338	508	505	305	131	69	200	
Spring 1990	251	527	779	794	392	402	400	251	98	50	148	
Spring 1991	324	544	868	884	379	505	503	324	120	59	179	
Spring 1992	375	505	880	916	310	606	607	375	151	81	232	
Summer 1992	398	561	959	931	309	622	633	398	167	68	235	
Autumn 1992	403	551	954	939	295	644	646	403	164	78	243	
Winter 1992/3	425	539	964	965	301	664	675	425	168	82	250	
Spring 1993	414	511	925	962	303	659	662	414	169	80	248	
Summer 1993	425	576	1,001	975	321	654	667	425	170	72	242	
Autumn 1993	419	567	986	971	329	642	645	419	152	75	227	
Winter 1993/4	400	540	940	941	322	619	631	400	157	74	231	
Spring 1994	364	527	891	928	323	605	607	364	173	70	243	
Summer 1994	376	547	923	896	299	597	610	376	165	68	234	
Autumn 1994	335	542	877	863	289	573	576	335	167	74	241	
Winter 1994/5 P			819	820	276	544	556					
Changes												
Aut94-Win94			-58	-43		-29	-21					
Win93-Win94			-120	-121		-75	-75					

* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.
+ The figures are derived with reference to both the claimant count and the LFS results; the total is controlled to the actual claimant count. For a full description of the method, see the technical note to the article "Measures of unemployment: the claimant count and the LFS compared" in the October 1993 issue of the Employment Gazette.
The claimant count figures shown are the averages of the published figures for the months of each LFS quarter.
§ See footnote XX on table 7.1.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Occupations, all in employment (not seasonally adjusted) §

THOUSAND

	All in employment #	SOC (Standard Occupational Classification) +								
		Managers & administrators	Professional occupations	Associate professional & technical	Clerical occupations	Craft & related	Personal & protective services	Selling	Plant & machine operators	Other occupations
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
ALL GREAT BRITAIN										
Spring 1991	25,601	3,644	2,385	2,257	4,054	3,876	2,340	2,002	2,581	2,276
Spring 1992	25,206	3,813	2,530	2,244	3,896	3,495	2,422	2,007	2,378	2,204
Summer 1992	25,276	3,854	2,495	2,271	3,888	3,508	2,487	1,976	2,361	2,269
Autumn 1992	25,114	3,848	2,530	2,275	3,835	3,400	2,496	1,975	2,392	2,192
Winter 1992/3	24,799	3,854	2,492	2,243	3,815	3,315	2,466	1,966	2,347	2,145
Spring 1993	24,907	3,899	2,497	2,290	3,826	3,294	2,481	1,946	2,338	2,163
Summer 1993	25,085	3,907	2,433	2,276	3,864	3,364	2,513	1,973	2,395	2,192
Autumn 1993	25,075	3,892	2,484	2,290	3,792	3,343	2,520	2,012	2,375	2,199
Winter 1993/4	24,928	3,913	2,485	2,343	3,768	3,300	2,516	1,978	2,318	2,142
Spring 1994	25,993	3,964	2,557	2,392	3,790	3,289	2,503	1,949	2,324	2,169
Summer 1994	25,341	4,002	2,509	2,366	3,872	3,336	2,574	1,960	2,403	2,194
Autumn 1994	25,359	4,039	2,552	2,348	3,833	3,300	2,556	1,958	2,456	2,172
MEN										
Spring 1991	14,407	2,527	1,470	1,146	1,007	3,462	809	760	2,011	1,097
Spring 1992	13,982	2,584	1,566	1,146	938	3,115	823	734	1,883	1,056
Summer 1992	14,061	2,617	1,550	1,158	948	3,137	852	728	1,853	1,109
Autumn 1992	13,878	2,584	1,560	1,159	919	3,036	852	704	1,892	1,062
Winter 1992/3	13,665	2,580	1,530	1,145	924	2,956	829	700	1,864	1,037
Spring 1993	13,691	2,598	1,522	1,172	917	2,934	846	696	1,849	1,043
Summer 1993	13,850	2,620	1,498	1,146	933	3,011	842	730	1,894	1,063
Autumn 1993	13,818	2,621	1,504	1,159	917	3,000	834	738	1,884	1,053
Winter 1993/4	13,731	2,642	1,496	1,187	917	2,971	851	718	1,824	1,016
Spring 1994	13,833	2,677	1,519	1,214	923	2,965	846	712	1,843	1,033
Summer 1994	14,025	2,697	1,507	1,192	94					

7.7 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Industry sectors, all in employment (not seasonally adjusted) \$

GREAT BRITAIN		SIC (92) (Standard Industrial Classification) +											THOUSAND								
All in employment #	Public sector **	Private sector **	Agriculture and fishing		Energy and water		Manufacturing		Construction		Distribution, hotels and restaurants etc.		Transport and comms		Banking, finance and insurance etc.		Public education & health services		Other services		Total
			A-B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q									
			ALL	Spring 1984	23,387			537	569	5,380	1,904	4,764	1,412	2,434	4,893	1,340	14,844				
Spring 1985	23,739			510	555	5,440	1,885	4,775	1,384	2,632	5,007	1,286	15,085								
Spring 1986	23,828			484	506	5,422	1,843	4,809	1,396	2,716	5,156	1,356	15,432								
Spring 1987	24,247			509	481	5,229	1,947	4,964	1,477	2,831	5,283	1,385	15,939								
Spring 1988	25,085			536	463	5,472	1,987	5,173	1,515	3,013	5,305	1,457	16,464								
Spring 1989	25,962			527	478	5,498	2,170	5,308	1,600	3,242	5,597	1,550	17,096								
Spring 1990	26,175			514	475	5,472	2,180	5,290	1,583	3,404	5,534	1,503	17,314								
Spring 1991	25,601			532	455	5,240	2,006	5,179	1,560	3,372	5,578	1,460	17,150								
Summer 1992	25,206			506	415	5,010	1,867	5,084	1,554	3,302	5,811	1,454	17,205								
Summer 1992	25,276			528	406	5,022	1,853	5,093	1,566	3,342	5,820	1,469	17,290								
Autumn 1992	25,114			510	391	4,963	1,809	5,050	1,554	3,334	5,867	1,440	17,245								
Winter 1992/3	24,799			467	381	4,940	1,763	4,947	1,534	3,312	5,864	1,412	17,068								
Spring 1993	24,907			466	379	4,922	1,768	4,962	1,527	3,342	5,912	1,436	17,179								
Summer 1993	25,085			482	359	4,976	1,812	4,994	1,564	3,361	5,884	1,471	17,274								
Autumn 1993	25,075	6,094	18,821	482	353	4,854	1,809	5,020	1,576	3,353	5,974	1,455	17,379								
Winter 1993/4	24,928	6,028	18,762	471	335	4,809	1,800	5,012	1,553	3,367	5,948	1,442	17,323								
Spring 1994	25,093	6,048	18,921	502	341	4,784	1,820	5,032	1,566	3,429	6,019	1,461	17,508								
Summer 1994	25,341	5,994	19,246	527	324	4,840	1,845	5,141	1,596	3,456	5,982	1,516	17,691								
Autumn 1994	25,359	5,921	19,318	504	323	4,837	1,827	5,147	1,612	3,535	5,958	1,482	17,734								
MEN	Spring 1984	13,710			418	495	3,844	1,746	2,220	1,141	1,325	1,796	625	7,107							
Spring 1985	13,853			387	484	3,879	1,717	2,282	1,111	1,443	1,801	556	7,193								
Spring 1986	13,806			377	448	3,879	1,678	2,265	1,130	1,477	1,821	637	7,330								
Spring 1987	13,951			391	420	3,753	1,772	2,329	1,171	1,514	1,884	628	7,527								
Spring 1988	14,413			407	398	3,917	1,814	2,467	1,203	1,607	1,843	654	7,774								
Spring 1989	14,777			413	411	3,893	1,984	2,511	1,236	1,700	1,814	688	7,949								
Spring 1990	14,860			386	410	3,909	1,965	2,510	1,228	1,786	1,859	662	8,045								
Spring 1991	14,407			406	379	3,751	1,811	2,450	1,201	1,774	1,871	629	7,924								
Summer 1992	13,982			380	347	3,576	1,668	2,407	1,193	1,749	1,888	639	7,875								
Summer 1992	14,061			398	339	3,604	1,649	2,444	1,192	1,784	1,889	642	7,951								
Autumn 1992	13,878			379	324	3,567	1,612	2,382	1,190	1,771	1,891	637	7,870								
Winter 1992/3	13,665			349	317	3,546	1,580	2,338	1,183	1,750	1,878	609	7,759								
Spring 1993	13,691			344	311	3,509	1,579	2,353	1,180	1,763	1,903	622	7,821								
Summer 1993	13,850			358	293	3,570	1,619	2,393	1,213	1,760	1,890	630	7,887								
Autumn 1993	13,818	2,572	11,144	362	288	3,487	1,620	2,409	1,232	1,755	1,914	620	7,931								
Winter 1993/4	13,731	2,526	11,111	355	270	3,427	1,615	2,420	1,215	1,767	1,913	621	7,936								
Spring 1994	13,833	2,497	11,255	375	275	3,439	1,630	2,426	1,218	1,814	1,922	642	8,022								
Summer 1994	14,025	2,470	11,483	392	264	3,483	1,654	2,485	1,224	1,832	1,913	695	8,150								
Autumn 1994	14,044	2,418	11,543	376	262	3,471	1,644	2,481	1,231	1,905	1,895	688	8,199								
WOMEN	Spring 1984	9,678			119	74	1,536	158	2,544	271	1,109	3,097	715	7,796							
Spring 1985	9,886			122	71	1,561	168	2,493	273	1,190	3,206	730	7,892								
Spring 1986	10,023			108	58	1,543	165	2,544	266	1,240	3,335	719	8,103								
Spring 1987	10,296			118	61	1,476	175	2,635	306	1,317	3,398	757	8,412								
Spring 1988	10,672			129	65	1,555	173	2,706	312	1,406	3,463	803	8,690								
Spring 1989	11,186			114	67	1,605	186	2,797	364	1,542	3,583	861	9,147								
Spring 1990	11,315			128	65	1,563	214	2,779	355	1,618	3,675	842	9,269								
Spring 1991	11,194			125	76	1,490	195	2,729	359	1,599	3,707	832	9,226								
Summer 1992	11,224			126	69	1,434	199	2,677	362	1,553	3,923	815	9,330								
Summer 1992	11,215			130	67	1,418	203	2,649	374	1,558	3,931	826	9,339								
Autumn 1992	11,237			131	67	1,396	198	2,668	365	1,563	3,976	803	9,374								
Winter 1992/3	11,134			118	64	1,394	184	2,609	350	1,562	3,985	803	9,309								
Spring 1993	11,215			122	68	1,413	188	2,608	347	1,579	4,009	815	9,358								
Summer 1993	11,235			124	66	1,406	193	2,601	350	1,601	3,994	841	9,386								
Autumn 1993	11,257	3,522	7,677	120	65	1,366	189	2,611	344	1,598	4,060	834	9,447								
Winter 1993/4	11,197	3,503	7,651	116	65	1,381	185	2,592	338	1,600	4,035	822	9,386								
Spring 1994	11,261	3,551	7,666	127	66	1,344	190	2,606	348	1,615	4,097	819	9,488								
Summer 1994	11,316	3,524	7,763	135	60	1,358	191	2,655	373	1,624	4,069	821	9,541								
Autumn 1994	11,315	3,503	7,774	128	61	1,366	184	2,667	381	1,630	4,063	794	9,535								

+ SIC 92 was introduced in Winter 1993/94; estimates for earlier periods have been adjusted to be broadly comparable at the aggregate level.
 # Includes people with workplace outside UK, people on college-based schemes and others who did not state their industry.
 ** Public and Private sector employment in the LFS are defined using a separate question from that used to define the industry sector in which a person works. The "Public" variable was first used in the LFS in Autumn 1993.
 § See footnote § on table 7.6.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.8

Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors), not seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN		SOC (Standard Occupational Classification) +											THOUSAND																
All self-employed #	Managers & administrators	Professional occupations	Associate professional & technical	Clerical occupations	Craft & related	Personal & protective services	Selling	Plant & machine	Other occupations	SIC (92) (Standard Industrial Classification) **																			
										Agriculture and fishing		Energy and water		Manufacturing		Construction		Distribution, Hotels and Restaurants		Transport and Comms.		Banking, finance and insurance etc.		Public admin, education etc.		Other services		Total services	
										A-B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q										
ALL	Spring 1991	3,318	885	335	328	108	988	119	143	225	183																		
Spring 1992	3,147	807	355	321	101	898	100	149	221	178																			
Summer 1992	3,151	820	346	319	108	916	91	142	210	180																			
Autumn 1992	3,108	800	363	323	97	886	95	143	212	182																			
Winter 1992/3	3,058	768	345	319	109	878	99	131	222	180																			
Spring 1993	3,108	791	345	334	115	885	100	139	225	178																			
Summer 1993	3,115	779	329	324	107	924	103	139	225	178																			
Autumn 1993	3,164	779	343	333	104	930	107	146	221	195																			
Winter 1993/4	3,165	765	340	360	107	928	108	139	216	198																			
Spring 1994	3,216	766	360	362	109	953	105	140	217	197																			
Summer 1994	3,224	783	355	360	103	961	106	131	218	199																			
Autumn 1994	3,289	790	378	351	112	953	112	141	218	203																			

less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.
 + Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) was first used in the LFS in 1991. Earlier data using KOS classification were published in the LFS Historical Supplement, April 1993.
 # Includes people on college-based schemes and others who did not state their occupation.
 ** Includes people with workplace outside UK, people on college-based schemes and others who did not state their industry.
 § SIC 92 was introduced in Winter 1993/94; estimates for earlier periods have been adjusted to be broadly comparable at the aggregate level.
 §§ See footnote § on table 7.6.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.9

Part-time workers+ (occupations and industry sectors) not seasonally adjusted §§

GREAT BRITAIN		SIC (92) (Standard Industrial Classification) **											THOUSAND						
All part-time workers +§	Public sector ##	Private sector ##	Agriculture and fishing		Energy and water		Manufacturing		Construction		Distribution, Transport and comms etc.		Banking, finance & insurance etc.		Public education & health services		Other services		Total
			A-B	C,E	D	F	G-H	I	J-K	L-N	O-Q	G-Q							
			ALL	Spring 1984	4,954			78	17	446	114	1,657	93	419	1,548	504	4,221		
Spring 1985	5,102			84	15	458	124	1,648	91	448	1,627	510	4,324						
Spring 1986	5,212			71	14	448	123	1,680	95	457	1,734	516	4,482						
Spring 1987	5,453			82	14	428	135	1,767	117	500	1,818	517	4,719						
Spring 1988	5,640			90	15	461	130	1,827	127	512	1,829	553	4,847						
Spring 1989	5,736			77	16	468	132	1,855	128	552	1,830	555	4,						

7.10 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Employment by age groups, numbers and rates

GREAT BRITAIN	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted						
	All aged 16 and over		16-59/64	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(m) 50-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)
	IN EMPLOYMENT (THOUSANDS)								
ALL									
Spring 1984	2,547	2,387	2,266	1,917	2,937	5,155	7,879	4,777	722
Spring 1985	2,584	2,398	2,280	1,976	2,975	5,280	8,053	4,884	772
Spring 1986	2,621	2,414	2,300	1,997	3,016	5,412	8,169	4,977	800
Spring 1987	2,658	2,451	2,337	2,018	3,057	5,545	8,285	5,070	829
Spring 1988	2,695	2,488	2,374	2,039	3,098	5,678	8,400	5,163	858
Spring 1989	2,732	2,525	2,411	2,060	3,139	5,811	8,515	5,256	887
Spring 1990	2,769	2,562	2,448	2,081	3,180	5,944	8,630	5,349	916
Spring 1991	2,806	2,599	2,485	2,102	3,221	6,077	8,745	5,442	945
Spring 1992	2,843	2,636	2,522	2,123	3,262	6,210	8,860	5,535	974
Summer 1992	2,880	2,673	2,559	2,144	3,303	6,343	8,975	5,628	1,003
Autumn 1992	2,917	2,710	2,596	2,165	3,344	6,476	9,090	5,721	1,032
Winter 1992/3	2,954	2,747	2,633	2,186	3,385	6,609	9,205	5,814	1,061
Spring 1993	2,991	2,784	2,670	2,207	3,426	6,742	9,320	5,907	1,090
Summer 1993	3,028	2,821	2,707	2,228	3,467	6,875	9,435	6,000	1,119
Autumn 1993	3,065	2,858	2,744	2,249	3,508	7,008	9,550	6,093	1,148
Winter 1993/4	3,102	2,895	2,781	2,270	3,549	7,141	9,665	6,186	1,177
Spring 1994	3,139	2,932	2,818	2,291	3,590	7,274	9,780	6,279	1,206
Summer 1994	3,176	2,969	2,855	2,312	3,631	7,407	9,895	6,372	1,235
Autumn 1994	3,213	3,006	2,892	2,333	3,672	7,540	10,010	6,465	1,264
MEN									
Spring 1984	1,327	1,210	1,100	1,002	1,626	3,194	4,530	2,737	247
Spring 1985	1,364	1,247	1,137	1,033	1,667	3,327	4,645	2,830	256
Spring 1986	1,401	1,284	1,174	1,064	1,708	3,460	4,760	2,923	265
Spring 1987	1,438	1,321	1,211	1,095	1,749	3,593	4,875	3,016	274
Spring 1988	1,475	1,358	1,248	1,126	1,790	3,726	4,990	3,109	283
Spring 1989	1,512	1,395	1,285	1,157	1,831	3,859	5,105	3,202	292
Spring 1990	1,549	1,432	1,322	1,188	1,872	3,992	5,220	3,295	301
Spring 1991	1,586	1,469	1,359	1,219	1,913	4,125	5,335	3,388	310
Spring 1992	1,623	1,506	1,396	1,250	1,954	4,258	5,450	3,481	319
Summer 1992	1,660	1,543	1,433	1,281	1,995	4,391	5,565	3,574	328
Autumn 1992	1,697	1,580	1,470	1,312	2,036	4,524	5,680	3,667	337
Winter 1992/3	1,734	1,617	1,507	1,343	2,077	4,657	5,795	3,760	346
Spring 1993	1,771	1,654	1,544	1,374	2,118	4,790	5,910	3,853	355
Summer 1993	1,808	1,691	1,581	1,405	2,159	4,923	6,025	3,946	364
Autumn 1993	1,845	1,728	1,618	1,436	2,200	5,056	6,140	4,039	373
Winter 1993/4	1,882	1,765	1,655	1,467	2,241	5,189	6,255	4,132	382
Spring 1994	1,919	1,802	1,692	1,498	2,282	5,322	6,370	4,225	391
Summer 1994	1,956	1,839	1,729	1,529	2,323	5,455	6,485	4,318	400
Autumn 1994	2,000	1,880	1,770	1,560	2,364	5,588	6,600	4,411	409
WOMEN									
Spring 1984	9,750	9,878	9,202	9,15	1,311	1,961	3,349	1,665	476
Spring 1985	9,951	9,886	9,462	9,52	1,367	2,026	3,468	1,649	424
Spring 1986	10,082	10,023	9,635	9,58	1,423	2,091	3,587	1,633	408
Spring 1987	10,213	10,154	9,747	9,64	1,479	2,156	3,706	1,617	404
Spring 1988	10,344	10,285	9,860	9,75	1,535	2,221	3,825	1,601	411
Spring 1989	10,475	10,416	10,073	1,015	1,591	2,286	3,944	1,585	418
Spring 1990	10,606	10,547	10,186	1,071	1,647	2,351	4,063	1,569	425
Spring 1991	10,737	10,678	10,299	1,127	1,703	2,416	4,182	1,553	432
Spring 1992	10,868	10,809	10,412	1,183	1,759	2,481	4,301	1,537	439
Summer 1992	11,000	10,941	10,525	1,239	1,815	2,546	4,420	1,521	446
Autumn 1992	11,131	11,072	10,638	1,295	1,871	2,611	4,539	1,505	453
Winter 1992/3	11,262	11,193	10,751	1,351	1,927	2,676	4,658	1,489	460
Spring 1993	11,393	11,314	10,864	1,407	1,983	2,741	4,777	1,473	467
Summer 1993	11,524	11,445	10,977	1,463	2,039	2,806	4,896	1,457	474
Autumn 1993	11,655	11,566	11,090	1,519	2,095	2,871	5,015	1,441	481
Winter 1993/4	11,786	11,707	11,203	1,575	2,151	2,936	5,134	1,425	488
Spring 1994	11,917	11,838	11,316	1,631	2,207	3,001	5,253	1,409	495
Summer 1994	12,048	11,969	11,429	1,687	2,263	3,066	5,372	1,393	502
Autumn 1994	12,179	12,100	11,542	1,743	2,319	3,131	5,491	1,377	509
EMPLOYMENT RATE (%) +									
ALL									
Spring 1984	55.5	54.4	68.4	55.4	66.7	68.9	77.0	64.0	7.6
Spring 1985	55.9	54.8	68.8	55.8	67.1	69.1	77.3	64.3	7.7
Spring 1986	56.3	55.2	69.2	56.2	67.3	69.3	77.6	64.6	7.8
Spring 1987	56.7	55.6	69.6	56.6	67.5	69.5	77.9	64.9	7.9
Spring 1988	57.1	56.0	70.0	57.0	67.7	69.7	78.2	65.2	8.0
Spring 1989	57.5	56.4	70.4	57.4	67.9	69.9	78.5	65.5	8.1
Spring 1990	57.9	56.8	70.8	57.8	68.1	70.1	78.8	65.8	8.2
Spring 1991	58.3	57.2	71.2	58.2	68.3	70.3	79.1	66.1	8.3
Spring 1992	58.7	57.6	71.6	58.6	68.5	70.5	79.4	66.4	8.4
Summer 1992	59.1	58.0	72.0	59.0	68.7	70.7	79.7	66.7	8.5
Autumn 1992	59.5	58.4	72.4	59.4	68.9	70.9	80.0	67.0	8.6
Winter 1992/3	59.9	58.8	72.8	59.8	69.1	71.1	80.3	67.3	8.7
Spring 1993	60.3	59.2	73.2	60.2	69.3	71.3	80.6	67.6	8.8
Summer 1993	60.7	59.6	73.6	60.6	69.5	71.5	80.9	67.9	8.9
Autumn 1993	61.1	60.0	74.0	61.0	69.7	71.7	81.2	68.2	9.0
Winter 1993/4	61.5	60.4	74.4	61.4	69.9	71.9	81.5	68.5	9.1
Spring 1994	61.9	60.8	74.8	61.8	70.1	72.1	81.8	68.8	9.2
Summer 1994	62.3	61.2	75.2	62.2	70.3	72.3	82.1	69.1	9.3
Autumn 1994	62.7	61.6	75.6	62.6	70.5	72.5	82.4	69.4	9.4
MEN									
Spring 1984	67.3	66.9	77.6	65.4	84.9	88.3	70.2	7.9	
Spring 1985	67.7	67.1	78.1	65.8	85.4	89.4	70.6	8.0	
Spring 1986	68.1	67.5	78.6	66.2	86.5	90.5	71.0	8.1	
Spring 1987	68.5	67.9	79.1	66.6	87.6	91.6	71.4	8.2	
Spring 1988	68.9	68.3	79.6	67.0	88.7	92.7	71.8	8.3	
Spring 1989	69.3	68.7	80.1	67.4	89.8	93.8	72.2	8.4	
Spring 1990	69.7	69.1	80.6	67.8	90.9	94.9	72.6	8.5	
Spring 1991	70.1	69.5	81.1	68.2	92.0	96.0	73.0	8.6	
Spring 1992	70.5	69.9	81.6	68.6	93.1	97.1	73.4	8.7	
Summer 1992	70.9	70.3	82.1	69.0	94.2	98.2	73.8	8.8	
Autumn 1992	71.3	70.7	82.6	69.4	95.3	99.3	74.2	8.9	
Winter 1992/3	71.7	71.1	83.1	69.8	96.4	100.4	74.6	9.0	
Spring 1993	72.1	71.5	83.6	70.2	97.5	101.5	75.0	9.1	
Summer 1993	72.5	71.9	84.1	70.6	98.6	102.6	75.4	9.2	
Autumn 1993	72.9	72.3	84.6	71.0	99.7	103.7	75.8	9.3	
Winter 1993/4	73.3	72.7	85.1	71.4	100.8	104.8	76.2	9.4	
Spring 1994	73.7	73.1	85.6	71.8	101.9	105.9	76.6	9.5	
Summer 1994	74.1	73.5	86.1	72.2	103.0	107.0	77.0	9.6	
Autumn 1994	74.5	73.9	86.6	72.6	104.1	108.1	77.4	9.7	
WOMEN									
Spring 1984	43.9	43.6	58.4	52.6	60.2	52.8	65.6	55.1	7.4
Spring 1985	44.6	44.3	59.1	53.3	61.1	53.7	66.5	55.9	7.5
Spring 1986	45.3	45.0	59.8	54.0	62.0	54.6	67.4	56.7	7.6
Spring 1987	46.0	45.7	60.5	54.7	62.9	55.5	68.3	57.5	7.7
Spring 1988	46.7	46.4	61.2	55.4	63.8	56.4	69.2	58.3	7.8
Spring 1989	47.4	47.1	61.9	56.1	64.7	57.3	70.1	59.1	7.9
Spring 1990	48.1	47.8	62.6	56.8	65.6	58.4	71.0	60.0	8.0
Spring 1991	48.8	48.5	63.3	57.5	66.5	59.5	71.9	60.9	8.1
Spring 1992	49.5	49.2	64.0	58.2	67.4	60.6	72.8	61.8	8.2
Summer 1992	50.2								

7.14 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Temporary employees (all and part-time)#, not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRITAIN	All temporary employees +						Part-time temporary employees +						THOUSAND
	All	Fixed period contract	Agency temping	Casual work	Seasonal work	Other	All	Fixed period contract	Agency temping	Casual work	Seasonal work	Other	
ALL													
Spring 1992	1,195	577	81	263	78	196	574	195	28	217	44	90	
Summer 1992	1,360	617	84	297	169	193	620	192	30	230	78	90	
Autumn 1992	1,320	629	90	281	120	200	612	209	25	228	62	89	
Winter 1992/3	1,266	617	90	277	76	206	618	215	27	235	45	95	
Spring 1993	1,251	621	91	273	75	190	596	206	26	227	42	83	
Summer 1993	1,463	669	107	319	175	193	641	210	29	234	83	95	
Autumn 1993	1,443	716	112	317	116	182	640	223	26	246	63	83	
Winter 1993/4	1,402	761	109	300	80	152	647	257	32	237	50	72	
Spring 1994	1,386	744	114	302	76	150	648	259	32	243	40	76	
Summer 1994	1,611	770	126	356	190	170	698	232	29	269	92	76	
Autumn 1994	1,581	788	151	328	137	178	700	263	41	250	71	76	
MEN													
Spring 1992	508	260	24	103	39	82	158	36	*	76	16	24	
Summer 1992	623	299	29	126	84	85	174	34	*	82	28	23	
Autumn 1992	591	302	35	111	54	88	165	43	*	77	18	19	
Winter 1992/3	554	277	37	110	32	98	174	41	11	84	15	23	
Spring 1993	555	285	35	117	33	85	168	37	*	86	15	24	
Summer 1993	680	320	43	147	89	81	188	44	*	86	31	18	
Autumn 1993	642	337	48	133	47	78	168	47	*	85	15	16	
Winter 1993/4	613	348	47	120	32	65	169	51	10	78	15	16	
Spring 1994	613	336	53	119	37	67	181	53	*	86	13	19	
Summer 1994	750	365	57	147	100	82	194	46	*	90	36	17	
Autumn 1994	728	369	74	138	64	82	195	57	13	88	21	17	
WOMEN													
Spring 1992	687	317	57	161	39	113	416	158	24	141	27	66	
Summer 1992	736	319	55	171	84	107	446	158	23	147	50	69	
Autumn 1992	729	327	55	170	66	112	447	165	17	151	44	67	
Winter 1992/3	712	340	53	167	44	108	444	175	16	151	30	72	
Spring 1993	696	336	57	156	42	106	428	169	18	141	28	71	
Summer 1993	783	349	64	172	86	112	453	166	19	149	52	67	
Autumn 1993	801	380	64	184	69	104	472	176	21	160	48	67	
Winter 1993/4	789	413	61	179	48	87	478	206	21	159	35	57	
Spring 1994	773	408	60	182	39	83	468	206	22	157	27	56	
Summer 1994	861	405	69	209	89	88	504	187	24	178	56	59	
Autumn 1994	853	419	76	191	73	95	505	206	28	162	50	59	

* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.
 + Temporary employees in the LFS are those who say that their main job is non-permanent in one of the ways listed.
 # Comparable information is not available before 1992.

7.15 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation, not seasonally adjusted**

GREAT BRITAIN	All ILO Un-employed #	Previous occupation according to SOC (Standard Occupational Classification)+ §									PERCENT	
		Managers & Administrators		Professional Occupations	Associate Professional & Technical	Clerical Occupations	Craft & Related	Personal & Protective Services	Selling	Plant & Machine Operators		Other Occupations
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
ALL												
Spring 1991	8.3	3.2	2.1	3.8	4.9	8.6	6.0	6.7	9.7	10.0		
Spring 1992	9.6	4.6	2.7	5.0	6.7	13.0	7.8	7.8	13.2	13.9		
Summer 1992	10.1	4.9	3.1	5.1	6.9	12.6	7.6	8.4	12.5	14.2		
Autumn 1992	10.2	5.1	3.0	5.0	7.0	13.6	8.0	8.3	12.8	14.3		
Winter 1992/3	10.7	5.0	3.6	5.3	7.5	14.9	8.0	9.1	13.7	15.2		
Spring 1993	10.3	4.9	3.5	5.0	7.3	14.1	8.0	9.1	13.4	14.3		
Summer 1993	10.5	4.9	3.5	5.5	7.2	13.2	7.9	9.0	12.8	13.7		
Autumn 1993	10.2	5.0	3.2	5.2	7.1	13.0	8.6	8.5	12.8	13.5		
Winter 1993/4	10.1	5.0	3.3	5.1	6.7	13.5	8.2	8.7	13.4	14.1		
Spring 1994	9.6	4.9	2.8	4.5	6.1	12.7	7.9	8.9	12.9	13.2		
Summer 1994	9.7	4.6	3.1	4.9	6.1	10.9	7.9	8.7	11.6	13.4		
Autumn 1994	9.0	4.2	3.3	4.5	6.2	10.4	7.6	7.8	10.6	13.3		
MEN												
Spring 1991	9.1	3.3	2.0	4.5	6.2	8.7	7.3	8.1	9.2	14.9		
Spring 1992	11.4	5.1	3.0	6.9	10.3	13.2	10.4	9.1	13.0	20.2		
Summer 1992	11.8	5.1	3.4	7.0	10.8	12.7	9.7	9.9	12.4	20.5		
Autumn 1992	12.0	5.5	3.0	6.9	10.7	13.9	10.5	9.9	12.6	20.9		
Winter 1992/3	12.8	5.4	4.0	7.2	12.3	15.4	10.8	11.1	13.4	21.6		
Spring 1993	12.3	5.2	4.1	6.5	12.2	14.6	11.3	11.4	13.3	20.2		
Summer 1993	12.3	5.1	3.6	7.2	11.6	13.5	11.1	10.4	13.1	19.3		
Autumn 1993	11.8	5.2	3.5	6.6	10.9	13.3	11.9	10.1	13.0	19.3		
Winter 1993/4	11.9	5.2	3.6	6.6	10.1	13.9	11.3	11.0	13.2	20.0		
Spring 1994	11.3	5.1	3.2	5.8	9.1	13.1	10.9	10.9	12.7	18.6		
Summer 1994	11.4	5.0	3.4	6.1	10.0	11.2	10.5	11.1	11.4	19.7		
Autumn 1994	10.5	4.6	3.6	5.9	9.6	10.6	10.3	9.6	10.4	18.9		
WOMEN												
Spring 1991	7.2	3.1	2.1	3.1	4.4	7.9	5.3	5.8	11.4	4.9		
Spring 1992	7.3	3.7	2.0	3.0	5.5	10.9	6.5	7.1	14.2	7.1		
Summer 1992	7.9	4.4	2.6	3.0	5.6	11.3	6.5	7.4	12.7	7.2		
Autumn 1992	7.8	4.2	3.0	3.0	5.8	11.3	6.6	7.4	13.5	7.1		
Winter 1992/3	8.0	4.2	2.9	3.2	5.9	11.0	6.6	7.9	14.9	8.1		
Spring 1993	7.6	4.2	2.7	3.5	5.6	10.4	6.2	7.9	13.9	7.8		
Summer 1993	8.2	4.6	3.3	3.6	5.8	11.3	6.3	8.2	11.6	7.7		
Autumn 1993	8.1	4.8	2.8	3.8	5.8	10.3	6.9	7.5	11.8	7.4		
Winter 1993/4	7.7	4.7	2.7	3.4	5.5	10.3	6.5	7.4	13.9	7.9		
Spring 1994	7.3	4.4	2.2	3.1	4.7	8.9	6.3	7.7	13.9	7.5		
Summer 1994	7.5	3.9	2.7	3.7	5.1	8.1	6.3	7.2	12.1	6.6		
Autumn 1994	7.2	3.5	2.8	3.1	5.0	8.5	6.2	6.7	11.5	7.6		

+ Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) was first used in the LFS in 1991. Earlier data using KOS classification were published in the LFS Historical Supplement, April 1993.
 # Includes people who did not state their occupation.
 § ILO unemployment rates are derived by adding all persons in employment by occupation to all persons ILO unemployed by previous occupation; this is divided into all persons ILO unemployed by previous occupation. From Spring 1992, the ILO unemployed were only asked about their previous occupation if they had left their last job within the last 8 years; prior to 1992 they were only asked this if they had left a job within 3 years. Both the numerator and denominator of these rates take this into account; but the different coverage before 1992 may affect the rates slightly.
 ** See footnote § on table 7.6.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.16

ILO unemployment rates by previous industry sector, not seasonally adjusted**

GREAT BRITAIN	All ILO un-employed +	SIC (92) (Standard Industrial Classification)§										PERCENT	
		Agriculture and Fishing		Energy & Water	Manuf-cturing	Constr-uction	Distribution Hotels & Catering	Transport & comms	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	O-Q	G-Q		
ALL													
Spring 1984	11.7	6.0	5.4	9.9	13.1	10.4	6.1	4.5	4.1	9.4	6.9		
Spring 1985	11.1	4.9	3.9	7.5	11.8	8.6	6.0	4.1	4.2	7.5	6.1		
Spring 1986	11.1	6.1	5.2	7.5	12.0	8.1	5.0	4.6	4.4	8.3	6.0		
Spring 1987	10.6	4.4	7.1	7.5	11.0	7.5	6.1	4.2	4.5	7.6	5.8		
Spring 1988	8.7	3.8	6.6	5.7	7.9	6.1	5.1	3.5	3.8	5.5	4.8		
Spring 1989	7.1	4.6	5.4	4.8	6.6	5.4	3.8	2.9	3.2	5.7	4.1		
Spring 1990	6.7	3.5	3.8	5.0	7.1	5.3	4.4	3.0	3.1	5.1	4.1		
Spring 1991	8.3	4.0	5.5	7.4	12.6	6.7	6.0	4.7	2.9	5.9	5.0		
Spring 1992	9.6	6.1	8.2	10.3	17.7	9.1	8.0	5.6	3.9	8.7	6.6		
Summer 1992	10.1	5.5	8.0	10.1	17.6	9.3	8.0	5.8	4.2	8.6	6.8		
Autumn 1992	10.2	6.7	8.6	10.4	18.1	9.5	8.8	5.9	4.2	8.9	6.9		
Winter 1992/3	10.7	8.3	7.6	11.2	20.3	9.8	9.3	6.6	4.3	9.1	7.3		
Spring 1993	10.3	7.4	8.4	10.9	19.0	9.7	9.4	6.0	4.1	8.8	7.0		
Summer 1993	10.5	7.0	9.6	10.2	17.2	9.6	8.4	6.2	4.6	9.0	7.1		
Autumn 1993	10.2	6.4	9.2	10.4	17.0	24.4	8.6	6.2	4.2	9.6	7.0		
Winter 1993/4	10.1	7.6	10.3	10.4	17.1	9.2	8.7	6.7	4.0	10.1	7.0		
Spring 1994	9.6	6.5	9.9	9.8	15.8	8.9	8.3	6.2	3.7	9.5	6.7		
Summer 1994	9.7	6.1	8.9	9.2	14.0	8.8	7.6	5.9	4.2	8.9	6.6		
Autumn 1994	9.0	6.5	9.4	8.6	13.7	8.1	7.3	5.8	4.1	8.6	6.3		
MEN													
Spring 1984	11.8	6.2	5.0	9.6	13.7	11.3	5.8	4.3	4.1	11.1	7.3		
Spring 1985	11.4	5.3	4.2	7.1	12.5	9.1	5.7	3.7	4.8	8.8	6.5		
Spring 1986	11.5	6.2	5.0	6.9	12.6	8.8	5.1	4.1	5.0	9.9	6.5		
Spring 1987	11.0	4.7	7.1	6.9	11.4	7.6	6.0	3.9	5.0	9.5</			

7.17 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

ILO unemployment by age, numbers and rates

GREAT BRITAIN	Seasonally adjusted		Not seasonally adjusted						
	All aged 16 and over	16-59/64	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(m) 50-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)	
ILO UNEMPLOYMENT (THOUSANDS)									
ALL									
Spring 1984	3 132	3 094	3 036	541	632	726	691	447	
Spring 1985	3 005	2 968	2 920	484	570	653	602	368	
Spring 1986	3 004	2 968	2 920	484	570	653	602	368	
Spring 1987	3 176	3 132	3 084	511	602	691	640	406	
Spring 1988	3 406	3 362	3 314	541	632	726	691	447	
Spring 1989	3 176	3 132	3 084	511	602	691	640	406	
Spring 1990	2 990	2 946	2 898	484	570	653	602	368	
Spring 1991	2 334	2 290	2 242	378	469	553	511	288	
Spring 1992	2 745	2 701	2 653	441	532	616	574	351	
Summer 1992	2 846	2 802	2 754	477	568	652	610	387	
Autumn 1992	2 846	2 802	2 754	477	568	652	610	387	
Winter 1992/3	2 846	2 802	2 754	477	568	652	610	387	
Spring 1993	2 846	2 802	2 754	477	568	652	610	387	
Summer 1993	2 846	2 802	2 754	477	568	652	610	387	
Autumn 1993	2 846	2 802	2 754	477	568	652	610	387	
Winter 1993/4	2 846	2 802	2 754	477	568	652	610	387	
Spring 1994	2 846	2 802	2 754	477	568	652	610	387	
Summer 1994	2 846	2 802	2 754	477	568	652	610	387	
Autumn 1994	2 846	2 802	2 754	477	568	652	610	387	
MEN									
Spring 1984	1 862	1 838	1 817	298	382	444	399	224	
Spring 1985	1 810	1 775	1 744	268	352	414	373	211	
Spring 1986	1 807	1 772	1 741	265	350	412	371	210	
Spring 1987	1 976	1 941	1 910	311	395	457	416	251	
Spring 1988	2 176	2 141	2 110	354	438	500	459	281	
Spring 1989	1 976	1 941	1 910	311	395	457	416	251	
Spring 1990	1 807	1 772	1 741	265	350	412	371	210	
Spring 1991	1 450	1 434	1 417	171	284	378	323	188	
Spring 1992	1 829	1 804	1 789	178	347	441	411	251	
Summer 1992	1 859	1 834	1 819	181	350	444	414	254	
Autumn 1992	1 859	1 834	1 819	181	350	444	414	254	
Winter 1992/3	1 859	1 834	1 819	181	350	444	414	254	
Spring 1993	1 859	1 834	1 819	181	350	444	414	254	
Summer 1993	1 859	1 834	1 819	181	350	444	414	254	
Autumn 1993	1 859	1 834	1 819	181	350	444	414	254	
Winter 1993/4	1 859	1 834	1 819	181	350	444	414	254	
Spring 1994	1 859	1 834	1 819	181	350	444	414	254	
Summer 1994	1 859	1 834	1 819	181	350	444	414	254	
Autumn 1994	1 859	1 834	1 819	181	350	444	414	254	
WOMEN									
Spring 1984	1 270	1 256	1 219	243	250	282	292	123	
Spring 1985	1 195	1 180	1 156	216	224	209	207	144	
Spring 1986	1 197	1 182	1 160	218	226	210	209	145	
Spring 1987	1 176	1 161	1 141	211	219	203	202	138	
Spring 1988	1 393	1 378	1 355	240	247	230	229	150	
Spring 1989	1 393	1 378	1 355	240	247	230	229	150	
Spring 1990	1 270	1 256	1 219	243	250	282	292	123	
Spring 1991	884	868	846	127	155	202	230	109	
Spring 1992	916	880	864	116	152	209	239	109	
Summer 1992	931	895	879	121	157	214	244	114	
Autumn 1992	931	895	879	121	157	214	244	114	
Winter 1992/3	931	895	879	121	157	214	244	114	
Spring 1993	931	895	879	121	157	214	244	114	
Summer 1993	931	895	879	121	157	214	244	114	
Autumn 1993	931	895	879	121	157	214	244	114	
Winter 1993/4	931	895	879	121	157	214	244	114	
Spring 1994	931	895	879	121	157	214	244	114	
Summer 1994	931	895	879	121	157	214	244	114	
Autumn 1994	931	895	879	121	157	214	244	114	
ILO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) +									
ALL									
Spring 1984	11.7	11.7	11.1	11.0	11.7	12.3	12.0	11.6	
Spring 1985	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.7	12.3	12.0	11.6	
Spring 1986	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.7	12.3	12.0	11.6	
Spring 1987	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.9	12.6	12.3	11.9	
Spring 1988	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.9	12.6	12.3	11.9	
Spring 1989	10.7	10.6	10.6	10.6	11.9	12.6	12.3	11.9	
Spring 1990	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.7	7.7	7.1	
Spring 1991	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.7	9.1	9.1	8.3	
Spring 1992	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.3	10.9	10.9	10.3	
Summer 1992	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.4	
Autumn 1992	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.4	
Winter 1992/3	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.4	
Spring 1993	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.4	
Summer 1993	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.4	
Autumn 1993	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.4	
Winter 1993/4	10.4	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.4	
Spring 1994	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.9	10.9	10.4	
Summer 1994	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.9	10.9	10.4	
Autumn 1994	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.4	10.9	10.9	10.4	
MEN									
Spring 1984	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.9	14.4	14.1	13.5	
Spring 1985	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.9	14.4	14.1	13.5	
Spring 1986	11.9	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.9	14.4	14.1	13.5	
Spring 1987	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.9	12.6	12.3	11.9	
Spring 1988	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.9	12.6	12.3	11.9	
Spring 1989	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1	11.9	12.6	12.3	11.9	
Spring 1990	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.8	10.8	10.1	
Spring 1991	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.8	10.8	10.1	
Spring 1992	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.6	12.7	13.9	13.9	12.7	
Summer 1992	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.6	12.7	13.9	13.9	12.7	
Autumn 1992	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.6	12.7	13.9	13.9	12.7	
Winter 1992/3	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.6	12.7	13.9	13.9	12.7	
Spring 1993	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.6	12.7	13.9	13.9	12.7	
Summer 1993	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.6	12.7	13.9	13.9	12.7	
Autumn 1993	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.6	12.7	13.9	13.9	12.7	
Winter 1993/4	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.6	12.7	13.9	13.9	12.7	
Spring 1994	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	12.7	13.9	13.9	12.7	
Summer 1994	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	12.7	13.9	13.9	12.7	
Autumn 1994	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	12.7	13.9	13.9	12.7	
WOMEN									
Spring 1984	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.0	14.0	13.7	13.5	11.1	
Spring 1985	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	13.6	12.6	12.6	10.7	
Spring 1986	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.7	13.6	12.6	12.6	10.7	
Spring 1987	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.3	
Spring 1988	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.3	
Spring 1989	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.3	
Spring 1990	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.5	8.0	8.0	7.0	
Spring 1991	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.2	7.3	
Spring 1992	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.7	8.7	7.6	
Summer 1992	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.9	8.9	7.7	
Autumn 1992	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.9	8.9	7.7	
Winter 1992/3	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.9	8.9	7.7	
Spring 1993	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.6	9.1	9.1	7.9	
Summer 1993	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.2	8.0	
Autumn 1993	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.2	8.0	
Winter 1993/4	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.2	8.0	
Spring 1994	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	8.4	8.9	8.9	7.7	
Summer 1994	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.5	8.2	8.7	8.7	7.6	
Autumn 1994	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	8.1	8.6	8.6	7.4	
Autumn 1994	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.4	7.9	8.4	8.4	7.1	

* Less than 10,000 in cell; estimate not shown.
+ Total ILO unemployed as a percentage of all economically active persons in the relevant age group.
See footnote § on table 7.6.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.18

Duration of ILO unemployment, not seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Duration of ILO unemployment +										All 1 year or more	As per cent of all un-employed	All 2 years or more	As per cent of all un-employed
	All ILO un-employed	Less than 3 months	3 months & less than 6 months	6 months & less than 1 year	1 year & less than 2 years	2 years & less than 3 years (and 2 years or more X)	3 years & less than 4 years (and 3 years or more X)	4 years & less than 5 years (and 4 years or more X)	5 years or more					
ALL	</													

7.22 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Economically inactive* by reason (including discouraged workers) **, not seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Total economically inactive	Does not want job #	Wants job # but not seeking in the last 4 weeks					Wants job# and seeking work but not available to start §				
			All		Discouraged workers X	Long term sick/ disabled	Looking after family/home	Student	Other	All	Students	Other
			All	Of working age **								
ALL												
Spring 1992	16,269	14,026	1,923	153	124	365	743	206	456	320	161	159
Summer 1992	16,054	13,843	1,933	159	126	380	776	169	450	278	82	196
Autumn 1992	16,228	14,079	1,917	178	141	389	742	187	421	232	84	149
Winter 1992/3	16,437	14,230	1,971	190	149	422	755	228	406	235	93	142
Spring 1993	16,461	14,233	1,911	176	133	422	726	222	364	216	158	146
Summer 1993	16,203	13,921	2,032	182	142	477	770	170	433	250	97	163
Autumn 1993	16,330	14,070	2,066	185	138	499	750	212	420	194	73	121
Winter 1993/4	16,544	14,133	2,202	191	139	535	801	247	427	209	88	121
Spring 1994	16,128	14,163	2,095	170	124	540	759	241	394	232	102	118
Summer 1994	16,218	13,918	2,068	171	129	523	758	205	412	270	76	153
Autumn 1994	16,446	14,135	2,109	158	118	534	780	221	415	203	85	118
MEN												
Spring 1992	5,583	4,779	654	79	66	226	41	106	202	150	84	65
Summer 1992	4,651	4,559	659	87	66	234	45	91	209	173	45	79
Autumn 1992	4,837	4,637	677	98	80	244	42	106	206	110	61	65
Winter 1992/3	4,918	4,718	699	99	79	261	43	128	180	110	53	57
Spring 1993	4,905	4,722	690	100	78	264	44	116	165	143	63	59
Summer 1993	4,641	4,477	757	97	72	264	48	112	192	112	42	61
Autumn 1993	4,774	4,491	757	108	92	321	47	111	185	92	41	69
Winter 1993/4	4,882	4,933	845	112	81	349	51	136	197	104	48	57
Spring 1994	4,882	4,970	778	100	74	328	50	126	174	134	63	50
Summer 1994	4,758	4,758	763	95	76	330	48	109	183	171	59	62
Autumn 1994	4,932	4,962	776	92	70	330	58	122	175	94	46	48
WOMEN												
Spring 1992	10,686	9,247	1,269	73	58	139	702	101	254	170	76	93
Summer 1992	10,621	9,192	1,274	73	56	146	731	77	247	155	37	117
Autumn 1992	10,604	9,242	1,240	70	60	145	700	80	235	155	37	87
Winter 1992/3	10,638	9,242	1,240	91	60	161	692	70	235	125	35	87
Spring 1993	10,656	9,261	1,221	78	55	158	681	106	198	174	85	89
Summer 1993	10,562	9,148	1,276	76	60	164	722	78	235	138	34	94
Autumn 1993	10,556	9,159	1,257	77	62	178	703	101	231	104	40	69
Winter 1993/4	10,602	9,157	1,257	80	50	178	750	111	231	104	40	69
Spring 1994	10,646	9,194	1,317	70	50	192	720	115	220	136	69	67
Summer 1994	10,559	9,130	1,299	72	53	193	710	96	229	130	40	91
Autumn 1994	10,614	9,173	1,332	67	48	204	722	100	240	109	39	69

* This table is not available before spring 1992 when additional categories of economic inactivity were added, although discouraged workers figures are available on request.
 # According to responses to LFS question.
 § According to ILO criteria viz seeking work in past 4 weeks but not available to start in next two weeks.
 X People whose reason for not seeking work was that they believed no jobs were available.
 ** 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.
 ++ See footnote § on table 7.6.

7.23 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY

Ethnic group (by economic activity)## +, not seasonally adjusted

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	ALL PERSONS				MEN				WOMEN			
	Total 16+ (000s)++	In employment (000s)++	Economic activity rate (%)	ILO Unemployment rate (%)	Total 16+ (000s)++	In employment (000s)++	Economic activity rate (%)	ILO Unemployment rate (%)	Total 16+ (000s)++	In employment (000s)++	Economic activity rate (%)	ILO Unemployment rate (%)
ETHNIC GROUP #												
WHITE												
Spring 1992	42,020	24,090	63.2	9.2	20,280	13,350	73.9	11.0	21,740	10,740	53.1	7.0
Summer 1992	42,020	24,090	63.2	9.2	20,280	13,350	73.9	11.0	21,740	10,740	53.1	7.0
Autumn 1992	42,040	24,000	63.2	9.7	20,310	13,240	73.6	11.5	21,730	10,760	53.5	7.4
Winter 1992/3	42,080	23,720	63.2	10.2	20,340	13,040	73.1	12.3	21,740	10,670	53.1	7.5
Spring 1993	42,090	23,850	63.2	9.9	20,350	13,080	73.6	11.6	21,740	10,770	53.1	7.5
Summer 1993	42,100	23,930	63.2	9.9	20,350	13,250	73.6	11.6	21,730	10,780	53.7	7.6
Autumn 1993	42,120	23,830	63.1	9.6	20,380	13,220	73.0	11.2	21,740	10,810	53.8	7.5
Winter 1993/4	42,130	23,880	63.5	9.5	20,410	13,140	72.5	10.8	21,720	10,740	53.4	7.5
Spring 1994	42,140	24,050	63.4	9.0	20,410	13,240	72.5	10.8	21,720	10,800	53.5	7.9
Summer 1994	42,140	24,270	63.4	8.2	20,430	13,420	73.6	10.8	21,720	10,850	53.8	7.1
Autumn 1994	42,140	24,270	62.9	8.5	20,450	13,440	72.9	9.9	21,690	10,830	53.6	6.8
ALL ETHNIC MINORITY GROUPS §												
Spring 1992	2,030	1,080	64.0	17.2	1,020	600	73.5	19.8	1,010	470	54.4	13.6
Summer 1992	2,110	1,110	65.8	17.1	1,070	630	73.0	19.3	1,050	480	54.6	15.1
Autumn 1992	2,140	1,140	66.8	16.9	1,080	640	73.9	19.0	1,060	480	54.6	16.4
Winter 1992/3	2,120	1,080	64.0	20.4	1,060	620	75.5	22.6	1,050	460	52.4	17.1
Spring 1993	2,120	1,060	63.3	21.2	1,070	610	74.7	23.6	1,050	450	51.6	17.6
Summer 1993	2,120	1,050	63.3	22.6	1,060	600	73.9	24.4	1,040	450	51.6	19.6
Autumn 1993	2,120	1,040	63.4	25.6	1,060	600	73.9	24.4	1,050	440	51.9	19.1
Winter 1993/4	2,120	1,040	63.4	21.3	1,050	590	73.8	23.9	1,070	450	50.8	17.6
Spring 1994	2,140	1,040	61.6	21.4	1,070	590	73.1	21.9	1,070	450	50.2	16.5
Summer 1994	2,140	1,070	61.9	20.4	1,070	610	73.0	21.5	1,070	460	51.4	16.9
Autumn 1994	2,170	1,090	61.9	19.1	1,060	610	73.0	21.5	1,110	480	54.2	15.8
BLACK **												
Spring 1992	660	350	68.0	21.8	320	170	73.3	28.4	340	180	63.0	14.7
Summer 1992	620	320	71.4	26.2	300	160	77.8	32.6	320	170	65.2	18.9
Autumn 1992	590	310	69.5	24.5	280	140	76.9	31.6	320	170	63.1	18.7
Winter 1992/3	600	310	69.6	25.3	290	150	77.0	32.2	320	160	63.1	18.7
Spring 1993	610	300	69.0	25.3	290	150	76.3	34.4	310	150	62.0	20.2
Summer 1993	610	300	69.0	28.4	290	150	76.1	34.4	320	160	62.5	21.7
Autumn 1993	620	310	69.3	28.1	300	150	77.2	32.9	320	150	61.3	21.2
Winter 1993/4	610	300	69.2	28.4	290	150	74.5	31.1	320	160	62.5	17.9
Spring 1994	620	310	69.2	28.1	300	150	74.5	33.2	320	160	61.8	17.9
Summer 1994	620	320	69.7	25.3	300	160	76.9	30.9	320	160	62.9	19.0
Autumn 1994	600	310	68.5	25.0	280	150	75.0	30.2	320	160	63.4	19.4
INDIAN												
Spring 1992	690	410	67.7	12.6	360	230	75.6	13.0	330	170	59.2	12.1
Summer 1992	690	410	69.5	15.0	350	240	78.1	15.0	330	170	60.4	11.7
Autumn 1992	690	410	69.5	15.0	350	240	78.1	15.0	330	170	60.4	11.7
Winter 1992/3	670	400	68.3	12.2	350	240	76.7	12.5	320	170	59.0	11.8
Spring 1993	660	380	66.8	12.9	340	220	76.5	14.3	310	160	56.3	10.9
Summer 1993	600	350	69.4	12.9	310	190	75.9	12.9	280	140	56.5	13.4
Autumn 1993	590	350	69.4	12.9	310	190	75.9	12.9	280	140	56.2	14.4
Winter 1993/4	620	360	67.3	14.6	320	210	77.1	15.6	300	150	57.1	13.1
Spring 1994	600	340	65.2	14.2	310	210	74.1	15.9	290	140	55.0	11.0
Summer 1994	640	370	67.9	12.4	320	220	78.8	13.0	300	150	60.6	12.7
Autumn 1994	680	400	66.7	12.4	340	250	77.8	13.1	340	170	59.9	11.4
PAKISTANI/ BANGLADESHI												
Spring 1992	380	130	45.8	24.9	210	100	66.9	25.5	180	30	20.8	22.6
Summer 1992	380	130	48.4	30.6	200	100	72.8	31.0	180	30	21.4	23.9
Autumn												

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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a Job*	In a positive outcome*	Unemployed †	Completed their agreed course of training **	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	39	42	52	44	39	21
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	34	37	56	48	47	29
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	31	37	56	55	51	34
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	35	41	52	60	55	39
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	35	42	49	60	55	39
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	35	43	49	63	57	42
Feb	(Aug 92)	33	39	53	59	54	38
Mar	(Sep 92)	32	42	50	60	58	41
Apr	(Oct 92)	34	39	54	58	52	36
May	(Nov 92)	35	38	55	57	54	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	36	39	53	66	54	39
Jul	(Jan 93)	35	38	54	58	55	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	36	40	53	60	54	38
Sep	(Mar 93)	34	39	53	66	59	45
Oct	(Apr 93)	34	41	49	61	54	38
Nov	(May 93)	36	42	48	60	53	36
Dec	(Jun 93)	33	41	50	61	58	43
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	33	42	48	68	61	46
Feb	(Aug 93)	35	42	49	61	57	40
Mar	(Sep 93)	35	45	48	56	56	37
Apr	(Oct 93)	36	42	52	55	50	35
May	(Nov 93)	36	39	57	55	56	37
Jun	(Dec 93)	40	44	48	62	51	34
Jul	(Jan 94)	36	41	50	49	49	30
Aug	(Feb 94)	37	41	49	56	51	34
Sep	(Mar 94)	36	42	48	64	59	43
Oct	(Apr 94)	37	42	47	64	56	41
Nov	(May 94)	37	42	48	63	57	41
Dec	(Jun 94)	36	43	48	66	62	47
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	36	45	45	71	65	53
Feb	(Aug 94)	37	43	48	66	60	44
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 93-Feb 94	(Apr 93-Aug 93)	34	42	49	62	57	41
Oct 94-Feb 95	(Apr 94-Aug 94)	37	43	47	66	61	46

* 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.

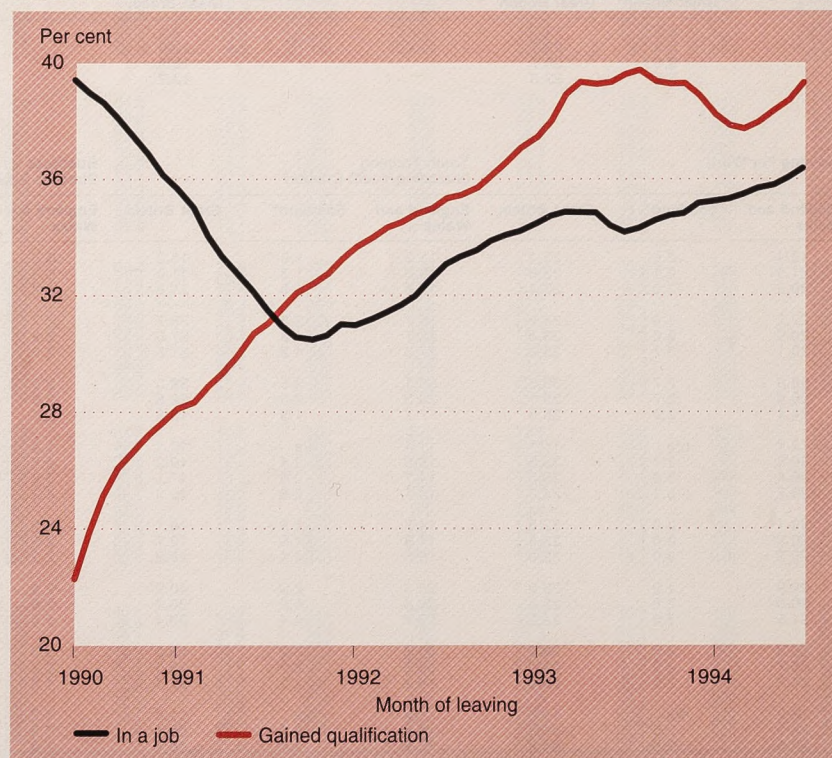
In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.

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 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/TFW leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:		
Month of survey*	Month of leaving YT	In a job*	In a positive outcome*	Unemployed †	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	61	77	20	22	41	29
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	69	84	13	34	52	42
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14	37	56	45
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	58	74	20	36	55	51
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	52	67	25	42	59	51
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	50	67	28	41	62	48
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	69	25	44	64	49
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	56	72	23	56	69	58
Feb	(Aug 92)	51	71	23	47	64	52
Mar	(Sep 92)	47	73	22	44	61	48
Apr	(Oct 92)	44	63	31	30	55	37
May	(Nov 92)	44	60	34	28	56	36
Jun	(Dec 92)	46	59	35	36	57	40
Jul	(Jan 93)	45	59	35	32	57	38
Aug	(Feb 93)	45	60	34	30	57	38
Sep	(Mar 93)	55	68	27	44	63	49
Oct	(Apr 93)	47	62	32	33	60	43
Nov	(May 93)	48	63	32	36	64	48
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24	57	72	61
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	54	70	25	52	70	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	72	22	49	67	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	19	48	64	49
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	69	26	37	58	39
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	29	34	60	39
Jun	(Dec 93)	51	63	32	42	62	44
Jul	(Jan 94)	51	63	30	36	60	41
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28	36	59	41
Sep	(Mar 94)	59	72	23	45	66	50
Oct	(Apr 94)	55	67	27	35	62	43
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	29	36	63	44
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	21	58	73	61
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20	56	72	60
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21	47	66	52
Current and previous year to date							
Oct 93-Feb 94	(Apr 93-Aug 93)	53	68	26	47	67	54
Oct 94-Feb 95	(Apr 94-Aug 94)	58	72	22	49	69	54

* Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*.

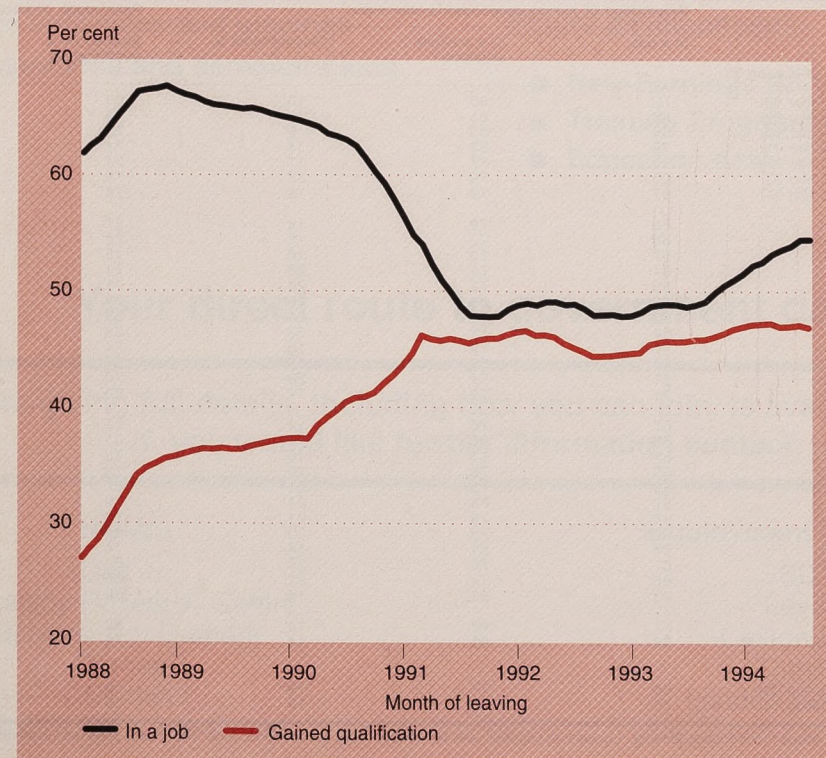
+ According to respondents' own classification.

In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training.

† Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?" was, "unemployed".

** Those 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?"

YT leavers in jobs, gaining qualifications – smoothed



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

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of survey respondents who were:			Percentage of survey respondents who:	
Month of survey*	Month of leaving TFW/ET##	In a job*	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one
Oct 89-Jun 90	(Jul 89-Mar 90)	43	45	48	46	34
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	38	41	52	54	44
Oct 91-Sep 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	35	41	51	56	48
Oct 92-Sep 93	(Apr 92-Mar 93)	38	44	49	60	53
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	38	46	46	61	54
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	35	44	48	63	56
Feb	(Aug 92)	37	43	49	59	52
Mar	(Sep 92)	36	46	46	64	57
Apr	(Oct 92)	39	44	49	57	51
May	(Nov 92)	40	43	50	59	53
Jun	(Dec 92)	39	42	50	58	51
Jul	(Jan 93)	38	41	51	60	53
Aug	(Feb 93)	39	43	49	60	54
Sep	(Mar 93)	37	41	51	64	58
Oct	(Apr 93)	36	43	48	60	51
Nov	(May 93)	39	46	46	57	49
Dec	(Jun 93)	35	45	47	66	57
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	36	47	44	67	58
Feb	(Aug 93)	39	46	46	62	54
Mar	(Sep 93)	39	49	45	63	53
Apr	(Oct 93)	40	45	48	54	51
May	(Nov 93)	42	45	51	46	56
Jun	(Dec 93)	43	46	46	53	47
Jul	(Jan 94)	43	48	44	53	48
Aug	(Feb 94)	42	46	45	55	49
Sep	(Mar 94)	39	45	46	64	57
Oct	(Apr 94)	39	45	46	60	54
Nov	(May 94)	39	45	46	60	54
Dec	(Jun 94)	37	45	46	66	60
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	37	47	43	69	64
Feb	(Aug 94)	40	46	45	63	57
Current and previous year to date						
Oct 93-Feb 94	(Apr 93-Aug 93)	37	45	46	63	54
Oct 94-Feb 95	(Apr 94-Aug 94)	38	46	45	64	58

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

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

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



NOMIS

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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 elsewhere, 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:

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- All major administrative geographies automatically available
- Full documentation and user support services
- Efficient computer mapping
- In-built analytical facilities, eg:

- percentages
- change
- sort
- rank
- median
- 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 1L
Mountjoy Research Centre
University of Durham
Durham
DH1 3SW
Tel: 0191 374 2468/2490

Employment Department
SSD B3
Level 1
Caxton House
Tothill St
London SW1H 9NF
Tel: 0171 273 6105/5130

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

In tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 (Labour Force Survey) people aged 16 and over who are in employment (as employees, self employed, on government employment and training programmes, or from 1992, as unpaid family workers) together with those who are ILO unemployed.

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

In tables 7.1, 7.2 and 7.3 (Labour Force Survey) people without a paid job in the reference week who were available to start work in the next fortnight and who either looked for work at some time in the last four weeks or were waiting to start a job already obtained.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

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 not included.

SERVICE INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

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

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claimant unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

REGULARLY PUBLISHED statistics

	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page
BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	M	May 95	0.1	LABOUR COSTS			
EMPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE				Survey results 1988 Quadrennial		Dec 90	431
Workforce: UK and GB				Annual update	A	Aug 93	381
Quarterly series	M(Q)	June 95	1.1	RETAIL PRICES			
Labour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	General index (RPI)			
Employees in employment industry: GB				Latest figures: detailed indices	M	June 95	6.2
All industries: by division, class or group	Q	May 95	1.4	: percentage changes	M	June 95	6.2
: time series, by order group	M	June 95	1.2	Recent movements and the index			
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	June 95	1.3	excluding seasonal foods	M	June 95	6.1
Administrative, technical and clerical in manufacturing	A	Dec 94	1.10	Main components: time series and weights	M	June 95	6.4
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	Changes on a year earlier: time series	M	June 95	6.5
Employees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	May 95	1.5	Food prices	M	June 95	6.3
Census of Employment				International comparisons	M	June 95	6.8
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	All items excluding housing costs	M	June 95	6.9
GB and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
International comparisons	Q	May 95	1.9	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	June 95	7.1
Registered disabled in the public sector	A	Aug 94	291	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	M	June 95	7.2
Trade union membership	A	June 94	189	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	June 95	7.3
Tourism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	May 95	1.14	Full-time and part-time workers	M	June 95	7.4
CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES				Alternative measures of unemployment	M	June 95	7.5
Claimant unemployment				Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	June 95	7.6
Summary: UK	M	June 95	2.1	Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	June 95	7.7
: GB	M	June 95	2.2	Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	June 95	7.8
Age and duration: UK	Q	June 95	2.5	Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	June 95	7.9
Broad category: UK	M	June 95	2.1	Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	A	June 95	7.10
Detailed category: GB	M	June 95	2.2	Job-related training (received by employees)	A	June 95	7.11
Region: summary	Q	June 95	2.6	Average actual weekly hours of work			
Age: time series UK	Q	June 95	2.7	(full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	June 95	7.12
: estimated rates	Q	June 95	2.15	Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	June 95	7.13
Duration: time series UK	Q	June 95	2.8	Temporary employees (all and part-time) (new)	A	June 95	7.14
Region and area				Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates) (7.14)	A	June 95	7.15
Time series summary: by region	M	June 95	2.3	Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates) (7.15)	A	June 95	7.16
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	June 95	2.4	Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates) (7.16)	A	June 95	7.17
: counties, local areas	M	June 95	2.9	Duration of ILO unemployment (7.17)	A	June 95	7.18
: parliamentary constituencies	M	June 95	2.10	People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview) (new)	A	June 95	7.19
Age and duration: summary	Q	June 95	2.6	Economically active (numbers and rates by age group) (7.18)	A	June 95	7.20
Flows				Economically inactive (by age group) (7.19)	A	June 95	7.21
UK, time series	M	June 95	2.19	Economically inactive			
Age time series	M	June 95	2.20	(by reason including discouraged workers) (7.20)	A	June 95	7.22
Students: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	Ethnic group (by economic activity) (new)	A	June 95	7.23
Disabled jobseekers: GB	M	June 95	A1	INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
International comparisons	M	June 95	2.18	Summary: latest figures	M	June 95	4.1
Ethnic origin		May 94	147	: time series	M	June 95	4.2
Temporarily stopped				Latest year and annual series	A	June 94	199
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Industry			
Vacancies				Monthly: broad sector time series	M	June 95	4.1
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and				Annual: detailed	A	June 94	199
placings seasonally adjusted	M	June 95	3.1	: prominent stoppages	A	June 94	199
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	June 95	3.2	Main causes of stoppage			
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	June 95	3.3	Cumulative	M	June 95	4.1
REDUNDANCIES				Latest year for main industries	A	June 94	199
In Great Britain	M	June 95	2.32	Size of stoppages	A	June 94	199
by region	M	June 95	2.33	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
by age	M	June 95	2.34	years by industry	A	June 94	199
by industry	M	June 95	2.35	International comparisons	A	Dec 94	545
by occupation	M	June 95	2.36	TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES			
EARNINGS AND HOURS				Participants in the programmes	M	June 95	8.1
Average earnings (index)				New starts on the programmes	M	June 95	8.2
Whole economy				Destinations and qualifications			
Main industrial sectors	M	June 95	5.1	TFW/ET leavers	M	June 95	8.3
Industries	M	June 95	5.3	YT leavers	M	June 95	8.4
Underlying trends	Q	Feb 95	48	TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	June 95	8.5
Levels of earnings and hours for main				YT leavers completing agreed training	M	June 95	8.6
industrial sectors and industries				Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England			
Manual employees	Q(A)	May 95	5.4	and Wales	Q	Apr 95	8.7
Non manual employees	Q(A)	May 95	5.5	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England			
All employees	Q(A)	May 95	5.6	and Wales	Q	Apr 95	8.8
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298	Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their			
International comparisons (index)				characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Apr 95	8.9
Manufacturing	M	June 95	5.9	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their			
Overtime and short-time: manufacturing				characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Apr 95	8.10
Latest figures: industry	M	June 95	1.11	DISABLED JOB SEEKERS			
Regions: summary	Q	June 95	1.13	Registrations and placements into employment	M	June 95	A1
Hours of work: manufacturing	M	June 95	1.12	REGIONAL AID			
OUTPUT PER HEAD				Selective Assistance by region	Q	Apr 95	A2
Output per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	June 95	1.8	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Apr 95	A3
Wages and salaries per unit of output				Development Grants by region	Q	May 95	A4
Manufacturing index, time series	M	June 95	5.8	Development Grants by region and company	Q	May 95	A5
Quarterly and annual indices	M	June 95	5.8				

*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

0171 273 6969

Press enquiries 0171 273 4961

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Employment 01928 792563

Employment census 01928 792690

'Training For Work', Youth Training and 'Modern Apprenticeships' 01142 594027

Industrial disputes 01928 792825

Labour Force Survey: labour force projections 0171 273 5585

Monthly Average Earnings Index 01928 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

01928 794903/4

Redundancy statistics 0171 273 5530

Retail Prices Index (Central Statistical Office)

Ansafone service 0171 217 4905

Enquiries 0171 217 4310

Skill needs surveys and research into skills shortages

01142 594216

Small firms (DTI) 01142 597538

Trade union membership 01928 792825

Trade unions (density only) 0171 273 4882

Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of 0171 273 5530

Unemployment (claimant court) 0171 273 5532

Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs 0171 273 5535

Vacancies notified to Jobcentres 0171 273 5532

Qualifications 01142 593787

Wage rates, basic hours 0171 273 5571

Workforce training 01142 593489

Youth Cohort Study 01142 594215

Sources of labour market statistics 0171 273 5525

FOR ADVICE ON:

Research related to qualifications, skills and training 01142 594027

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

NOMIS (the Employment Department's on-line labour market statistics database) 0191 374 2468/2490

Quantime Ltd (on-line and other access of Labour Force Survey data) 0171 625 7111

Skills and Enterprise Network 01142 594075

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

COS STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am.

The number to ring is **0336 416036**. Calls for the service are charged at 36p per minute cheap rate and at 48p per minute at all other times. Contact CSO on 0171 270 6363 if you have any problems.

