



TOMON -

Latest Census of Employment results
Revised employment estimates

PLUS

Employee Development Schemes

Labour market research

and evaluation programme

information for potential contractors

Independent research organisations, academics and consultancies are being asked by the Research Strategy Branch of the

Please note that some projects may already have been commissioned. Department for Education and Employment to express an interest in bidding for research projects.

A programme of evaluation and research projects is developed to assess whether the objectives of certain labour market policies and initiatives are appropriate, and the extent to which they are being achieved cost-effectively. A large part of the programme is contracted out and subject to competitive tendering.

Information about the 1995/96 programme is available from the contact below. Expressions of interest in undertaking any of the planned projects would be welcome.

Please contact:

Dave Harp

Research Strategy Branch Department for Education and Employment Room W441 Moorfoot **Sheffield S1 4PQ** Tel: 0114 259 4763.

Employment Contents Volume 103 Number 10 Pages 361-392 October 1995 In this month's Gazette Employment Gazette, Department for Education and Employment, Caxton House, Tothill Street, News London SW1H 9NF Editorial Office 0171 273 5001 **News from the Central Statistical Office** 362 **Managing Editor** Gillian Dver **Deputy Editor** Barry Mortimer Features Editor Simon Hinds **News Editor** Rani King Working to help Design Zeta Image to Print ex-offenders 366 **Geoff Francis** Office Manager John Murphy A look at a Home Office initiative to help Labour Market Data Rob Locke ex-offenders into training and work Statistics enquiries See page S76 Advertisina This issue includes features on the plus: TEC news and NEWS brief Census of Employment, revised workforce in employment series and Employee **Nick Sunderland** 0171 490 3633 and Bookshelf **Development Schemes** Photo: Simon Shepheard/Impact Annual subscription incl postage £52 50 (£58 overseas) Single issues £4.95 available by cheque (payable to Employment Gazette) or by credit card from Employment Gazette Subscriptions and Sales. Regency Fulfilment Services 120-126 Lavender Avenue, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 3HP Tel 0181 646 1031 **Features** Subscription/sales Results of the 1993 Census of Employment 369 0181 646 1031 Presents an analysis of the 1993 Census of Employment results. 0181 648 4873 **Revised Employment Estimates and a new classification** Copies can also be purchased from: system, June 1978 to March 1995 379 The House of Commons Bookshop, 12 Bridge Street, London SW1A 2JX An examination of the changes and effects of the revisions to the employees in employment in Great Tel: 0171 219 3913 Britain series and the new industrial classification system. Contact: Julian Purser **Employee Development Schemes** 385 The Publishing House, Highbury Station Road, An investigation of the principles behind Employee Development Schemes and the extent of employers' London N1 1SE. Tel: 0171 226 2222 involvement in them Employment Gazette is published jointly by the Department for Education and Employment and the Central Statistical Office **Statistics** © Crown Copyright 1995 **LFS Help-Line** LFS49-56 Brief extracts from articles may be used This month's topics include: self-employment, women in employment, second jobs, job-related (in a non-advertising context) provided the training, total usual weekly hours worked. source is acknowledged: requests for extensive reproduction should be made to

Labour Market Data

S1-76

Labour market update, and the most recent figures for: employment, unemployment, vacancies, industrial disputes, earnings, and government training and enterprise programmes

ISSN 0264-7052

The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in non-governmental advertising and the inclusion of any such

advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services concerned have official approval.

Paul West, DFEE, CB8, Room E526.

Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PO

Tel

Fax:

NEWS brief

TECs in partnership

RECENT RESEARCH suggests that TECs have carved out an important role in building and managing local economic development partnerships. Learning from Experience -TECs and Local Economic Development Partnerships - a report produced for DFEE by GHK Economics and Management, highlights TECs' strengths and their role as catalysts for the creation of partnerships. Also commended is the importance of TECs in co-ordinating bids for funding, and bolstering partnerships through policy development and research The report lists key learning points for TECs based upon practical experience, and will be a useful guide for them and their local partners.

available free from Joan Longstone-Hull, Department for Education and Employment, Room E245, Moorfoot, Sheffield,

TWO NEW guides on maternity

and Employment's updated comprehensive guide Maternity Rights: a guide for employers and employees can be obtained free by writing to Julian Mole, DFEE, Level 3. Caxton House Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF

• To help employers get to grips with new legislation on pay and leave of pregnant employees, the Industrial Society has produced Maternity, Paternity and Adoption Leave an information pack filled with examples of best practice policies from organisations like the Body Shop, BT, IBM UK, the NSPCC and Sainsbury's. An accompanying book Statutory Maternity Pay and Maternity Rights sets out all aspects of maternity pay, the new 14 weeks maternity leave, and longer leave. It also explains laws on unfair dismissal, redundancy and sex discrimination.

Industrial Society Sales Unit tel: 0121 454 6769 or from the Information Service tel: 0171 262 2401 priced £50.00 plus £4.75 p&p.

CSO news

1993 Census of 1995 New Employment Results Earnings Survey published

RESULTS FROM the 1993 Census of Employment are now available

This census was unique in a number of ways, not least in that it was the first full census of all employers in Great Britain since 1981. With over a million businesses contacted for their employment details, the 1993 census was about four times the size of the four sample censuses conducted in the intervening years.

The adoption of the first large scale optical character recognition (OCR) and document image processing (DIP) system in Great Britain has enabled the census to be processed in two years and with a third less staff. Business descriptions provided by employers have been allocated to Standard Industrial Classification 1992 codes using an automated coding package linked to the OCR/DIP system. This has led to greater consistency of industry coding. The 1993 census was the first in

which a centralised freephone helpline was available to help employers with their questions about the census. About 125,000 employers contacted the helpline. Census data are used extensively by both Government and private users. For example, they are used by Government to compile labour market statistics, local unemployment rates and National Accounts Also to determine those areas which qualify for special assistance from a number

published of Government schemes and through

ON SEPTEMBER 28, 1995 the Local Authorities use the census first volume of results from the 1995 New Farnings Survey (NES) was published by the Central Statistical Office. This first volume (part A) provides a streamlined and

summary analysis of the 1995 NES. It will be followed by the release of five other volumes (parts The census also provides a rich source of research data, which are widely used by academics and students for a range of studies and projects Private consultancies are regular users of the data both on

their clients Annual Employment Surveys have now replaced the censuses with the forms mailed out to employers in mid-September. These surveys will be processed in the same way as censuses but have the target of having results available within nine months.

> More information on the 1993 Census of Employment, availability of results and plans for future censuses can be found, together with summary tables, on pages 369 to 377.

The Census Information Section will be pleased to deal with specific enquiries and can be contacted on tel: 01928 792690

CSO and OPCS to merge

THE PRIME Minister announced on September 20, 1995, that the Central Statistical Office (CSO) and the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) will be merged on April 1, 1996 to form a new Office for National Statistics.

This merger was welcomed by Tim Holt, current Director of the CSO and future Director of the new Office, and Peter Wormald, Director of the OPCS. In a joint statement they said: "The merger will unite the two central offices within the Government Statistical Service. This is a logical extension of the long-standing collaborative relationship between them. It will help us to improve the range and

362

the European Social and Regional Funds.

data to assist in local infrastructure planning. Prior to results publication, most authorities undertake checks of provisional census data for their area, thus contributing to efforts to optimise both the quality and comprehensiveness of results.

B-F) during October and early November, which will provide more detailed information by, among other categories, region, industry, occupation and age. The NES is a sample survey of the earnings of employees in their own behalf and on behalf of employment in Great Britain carried out in April of each year under the Statistics of Trade Act,

1947. The survey is based largely on a one per cent sample of employees who are members of Labour Force Survey

quality of our work, and also give

Government Statistical Service on statistical standards and practices. "We particularly welcome the remit which the new Office has been given to improve the coordination and accessibility of Government statistics generally, and to create a database of key statistics, whose aim will be to give a comprehensive statistical

economy and its society." Dr Holt further emphasised the importance of continuity in statistics. He said: "It is every bit as important that we continue and improve our existing statistics as it is that we develop new ones. We shall make sure that we do that"

published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin which provides an overview of the full information available from the survey, all of which is

publicly accessible through the strong leadership to the

picture of the United Kingdom, its

Quantime LFS Bureau service. The value of the LFS is that it

provides a fully integrated picture of the labour market on the basis of internationally agreed standard definitions in accordance with the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Issue No.13 of the LFS Quarterly Bulletin issued on 13

expanded

KEY RESULTS from the spring

1995 LFS were published in

CSO First Release (95) 143

Labour Force Survey Rapid

More detailed analyses are

Release No 5 on 19 July 1995.

Quarterly Bulletin

September includes the following new features: • New charts showing the

structure of the labour force in terms of sex and activity status. • A new table showing whether young people under 25 are in full time education, also showing whether they are

economically inactive.

 Additional information on whether the young ILO unemployed are seeking full or part-time work

pay-as-you-earn (PAYE) income

tax schemes and is designed to

employees in businesses of all

is to obtain annual information

about the levels, distributions and

make-up of earnings of employees

in all industries and occupations

collective agreements. The survey

has been held, broadly in the same

following its introduction in 1968.

A similar but separate survey is

conducted by the Department of

Economic Development in respect

of employees in Northern Ireland.

• For general enquiries about the

Help-Line on tel: 01928 794903/4

1995 NES contact the NES

and for the major national

form, each year since 1970

The main purpose of the survey

represent all categories of

kinds and sizes.

- A new ILO table giving an analysis of the long term ILO unemployed according to the occupation and industry in which they were last employed.
- A more detailed analysis of ethnic minorities in the labour
- market. • A new table providing information on temporary workers according to their occupations and industries The improvements take into account recommendations made in

Society on the presentation of quarterly LFS data. For more details of the LFS see

LFS Quarterly Bulletin or LFS Rapid Release, telephone Chris Randall on 0171 273 6110/6109

(CDL) is whether or not they will be able to repay the loan after they have completed their to 18 months if they: A new pilot scheme, Career Development Loans Plus (CDL Plus), addresses this by enabling people who find themselves out of work or on a low wage to defer repayment for up to 18 months

after their course has finished Loans of between £200 and £8.000 are available to pay up to 80 per cent of fees for courses lasting up to two years. Applicants who have been out of work for over three months may apply for a

A MAJOR concern of many

Career Development Loan

training, says the DFEE.

people considering taking out a

loan to cover course fees provided the application has been endorsed by their local TEC. Most of the normal CDL terms and conditions will apply. However, trainees in the pilot area can apply to defer payment for up

New development

for Career Loans

• are registered unemployed and claiming benefit; certain benefits; or • for reasons beyond their

Playing at Jigsaws



HARLOW'S NEWEST Jigsaw day nursery (built at a cost of £500,000) recently opened its doors - making the company the country's largest private sector provider of daycare for children. By 1997 Jigsaw expects to employ over 1,000 childcare workers.

(Pictured above) local children help Dr Jim Wright, HRD director of SmithKline Beecham and Anne Watts. equal opportunities director, Midland Bank place the last piece of the jigsaw into place. Both are involved with day nurseries nationally

repayments.

• are employed and receiving control need to extend the training before starting This is in comparison to the possible six month maximum

deferment period within the standard CDL guidelines.

and Mid-Glamorgan. • The DFEE operates CDL in partnership with three major banks: The Co-operative, Barclays and The Royal Bank of Scotland - to help people pay for vocational education or training. • Courses can be full-time, part-

time or distance learning. Living expenses can be considered for full-time courses. • The pilot will operate for a two

> to three year period. • For details phone for an application pack on freephone

• CDL Plus is available to residents

of Somerset, Avon, Gwent, South

0800 585 505. S1 4PQ.

• Copies of the report are

Maternity quidance

legislation have been recently published.

• The Department for Education

Please include your postcode.

The pack is available from the

363

- April by the Royal Statistical
- page 392. To subscribe to the

 For general enguiries about the LFS, telephone the LFS Help-Line on 0171 273 5585.

NEWS brief

Employee **Flexible men at work Ownership**

THE STRESS of balancing work and home life can kill particularly men. So warned Professor Cary Cooper. organisational psychologist from the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology at the launch of a new report Balanced Lives: changing work patterns for men.

Employers should realise that people leading balanced lives are much more likely to be happy, healthy and effective workers, said Professor Cooper. Equal opportunities for flexible working were increasingly becoming an option for men as well as women.

The report contains case studies which pass on useful lessons to organisations in both the public and private sectors on how arrangements with employers have been negotiated, attitudes of

changes and the effect of organisational culture on the decision making. Balanced Lives, sponsored by NatWest bank, is the third in a series - the others were Change at the top (changing work patterns for senior management) and Changing times (a guide to flexible work patterns written for human resource managers) - from the organisation New Ways to Work.

colleagues and senior staff to the

to flexible work patterns for human resource managers: work patterns for men costs £9.95. all from New Ways to N1 2TY on 0171 226 4026.

• Change at the top: working flexibly at senior and managerial levels in organisations costs £12.50; Changing times: a guide £19.50; Balanced Lives: changing Work, 309 Upper Street, London

Findings

The report relied on research from over 100 men in all walks of life from solicitors to museum workers, and found that as a result of working on a flexible basis • 43% had chosen flexible working to cope with childcare;
67% worked part-time – of these

28% job shared with the majority employed by local authorities; 80% said their home life had been

positively affected: • 56% were positive about their opportunities for personal development but

 47% were negative about promotion prospects and said if they wanted to progress their careers they would have to be in a full-time post.

· Men who worked flexibly spent their extra free time with families and friends and became more involved with the community and voluntary activities

UK SKILLS will be entering the

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Development Board for Rural Wales

JOHN TAYLOR, 45, has been appointed new chief executive of the Development Board for Rural Wales, Until recently he was deputy chief executive and head of operations at the Rural Development Commission. which looks after the economic and social development of rural England.



MR JOHN TAYLOR, new Chief **Executive of the Development Board of Rural Wales**

364

Prior to this Mr Taylor headed the Overseas Labour Unit of the Employment Department, and worked for the Manpower Services Commission. He visited Russia as part of a UK delegation assisting in the diversification of its rural economy, and sits on the management board of the

TEC National Council

SIR GARRY JOHNSON has trade succeeded Sir Michael Bett, who is retiring as the TEC National Council's chairman. Sir Garry left the Army in 1994 after a long and distinguished service record which included

commanding the British armed forces in Hong Kong, and culminating as Commander-inchief of the allied forces of NATO in northern Europe. Between 1989 and 1992, he controlled the British army's training organisation, introducing a coherent training structure bringing together all army colleges, schools and training units. Sir Garry will

spend some months visiting TECs and familiarising himself with their operations and priorities before becoming fully active in his new position early

BRITAIN'S BUSINESS sector will be firmly focused on events taking place during the 33rd International Skills Olympics, in Lyon from 12 to 15 October. when young trades people compete against the best of their international rivals from 25 countries worldwide.

best of British hopes in skills as Consortium of Rural TECs. diverse as hairdressing, motor mechanics, food preparation and plumbing. The team of 27 are all

national champions in their own Sir John Cassels, UK SKILLS chairman, would like to see every competitor from this country achieve at least the international Diploma standard which

benchmarks the world-class level of skill. In Taipei, two years ago 14 out of 31 team members achieved the mark

Week

BRITAIN'S FIRST Employee

place from October 19 - 26.

celebrating businesses wholly

owned by their employees and is

Solutions, a consortium of local

cooperative development agencies

active in employee buy-outs. They

The week, which is intended to

become an annual event, features

brought together a broad steering

committee of organisations

working in the field as well as

employee owned companies.

events such as conferences.

seminars, exhibitions and

presentations on employee

ownership.

Skills Olympics

organised by Employee Ownership

events across the country

Ownership Week is set to take

The week features a number of

 UK SKILLS is the official body affiliated to the International Organisation for the promotion of Vocational Training (IVTO). Contact 0171 294 2420

The International Skills Olympics are held every two years in one of the IVTO member countries. Contestants - aged under-23 - compete in some 40 occupational skills categories over four days. Future events will he held in St Gallen Switzerland in 1997 and Montreal Canada in 1999

Correction:

Disabled people in the public sector, August issue Incorrect statistics concerning the numbers of people with disabilities working for two London boroughs were published in the August edition of Employment Gazette. It appeared in the London Borough Councils section of the tables on p 327 of the special feature, 'Registered disabled people in the public sector'

Correct figures are as follows: Camden - 90 registered disabled staff: Corporation of London - 33 registered disabled staff. We apologise for any inconvenience caused.

Modern Apprenticeships roll out

TEC news

Walsall - engineering PAULA LANGLEY, 19, is following in the well-trodden path of her grandfather, father and brother by joining the first intake of modern engineering apprenticeships in Walsall,

demolishing the misconception that engineering is a grubby, male-dominated low-tech career option. This year 50 engineering places

lasting between three and three and a half years, are available and offer a minimum level 3 NVO and vocational education to BTEC or GNVO standard. Participating companies see Modern Apprenticeships as a means of tackling skills shortages and attracting the best young people into a crucially important industry. According to Charles Thomas of Walsall TEC the key to promoting

Warning

MILTON KEYNES Chamber of Commerce and Training & Enterprise are warning businesses to beware of a Birmingham-based financial services company offering to obtain special government grants for relocation or expansion. Other areas are being targeted. Please check with your local TEC or Business Link before parting with any money.

Somerset TEC

SOMERSET COMPANIES too small to afford their own personnel officer or training manager can now access specialist help in the field of staff development A new TEC service First Resource can cost as little as £100 per month. For their money, businesses get a professional training manager who works closely with them to produce a tailor-made training strategy; advice on training development or personnel; and assistance on gaining the Investors in People Standard. Much of the training can be done in-house.

 Contact Liz Broughton, Somerset TEC on 01823 321188

Derbyshire

SOUTHERN DERBYSHIRE TEC and the local Chamber of Commerce have merged to form Southern Derbyshire Chamber of Commerce, Training and Enterprise.

This follows similar mergers in Milton Keynes, Northampton and Sussex. The TEC National Council predicts that 30 such 'convergences' will take place over the next two years. Modern Apprenticeships lies in changing the public's perception of engineering. School leavers, he said, think engineering workplaces are dirty while employers are reluctant to recruit apprentices aged 17 or over.

"Our apprentices know that a career in engineering is interesting and challenging, that working conditions are good and that the apprenticeship scheme is a viable alternative to other forms of further education," he said.

Manchester -

construction DAVID HAMPSON, 18, has joined Laing in Bridgewater as a Modern Apprenticeship bricklayer on the construction of a new concert hall. He was one of the first to sign

up and Mike Stoney, managing director of Laing North West and a Manchester TEC director, says: "We are very keen for our modern apprentices to gain their qualifications so that we can continue to employ them in the long-term. These are the bright people of the future who will have the opportunity to get to the very top"

> Lincolnshire - solicitors A DOUBLE-SCOOP for Langley's of Lincoln, the first solicitors in the country to open an estate agency department, came when they signed-up Chris Parkinson, 16, as their first modern apprentice. Having just left school after

completing his GCSEs, Chris was planning to go to college when he

saw an advertisement for the apprenticeship. Attracted by the thought of earning a wage while getting training and qualifications at the same time he is now working towards NVQ level 3 in estate agency and customer service. Chris is excited about joining Modern Apprenticeships, because "I'm getting the best of both worlds - training and employment. Jobs are hard to come by and this way I'm already in employment and have a better start in my career." Langley's say Modern Apprenticeships dovetail perfectly with their commitment to provide jobs for bright young people and believe training is the key to having a motivated workforce.

• All TECs now offer Modern Apprenticeships contact your local one for details.



DINGLEWELL INFANT School celebrate becoming the 150th organisation to win the Investors in People award in Gloucestershire. Pupils enjoyed ice creams all around, thanks to local TEC chairman John Hazelwood (pictured with head teacher Caroline Pennington) who runs the largest ice cream factory in Europe.

DERBYSHIRE-BASED company Appor Ltd leads the way again. Four years ago it was the first business to be awarded the Investors in People Standard, it is now the first to be re-assessed against the national Standard. By reachieving the Standard the company has shown continued commitment to developing its

staff. Appor also holds the international standards organisation (ISO) part one and two which it believes was made possible through the Investors in People culture which is now firmly embedded in the company. Appor's quality and training co-ordinator Alyson Bott explained: "Working towards, and

achieving the Standard has given the company a highly motivated team who have the opportunity to develop and improve.

"We are pleased to wave the banner for Investors in People again, because at the end of the day it has improved our bottomline performance and that really is the most important thing.

OCTOBER 1995

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 365

OCTOBER 1995

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

next year.

NEWS feature

BOOK shelf

Working to help ex-offenders

Finding work for ex-offenders who experience low motivation and face high rates of unemployment is a struggle. But TECs, in partnership with the Home Office, the Education and Employment department and other organisations, are currently exploring ways of doing this Jonathan Bailey of the DFEE's Adult & Training Strategy Branch reports.

PROBATION OFFICERS routinely report that between 60 and 80 per cent of people on their caseloads are unemployed. The disadvantage and discrimination encountered by people with criminal records mean that their employment opportunities are significantly reduced compared with others.

Yet a large number of people find themselves in trouble with the law: one in three men has a conviction for some type of criminal offence before the age of 30, according to Home Office

For many such people, offending behaviour is just one of a wide range of personal and social difficulties they have such as low self-esteem, poor health, unsettled accommodation and low motivation.

Many offenders, for example, have been previously held in local authority care. This was the case for about half of those responding to a small survey at the Brinsford Young Offenders' Institution (YOI) recently. People who have been in care often struggle to lead settled lives and form a disproportionately

high percentage of the homeless. They also have special training needs. In a 1994 survey, the Basic Skills Agency found that while only one sixth of the general population had serious literacy problems more than half of inmates surveyed had Certainly there is a widespread belief that many offenders experience dyslexia

Sustainable employment In 1994, Home Office officials from the Probation Service Division announced plans for a new initiative. They invited TECs to make bids to run training and

job finding projects to help people under the supervision of and selected by the regionally-based probation services.

They wanted projects to have links with National Vocational Qualifications (NVQs) and the private sector so that they could be models of good practice. Forming partnerships with key local agencies such as the Employment Service, the voluntary sector, the Careers Service and others was another important element.

The then Employment Department, the Association of Chief Officers of Probation, and the TEC National Council's Subgroup on Special Needs and Equal Opportunities helped to judge bids Announcing the successful ones in May 1995 Home Office

Minister Lady Blatch commented: "These initiatives will help offenders help themselves. We are optimistic that methods for the sustainable employment of exoffenders will result. Thames Valley Enterprise in

May started training 60 people to become forklift truck drivers and they are due to end in November.



GOOD PRACTICE: a trainee gains new skills in forklift truck driving thanks to a partnership formed by Thames Valley Enterprise. Also pictured are representatives from Thames Valley Enterprise, Berkshire Probation Service, Buckinghamshire Probation Service, Fuller Training

Now, they are exploring the possibility of developing more PAY types of courses targeted at exoffenders.

Head of education, Susan Jones said: "We've noticed a huge increase in trainees' self-confidence. There's a real promise of jobs at the end and they go to extraordinary lengths to stay on the course. "The partnership has been critical and it's all come together

as a package." Thames Valley and six other TECs were successful in their

hids. • Cumbria: the project provides a service offering on-going vocational guidance and support with jobsearch.

 A consortium comprising Calderdale and Kirklees Bradford Wakefield and Leeds: this project works with young offenders returning from a custodial sentence to West Yorkshire and seeks to begin the process of reintegrating them back into the labour market.

• Manchester working with local task forces: the project focuses on assessment, help with literacy and numeracy where required, and a training resource pack will be produced. • Western TEC: this project involves Wimpey Construction

which is developing a training workshop majoring in carpentry skills.

- North and Mid Cheshire TEC (NORMIDTEC): the development of information points and vocational guidance workers, careers guidance and the provision of specialist job search facilities.
- City and Inner London North (CILNTEC): a specially appointed Development Officer is working on the creation of a database of local employers who are prepared to interview and appoint offenders. The projects will be independently evaluated by a team from Liverpool University. For more information: Marcus Smart, Home Office, 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London SWLP 9AT,

tel 0171 273 2874. On the Brinsford YOI study, contact: Frank Chalmers at 34 Stamford Road, Bowdon, Cheshire WA14 2IX tel 0161 928 2819

Free copies of Guidelines on Training for Offenders, which is aimed at training providers are available from Cambertown Ltd on 01709 888688, quoting reference GDL 94.

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

Denmark only 9 per cent of women

were in manufacturing and 3 per cent

expanding one, businesses doing the

same as others, for a similar customer

group, and in the same area, are vul-

nerable. The guide advises women

entrepreneurs to develop an innova-

The EC guide is aimed at support-

ing their special programme launched

in 1987 to support enterprises created

by women: the Local Employment

Initiatives Programme for Women

TRAINING AND EDUCATION

THE GRADUATE output from

UK universities continues to

rise and is becoming more

diversified in terms of students'

backgrounds, age, gender and

mode of study. These and other

trends in the graduate market

are highlighted in a new report

by the Institute for Employment

ate enrolment has increased by 250

per cent to 1.5 million over the last 25

years. Numbers of school leavers

gaining traditional entry has more

than doubled, those over 21 years-old

has grown to over one fifth, and

women's share of enrolment has

increased from one-third to one-half.

trated on multi-disciplinary courses

and in part-time studies, women

remain under-represented in sciences

and technology and fewer students

are taking business and administra-

But employers continue to com-

plain about the relative scarcity of

Older students are more concen-

The report reveals that total gradu-

tive idea that has a market

(LED)

Studies.

tion courses.

in transport.

THE PAY of company directors should be determined by a group of advisers who are accountable to shareholders but independent of the executives. But the way forward should not be statutory. So says the Confederation of British Industry's special committee chaired by Marks & Spencer chairman, Sir Richard Greenbury, and other top executives from leading companies. They identify the key issues as: the proper allocation of responsibility for determining directors' pay; proper

reporting to shareholders, and transparency. This group should explain to shareholders on a yearly basis the company's approach. To motivate directors, performance of the company and individual

directors should be linked to rewards and the interests of the shareholders and directors should be matched. The committee has developed a Code of Practice on pay and calls on all UK listed companies to comply with it and for the London Stock Exchange to encourage compliance.

• Directors' Remuneration report of a study group chaired by Sir Richard Greenbury; Sir Richard Greenbury; The 1995 Study Group on Directors' Remuneration and Gee Publishing Ltd; 1995; £10; ISBN 1 86089 012 1.

FAMILY CREDIT and not a National Minimum Wage is the best way to tackle poverty among people who receive low pay, say a CBI report. The CBI has set out its position on the issue because it believes this will feature as part of the next general election campaign. They argue that a lack of employment and not low wage is the primary cause of poverty. Family Credit is on target in reaching the poorest households while a minimum wage would simply miss them.

The New Earnings Survey is drawn on to show that earnings for full-time workers in industries formerly covered by the Wages Councils have risen faster than the national average

Other research, they state, shows that in a competitive labour market a minimum wage results in job losses due to a rise in labour costs. A £4.10 per hour minimum wage would cost £4.5 billion nationally.

They predict that it would also lead to inflation due to the squeezing of pay differentials and pressure for higher wages.

• A National Minimum Wage: The employers' perspective; CBI; 1995; £10 (CBI non-members): ISBN 0 852-01-504.

EQUALITY

EUROPEAN EQUALITY directives began as a means of curbing unfair competition by limiting companies paying women workers less than men. Now, according to an European Commission (EC) handbook on equality, they serve to ensure social progress and improving the working and living conditions of its people.

Member states are expected to implement the directives but the Commission acts as a watchdog and initiates action against those states that default. The EC also reserves a role for private individuals to bring their own cases.

The handbook indicates the state of European case law by giving summaries of 60 cases heard by the European Court of Justice between 1976 and 1991. It also sets out 18 directives, resolutions and recommendations made by the Commission

• Handbook on equal treatment for men and women in the European Community; Junia Pais Macedo van Overbeek; Office for Official Publications of the European Communities; 1995; price, ECU 54; ISBN 92-826-8325-7.

THE LIMITED work opportunities experienced by many women is a particular challenge for those who want to start their own businesses, according to a **European Commission (EC)** book. This is because many entrepreneurs develop business ideas based on skills. knowledge and experience gained from their previous employment. Yet a 1992 EC report showed that

women's work experience comes from the home or from traditional, women-dominated employment sec-

Thus in Luxembourg, 82 per cent graduates with the right combination of women business owners were in of academic and personal skills while

graduates complain that their skills fashion, beauty, hairdressing, couture are being under-utilised in their first or cosmetic-related businesses. A German survey showed that 70 per cent of women in business were in health and business service sectors. In

The study presents an overview of issues relating to higher education and graduate employment as well as statistics and commentary on various topics

The sectors women usually operate in are weak because their markets • The IES Annual Graduate Review are in decline, are saturated or have 1995-96; N Jagger, H Connor; IES limited potential for growth. Report 296; 1995; £25; ISBN 1-According to the guide, too many 85184-218-7. people set up businesses that merely copy others. Unless the market is an

THE APPRENTICESHIP system is high on European Union states' agendas despite past criticisms against it, according to a report by the European Union's European Centre for the **Development of Vocational** Training.

Most countries have carried out major reforms to apprenticeships which have included the introduction of a legally binding contract between the apprentice and employer.

The system is now no longer the • Better business for women; preserve of school leavers and is Breakthrough Consultants; Office for opening up to adults, although in the official publications of the European UK, the upper age limits remains 20. Communities; Luxembourg 1995: It is dominated by men in the industriprice, ECU 7; ISBN 92-827-3921-X. al trades, but in Germany and Denmark a variety of occupations, such as nursing and banking, offer

apprenticeships. No universal formula for financing apprenticeships has emerged and large companies tend not to participate.

• Apprenticeship in the EU Member States, A comparison; Martina Ni Cheallaigh; European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training; 1995; price, ECU 8; ISBN 92-827-4265-2.

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• Eurostat Yearbook '95. A statistical eye on Europe 1983-1993; Inge Feldbaek; Office for Official Publications of the European Communities; 1995; £26; ISBN 92-826-8940-9.

367

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Results of the 1993 Census of Employment



Key findings

The estimate of employees in employment in Great Britain for September 1993 is 21,105,300. This is a difference of less than 0.1 per cent from the published figure for September 1993 based on the monthly and guarterly enguiries.

The latest Census of Employment

gives a breakdown of jobs in terms of their industrial activity and location down to the electoral ward

level. It is the first full census since 1981 and was conducted to improve

statistics. This feature presents its

By **Peter Thomas** and **Kim Smith**, Labour Market Statistics Group.

the Government's economic

results and methods.

Central Statistical Office

- Since September 1991, the date of the previous census, the results show the number of employees has fallen by 2.2 per cent. There has been a fall of employees in the manufacturing sector (8.2 per cent) but an increase of 0.6 per cent in the service sector; and an increase in part-time jobs for both males (8.5 per cent) and females (1.3 per cent).
- In September 1993, the census results show that: of the total employees in employment, 50.8 per cent were male; as in 1991, East Sussex had the highest proportion of female employees (54.6 per cent) and Grampian region had the highest proportion of male employees (57.3 per cent). In 25 counties or Scottish regions there were more female employees than males (up from 11 in 1991).
- Of the total employees, 75 per cent were employed in the services sector (as defined by the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification) and 18 per cent of employees were employed in the manufacturing sector.

- Service sector employment was highest in Greater London (87 per cent) and lowest in the Borders region (58.6 per cent).
- Manufacturing sector employment was highest in the East Midlands region (25.7 per cent) and lowest in Greater London (9 per cent).
- In eight counties or Scottish regions over 80 per cent of employees were in the services sector; and in 11 counties or Scottish regions over 25 per cent or more of employees were in the manufacturing sector.
- 27.2 per cent of employees were employed in part-time jobs. Of the total employees, 22.2 per cent were female part-time workers and 5 per cent male part-time workers. The South West region had the highest proportion of both female part-time workers (25.4 per cent) and male part-time workers (6 per cent) and there were more part-time female employees than full-time.
- Greater London had the lowest proportion of female part-time workers (15.8 per cent) and the West Midlands region and Scotland had the lowest proportion of male part-time employment (4.4 per cent). There were 79 per cent of employees in fulltime employment in Greater London but no region had over 75 per cent of employees in full-time employment.

Photo: Janina Struk/FORMA

Background to the census PRIOR TO 1971, estimates of the

number of employees were based on counts of National Insurance cards. Proposals put forward in 1969 involved the payment of National Insurance contributions for employed people through the Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) system. On the implementation of these proposals National Insurance cards were abolished, meaning that it was no longer possible to obtain counts of employment statistics from this source.

A government committee determined that the only practicable alternative for maintaining the series of employment statistics was through an annual census of employment. The first such census was administered in June 1971, following a full-scale trial in 1970. To minimise the burden on small employers, those businesses with less than three employees were only sent census forms every third year. These arrangements continued until 1978, with the data collected through unemployment benefit offices. No censuses were conducted in 1979 or 1980.

A major review of the Government Statistical Service recommended that the census should normally be conducted every three years. To reduce the cost of the survey, and the burden on employers, it also proposed that the census should be a sample survey. It further recommended centralisation of the census operation.

The 1981 census was, in fact, a full census of all employers, with sample censuses following in 1984, 1987, 1989 and 1991.

Tables and charts

- Table 1 presents estimates of employees in employment for the United Kingdom, Great Britain and the standard regions by industry for September 1993. All other tables and charts in this article relate to Great Britain only. In September 1993 Northern Ireland accounted for just over 2.5 per cent of all United Kingdom employment.
- Table 2 gives estimates for 1991 and 1993, and changes between 1991 and 1993, of total employment in Great Britain analysed by category of employee.
- Table 3 provides estimates of employees in Great Britain by industry and by category of employee
- Table 4 provides estimates of employees in Great Britain by region and county for category of employee and by manufacturing and service sector employment.
- Figure 1 shows how the level of employment has changed between 1991 and 1993 in the nine broad industry groups defined by the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 [see technical notes f) and g)]
- Figure 2 shows how employment has changed by region, between 1991 and 1993, with Greater London separated from the rest of the South East. There was a decline in employment in all regions.
- Figure 3 illustrates the broad industrial structure of each of the standard regions of Great Britain for September 1993.
- Figure 4 shows the number of census forms issued by form type.

Figure 5 shows census response rates by month.

(See technical note for further details.)

The changing employment situation of the | assures employers that the information late 1980s led to the frequency of the censuses changing to biennial

The decision to conduct a full census in 1993 was part of a wider initiative taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1990 to improve the quality of economic statistics.

As with previous censuses, the 1993 census was conducted in Great Britain

they provide is published in such a way as to make it impossible to deduce information about individual undertakings, unless they have agreed otherwise in writing.

Purpose of the census

The Census of Employment provides a detailed picture of the number of employee under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. This jobs according to the industrial activity and

Figure 1 SIC BIGs^a - Great Britain employees in employment: percentage changes between September 1991 and September 1993



Source: 1991 and 1993 Census of Employment

location of individual workplaces. It is the only regularly available source of employment for such categories with data available down to the electoral ward level subject to the confidentiality restrictions imposed by the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. For the 1993 census results, the electoral wards are based on boundaries as at September 1993 and 'frozen' wards using boundaries as at April 1991, the date of the 1991 Census of Population.

Census results are also used at a national and regional level to benchmark the employment estimates from the much smaller monthly and quarterly employment surveys. (See Kate Naylor: 'Revised employment estimates and a new classification system' in this Employment Gazette.)

A further part of the Chancellor's 1990 initiative was the joint development by the then Employment Department and the Central Statistical Office of a single register of businesses, the InterDepartmental Business Register (IDBR), to be used as the basis for the main economic and employment surveys. The register uses both PAYE and VAT records to identify new and closed businesses. These sources. however, provide only limited information on the different workplaces and type of industry for any business. By seeking information for each workplace, the census provides the local structure of businesses for the IDBR.

Conduct of the census

The Census of Employment is conducted as a postal enquiry. As with all censuses since 1971 the names and addresses of businesses included in the census were taken from the Inland Revenue PAYE register. The census form is sent to the address of the Reporting Unit (RU). This is the address where an employer holds the pay records for that part of the business. In many instances a business will have only one PAYE scheme but, in others, employers may choose to have more. Examples are where there are separate schemes for monthly and weekly paid staff, or for each of a businesses' regional divisions.

A contact at each RU is asked to provide details of the number of employees for each workplace and each distinct business activity. Each unit for which a separate return is made is called a local unit (LU). In the majority of cases the LU will represent an entire factory, office or shop, and will include all the employees working there. However, in other cases there will be two or more LUs at the same address, reflecting either the PAYE arrangements. or that more than one distinct business activity is carried out at that single address. An LU may therefore be a complete business, part of a business, a single establishment, or part of an establishment.

The Inland Revenue PAYE register causes some difficulties with the definition of Table 1 Employees in employment in the United Kingdom: by region and by industry: September 1993

													The startes	1911 (A. 191	housands
Broad Industry Group or Division: SIC 1992	Greater London	Rest of South East	All South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks & Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
All industrias and somicas	3 091 5	3 901 3	6 992 8	785.2	1.711.4	1.960.3	1.497.2	1.833.6	2.322.4	1.070.8	959.3	1,972.3	21,105.3	550.5	21,655.8
An industries and services	5.1	64.3	69.4	33.3	43.4	30.5	33.1	26.3	20.6	13.1	20.3	37.9	327.8	19.2	347.2
Production and construction	393.2	756.7	1,149.9	181.7	373.6	600.0	477.6	519.5	599.8	298.5	259.6	482.9	4,943.2	131.5	5,074.7
Manufacturing industries	281.2	590.8	872.0	142.3	286.6	498.3	384.9	405.5	580.9	225.4	205.3	316.9	3,818.1	99.6	3,917.7
Service industries	2,693.3	3,080.2	5,773.5	570.2	1,294.5	1,329.9	986.5	1,287.8	1,701.9	759.1	679.4	1,451.5	15,834.3	399.8	16,234.1
	1. 10.00	-							00.0	10.4	00.0	27.0	207.0	10.2	247.2
Agriculture forestry and fishing	5.1	64.3	69.4	33.3	43.4	30.5	33.1	26.3	20.6	13.1	10.3	32.9	312.4	18.3	330.7
01 Agriculture, hunting and related services	3.2	62.6	1.0	32.8	42.4	29.0	0.5	20.1	20.5	0.4	0.9	3.1	8.2	0.6	8.8
02 Forestry, logging and related services	1.8	0.4	22	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	2.7	7.3	0.3	7.6
05 Fishing, operation of hist matchenes and rams	1.0	0.1		0.2											
Energy and water supply industries	25.8	42.1	67.9	11.4	26.8	24.4	31.7	28.7	21.0	14.6	15.4	41.3	283.3	7.4	290.7
10 Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction			1.3			2.8	10.1	9.7	0.1	4.2	2.5	2.5	33.3	0.1	33.4
11 Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	4.0	0.8	4.7	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	16.9	26.9		26.9
12 Mining of uranium and thorium ores												"			
13 Mining of metal ores					0.3		26		13	23	19	23	24.8	17	26.5
14 Other mining and quarrying	17.0	2.0	2.9	5.0	14.8	13.1	13.9	12.0	14.6	5.5	8.4	15.8	149.9	4.3	154.2
40 Electricity, gas, steam and not water supply	25	10.3	12.8	24	5.9	6.4	3.5	3.5	4.8	2.0	2.5	3.8	47.4	1.3	48.7
41 Collection, punication, distribution of water	2.0	10.0	12.0	2.4	0.0										
Manufacturing industries	281.2	590.8	872.0	142.3	286.6	498.3	384.9	405.5	480.9	225.4	205.3	316.9	3,818.1	99.6	3,917.7
15 Food products and beverages	31.3	42.9	74.2	30.9	33.9	37.3	45.4	62.5	54.1	22.4	18.4	55.6	434.8	20.4	455.2
16 Tobacco products			2.3				1.4						8.0	*	8.0
17 Textiles	5.4	7.2	12.6	1.7	7.2	11.3	43.1	35.4	37.0	4.9	4.5	23.2	180.7	11.4	192.1
18 Wearing apparel; dressing and dying of fur	17.2	8.8	26.1	1.8	6.1	14.5	31.2	15.7	20.7	14.3	7.8	16.6	154.8	13.1	167.9
19 Tanning and dressing of leather, luggage etc	4.2	2.3	6.5	2.1	1.4	3.3	14.1	2.3	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.5	47.3	2.7	88.9
20 Wood and wood based products; articles of straw	6.2	11.6	17.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	20.9	7.8	9.4	11.3	120.5	21	122.6
21 Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing	5.9 70.1	67.2	29.9	15.5	25.3	21.1	24.2	29.0	26.6	9.9	8.8	21.3	328.0	3.8	331.8
22 Publishing, printing and reproduction of records	51	5.0	10.1	0.1	0.5	1.5	0.4	2.8	11.5	8.7	1.9	3.0	40.4	0.1	40.5
24 Chemicals and chemical products	19.1	47.3	66.4	6.3	12.8	14.2	15.5	29.1	54.1	25.5	11.4	17.0	252.3	3.9	256.2
25 Rubber and plastic products	11.2	28.3	39.5	8.2	15.7	34.0	19.6	14.4	23.6	12.1	11.3	9.6	188.0	5.7	193.7
26 Other non-metallic mineral products	3.7	14.5	18.3	3.6	8.7	38.0	18.5	16.9	15.1	7.2	5.9	10.6	142.8	3.8	146.6
27 Basic metals	3.4	8.1	11.4	1.1	3.6	35.7	10.3	25.3	5.5	11.2	22.0	6.2	132.3	0.3	132.6
28 Fabricated metal products; except machinery	21.7	55.9	77.6	11.0	31.0	90.0	35.5	49.0	45.6	22.6	18.9	30.1	411.4	4.4	415.8
29 Machinery and equipment n.e.c	13.2	67.9	81.1	20.2	33.6	59.0	39.4	36.7	40.4	21.3	15.5	28.8	3/5.9	0.4	302.3
30 Office machinery and computers	2.9	13.8	16.7	0.8	4.8	5.8	1.9	1.3	1.8	0.3	10.0	11.0	143.1	21	145.2
31 Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c.	10.3	25.1	35.4	3.0	10.6	25.0	7.9	3.4	10.3	5.6	12.3	13.4	105.0	3.4	108.4
32 Radio, television and communication equipment	0.3	20.0	57.7	7.2	12.1	9.5	7.8	6.1	12.5	3.4	8.0	12.9	137.3	1.4	138.7
Medical, precision and optical instruments, clocks	9.3	30.8	40.1	4.4	5.3	46.2	7.5	9.7	18.7	11.3	12.1	2.8	158.2	2.9	161.1
35 Other transport equipment	2.5	29.9	32.4	3.3	34.2	10.7	18.8	10.8	19.9	10.5	6.9	19.3	166.8	8.3	175.1
36 Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c.	12.1	24.2	36.3	6.2	10.9	18.5	15.4	21.4	20.2	8.7	11.6	6.4	155.4	2.5	157.9
37 Recycling	0.5		1.6	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.0				0.7	8.5	0.1	8.6
												101.0		04.5	0000
Construction	86.1	123.9	210.0	27.9	60.2	77.2	61.0	85.4	97.9	58.5	38.8	124.8	841.8	24.5	866.3
45 Construction	86.1	123.9	210.0	27.9	60.2	11.2	61.0	85.4	97.9	08.0	30.0	124.0	041.0	24.5	000.5
Distribution botals and materiants	626.6	026.4	1 563 0	172.6	408.2	426.7	335.9	405.2	529.0	227.2	198.4	431.8	4.698.2	105.7	4,803.9
50. Solo maintenance and repair motor vehicles: sale of fuel	48.6	109.3	157.9	21.2	47.2	53.7	42.7	44.6	57.9	25.0	22.1	41.3	513.5	11.6	525.1
51 Wholesale trade except motor vehicles	126.6	185.8	312.4	32.8	61.1	92.2	70.8	75.7	104.1	31.8	25.5	64.3	870.7	19.7	890.4
52 Retail trade, except motor vehicles; repair	299.7	424.3	724.0	77.1	180.1	184.9	146.9	182.1	238.8	110.8	94.0	197.2	2,136.1	50.6	2,186.7
55 Hotels and restaurants	161.7	207.1	368.8	41.5	119.7	95.9	75.6	102.8	128.2	59.6	56.8	129.1	1,177.9	23.8	1,201.7
													1 000 0		1 010 0
Transport and communications	284.0	242.8	526.8	55.9	85.7	94.5	79.1	103.1	136.8	57.0	46.3	113.6	1,298.8	20.8	1,319.6
60 Land transport; transport via pipelines	88.0	70.8	158.8	18./	33.7	39.9	34.9	45.1	57.3	29.0	1.0	47.1	400.0	0.0	20.5
61 Water transport	3.2	10.0	13.8	0.7	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.4	2.5	0.4	1.0	3.2	60.4	4 0.5	60.9
62 Air transport	30.U 63.7	67.7	131.4	17.0	18.3	18.1	21.7	21.8	37.1	11.7	7.7	27.7	312.6	5 4.0	316.6
64 Post and telecommunications	93.0	79.5	172.5	18.5	32.4	34.5	22.0	35.5	39.1	15.3	15.3	33.8	419.0	7.7	426.7
Banking finance and insurance, etc	848.3	709.2	1,557.3	113.5	249.3	266.8	175.6	229.4	330.4	127.9	96.8	287.1	3,434.2	42.5	3,476.7
65 Financial intermediation, except insurance	177.2	92.3	269.5	12.1	44.8	40.4	28.3	42.4	50.3	17.3	17.5	41.2	563.6	8.6	572.2
66 Insurance and pension funding	35.5	53.1	88.5	13.2	23.4	12.9	6.3	14.1	27.1	4.9	5.1	24.8	220.3	3 3.1	223.4
67 Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation	62.0	28.7	90.7	8.4	12.7	10.6	6.4	9.2	12.4	5.5	3.4	10.0	169.3	3 2.0	1/1.3
70 Real estate activities	59.1	45.5	104.6	7.6	19.7	21.8	14.7	16.8	24.3	10.7	7.6	19.4	247.3	2 2.3	249.5
71 Renting of machinery and equipment without operator	15.3	24.4	39.8	4.2	7.6	10.9	9.5	11./	13.7	0.2	5.3	13.3	183.	2 I./ R 11	184.9
72 Computer and related activities	40.9	67.4	108.3	5.4	11.0	15.0	0.U 5.7	2.4	6.0	5.6	1.8	4.8	93.	2 1.1	94.3
73 Research and development74 Other business activities	14.7 443.6	31.2	45.9 810.0	56.3	11.3	151.7	96.8	125.0	183.6	74.0	53.4	163.8	1,834.	6 22.5	1,857.1
Public administration, adjugation and health	737 1	1 042 4	1 779 5	198.3	481 5	467.6	338.1	473.0	602.8	296.1	293.0	522.8	5,452.	7 204.5	5,657.2
75 Public administration and defence: social security	238.6	256.5	495.1	42.8	126.1	105.1	71.3	106.8	150.5	85.8	80.8	132.9	1,397.	2 62.7	1,459.9
80 Education	210.4	346.6	557.0	64.6	142.8	155.5	112.2	156.8	182.6	85.9	83.6	143.8	1,684.	8 56.2	1,741.0
85 Health and social work	288.1	439.3	727.4	90.9	212.7	207.0	154.6	209.5	269.6	124.4	128.6	246.1	2,370.	7 85.6	2,456.3
the second second second second second			0.10.0	00.0	00.5	74.0	57.7	77.0	102.0	51.0	44.0	0.30	050	4 26.2	976.7
Other service industries	187.5	159.3	346.8	29.9	69.7	14.3	57.7	7.6	8.7	5.8	44.9	10.8	82	7 2.3	85.0
90 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation	11.4	13.4	24.8	2.3	12 6	16.2	12.8	16.5	21.9	14.6	9.9	14.9	186.	6 8.5	195.1
92 Recreational cultural and sporting activity	117.0	86.4	203.4	16.9	36.8	37.7	28.7	40.7	55.4	23.0	23.1	55.6	521.	3 11.6	532.9
93 Other service activities	23.6	32.6	56.2	5.8	13.6	13.6	11.6	12.2	17.0	7.6	7.2	14.9	159.	7 3.9	163.6

For Northern Ireland classes 15 and 16 are combined into class 15.

indicates in it or realizable number of employees or that the figure has been suppressed to avoid disclosure, directly or indirectly, of information concerning an individual firm. See notes on page 377.

Source: 1993 Census of Employment





Source: 1991 and 1993 Census of Employment

Table 2	Employees in employment in Great Britain: September 1991 and
	September 1993: by gender: full and part-time

Industr	ies and services	Census 1991	Census 1993	Change	Per cen	
All (01-	93)					
Male an	d Female	21,575,800	21,105,300	(470,500)	-2.2	
	Full-time	15,961,600	15,347,600	(614,000)	-3.8	
	Part-time	5,614,200	5,757,700	143,500	2.6	
Male		11,173,700	10,715,000	(458,700)	-4.1	
	Full-time	10,192,200	9,650,300	(541,900)	-5.3	
	Part-time	981,500	1,064,700	83,200	8.5	
Female		10,402,100	10,390,300	(11,800)	-0.1	
	Full-time	5,769,400	5,697,300	(72,100)	-1.2	
	Part-time	4,632,700	4,693,000	60,300	1.3	
Manufa	cturing (15-37)					
Male and	d Female	4,157,000	3,818,100	(338,900)	-8.2	
	Full-time	3,852,600	3,536,600	(316,000)	-8.2	
	Part-time	304,400	281,500	(22,900)	-7.5	
Male		2,908,600	2,668,200	(240,400)	-8.3	
	Full-time	2,857,600	2,618,500	(239,100)	-8.4	
	Part-time	51,000	49,700	(1,300)	-2.5	
Female		1,248,400	1,149,900	(98,500)	-7.9	
	Full-time	995,000	918,100	(76,900)	-7.7	
	Part-time	253,400	231,800	(21,600)	-8.5	
Services	(50-93)					
Male and	Female	15,741,400	15,834,300	92,900	0.6	
	Full-time	10,583,800	10,499,800	(84,000)	-0.8	
	Part-time	5,157,600	5,334,500	176,900	3.4	
Male		6,885,400	6,871,800	(13,600)	-0.2	
	Full-time	6,002,500	5,903,400	(99,100)	-1.7	
	Part-time	882,900	968,400	85,500	9.7	
Female		8,856,000	8,962,500	106,500	1.2	
	Full-time	4,581,300	4,596,400	15,100	0.3	
	Part-time	4,274,700	4,366,100	91,400	2.1	

OCTOBER 1995 372 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE units not matching those commonly used such as firm, company or establishment. Nevertheless it does have the most comprehensive coverage of businesses with no major exclusions except for firms that employ staff all earning below the PAYE tax threshold.

For the purposes of the 1993 census, the PAYE register was supplemented with details of RUs, and their associated LUs, covered in previous censuses. These were included on the grounds that it was better to duplicate some units - which could be identified and removed when the returns were processed - than to risk omitting some units.

Businesses were classified into three groups with each group receiving a different type of census form. The groups were:

- i. businesses identified from previous censuses as operating on a number of sites (L8 form);
- ii. businesses identified from previous censuses as operating on a single site (L6 form);
- iii. businesses that had no previous census record (L1 form).

For businesses where there is a census record, information previously supplied, such as the business description, is playedback to the employer to minimise the amount of information they have to provide if nothing has changed.

With over a million forms to be printed before the census date of 10 September 1993, names and addresses were taken from the March 1993 PAYE records. Although printing of forms took longer than planned, 85 per cent of the forms were dispatched before the census date. Update extracts were taken from the September and December 1993 PAYE records to ensure full coverage of businesses in operation on the census date.

Figure 4 shows details of the 1,134,013 forms sent to businesses in the 1993 census. The vast majority of businesses almost 80 per cent - were those for which there was no previous census information.

Coverage of the census

Only a limited amount of information, as at 10 September in the 1993 census, is collected on the census forms: employment by sex and by full/part-time status; a description of the business activity and the address of each workplace.

The requirement to produce local area statistics means that multi-site businesses have to complete census returns for each of their workplaces, rather than provide one aggregate return. The census excludes members of the Armed Forces, manual homeworkers on piecework rates, domestic staff in private households, the selfemployed, people under sixteen years of age, trainees on work-related government training programmes who do not have a Source: 1991 and 1993 Census of Employment. | contract of employment, and directors,

Table 3 Employees in employment in Great Britain: by industry: September 1993

					Rentes State		Thousands
road Industry Group or Division: SIC 1992	Male Full- time	Male Part- time	All Males	Female Full- time	Female Part- time	All Females	Total – all employees in employment
I industries and services griculture, forestry and fishing dex of production and construction anufacturing industries ervice industries	9,650.3 205.2 3,541.6 2,618.5 5,903.4	1,064.7 33.0 63.3 49.7 968.4	10,715.0 238.2 3,605.0 2,668.2 6,871.8	5,697.3 55.2 1,045.8 918.1 4,596.4	4,693.0 34.4 292.5 231.8 4,366.1	10,390.3 89.6 1,338.2 1,149.9 8,962.5	21,105.3 327.8 4,943.2 3,818.1 15,834.3
griculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture, hunting and related services Forestry, logging and related services Fishing, operation of fish hatcheries and farms	205.2 194.4 6.1 4.7	33.0 32.5 0.2 0.4	238.2 226.8 6.3 5.1	55.2 52.3 1.2 1.7	34.4 33.2 0.7 0.6	89.6 85.5 1.9 2.2	327.8 312.4 8.2 7.3
nergy and water supply industries Mining of coal and lignite; peat extraction Extraction of crude petroleum and natural gas	227.0 31.3 23.6	1.2 0.1 0.1	228.2 31.4 23.6	45.2 1.6 3.0	9.9 0.3 0.3	55.1 1.9 3.3	283.3 33.3 26.9
 Mining of uranium and thorium ores Mining of metal ores Other mining and quarrying Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply Collection purification, distribution of water 	0.8 21.8 114.0 35.6	 0.2 0.5 0.3	 0.9 22.0 114.5 35.9	 0.1 2.1 28.7 9.6	 0.1 0.8 6.6 1.9	 0.2 2.8 35.3 11.5	 1.1 24.8 149.9 47.4
anufacturing industries 5 Food products and beverages 5 Tobacco products	2,618.5 254.2 5.5	49.7 10.0 	2,668.2 264.2 5.5	918.1 117.6 2.4	231.8 53.1 0.1	1,149.9 170.7 2.5	3,818.1 434.8 8.0
 Textiles Wearing apparel; dressing and dyeing of fur Tanning and dressing of leather; luggage etc Wood and wood based products; articles of straw Pulp, paper and paper products; publishing 	96.6 32.7 23.6 69.5 83.7	2.2 2.9 0.5 1.3 1.0	98.8 35.5 24.1 70.7 84.7	67.6 102.6 20.0 10.9 30.3 98.7	14.3 16.7 3.2 4.6 5.5 30.5	81.9 119.3 23.2 15.5 35.8 129.2	180.7 154.8 47.3 86.2 120.5 328.0
 Publishing, printing and reproduction of records Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuel Chemicals and chemical products Rubber and plastic products Other non-metallic mineral products 	190.4 32.1 171.6 137.3 109.8	8.3 0.1 1.8 2.3 1.4	198.8 32.2 173.4 139.6 111.3	98.7 7.2 66.7 37.2 25.9	1.0 12.2 11.2 5.6	8.2 79.0 48.4 31.5	40.4 252.3 188.0 142.8
 7 Basic metals 8 Fabricated metal products; except machinery 9 Machinery and equipment n.e.c. 0 Office machinery and computers 1 Electrical machinery and apparatus n.e.c. 	116.5 328.8 299.0 26.9 95.9	0.8 5.7 3.2 0.3 1.2	117.3 334.5 302.1 27.2 97.1	12.2 57.6 61.0 11.8 39.9	2.8 19.4 12.8 1.4 6.1	76.9 73.7 13.2 46.0	411.4 375.9 40.4 143.1
 Radio, television and communication equipment Medical, precision and optical instruments, clocks Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers Other transport equipment Furniture; manufacturing n.e.c. 	65.1 89.1 130.7 148.1 104.5	0.8 2.1 1.0 0.6 1.9	66.0 91.2 131.7 148.7 106.5	34.4 37.4 20.7 16.2 38.9	4.6 8.7 5.7 1.9 10.1	46.1 26.4 18.0 48.9	137.3 137.3 158.2 166.8 155.4
7 Recycling Construction 5 Construction	6.9 696.2 696.2	0.2 12.4 12.4	7.1 708.5 708.5	82.5 82.5	50.7 50.7	133.2 133.2	841.8 841.8
Distribution hotels and resturants 0 Sale, maintenance repair motor vehicles; sale of fuel 1 Wholesale trade except motor vehicles 2 Retail trade, except of motor vehicles; repair 5 Hotels and restaurants	1,721.7 360.3 552.0 545.5 263.9	413.8 27.4 27.3 190.4 168.8	2,135.4 387.6 579.3 735.8 432.7	1,020.0 77.7 205.7 498.4 238.2	1,542.7 48.2 85.8 901.8 507.0	2,562.8 125.9 291.4 1,400.2 745.2	4,698.2 513.5 870.7 2,136.1 1,177.9
ransport and communications 0 Land transport; transport via pipelines 11 Water transport 22 Air transport 23 Air transport 33 Supporting and auxiliary transport activities	904.8 371.4 14.7 35.0 189.1	51.3 19.3 0.5 0.6 12.5	956.2 390.7 15.2 35.6 201.6	264.1 76.4 4.2 22.0 87.5	78.5 19.5 0.8 2.8 23.6	342.7 95.9 5.0 24.8 111.1	1,298.8 486.6 20.1 60.4 312.6 419.0
4 Post and telecommunications Banking, finance and insurance, etc 5 Financial intermediation, except insurance	294.6 1,538.6 220.7	18.5 153.5 6.5	313.1 1,692.1 227.2	1,102.8 256.2	639.3 80.3	1,742.1 336.5	3,434.2 563.6
 Insurance and pension funding Activities auxiliary to financial intermediation Real estate activities Renting of machinery and equipment without operator Computer and related activities Research and development Other business activities 	106.3 81.5 95.9 81.4 122.0 57.5 773.3	5.3 2.3 13.9 5.5 2.8 1.0 116.2	111.5 83.8 109.8 86.9 124.8 58.5 889.5	90.7 66.9 87.1 24.0 46.0 28.4 503.4	18.0 18.5 50.3 11.3 12.9 6.3 441.7	108.8 85.5 137.4 35.2 59.0 34.7 945.1	220.3 169.3 247.2 122.2 183.8 93.2 1,834.6
Public administration, education and health 75 Public administration and defence; social security 30 Education 35 Health and social work	1,410.7 674.0 412.1 324.6	238.8 43.8 100.4 94.6	1,649.5 717.8 512.5 419.2	1,967.0 499.4 561.5 906.2	1,836.2 180.0 610.9 1,045.4	3,803.2 679.3 1,172.3 1,951.6	5,452.7 1,397.2 1,684.8 2,370.7
Other service industries 90 Sewage and refuse disposal, sanitation 91 Activities of membership organisations n.e.c. 92 Recreational, cultural and sporting activity	327.7 67.1 42.3 187.6	110.9 2.0 34.5 67.8	438.6 69.1 76.8 255.4	242.4 8.4 35.6 120.9	269.3 5.2 74.2 145.1	511.8 13.7 109.8 266.0	950.4 82.7 186.6 521.3

n.e.c = not elsewhere classified

indicates nil or negligible number of employees or that the figure has been suppressed to avoid disclosure, directly or indirectly, of information concerning an individual firm. See notes on page 377.

Figure 3 Employees in employment: broad industrial structure by standard region and for Great Britain at September 1993



partners and working proprietors not in receipt of a salary. The final response rate for the census

Special teams deal with returns from local authorities and from large, multi-site businesses which have arranged to provide their data by other means, usually through a computer print out.

Details for the agricultural sector are taken from the Censuses of Agriculture conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food and the Scottish Office.

A separate census is conducted in Northern Ireland. Summary results for Northern Ireland by industry have been included in *table 1* and aggregated with Great Britain results to provide United Kingdom employment estimates.

Reminder action

To ensure a full response to the census, businesses which had not completed census forms by the relevant date were sent reminders. First reminder action began six weeks after the census date. This consisted of a letter to the newly identified singlesite businesses that had not responded. In late November 1993, this was followed up with a reminder form to all busi-

nesses that had still to respond. Final written reminder action (by recorded delivery) was completed in early May 1994. Non-responding units, concentrating on those with evidence of significant employment were then contacted through telephone reminder action.

OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 374

Response rate

was 96 per cent. This excludes units that were contacted as part of the census but subsequent investigation showed them to be closed on census date. This was usually because businesses had closed between the census extraction date of March and the dispatch date of September. Figure 5 summarises the response month and shows that after four months of the survey a response rate of 80 per cent had been achieved. The drop in response in December was caused by the issue of the census update (referred to in the section 'Conduct of the census'). Employers are required by law to complete and return the survey forms. This ensures the high response rates achieved and hence minimises bias in the results. Employment is estimated for those businesses that do not respond to the census and amounted to about 400,000 jobs in September 1993. This estimation is based on information from PAYE, IDBR and data from previous censuses. For 1993 employment was estimated for 44,500 businesses (4 per cent).

Forms processing

Processing for the 1993 census was quite different from recent censuses due to the adoption of the Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and Document Image Processing (DIP) technology. The OCR systems converts hand written characters in

pre-specified fields into computer data and the DIP system allows a complete look at each form, and associated correspondence, with linked software packages to assist in clearing any queries on the form. (For details see 'New technology for census analysis: the OCR/DIP system', Employment Gazette, January 1995.)

All forms returned to the census office in Runcorn, Cheshire were passed through a central postroom. A visual scrutiny of the forms confirmed that they were acceptable for automatic scanning by the OCR system. If they were not, usually because of ripped or otherwise damaged forms or poor completion, the information was manually transcribed onto reprinted forms. Additional checks were carried out to identify annotations to the forms and to include the reference number of the relevant form on associated correspondence so that it could be linked in the DIP system.

Following data capture via the OCR system, the data was passed to the DIP system where a range of data validation checks were carried out. These checks included invalid or missing postcodes and VAT numbers, uncoded business descriptions. and inconsistencies with information provided in the 1991 census. All the queries relating to a single form were referred to a census clerk for clearance at the same time. This contrasts with earlier censuses when queries were dealt with by type meaning an employer could be contacted more than once if there were several queries on a form.

Returns with no queries on them, about 30 per cent, were directed to the statistics database without any clerical intervention. Those with queries were passed to this



Table 4 Employees in employment by standard region and county: Great Britain: September 1993

			0.						Thousands
and the Property	Male Full- time	Male Part- time	All Males	Female Full- time	Female Part- time	All Females	Total All industries	of which: Manufact- uring	Services
Bedfordshire Berkshire Buckinghamshire Essex Greater London Hampshire Hertfordshire Isle of Wight Kent Oxfordshire Surrey Sussex East Sussex West All	94.3 160.5 115.7 206.3 1,455.6 258.6 165.0 163.3 222.0 103.7 165.6 85.1 114.3 3,162.9	9.6 16.8 13.0 25.6 155.6 36.7 22.9 27.9 15.4 22.9 15.4 22.9 15.7 16.6 381.7	103.9 177.3 128.7 231.9 1,611.3 295.3 187.9 19.2 249.9 119.2 188.5 100.8 130.8 3,544.6	51.9 96.9 70.2 120.7 990.4 146.7 94.8 9.4 134.7 62.3 104.7 61.7 73.2 2,017.7	43.6 68.0 57.2 117.3 489.8 150.5 93.0 12.4 124.5 59.3 87.8 59.6 67.5 1,430.5	95.5 164.9 127.4 238.0 1,480.3 297.2 187.8 21.8 259.2 121.6 192.5 121.3 140.7 3,448.2	199.4 342.2 256.1 469.9 3,091.5 592.5 375.8 41.0 509.1 240.8 381.0 222.1 271.5 6,992.8	47.8 43.9 45.6 77.4 281.2 93.5 60.6 6.6 76.0 36.8 43.0 23.3 36.1 872.0	140.3 282.7 201.1 364.5 2,693.3 466.1 294.0 32.2 388.3 190.9 315.4 186.6 218.2 5,773.5
ast Anglia Cambridgeshire Norfolk Suffolk All	123.8 122.1 115.3 361.2	14.9 14.4 11.9 41.2	138.7 136.5 127.2 402.4	73.0 67.2 57.2 197.4	58.4 68.4 58.7 185.4	131.4 135.6 115.9 382.8	270.1 272.0 243.0 785.2	48.5 46.3 47.5 142.3	202.2 196.8 171.2 570.2
South West Avon Cornwall/Scilly Isles Devon Dorset Gloucestershire Somerset Wiltshire All	191.2 55.5 143.0 93.1 93.4 73.0 97.1 746.3	20.8 9.4 25.2 13.5 10.1 9.6 11.9 100.5	212.0 64.9 168.2 106.6 103.5 82.6 109.0 846.8	101.7 33.4 87.6 57.4 52.9 40.2 57.5 430.8	92.3 39.7 103.4 57.1 47.5 43.3 50.5 433.8	194.0 73.1 191.0 114.6 100.4 83.6 108.0 864.6	406.1 138.0 359.1 221.2 203.9 166.2 217.0 1,711.4	67.9 16.1 51.7 31.0 42.3 36.7 40.8 286.6	313.5 106.3 281.8 176.7 141.6 114.0 160.4 1,294.5
Vest Midlands Hereford and Worcester Shropshire Staffordshire Warwickshire West Midlands All	109.4 71.9 163.9 85.2 499.9 930.3	12.0 6.9 15.7 9.6 41.4 85.6	121.4 78.8 179.6 94.8 541.3 1,016.0	63.4 39.3 91.1 45.6 278.2 517.6	60.1 34.6 83.2 42.3 206.5 426.7	123.5 73.9 174.3 87.9 484.7 944.3	244.9 152.8 353.9 182.8 1,026.0 1,960.3	54.4 37.8 99.3 41.7 265.1 498.3	168.3 101.3 228.6 126.6 705.1 1,329.9
East Midlands Derbyshire Leicestershire Lincolnshire Northnamptonshire Nottinghamshire All	157.5 168.6 89.8 105.0 174.5 695.3	13.0 19.2 11.6 11.1 23.1 77.9	170.5 187.8 101.3 116.0 197.6 773.2	77.2 100.5 49.3 60.6 99.6 387.1	74.3 79.5 48.8 50.6 83.6 336.9	151.5 179.9 98.1 111.2 183.2 724.0	322.0 367.7 199.4 227.3 380.8 1,497.2	102.7 104.7 38.1 60.7 78.8 384.9	194.0 239.2 134.0 153.5 265.8 986.5
Yorkshire and Humberside Humberside North Yorkshire South Yorkshire West Yorkshire All	151.7 117.1 195.9 376.4 841.1	15.8 16.3 18.7 36.4 87.2	167.5 133.4 214.6 412.9 928.3	71.2 65.1 109.9 211.6 457.9	84.5 72.5 102.4 188.0 447.4	155.7 137.7 212.4 399.6 905.3	323.1 271.1 426.9 812.5 1,833.6	78.6 42.0 90.9 193.8 405.5	219.4 196.3 302.8 569.3 1,287.8
North West Cheshire Greater Manchester Lancashire Merseyside All	183.7 455.4 234.6 192.8 1,066.4	17.9 44.2 26.0 21.5 109.6	201.6 499.6 260.6 214.2 1,176.0	94.5 264.2 137.6 125.4 621.6	81.3 213.6 111.6 118.3 524.8	175.8 477.8 249.2 243.6 1,146.4	377.4 977.4 509.8 457.8 2,322.4	83.3 206.2 123.4 68.0 480.9	263.6 714.1 355.2 369.0 1,701.9
Northern Cumbria Cleveland Durham Northumberland Tyne and Wear All	86.4 92.8 84.4 38.4 191.6 493.7	9.2 8.0 7.3 5.6 18.7 48.7	95.6 100.8 91.7 44.0 210.3 542.4	43.7 44.0 48.7 23.2 113.8 273.5	43.0 48.2 42.7 24.6 96.3 254.9	86.7 92.2 91.5 47.8 210.2 528.4	182.3 193.0 183.2 91.8 420.5 1,070.8	48.0 44.5 45.8 16.3 70.8 225.4	118.4 130.2 124.2 64.6 321.7 759.1
Wales Clwyd Dyfed West Glamorgan South Glamorgan Gwynedd Powys All	67.9 46.0 55.5 65.1 82.6 73.3 32.2 16.9 439.4	6.8 5.2 5.1 5.2 8.7 6.1 4.7 3.1 44.9	74.7 51.2 60.6 70.3 91.2 79.4 36.9 19.9 484.3	36.2 24.1 31.7 40.2 53.6 37.5 19.6 10.7 253.6	32.6 23.6 29.1 35.2 39.2 33.7 18.5 9.6 221.5	68.8 47.7 60.8 75.4 92.7 71.1 38.1 20.3 475.0	143.5 98.9 121.4 145.8 184.0 150.6 74.9 40.3 959.3	38.0 14.1 24.3 41.8 23.5 45.9 8.9 8.8 205.3	94.0 72.3 88.8 94.6 149.2 96.3 58.5 25.8 679.4
Scotland Borders Region Central Region Dumfries/Galloway Fife Region Grampian Region Lothian Region Strathclyde Region Tayside Region Highland Region Orkney Isles Shetland Isles Western Isles All GREAT BRITAIN	17.4 44.3 24.2 51.7 139.1 151.7 374.0 67.3 31.5 3.4 5.1 4.0 913.6 9,650.3	1.7 3.9 2.5 4.5 12.1 15.8 33.5 7.5 4.2 0.5 0.6 0.5 87.4 1,064.7	19.1 48.2 26.7 56.3 151.1 167.5 74.9 35.7 3.9 5.7 4.5 1,001.1 10,715.0	10.0 24.0 11.8 30.1 57.2 100.3 239.8 41.3 19.9 1.6 2.1 2.2 540.3 5,697.3	8.6 21.1 11.8 22.5 55.3 73.3 177.5 33.5 20.4 1.8 2.4 2.8 430.9 4,693.0	18.6 45.1 23.6 52.5 112.6 173.6 417.4 74.8 40.3 3.4 4.5 5.0 971.3 10,390.3	37.7 93.3 50.3 108.8 263.7 341.0 824.8 149.7 76.0 7.3 10.2 9.5 1,972.3 21,105.3	10.2 18.8 8.3 26.2 36.5 43.1 142.0 22.7 7.0 0.5 0.9 0.7 316.9 3,818.1	22.1 65.0 33.7 73.0 179.4 272.9 614.4 112.0 59.9 5.1 7.0 7.0 7.0 1,451.5 15,834.3

Source: 1993 Census of Employment

Figure 5 Census of Employment monthly response rates

Response rates per cent



same database once the queries have been cleared.

Further diagnostic checks were undertaken once the majority of the returns had been passed to the statistics database. These primarily focused on the identification of duplicates through the examination of clusters of units grouped through common postcodes, Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes and employment figures.

Improved quality of small geographic area statistics has resulted from continued effort into disaggregating block figures. Block figures arise where an employer reports all the employment at one address rather than for the separate workplaces owned by that business. This can distort the employment position in small geographic areas in the census.

Local authorities

The provisions of the Employment and Training Act 1973 permit the disclosure (for restricted purposes) of information on individual census units to local planning authorities within the meaning of the Town and Country Planning Act 1971 (now superseded by the 1990 Act).

As in the 1989 and 1991 censuses, print outs of the larger units in each district, including non-respondents, were sent to those local authority (LA) planning departments that had agreed to take part in the LA checking exercise.

The comments from the LAs identified a number of types of potential errors in the | flict in codes gathered in different surveys.

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

OCTOBER 1995

376

census data. These included omissions. duplication and incorrect SIC codes or postcodes. Each comment from a LA was checked and where the error indicated by the comment was confirmed the census data amended.

Industry coding

Business descriptions in the 1993 census have been coded to the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC92). A computerassisted coding package, Precision Data, was used to automate this process. The package takes the textual description of the business and attempts, through the use of indexes, to allocate an SIC92 code. Typically two-thirds of descriptions are coded automatically. The remainder are coded manually using suggestions provided by the package (interactive coding) as the most likely alternatives, or with the aid of SIC92 coding books.

The accuracy of this combined automatic and interactive coding system for SIC92, with some post-processing consistency checks, is currently assessed at 97 per cent. This compares favourably with the accuracy level of previous manual coding systems to SIC80. The package also provides improved consistency of coding over the previous manual systems.

SIC92 accuracy levels will gradually increase over time through the links with the IDBR. This is because this register takes information from a number of sources and queries can be raised where there is a con-

The 1991 census has been recoded from SIC80 to SIC92 using the same Precision Data package. There is no intention to recode earlier censuses.

Future Censuses of Employment

From 1995 the periodic Censuses of Employment are being replaced with Annual Employment Surveys (AES). The AES will be less than half the size of the earlier sample censuses with about 130,000 businesses approached for their employment details in each survey.

The quality target for the AES is that national estimates of employees in employment should be accurate to +/-0.25 per cent. To achieve this level of accuracy multi-site businesses with over 25 employees and single site businesses with over 50 employees will be included each year in the AES sample. Other multi-site businesses will be surveyed once over a four year period to comply with European legislation. The sampling fraction for other single site businesses is less than 1 in 20.

Overall, the burden on business of the annual surveys will be the same as for the biennial censuses over a two year period but with the benefit of results available within a much shorter timescale. The target for results being available is nine months from the survey date but in the first survey care will be taken to ensure the accuracy of the results rather than commit absolutely to the nine months target.

While the 1993 census fed its results to the IDBR to build up the structure of the register, the AES is both drawing its sample from and feeding back results to the register.

Access to data

Further analyses of the Census of Employment estimates, subject to the confidentiality restrictions of the Statistics of Trade Act 1947, can be obtained directly from the Central Statistical Office or via the National On-line Manpower Information System (Nomis).

Census of Employment data for Great Britain for earlier years are held on Nomis and the 1991 Census of Employment data reclassified to SIC92 is being added to Nomis. In addition to employment data, Nomis provides access to the most up-todate statistics on population, migration, Jobcentre vacancies and unemployment all down to a local (for example, ward) level. The Nomis database can be accessed through links using telephone dial-up modems and microcomputers.

More detailed information on Nomis and joining arrangements can be obtained from: Graham Tippen, LMSG B3 (Nomis), Central Statistical Office, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF, tel 0171-273-6105.

There are two versions of the file of Census of Employment data on Nomis.

One is the 'Public Domain' file that anyone can use. This provides limited access to all levels of statistical detail and the output is rounded. The 'Detailed Results' file is only accessible to authorised users under the provisions of the Employment and Training Act 1973 (as amended).

As with the 1991 census it is intended to make the data available in results booklets. Two are currently scheduled covering Great Britain and the Regions, and Counties and Districts respectively. Other booklets will be added to the series for other geographies where demand justifies their preparation.

other aspects of the Census of Employment, should be addressed to: Martin Hughes, LMSG D4, Census Information Section, Central Statistical Office, Room 335, East Lane House, Runcorn WA7 2DN, tel 01928 792690. Information about the separate Census

of Employment in respect of Northern Ireland is available from: Fiona Hepper, Department of Economic Development, Statistics Branch, Room 122, Netherleigh, Massey Avenue, Belfast BT4 2JP.

Footnote

Enquiries about census booklets and

Technical note

- a) Totals may differ from the sums of the components because the figures have been rounded independently.
- b) Part-time employees are defined as those working for not more than 30 hours a week (less than 40 hours a week for agriculture and horticulture).
- c) The industrial classification is based on the business description as notified by the employer on the census form and in some cases with additional information as supplied by the IDBR.

d) National and local government employees engaged in, for example, building, education or health, are classified to the industries appropriate to those activities. e) Exclusions from the census are:

• the self-employed;

- HM Armed Forces;
- private domestic servants;
- manual homeworkers on piecework
- rates: · domestic staff in private house-
- holds: • people under sixteen years of age;
- trainees on work-related govern-
- ment training programmes who do

not have a contract of employment; • directors, partners and working pro-

- prietors not in receipt of a salary; • estimates for agriculture and horticul-
- ture are based on figures provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and the Scottish Office Agriculture and Fisheries Department from the separate censuses of agriculture.
- f) The Broad Industry Groups (BIGs) are defined in terms of the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC92) as:

	SIC92 c
Agriculture, fishing	
and forestry	01110 to (
Energy and water	10100 to 1
	and 40100 to 4
Manufacturing	15110 to 3
Construction	45110 to 4
Distribution, hotels	
and restaurants	50100 to !
Transport and	
communications	60100 to
Banking, finance	
and insurance	65110 to
Public administration,	
education and health	75110 to
Other services	90000 to

1 We are grateful to the local authorities that took part in the LA checking exercise and for their contribution to improving the quality of the census data. Each LA that commented on the data will receive a reply to their comments.

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following results:				

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no 2).							
						-	

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Nov. 1989,	pp 624-6	32.				

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odes

55520

64200

74840

35320 90000 to 93050 g) The majority of estimates for agriculture come from the separate Censuses of Agriculture. However, some Census of Employment returns cover descriptions which also fall in the agricultural sector as defined by SIC92 codes 01110 to 01420. A number of these are for activities such as stud farming and dog clipping which are not covered by agricultural censuses and should correctly be added to the census of agriculture results. In other cases the business description suggests that they should have been included in the agricultural censuses. These have been excluded only where contact with the employer confirmed agricultural census coverage. This may result in some duplication with agricultural census data. As this approach differs from that undertaken in 1991, the increase in employment in the agricultural sector (305,000 to 327,800) needs to be treated with caution. Taking the agricultural census data only, the change in employment from 1991 to 1993 was from 275,700 to 261,800.

special **FEATURE**

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Revised Employment Estimates and a new classification system June 1978 to March 1995

Estimates of employees in employment in Great Britain have been revised and a new industrial classification system has been introduced. This feature looks at these changes and their effects. By Kate Naylor, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office.

Key findings

- In March 1995, there were 144,000 more employees in employment in Great Britain than previously estimated, of which 103,000 were women.
- The trough in the Workforce in Employment Series has moved back from March 1993 to December 1992.
- Revised figures show that between December 1992 and March 1995, the workforce in employment in Great Britain rose by 360,000.
- Movements in the Workforce in **Employment Series since the trough** are now more consistent with those shown by the Labour Force Survey.
- Employee estimates converted to Standard Industrial Classification 1992 show that approximately ten per cent of employees in the manufacturing sector have been reclassified to the service sector.

Introduction

THE FIRST half of this article looks at the revisions that have been made to the Workforce in Employment Series as a result of new Census of Employment results becoming available. The reason for the revisions is have had on employment levels and movements are discussed. The second part of the article looks at the introduction of a new industry classification system and explains the benefits and effects of the new system. Which figures have been revised? The Employees in Employment Series for Great Britain is the only component of the Workforce in Employment to be affected by the Census of Employment. Seasonally unadjusted estimates of total employees have been revised back to December 1989. In addition, there have been small revisions to the seasonally adjusted series back to 1978 due to an improvement in the method of seasonal adjustment used (see technical

note). The change to SIC92 affects both



employees (back to June 1978) and the self-employed (back to June 1984). As a result of the revisions to the employee estimates, the overtime and short-time estimates and the hours indices for manufacturing operatives have also been revised. The revised estimates can be found explained and the effect that the revisions in *table 1.11* of the 'Labour Market Data' section in this Employment Gazette.

Revising the figures

Why have the figures been revised? The quarterly estimates of Employees in Employment and the monthly estimates of production industry employees are derived from employer-based sample surveys. To minimise the effect of sampling variation and to maximise the accuracy from a sample survey, these estimates are benchmarked onto the biennial Census of Employment (which is to be replaced by the Annual Employment Survey from this year). Results from the Great Britain Census of Employment for September 1993, together with revised results for the

1991 Census, are released with this issue of Employment Gazette. Consequently, the quarterly and monthly series have been revised to bring the figures into line with the latest Census results.

In addition, there has been a change to the industrial classification system used. Previously figures have been classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1980 (SIC80). However, the 1993 Census results have been classified according to Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC92) which is a more up-to-date system. As a result, the monthly and quarterly series have been converted to SIC92 and a back-series to 1978 has been produced.

Effect of revisions on levels

Employees in employment

By sex and full-time/part-time status Table 1 shows the revised seasonally adjusted series alongside the previously published series, for employees by sex and full-time/part-time status and for the workforce in employment as a whole. This 1992.

Table 1 Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

the total employees estimate at September 1993 and an upward revision of 144,000 at March 1995. Broken down by gender, the estimate for men is revised down by 41,000 at September 1993 and up by 41,000 at March 1995 while for women the estimate has been revised up by 23,000 at September 1993 and up by 103,000 at March 1995. Estimates of full-time employees have been revised up by 85,000 at September 1993 while the part-time estimates have been revised down by 103,000.

The trough in the Workforce in Employment Series has now moved from March 1993 to December 1992 but changes between the last two economic cycles have been largely unchanged. The workforce in employment is now shown to have grown by 1.54 million between the peaks of December 1979 and June 1990 rather than 1.52 million, and by 1.56 million rather than 1.59 million between the troughs of March 1983 and December

.

shows a downward revision of 18,000 to | By region

Table 2 shows the new regional estimates alongside the previously published figures. There have been a mixture of upward and downward revisions. At September 1993 the biggest upward revision was to the South East (excluding Greater London) where the estimate has increased by 69,000. The biggest downward revision was to Scotland (down 30,000) with estimates for the West Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside and the North all being revised down by around 25,000.

By industry

Self-

employed

HM forces Work-

related

Because the 1993 Census results have been taken on simultaneously to the conversion to SIC92, it is impossible to separate the two issues and establish what effect the 1993 Census has had on employee estimates by industry. The second part of the feature, however, discusses the net effect that these two changes have had on employment by industry sector.

Thousands

Workforce in employment

Total Revised	Previously published	Male Revised	Previously published	Female Revised	Previously published	Full-tim revised

	Revised	published			training schemes	Revised	Previously published								
1979 Dec	22,665	22,670	13,165	13,172	9,500	9,498	0	0	0	0	2,018	319	0	25,001	25,007
1983 Mar	20,533	20,531	11,709	11,707	8,824	8,824	16,076	16,072	4,457	4,459	2,279	321	0	23,133	23,131
1989 Sep	22,221	22,208	11,763	11,751	10,458	10,457	16,737	16,734	5,484	5,474	3,426	308	456	26,411	26,398
Dec	22,307	22,316	11,786	11,799	10,521	10,518	16,764	16,768	5,543	5,548	3,438	306	438	26,489	26,498
1990 Mar	22,326	22,322	11,790	11,783	10,536	10,540	16,741	16,737	5,585	5,585	3,449	306	423	26,504	26,501
Jun	22,370	22,353	11,773	11,762	10,597	10,592	16,694	16,680	5,676	5,673	3,461	303	410	26,544	26,528
Sep	22,331	22,318	11,733	11,725	10,598	10,593	16,662	16,649	5,670	5,669	3,422	303	397	26,453	26,440
Dec	22,166	22,174	11,590	11,598	10,576	10,576	16,468	16,472	5,698	5,702	3,383	300	402	26,252	26,259
1991 Mar	21,921	21,904	11,418	11,403	10,503	10,501	16,205	16,191	5,716	5,713	3,345	298	390	25,954	25,937
Jun	21,707	21,677	11,260	11,236	10,447	10,441	15,993	15,971	5,714	5,706	3,306	297	333	25,643	25,613
Sep	21,585	21,569	11,144	11,142	10,439	10,427	15,879	15,861	5,705	5,709	3,260	297	318	25,460	25,445
Dec	21,458	21,470	11,065	11,074	10,393	10,397	15,761	15,758	5,697	5,713	3,213	295	336	25,302	25,314
1992 Mar	21,474	21,463	11,026	11,020	10,449	10,443	15,744	15,711	5,730	5,753	3,166	293	345	25,279	25,268
Jun	21,359	21,359	10,951	10,954	10,408	10,405	15,623	15,588	5,735	5,771	3,136	290	307	25,091	25,092
Sep	21,045	21,046	10,755	10,774	10,290	10,271	15,361	15,308	5,685	5,738	3,145	284	297	24,772	24,772
Dec	20,977	21,006	10,704	10,731	10,273	10,275	15,274	15,233	5,703	5,773	3,095	280	337	24,688	24,717
1993 Mar	21,013	21,004	10,695	10,702	10,318	10,302	15,294	15,216	5,718	5,788	3,083	275	336	24,706	24,698
Jun	21,039	21,058	10,675	10,702	10,365	10,356	15,296	15,225	5,743	5,833	3,098	271	295	24,703	24,721
Sep	21,110	21,128	10,683	10,724	10,427	10,405	15,278	15,194	5,832	5,935	3,109	267	288	24,774	24,792
Dec	21,092	21,084	10,668	10,683	10,424	10,400	15,257	15,167	5,835	5,916	3,150	258	311	24,812	24,803
1994 Mar	21,069	21,005	10,646	10,639	10,424	10,366	15,204	15,085	5,865	5,920	3,191	254	305	24,820	24,756
Jun	21,081	20,989	10,642	10,635	10,439	10,354	15,183	15,032	5,898	5,957	3,206	250	286	24,822	24,730
Sep	21,223	21,107	10,729	10,703	10,493	10,404	15,235	15,093	5,988	6,014	3,219	246	273	24,960	24,843
Dec	21,231	21,133	10,711	10,695	10,519	10,437	15,236	15,088	5,994	6,044	3,276	237	279	25,022	24,921
1995 Mar	21,266	21,122	10,739	10,699	10,527	10,424	15,230	15,058	6,036	6,064	3,285	235	262	25,048	24,909
Changes															
Dec 79-															
Jun 90	-295	-317	-1,392	-1,410	1,097	1,093	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1,443	-16	n/a	1,543	1,521
Mar 83-															
Dec 92	444	475	-1,004	-976	1,448	1,451	-802	-840	1,246	1,315	816	-41	337	1,555	1,586
Dec 92-															
Mar 95	289	116	35	-32	254	148	-43	-174	332	201	100	45	75	000	107

380 OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 2 Employees in employment by region, seasonally adjusted

	South East (excluding Greater London)		South East Greater London excluding Greater London)		East Anglia	East Anglia		South West		nds	East Midlands	
Sales Li Solar	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published
1989 Sep	4,127	4,125	3,484	3,489	799	797	1,747	1,745	2,096	2,094	1,572	1,570
Dec	4,150	4,152	3,489	3,498	802	801	1,758	1,757	2,111	2,112	1,569	1,568
1990 Mar	4,146	4,145	3,488	3,497	806	805	1,766	1,764	2,119	2,119	1,569	1,567
Jun	4,156	4,152	3,490	3,498	810	808	1,764	1,759	2,121	2,119	1,573	1,569
Sep	4,153	4,151	3,462	3,469	807	805	1,763	1,760	2,122	2,120	1,574	1,572
Dec	4,126	4,125	3,402	3,413	802	801	1,748	1,747	2,106	2,107	1,571	1,569
1991 Mar	4,082	4,077	3,331	3,338	795	794	1,739	1,737	2,070	2,068	1,552	1,548
Jun	4,024	4,016	3,276	3,281	794	791	1,725	1,720	2,052	2,049	1,539	1,534
Sep	3,977	3,976	3,264	3,263	787	786	1,709	1,709	2,033	2,029	1,529	1,527
Dec	3,962	3,955	3,215	3,231	788	787	1,702	1,703	2,009	2,009	1,520	1,514
1992 Mar	3,960	3,939	3,204	3,210	789	788	1,690	1,687	2,014	2,016	1,531	1,524
Jun	3,942	3,917	3,181	3,183	783	781	1,691	1,686	2,006	2,011	1,518	1,515
Sep	3,855	3,824	3,139	3,136	780	779	1,663	1,655	1,963	1,971	1,499	1,500
Dec	3,855	3,812	3,105	3,107	783	782	1,665	1,662	1,956	1,974	1,496	1,498
1993 Mar	3,863	3,804	3,104	3,091	789	787	1,681	1,672	1,962	1,980	1,492	1,493
Jun	3,889	3,828	3,101	3,084	788	786	1,688	1,680	1,965	1,986	1,490	1,496
Sep	3,908	3,839	3,109	3,084	785	784	1,705	1,696	1,963	1,988	1,496	1,506
Dec	3,889	3,821	3,125	3,088	790	787	1,710	1,689	1,957	1,987	1,496	1,505
1994 Mar	3,872	3,805	3,137	3,095	794	789	1,705	1,681	1,946	1,971	1,504	1,505
Jun	3,858	3,786	3,140	3,089	799	791	1,710	1,687	1,947	1,961	1,515	1,516
Sep	3,867	3,795	3,167	3,127	816	802	1,723	1,696	1,974	1,987	1,534	1,524
Dec	3,865	3,798	3,191	3,131	812	802	1,722	1,704	1,992	2,010	1,528	1,533
1995 Mar	3,882	3,802	3,190	3,120	815	804	1,734	1,709	2,001	2,014	1,530	1,536

	Yorkshire a Humbersid	nd e	North West		North		Wales		Scotland		Great Brita	in
	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published	Revised	Previously published
1989 Sep	1,903	1,901	2,429	2,428	1,116	1,115	983	982	1,964	1,963	22,221	22,208
Dec	1,917	1,917	2,434	2,435	1,125	1,125	982	982	1,971	1,970	22,307	22,316
1990 Mar	1,922	1,921	2,425	2,424	1,127	1,126	983	982	1,975	1,972	22,326	22,322
Jun	1,921	1,919	2,437	2,435	1,123	1,122	989	989	1,987	1,984	22,370	22,353
Sep	1,913	1,911	2,440	2,438	1,122	1,121	979	978	1,996	1,993	22,331	22,318
Dec	1,899	1,899	2,424	2,425	1,113	1,114	973	973	2,001	2,001	22,166	22,174
1991 Mar	1,877	1,875	2,408	2,406	1,103	1,101	962	961	2,003	1,999	21,921	21,904
Jun	1,864	1,862	2,387	2,383	1,095	1,094	955	954	1,997	1,994	21,707	21,677
Sep	1,855	1,853	2,370	2,366	1,097	1,098	961	961	2,000	2,001	21,583	21,569
Dec	1,850	1,849	2,351	2,349	1,105	1,108	952	953	2,006	2,012	21,458	21,470
1992 Mar	1,856	1,858	2,350	2,347	1,109	1,114	950	949	2,022	2,030	21,474	21,463
Jun	1,849	1,855	2,334	2,334	1,101	1,110	946	947	2,008	2,020	21,359	21,359
Sep	1,825	1,835	2,307	2,303	1,084	1,095	942	944	1,987	2,003	21,045	21,046
Dec	1,823	1,837	2,312	2,312	1,068	1,083	948	952	1,967	1,987	20,977	21,006
1993 Mar	1,829	1,844	2,309	2,308	1,065	1,083	960	963	1,958	1,980	21,013	21,004
Jun	1,826	1,847	2,313	2,315	1,062	1,085	958	964	1,960	1,988	21,039	21,058
Sep	1,833	1,857	2,320	2,319	1,068	1,093	957	965	1,966	1,997	21,110	21,128
Dec	1,832	1,851	2,304	2,305	1,066	1,091	963	968	1,960	1,992	21,092	21,084
1994 Mar	1,833	1,845	2,303	2,295	1,065	1,085	955	953	1,956	1,982	21,069	21,005
Jun	1,832	1,841	2,292	2,284	1,068	1,088	964	963	1,957	1,983	21,081	20,989
Sep	1,846	1,841	2,293	2,292	1,070	1,088	975	970	1,959	1,986	21,223	21,107
Dec	1,832	1,836	2,304 .	2,301	1,072	1,087	971	968	1,941	1,962	21,231	21,133
1995 Mar	1,832	1,829	2,284	2,279	1,080	1,092	973	969	1,945	1,965	21,266	21,122

381





Effect of revisions on trends

How have the revisions changed recent trends in employment? While the revisions have not affected individual quarterly movements greatly, the total Employee Series in Great Britain is now shown to have grown by 173,000 more between December 1992 and March 1995 than previously published. The previously published series had been underestimating the growth in expanding industries due to the benchmark date of September 1991 being too out-of-date. The introduction of the Annual Employment Survey and annual benchmarking from next year will greatly reduce this problem.

Figure 1 shows the revised Workforce in Employment Series, the previously published series and the total Employment Series as shown by the Labour Force of changes in the relative importance of

Survey (LFS). Over the last two years the revised series for total employment shows a more consistent picture with the LFS than the previously published series. The workforce in employment in Great Britain is now shown to have grown by 360,000 between December 1992 and March 1995 compared with a rise of 447,000 between winter 92/93 and spring 95 in the LFS. A forthcoming Employment Gazette feature will discuss the differences between these two sources of employment statistics and describe the work that has been ongoing to reconcile them.

SIC92

What is SIC92 and why has the change been made? Industrial classifications need to be revised periodically to take account

Table 3 Changes in employees by industry, June 1994 to June 1995, Great Britain, unadjusted

Industry	SIC92	Change thou	Per cent
5 Biggest rises			
Advertising	744	+12	+22
Business consultancy/market research	7413-7414	+20	+12
Computer consultancy	72	+23	+12
Furniture manufacturing	361	+10	+10
Manufacture of motor vehicles	34	+15	+9
5 Biggest falls			
Mining of coal, uranium and throium ores	10/12	-4	-24
Production of electricity and gas	40	-19	-13
Manufacture of transport equipment other than motor vehicles	35	-11	-7
Manufacture of wood and wooden products	20	-6	-7
Manufacture of drink and tobacco	159–16	-4	-5

382 OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

various industries. The UK SIC was first introduced in 1948 and has since been revised in 1958, 1968 and 1980. The latest revision. Standard Industrial Classification 1992, is better able to reflect the current industry composition of the United Kingdom than SIC80. In particular, SIC92 is far more detailed in its classification of the service industries

Unlike the previous UK classifications, SIC92 is based on an international classification system (NACE), the introduction of which was made obligatory for EC member states in 1990. The conversion of the Workforce in Employment Series to SIC92 brings the estimates into line with the National Accounts and the Labour Force Survey which have both been using SIC92 for some time.

What industry detail is available under SIC92? Table 1.4 in the 'Labour Market Data' section of this month's Employment Gazette shows the SIC92 industry detail that is now available on a quarterly basis for Great Britain from the employer-based surveys. Since the panel of employers used to produce these estimates has not yet changed, the industry availability is broadly equivalent to what was available by SIC80. The only slight differences are that there are more details available for business services, which has been a growth area in recent years, and less details available for public administration since no distinction is made in SIC92 between local and central government.

Table 3 shows the SIC92 industries that have seen the biggest rises and falls over the year to June 1995. The biggest rises have been in the business services area and the biggest falls have been in the energy industries.

Northern Ireland employee estimates have also been converted to SIC92 and are available at a slightly more aggregated level than for Great Britain.

How has the change to SIC92 affected the industrial composition? Table 4 shows the Employees in Employment Series for Great Britain broken down into broad industry groups representing manufacturing, services and other industries under both SIC80 and SIC92. Note that the SIC80 figures shown are those that were previously published before taking on the 1993 Census results. The most noticeable effect of the change in classification is that the manufacturing estimates have been reduced by approximately ten per cent with the employees generally being re-classified to the service sector. At the latest date this amounts to a downward revision of over 400,000 to the manufacturing estimates.

There are a number of reasons for this shift. Firstly, some employees engaged in engineering activities who would have been included in the manufacturing estimates under SIC80 are classified as people providing a technical service under SIC92.

Table 4 Employees by industry sector, SIC80 compared to SIC92 Great Britain, seasonally adjusted

	Standard Indus	trial Classific	cation 1980	Standard Indus	trial Classificat	tion 1992	Differences		
	Manufacturing (Div 2–4)	Services (Div 6–9)	Others	Manufacturing (Section D)	Services (Section G–Q)	Others	Manufacturing	Services	Others
1978 Jun	7,143	12,859	2,244	6,639	13,324	2,294	-504	465	50
1979 Jun	7,113	13,222	2,275	6,610	13,695	2,319	-503	472	43
1980 Jun	6,808	13,345	2,280	6,326	13,806	2,311	-482	462	31
1981 Jun	6,107	13,102	2,153	5,677	13,525	2,171	-430	423	18
1982 Jun	5,761	13,078	2,057	5,358	13,475	2,071	-403	397	15
1983 Jun	5,431	13,130	1,996	5,052	13,502	2,009	-379	371	13
1984 Jun	5,316	13,465	1,949	4,946	13,825	1,964	-370	360	15
1985 Jun	5,269	13,731	1,910	4,895	14,089	1,924	-374	358	15
1986 Jun	5,138	13,918	1,820	4,777	14,261	1,836	-360	343	16
1987 Jun	5,068	14,220	1,792	4,713	14,549	1,809	-355	329	16
1988 Jun	5,109	14,841	1,798	4,754	15,166	1,817	-355	325	19
1989 Jun	5,101	15,242	1,799	4,747	15,563	1,823	-355	321	24
1990 Jun	5,014	15,557	1,782	4,628	15,931	1,811	-386	374	28
1991 Jun	4,614	15,395	1,668	4,215	15,802	1,690	-399	407	22
1992 Jun	4,419	15,361	1,580	3,995	15,808	1,556	-424	447	-24
1993 Jun	4,277	15,308	1,473	3,814	15,783	1,442	-463	475	-31
1994 Jun	4,233	15,329	1,428	3,793	15,880	1,408	-439	551	-20
1995 Mar	4,282	15,463	1,377	3,850	16,059	1,357	-432	596	-20

Another effect that the conversion has had is that some employees who had previously been classified to food manufacturing are now classified to food wholesale or retail.

When the LFS moved over to using SIC92 in June 1994 they found the conversion had the same effect on the sectorial split of employees but to a slightly lesser extent. The LFS estimate of employees in manufacturing in summer 1993 was revised down by 195,000 when the figures were converted from SIC80 to SIC92. The

corresponding estimate for the service sec- | September when the results from the previtor was revised up by 189,000. Despite the large revision to the level of manufacturing employment, trends in the manufacturing sector remain unchanged with the strong decline over the 1980s still apparent.

(Notes on the methods used to convert the employee series to SIC92 can be found in the technical note).

Future revisions

In the future the monthly and quarterly employment estimates will be revised each

Further information:

Readers of the Employment Gazette who have a need for a particular disaggregation of employee data from the quarterly series that is not currently being met can contact the author below. Unfortunately, all such requests may not be met due to the need to minimise burdens on business and to restrict the overall sample size. However, as many users' needs as possible will be met.

> Kate Naylor, CSO, Room 431 East Lane House, East Lane Runcorn, Cheshire, WA7 2DN tel (01928) 792549.

ous years' Annual Employment Survey become available. Next September, figures will become available from a new panel of employers that is to be chosen from the 1993 census units and the estimates will be benchmarked to the levels shown by the 1995 Annual Employment Survey. The new panel will be chosen to be representative of the current distribution of employers by industry, region and size and may enable greater availability of industry detail than is currently possible.

383

Technical note

Definitions

The employees in employment estimates provide a count of jobs held by employees whose employer runs a PAYE scheme. Thus if a person has more than one job with different employers, they will be counted twice in the figures.

The self-employed series is a measure of all people who consider themselves to work on their own account regardless of how they are counted by the tax system or whether they have any employees

The work-related government training scheme component of the workforce in employment is a count of all those people engaged on a government training programme whose training involves some element of work experience, excluding those who have a contract of employment (who are counted as employees). All such people are considered to be part-time members of the workforce since part of their time is spent on training and not productive work.

Members of HM forces are counted as full-time members of the workforce

Sources

The employees in employment estimates discussed in this article are produced by updating censuses of employment using information from the following sources:

- a) monthly (for production only) and quarterly surveys of a panel of employers:
- b) 'centralised returns' covering employment in particular industries provided by government departments and other large organisations such as British Bankers Association.

Self-employed estimates are taken directly from the LFS. Quarterly estimates have been used since June 1992 while, prior to then, the available annual LFS figures have been used and estimates for the intervening quarters produced by interpolation.

Participants on work-related government training programs are provided from various administrative sources for Training For Work, Youth Training and Community Action (and similar programmes which have existed in the past).

HM forces figures are obtained | from the Ministry of Defence manpower division

Converting SIC80 to SIC92

Two methods were used to convert SIC80 employee estimates to SIC92 depending on the period that the data referred to. In both cases, the previously published SIC80 estimates were first converted to SIC92 and then benchmarked onto the new Census results as explained below.

Before September 1993

For estimates prior to September 1993, a conversion formula, derived from the 1991 Census results, was applied to the previously published estimates. The 1991 Census was dualcoded so that each business was given both a SIC80 and a SIC92 code. This enabled a formula to be constructed showing the exact correspondence between SIC80 and SIC92 (for employees) at September 1991. This formula was applied to estimates between June 1978 and September 1993. Since the conversion formula was based on the actual relationship between SIC80 and SIC92 at September 1991, estimates for dates near to September 1991 will be more accurate than the more historical data. (For more details of the exact methods used to construct the formula contact the author).

From September 1993

For estimates from September 1993 onwards, each business surveyed in the current employer panel was assigned a SIC92 code based on the business description provided by the employer. A grossed employment figure for each business was then calculated using the existing SIC80 weighting scheme. Employment was then aggregated according to the SIC92 code of each business and SIC92 estimates were produced. Employment from the 'centralised returns' was converted by looking at each return individually and assigning the most appropriate SIC92 code or group of codes to the return.

Benchmarking to censuses

The use of the 1991 and 1993 Censuses to revise the employee estimates was slightly different depending on the time period that the data referred to.

Between September 1989 and 1991

slightly revised to take account of corrections to previously published data and to add employees in businesses that had been incorrectly omitted when the results were originally published. In order to take account of these revisions and to ensure that no discontinuity was introduced to the monthly and quarterly series, the difference between the new September 1991 estimates (by industry, gender and full-time/part-time status) and the old estimates was tapered back to September 1989 (the previous census date which is unchanged).

Between September 1991 and 1993

The difference between the 1993 by a fixed amount each period.

Estimates after September 1993

1993, it was assumed that the rates of change shown by the previously published monthly and quarterly estimates were correct. These rates of change, by industry, region, gender and fulltime/part-time status were then applied to the new September 1993 estimates provided by the Census.

Seasonal adjustment method

Previously, seasonally adjusted estimates of total employees have been found by summing the seasonally adjusted series for industry sectors (agriculture, energy, manufacturing, construction and services). The best method of producing a seasonally adjusted series for a total is to sum the seasonally adjusted series of the component industries at the most detailed level available. For this reason the total seasonally adjusted employees series is now constructed by summing the seasonally adjusted series that can be found in table 1.2 of 'Labour Market Data' section of Employment Gazette.

The 1991 Census results have been

Census results and the previously published estimates for September 1993 provide a measure of the employerbased survey's drift from the 'true' level of employment since the last Census (in this case 1991). It is assumed that this drift has grown at a constant rate since September 1991 and hence taper the difference at September 1993 back to September 1991. Thus the revisions start very small and increase

For estimates after September twelve years ago in the automotive industry in the USA, with the introduction of the classic UAW-Ford Employee Development and Training Programme (EDTP). The Ford Motor Company has also been responsible for establishing the concept in the UK. In the mid-1980s, management

Key findings

• Employee Development Schemes offer employees the chance to: undertake learning opportunities on a voluntary basis; participate in learning opportunities fully or partly financed by their employer; choose learning opportunities from a wide menu of vocational and nonvocational activities, courses and qualifications; and access learning opportunities by using flexible learning methods.

Historical background

and trade unions at Ford UK jointly negoti-

ated the now famous Employee

EMPLOYEE DEVELOPMENT

Schemes (EDSs) originated over

- Despite a small number of common characteristics the Schemes are extremely diverse, with wide ranging aims and objectives.
- More than 300 private and public sector employers are - or have

special **FEATURE**

Employee Development Schemes



Development and Assistance Programme, commonly known as Ford EDAP.

After the creation of Ford EDAP, a small band of mainly large scale, private sector companies began to introduce EDSs. More recently, however, support from the Employment Department (now the Department for Education and Employment [DFEE]) has enabled TECs and other training bodies to assist small and medium-sized organisations to operate such initiatives.

been - involved in Emple **Development Schemes.**

- Approximately 35 training orga ations - mainly Training and Enterp Councils are - or have been - invo in the schemes.
- Employers almost al acknowledge the business ben of Employee Development Scher and state that they more than of the small direct costs associ with running a scheme.
- Employee take up of lear opportunities varies from schem scheme, ranging from five per ce eligible employees to 100 per cen
- Employee Development Sche can be very successful in attract

Indeed, the development of new approaches by training infrastructure bodies in this country has led one group of experts to conclude that the UK is now more innovative in the field of Employee Development Schemes than the US.

General rationale

The emergence of the global economy is placing greater pressure on the long-term competitiveness of UK companies. Truly competitive organisations already invest in

oyee	those who tend to participate least in other forms of education and
inis-	training. It sometimes, however,
orise	takes time for them to realise their
lved	potential and, in the early stages, those with few existing skills or
ays	qualifications may be in the
efits	minority.
nes, •	Employees overwhelmingly report
fset	that their experience of participating
ated	in a scheme has made them more interested in learning.
ning •	Employee Development Schemes
e to	have encouraged flexibility in the
nt of	delivery of advice and guidance
t.	services, but training providers have
mes	been less willing to help these
ting	initiatives realise their potential.

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

the latest machinery and technology but the primary source of competitive advantage in the 1990s rests in the way in which organisations manage their people. Consequently, increasing numbers of employers are seeking to:

- develop a well motivated workforce which understands both the short-term and long-term needs of their business:
- inculcate a philosophy of continuous improvement to meet the quality demands of their customers;
- create a learning organisation where employees solve problems, take personal responsibility and respond positively to change, and
- introduce new production techniques and working methods to improve efficiency and reduce operating costs.

In attempting to achieve these strategic goals, some UK employers have turned to the idea of Employee Development Schemes.2 In essence, EDSs assist organisations to create a more motivated, trained and flexible workforce by developing a learning culture which goes well beyond specific company training plans and the provision of job-related training.3

Common characteristics

Research studies completed between 1991/95⁴ suggest that the ownership, aims and delivery of EDSs are diverse. According to a recent publication by the former Employment Department.⁵ however, common characteristics include:

- the opportunity for employees to undertake a learning activity of their choice on a voluntary basis:
- the payment by the employer of some or all of the costs involved, either by paying learning providers direct or offering employees a personal entitlement to pay for their own learning:
- the provision of a wide range of learning activities, sometimes beginning with a leisure or hobby activity and sometimes offering vocationally relevant learning from the start, and
- a flexible range of learning methods, such as workplace, open and providerbased learning via both private and public sector suppliers.

Employer involvement

Estimating the number of employers involved in Employee Development Schemes is extremely difficult, primarily because there is no centrally held database containing this information. Thus, the only way to obtain an estimate of employer involvement is through gleaning information from published and unpublished reports and adding data held by the Individual Commitment Branch of the DFEE and those training bodies operating specific schemes. In order to avoid doublecounting, it is also important to define the different types of scheme which are in

two main types: single-company schemes; and

- ii. facilitated initiatives where a training body has either -
- worked with an organisation on a oneto-one basis to introduce a companybased EDS, and/or
- worked with a group of employers to introduce a consortia EDS.

Independent company schemes

In a study undertaken by the University of Leeds (July 1993) for the Universities Funding Council, it was estimated that 50 private and public sector organisations might be operating Employee Development Schemes. For various reasons, however, the published report only provides the names of employers used as detailed case studies, some 14 organisations.6

Box 1 identifies 36 employers that are operating – or have been known to operate - an independent company scheme. This list includes those named by the University of Leeds study but also includes those cited in other reports published between 1991/95 (see footnote 2 and 3). Included within the list are three organisations known to be operating - directly or indirectly -Employee Development Schemes through building on their involvement in national training initiatives, such as Gateways to Learning or Investors in People. Key points to emerge from Box 1 include the fact that most organisations are:

- large-to-medium (with 200 or more employees) rather than small;
- in the private sector rather than the public sector, and
- in the manufacturing sector rather than the service sector.

Facilitated EDS initiatives

Box 2 indicates that there may be around 35 training organisations or other bodies in the UK facilitating EDSs. The DFEE estimates that 30 Training and Enterprise Councils, one Industrial Training Organisation, two training providers and one voluntary association are - or have been - involved in EDSs. North of the border, information from Scottish Enterprise and Highlands & Islands Enterprise indicates that so far only one Local Enterprise Company is facilitating such a scheme -Enterprise Ayrshire.

Unfortunately, the lack of a comprehensive database on facilitated EDS initiatives precludes any accurate estimate of employer participation. Once again, estimates must be derived from information on specific initiatives held by the DFEE. According to its Individual Commitment Branch, reliable statistics are available for Heart of England TEC (25 companies), Kent TEC (200 companies), and Glass Training Ltd (20 companies). Using these figures as a benchmark, the DFEE esti-

operation. Generally speaking, there are | mates that about 300 private and public sector organisations might be involved in facilitated EDS initiatives across the UK.

Employer participation

Aggregating the estimates for independent company schemes and facilitated EDS initiatives means that 336 organisations have been involved in Employee Development Schemes at some stage. Given the lack of historic information on EDSs and the rising trend in their take up, however, it is fair to assume that well over 350 employers might be involved by the end of 1995.

Common themes

Studies by the PSI (1991) and NIACE/Employment Department (1995) demonstrate that, apart from the common characteristics noted above, no single model of Employee Development Schemes exists in independent company schemes. Diversity rather than similarity characterises EDSs, in part because individual initiatives are intimately linked with the history and culture of each company.

Nevertheless, general themes emerging from evaluations of independent company schemes include the following.

1. Ownership and organisational issues. Some initiatives operated by companies are wholly management-driven (eg. IBM UK and Lucas Industries PLC), while others have been developed in partnership with the trade unions, (eg. The Baxi Partnership Ltd and Ford UK).

2. Eligibility criteria, scope and type of provision. Some companies looking to create a learning organisation - or raise the motivation of the whole workforce operate programmes which are open to all employees (eg. Ford UK). Other schemes seek to overcome specific skill or recruitment problems, and consequently target certain groups within the workforce such as those requiring basic skills training (eg. IBM UK).

3. On-site learning. Almost without exception, initiatives have attempted to circumvent problems associated with shift working and the inflexibility of some local learning providers. Where possible, learning takes place on-site, with tutors from colleges teaching at the workplace. Alternatively, some companies have established their own learning centres which are open outside working hours (eg. The Baxi Partnership and Lucas Industries PLC). 4. Cost of courses, entitlements and time. Courses are always fully or partly funded by the employer. Courses provided on-site are usually free, while in most cases, external courses are reimbursed up to a certain limit. All schemes have a set bud-

get, but some are based on the offer of a basic entitlement for each employee. In the main, employees study in their own time. 5. Advice and Guidance. A significant number of companies have incorporated

Box 1	Employers operating, or known to have operated, an Independent
	Company Scheme

Industrial Sector	Organisation
Energy Supply	British Gas
Steel and Chemicals	Allied Steel and Wire British Steel (Teesside) ICI (Teesside) Norsk Hydro Scot Bader Sheerness Steel Co plc
Mechanical Engineering	The Baxi Partnership Ltd Venture Pressings
Metal Good Industries	Creda Hotpoint North Wales
Motor Vehicles	The Ford Motor Company UK Jaguar Cars Lucas Industries plc Peugeot-Talbot Rover Group UNIPART Vauxhall
Electronic Engineering	IBM UK plc
Paper, Printing and Publishing	Henry & Leigh Slater
Rubber and Plastics	BTR
Food, Drink and Tobacco	Colman's of Norwich
Transport	London Buses HQ
Postal Services/Telecommunications	British Telecom Post Office Counters Ltd Royal Mail
Banking and Finance	Girobank TSB
Retail	The Body Shop Safeway J Sainsbury
Leisure Services	Butlin's Holiday Worlds Rank Organisation
Education and Health Services	Glasgow City Council Humberside County Council National Extension College

Source: NIACE/ (former) Employment Department, 1995

Box 2 Training bodies developing EDSs

Training and Enterprise Co	ouncils	
Barnsley & Doncaster	Heart of England	North London
Bedfordshire	Hertfordshire	North Nottinghamshire
CAMBSTEC	Humberside	Northumberland
Central England	Lincolnshire	Rotherham
Coventry & Warwickshire	Kent	Sheffield
Cumbria	LAWTEC	SOLOTEC
Dudley	Leicestershire	South & East Cheshire
Essex	Merseyside	South Derbyshire
Gloucestershire	Milton Keynes	Staffordshire
Greater Peterborough	North Derbyshire	Stockport & High Peak
Other Training Bodies		
ITOs	Training Providers	Voluntary associations
Glass Training Ltd	West Notts College	High Peak Local Action
LECs	Sheffield Business School &	Group
Enterprise Ayrshire	Northern College	
Source: (forme	r) Employment Department; Scottish Enter	orise and Highlands & Islands Enterprise

information and guidance services within their initiative. By providing access to such services, employees are better placed to find the course they want to study. Other employers assess and update the learning needs of participants by using personal development plans (eg. Robert Bosch Ltd)

Strategies for facilitated initiatives

According to the Policy Studies Institute (PSI) [1991], the cost of Employee Development Schemes to large and medium-sized organisations is quite small compared with their overall job-related training budget. For small businesses, however, the crucial objective is to minimise and/or share the costs of implementing an initiative. With these needs in mind, TECs and others have developed strategies to assist small and medium-sized enterprises to form consortia arrangements.

1. General Strategies. This is where employers within a geographical area are invited to join an EDS initiative irrespective of their size, activity or specific location. Often these are focused around TEC areas (eg. Heart of England TEC⁷ and Sheffield TEC [see case study 5]).

2. Targeted Strategies. This is where TECs and other training bodies focus their efforts on employers with common characteristics or mutual interests.

- a) Supply-Chain Model: in this approach a large company joins with its own suppliers to form a collaborative scheme (eg. LAWTEC).8
- b) Industrial Estate/Business Park Model: in this approach companies located on the same industrial estate or business park form a consortia scheme with their neighbours, but not necessarily competitor, companies (eg. Hertfordshire TEC and Kent TEC [see case study 1]).
- c) National Training Initiative Model: in this approach a TEC targets those companies which are participating in a national training initiative - such as Investors in People - to form a collaborative scheme (eg. Lincolnshire TEC) 9
- d)Industrial Sector Model: in this approach companies in a given sector work together to form consortium schemes (see case study 2).

Evaluation studies

Evaluation studies on specific independent company schemes and specific facilitated EDS initiatives are scant and not easily accessible. Similarly, few general evaluations of either independent company schemes and/or facilitated EDS initiatives have been undertaken or published. In terms of the latter, policymakers must rely on evidence cited in Releasing Potential: Company Initiatives to Develop People at Work by the PSI (1991) and internal findings by the DFEE.

387

Securing employer participation

Internal findings from DFEE suggest that securing employer participation in EDSs varies from scheme to scheme. In some locations, employers are keen to participate at the earliest opportunity, while in others, achieving employer participation can take considerable time and energy. Nevertheless, once involved most employers regard the costs associated with running a scheme as small, especially when the perceived payback is taken into account.

Business benefits

According to the PSI (1991) different benefits accrue to different employers because each scheme is related to the history and culture of each organisation. That said, the potential benefits to employers are extremely wide ranging. Box 3 pools the most commonly cited benefits by the ten employers taking part in the PSI study. Key findings include the fact that Employee Development Schemes often lead to increased take up of job-related training and the identification of gaps in the jobrelated skills of employees. Internal findings by the DFEE also indicate that other common business benefits include:

• greater employee flexibility:

- greater willingness of staff to accept personal responsibility at work, and
- a greater willingness on the part of staff to undertake job-specific training at work

Employee participation

Internal findings by the Department indicate that individuals have joined Employee Development Schemes for two key reasons: firstly, because they want to get a qualification, and second, because they want to do their existing job better. These reasons hold irrespective of the type of learning undertaken by employees. The opportunity to learn a subject of one's choice is also an important factor.

Furthermore, findings from various consultancy reports commissioned by the former Employment Department suggest that

a) Employee take up of EDSs varies from scheme to scheme, ranging from five per cent of eligible employees to 100 per

cent. Participation rates depend upon on a range of factors, including access to effective advice and guidance, the quantity and quality of marketing and general delivery arrangements.

- b) Well designed schemes can expect employee participation to grow during the first few years, and many schemes with poor take up can improve their performance by introducing more effective arrangements.
- c) Participation in some initiatives far exceeds the average level of workplace learning for the workforce as a whole, which the Labour Force Survey indicates to be approximately 14/15 per cent.
- d) The extent to which schemes have so far been successful in attracting those with few existing skills and qualifications is unclear. Over time, however, more such employees are encouraged to participate and schemes clearly have the potential to make a significant impact.
- e) About half of the people participating in EDSs would not have undertaken their chosen activity without taking part in their employers' initiative.
- f) After participation, individuals are more likely to undertake further learning and do so in their own time.
- g) Employees overwhelmingly report that their experience of participating in an EDS had made them more interested in learning.
- h) A significant minority are prepared to pay for subsequent learning, especially those with fewest qualifications and least skills

Benefits to employees

Box 4 lists a series of benefits derived to employees commonly cited by individuals participating in a scheme run by Heart of England TEC. Generating excitement about learning and an increasing interest in acquiring work-related skills were seen as key benefits by participants. Internal findings by the former Employment Department also highlight these benefits, with the addition that participants tend to stress the benefit of gaining a qualification, and improving their career development. Among women employees, however, even greater importance was attached to achieving higher confidence levels.

• Reducing reliance on external labour

• Reducing labour turnover and reduced

Improving industrial relations and morale

Improving employees' understanding of

Having greater control over course

Box 3 Benefits of Employee Development Schemes to employers

- Creating a learning culture.
- Increasing skill levels of the workforce.
- Increasing the take up of job-related
- training. Identifying gaps in job-related skills of the
- workforce
- Increasing employees commitment to the company
- Improving team working.
- Improving recruitment and resourcing.

Source: (former) Employment Department; Scottish Enterprise and Highlands & Islands Enterprise

the business

markets.

absenteeism.

of the workforce.

content and provision

Box 4 **Benefits of Employee Development Schemes to** employees

- Generating excitement about learning. Counteracting negative experiences of earlier learning.
- Breaking down barriers to
- development
- Enhancing self esteem
- Making life more enjoyable. Improving interest in acquiring workrelated skills

Source: John Corlett, Heart of England Training and Enterprise Council: 'Chuffed to bits: the benefits of employee ment' Training Tomorrow, November 1994. , Training Tomorrow, Novembe

Impact on the learning market

A central aim of EDSs is to provide learning opportunities in a flexible way to meet the varied needs of employees. Evidence suggests that advice and guidance services have been provided on a highly flexible basis by local providers, either on-site or off-site.

A more complicated picture, however, exists in relation to the provision of learning opportunities. As far as independent companies schemes are concerned, larger employers do not feel that EDSs have made a significant impact upon further education colleges. Thus, some schemes are actively seeking innovative ways of providing learning which bypasses more traditional college provision. Examples include on-site learning using external tutors.

By contrast, facilitated EDS initiatives have tended to work in partnership with learning providers, especially colleges of further education. Consequently, colleges have been willing to deliver learning provision more flexibly.

Conclusions

- EDSs are making a positive impact on meeting the wider learning needs of employees and the organisational learning needs of employers.
- Further consideration needs to be given to the design of Employee Development Schemes so that those employees with least post-school learning experience or qualifications can be persuaded to join.
- Better marketing techniques and greater use of learning coordinators to guide less able learners are seen as potential solutions.
- More research needs to be undertaken to keep abreast of the numbers of employers and training bodies involved in EDSs. This would allow new approaches and best practice to be monitored and disseminated.
- The dissemination of best practice at home and abroad, and easy access to advice on implementation will be crucial in persuading more employers to introduce EDSs. The establishment of the International Centre of Employee



Development (ICED) at Salford University in November should help in this regard.10

Case studies

Examples of facilitated EDSs

1. Community-Wide/Business Park approach with TEC support Kent TEC - Return to Learn

After a consultation exercise in January 1993 and a pilot project in April 1993, employers in Kent began to identify a range of organisational needs for their short-term survival and their long-term strategic development. Translating their fairly diverse organisational needs into training objectives was a difficult task, but out of this strategic challenge emerged the idea of Return to Learn.

It was agreed that Return to Learn should enable employees to:

- choose their own learning on a voluntary basis:
- access suitable advice and guidance, and
- overcome some of the physical barriers to learning, such as paying for learning and access to flexible provision.

With these principles in mind, an open invitation was made to employees of four participating companies to undertake learning of their choice within a financial limit of £100. It was also agreed that any extra financial assistance would be made-up by the employer or employee.

In November 1993, the scheme was redesigned to include:

- better advice for employers and employees; • greater flexibility for shift workers:
- more streamlined administrative systems,

and

• a new funding regime based on a 50/50 deal between employer/TEC, with the contribution of the latter being fixed at a maximum of £50 per person.

In November 1994, a Small Firms Model was launched. Kent TEC had identified that small firms on business parks faced particular barriers in joining Return to Learn. These problems were associated with releasing staff, travel distances and unsuitable course times. To address these barriers, courses were set up and run on business parks, with companies sharing learning facilities and course tutors.

To date, over 200 companies and 4,500 individuals have taken part in the Return to Learn initiative. The scheme has also proved successful in achieving private sector leverage. Thus far, the contribution from Kent TEC has been £77.000, while company finance has been £146,000. Given that the provision of 50/50 funding cannot remain in place indefinitely, however, tapered funding models are currently being considered.

2. Industrial sector approach with ITO support

Glass Training Ltd.

Having adopted the National Targets for

Education and Training for the glass industry, Glass Training Ltd. started to look for an initiative which would stimulate employees to consider their own learning and eventually lead them to achieve competency-based qualifications. While the ITO recognised that changing technology in the industry would always result in the need for new learning experiences, it was felt that the problem of employee resistance to change could be overcome if workers were more fully involved in decisions which affected their own personal development.

To meet these needs, the Glass Industry ITO decided to pilot an EDS. As part of the initiative, each company has in place a part-time employer-based support coordinator. These coordinators are supported by a national network of ITO training advisers.

The benefit to participating employers is that the scheme engenders a greater awareness of the importance of learning to business success. For the employee, the scheme provides an opportunity to become better informed about the industry and offers a chance to get back into formal learning

Since September 1994, 300 new learners in over 20 companies have become involved in the scheme.

3. Large company facilitated by local TEC McVitie's (Manchester Factory) - Stockport & High Peak TEC

The McVitie's Employee Development Initiative (McEDI) was launched in January 1994 as a joint partnership between McVitie's

OCTOBER 1995

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Manchester factory and Stockport & High Peak TEC. Developed initially as a pilot, the aim of the scheme was to

- introduce learning back into the workplace through the provision of a series of vocational and non-vocational topics provided in classes run on-site;
- persuade the 700-strong operating staff at the factory to view the changes brought about by new technology and working methods in a positive way, and
- work in partnership with Stockport College of Further Education for tutor support.

Since the start of the programme, ten per cent of the total factory population have shown an interest in the initiative. Classes have included flower arranging, health & beauty, maths, English, French, German, Spanish, business studies, computing, and return to study. Many of the courses have led to external examinations, while certificates have been awarded to all who have taken part in the scheme.

4. Large company facilitated by local LEC Jetstream Aircraft Ltd – Enterprise Ayrshire

Over the past three years, Enterprise Ayrshire has worked extremely closely with Jetstream Aircraft Ltd - part of British Aerospace - to promote a learning community within the 2,000 strong workforce at its manufacturing plant in the West of Scotland. The EDS is based on:

- personal development plans for all its employees;
- the use of Enterprise Ayrshire's Skill Choice programme to encourage an open dialogue between manager and employee about the competencies required for each job;
- the opportunity to jointly manage personal development portfolios, with learning contracts setting out clear career development goals, and
- access to Jetstream's Learning Resource Centre, which offers over 250 programmes on subjects such as Total Quality Management, team-building and language training

Integral to the success of the scheme has been the partnership developed between Jetstream, Enterprise Ayrshire, Ayr College of

Further Education and Paisley University's Credit Accumulation and Transfer Scheme (CATS).

Since the start of the scheme, 700 shop floor engineers have gained Level 3 VQs. 50 managers have achieved Level 4 VQs, and 8 are progressing to Level 5 VQs.

5. Community-Wide approach facilitated by local TEC Sheffield TEC

In 1993, Sheffield TEC launched a joint employee development initiative with four companies and the Trade Union Studies Centre at Sheffield College. The name Employee-Led Development was deliberately chosen to differentiate the scheme from the more usual business-led, management-driven, wholly jobrelated training and development programmes.

A significant feature of the original initiative was the fact that recruitment took place, where appropriate, via trade union representatives located in participating companies. Other key features of the scheme included access to optional guidance courses through Gateways to Learning, and the funding of employee learning by the TEC of up to £120 in year one and 50 per cent in year two.

- When the pilot was evaluated Sheffield TEC found that.
- learners tended to be those already participating in existing learning opportunities:
- the provision of course information and high quality guidance reduced the drop-out rate, and
- the TEC subsidy to employers did not need to be 100 per cent.

At the redesign stage, it was decided to focus the scheme on smaller employers and larger organisations with a significant proportion of non-traditional learners.

In the first year of the re-launched programme: • 42 per cent of participants joining the

- scheme had no previous qualifications;
- 21 per cent of participants were working towards their first qualification;
- 55 per cent of participants decided to embark on GCSEs, A Levels or NVQs, and

• there was strong evidence of progression from short unaccredited courses towards courses leading to formal qualifications.

To date, nearly 300 employers have expressed an interest in the re-launched service.

The views expressed by the author of this feature are not necessarily those of the Department for Education and Employment or Central Statistical Office.

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- 10 Bob Gibbs Associates et al., 1995, Ibid (see Foreword).

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databases are available from the ESRC Data Archive. For information Tel 01206 872570

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY TI 273 5585 HELP-LINE 0171 273 5585

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

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

6 Job-related training Self-employment 2 Labour market position of people aged 16 and over **3** Second jobs **4** Women in employment **D** List of articles Index of topics 5 Sickness absence

SELF-EMPLOYMENT

The Labour Force Survey is the

main source of information about the number of self-employed be self-employed. Of the ethnic employment in the South-West people who are self-employed and people in Great Britain to groups, black people are the least being self-employed compared callers to the Help-Line often ask be 3,269,000 (not seasonally likely to be in business for them- with 10 per cent in Scotland and about the proportion these people adjusted), 13 per cent of all in selves. Figure 1 shows the regional the Northern region. represent of the working population. employment. Table 1 shows that variations of self-employment with

Table 1 Self-employment by ethnic origin (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

		Ethnic gro	Ethnic groups (thousands)**						
	All people ^a (thousands)	White	All ethnic minority groups ^b	Black	Indian	Pakistani/ Bangladeshi			
II people	112, 新学生	. 4 4. 6.	See Britte	1.15	Sec. all				
otal in employment	25,350	24,270	1,070	310	380	140			
elf-employed	3,269	3,130	130	20	50	30			
6 Self-employed	. 13	13	12	8	13	22			
Men		the state of the				ALC: CA			
otal in employment	14,028	13,410	620	160	220	110			
elf-employed	2,471	2,360	110	20	40	30			
% Self-employed	18	18	18	13	18	25			
Women	and the second second	10 C 10 C				1121			
otal in employment	11,321	10,860	460	160	160	30			
elf-employed	798	770	20	*	10	*			
% Self-employed	7	7	5	*	7	*			

Includes Caribbean, African and other black people of non-mixed origin.

Less than 10,000 in cell, estimate not show

Figures have been rounded to the nearest 10,000.





- Part-time and temporary workers
- 8 Total usual weekly hours worked

In spring 1995, the LFS showed women are less likely than men to around 17 per cent of those in

Figure 1 Self-employed as a percentage of the total in employment in each region (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE LFS49

HELP-LINE

2 LABOUR MARKET POSITION OF PEOPLE AGED 16 AND OVER

Figure 2 Labour market position of people aged 16+ (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



In Employment

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

Full-Time/Part Time Work

People responding to the LFS are The ILO measure of unemployment asked to classify their main job as full-time or part-time. Part-time workers are asked why they took a part-time rather than a full-time job (see section 7).

Permanent/Temporary Work

People responding to the LFS are asked if their job was permanent. If not, they are classified as being in temporary employment and asked in what way their job was not by the ILO in its publications. permanent

ILO Unemployed

covers people without a job who are available to start work within the next two weeks and had either looked for work in the four weeks to start a job they had already obtained.

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

those people who are neither in employment, nor unemployed on the ILO definition. Such people responding to the LFS are classified prior to interview; or were waiting according to whether or not they would like a regular paid job and, if so, whether or not they were seeking work and/or available to start (see table 2 opposite)

Economically Inactive

The economically inactive consist of

HELP-LINE

2 LABOUR MARKET POSITION OF PEOPLE AGED 16 AND OVER

All people aged 16 and over are classified in the LFS to one of the following broad categories: in employment; ILO unemployed; or economically inactive. Classification is carried out using the internationally standard guidelines promulgated by the International Labour Organisation (ILO), which are used in surveys similar to the LFS throughout the world

Figure 2 illustrates the composition of each of these categories in the spring 1995 LFS by drawing upon information collected in the LFS, for example, about whether people working part-time want a full-time job or why people not actively seeking work, but who say they want a job, are not looking for one.

Table 2 gives a breakdown of the reasons for not seeking work of people who say they want a job but are not actively looking for one. Such people, including 'discouraged workers' (whose reason for not seeking is that they believe no jobs are available) are classified as economically inactive according to the ILO guidelines.

Together, the statistics shown in the chart and table provide information about a number of groups within a labour market 'spectrum', which ranges from people in employment in full-time permanent jobs to economically inactive people who do not want a job. At an intermediate point in the 'spectrum' come those people who are a Does not include people under 16 years of age.

work (in past 4 weeks) (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)								
(Thousands)	All	Men	Women					
Total economically inactive who would like to work	2,367	905	1,462					
Seeking work but not available to start in next 2 weeks	276	130	146					
Student	169	83	86					
Other	107	47	60					
Not seeking work but would like work (available and not available to start in next 2 weeks)	2,091	775	1,316					
Available to start in next 2 weeks	963	344	619					
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	121	69	52					
Long-term sick/disabled	134	81	53					
Looking after family/home	347	22	325					
Student	99	57	43					
Other	262	115	147					
Not available in next 2 weeks	1,123	429	694					
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	14	*	*					
Long-term sick/disabled	402	248	154					
Looking after family/home	403	29	374					
Student	150	78	73					
Other	153	69	85					
Not seeking work, does not want work	14,287	5,074	9,213					
Does not need/want job	201	49	153					
Long-term sick/disabled	1,633	890	743					
Looking after family/home	1,988	78	1,909					
Student	1,179	613	566					
Other	9,286	3,444	5,842					
Base: All economically inactive ^a (spring 1995)	16,655	5,980	10,675					
All economically inactive ^a (spring 1994)	16,528	5,882	10,646					
Changes: spring 1994 - spring 1995	127	98	29					

(Thousands)	All	Men	Women
Total economically inactive who would like to work	2,367	905	1,462
Seeking work but not available to start in next 2 weeks	276	130	146
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Looking after family/home	347	22	325
Student	99	57	43
Other	262	115	147
Not available in next 2 weeks	1,123	429	694
Believes no jobs are available (discouraged workers)	14	*	
Long-term sick/disabled	402	248	154
Looking after family/home	403	29	374
Student	150	78	7
Other	153	69	8
Not seeking work, does not want work	14,287	5,074	9,21
Does not need/want job	201	49	15
Long-term sick/disabled	1,633	890	74
Looking after family/home	1,988	78	1,90
Student	1,179	613	56
Other	9,286	3,444	5,84
Base: All economically inactive ^a (spring 1995)	16,655	5,980	10,67
All economically inactive ^a (spring 1994)	16,528	5,882	10,64
Changes: spring 1994 - spring 1995	127	98	2

3 SECOND JOBS

Each quarter the LFS provides new information of interest to many regular users about the number of people who have more than one job. Such people are counted only once in the LFS employment totals. The alternative source of employment statistics - the Workforce in Employment series counts all jobs and so counts people with two jobs twice.

The numbers of second jobs held in spring 1995 as shown by the LFS are given in Table 3.

The number of second jobs held in spring 1995 was 1,280,000, an increase of 138,000 since spring 1994.

Table 3 Employment status of people with more than one job (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Employment status in main job (Thousands)	Emple	oyment status in seco	ond job	People with no second job	All in employment	
1.14471.11	Employee	Self-employed	All			
Employee	790	263	1,055	20,617	21,675	
Self-employed	91	115	206	3,061	3,269	
On government employment and training programmes	18	*	19	253	273	
Unpaid family workers	+	+	+	+	133	
Total (spring 1995)	899	379	1,280	23,931	25,350	
Total (spring 1994)	795	345	1,142	23,804	25,093	
Changes: spring 1994 - spring 1995	104	33	138	127	256	

Sample size too small for a reliable estimate. Unpaid family workers were not asked whether they had a second job in the reference week.

LFS50 OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Table 2 Economically inactive people by availability and whether seeking

OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE LFS51



4 WOMEN IN EMPLOYMENT

enquiry on the LFS Help-Line are example, in spring 1995, 44 per questions about the labour market characteristics of women. In spring 1995 there were 10.3 million women employees (not seasonally adjusted), 48 per cent of all employees, but the types of job

cent of women employees worked part-time compared with only 7 per cent of men.

Enquirers are interested in the types of jobs held by women relative to those held by men. Figure 3 they hold are often very different shows the percentage of employees

Figure 3 Percentage of employees that are women by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



5 SICKNESS ABSENCE

The LFS is a regular source telephone the LFS Help-Line to of information about people's enquire whether these LFS data absences from work caused by sick- can help them to assess the levels of ness or injury. Many companies sickness absence in their company figures 5 and 6 below, which show in the reference week.

Figure 5 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



LFS52 JOCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Among the most frequent topics of from those held by men. For that are women, both full-time and Figure 4 shows the clear part-time, in each occupation. The distinction between industries figure shows that ten per cent of women employees are in managerial transport and communication and and administrative occupations some manufacturing industries (compared with 19 per cent of men). Other information which is requested frequently is the employ- with most of the service industries ment of women by industry. where more than half are women.

such as agriculture, construction, where less than a third of all employees are women compared

Figure 4. Percentage of employees that are women by industry (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



against the national background.

the percentages of employees in Information which is often different occupational and industry helpful to them is that presented in groups absent for at least one day

Figure 6 Percentage of employees absent from work for at least one day in the reference week due to sickness or injury by industry (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Other services (46)		GB rate
Banking, finance & insurance (118)		5.4 % (spring 1995)
Distribution, hotels & restaurants (170)	4.4 % (spring 1994)
Construction (40)		
Energy & water supply (14)		
Manufacturing (212)		
Transport & communication (66)		
Public admin, education & health (2	192)	
Percentage 2	4	6 8
dustries are coded according to the I	992 Standard Industrial C	lassification

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

6 JOB-RELATED TRAINING

Learning throughout working life is becoming increasingly necessary because of the pace of change, and training is seen by a large number of employees as an essential investment for the future. Many requests for LFS data about training are received by the Workforce Training enguiry point (0114 259 3489), and often concern comparisons of the amount of training received by shown in *figures* 7 and 8. LFS day or less to a period of years, and

industry and occupation. In spring 1995, 2.8 million employees of working age received job-related training in the four weeks prior to interview, 13.1 per training - 15.1 per cent of female

(seasonally adjusted). The percentage of employees receiving job-related training in each occupation and industry is

Figure 7 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



() The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees receiving job-related training.

These figures are not comparable to those for a year earlier because of a change in the survey questionnaire. From summer 1994 respondents were asked a new question about training received in the 13 weeks prior to interview before they were asked the question about training in the four weeks prior to interview. This seems to have altered the way respondents answered the four week question and caused a discontinuity in the data. This is being investigated further

four weeks prior to interview (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



HELP-LINE

weeks shows that a slightly higher proportion of women employees of working age received job-related cent of all such employees employees compared with 13.7 per 1995 (not seasonally adjusted).

> A period of training can, of similar. course, last for anything from one

data on training in the past four another valuable feature of the LFS is that it provides information about the duration of training courses.

Figure 9 draws on these data and shows that the distributions by duration of periods of training cent of male employees in spring received by men and women employees in spring 1995 were

Figure 8 Percentage of employees of working age receiving job-related training in four weeks prior to interview by industry (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

() The figures shown in brackets are the numbers (in thousands) of employees receiving job-related training.





7 PART-TIME AND TEMPORARY WORKERS

ment play an increasingly important role in the labour women employees who were in the number of people in part-time one third of women are in market. Tables 4 and 5 show temporary jobs were small. Table employment is increasing, only a temporary employment because that the number in part-time 6 shows that most men and small minority (13 per cent) take a they did not want a permanent job employment has increased by women in temporary full-time jobs part-time job because they cannot compared only 19 per cent of men. 78,000 over the past year while the accepted temporary work because find a full-time one. number of temporary employees they could not find a permanent has increased by 126,000.

different patterns of employment temporary part-time employment job. Figure 10 shows that in Great find permanent work. Britain in spring 1995, while 89

Part-time, and temporary employ- was only 53 per cent. However, part-time, are given in table 4. It is taking a temporary job rather than the proportions of both men and clear from this table that, although a permanent one. Approximately

The percentages of men and per cent of male employees were women working part-time, working full-time in permanent classified according to the main positions, for women the figure reasons they gave for working

Table 4 Part-time^a workers by reason for taking a parttime job (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Reasons for taking part-time work (Per cent)	All	Men	Women
Did not want full-time job	72	36	80
Could not find full-time job	13	27	11
Student or at school	13	33	8
III or disabled		3	1
Base All in part-time jobs (spring 1995) ^{b,c}	5,947	1,026	4,921
as % of employees & self-employed	23.8	7.4	44.2
All in part-time jobs (spring 1994) ^{b,c}	5,869	947	4,922
as % of employees & self-employed	23.8	7.0	44.5
Change: spring 1994 - spring 1995	78	79	0

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

b All employees and self-employed who worked part-time. Includes a small number of part-time workers who gave no reason for working part-time The figures for part-time workers differ from those published in the LFS Quarterly Bulletin, which now include

unpaid family workers and those on Government employment and training programmes.

Table 5 Temporary employees by reason for taking temporary main job (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

(Per cent)	All	men	women
Could not find a permanent job	44	52	38
Did not want a permanent job	27	19	34
Had a contract which included a period of training	6	7	4
Some other reason	23	22	23
Base (Thousands): All people in temporary jobs* (spring 1995)	1,512	705	807
(As % of all employees)	7.0	6.2	7.8
All people in temporary jobs ^a (spring 1994)	1,386	613	773
(As % of all employees)	6	5	8
Change: spring 1994 - spring 1995	126	92	34

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

for men and women in their main was not because they could not peaks in demand for labour. Table of women. 5 shows the reasons people give for

On the other hand, over half of the Employers take on temporary men in temporary employment

job. However, the main reason for staff for a variety of reasons, such took the job because they could Figure 10 and table 6 show the both men and women accepting as for short term cover, gaining not find a permanent job, specialist skills or to cope with the compared with just over one third

Table 6 Employees by type of main job and reason for taking it (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Part-time Full-time Could not find Other Total Base: All employees Full-time job Men 9,925 140 435 575 10,500 Permanent Temporary Could not find 292 63 * 72 364 permanent job Other 201 131 139 340 Total 494 71 140 211 705 Base: All employees* 10,538 214 588 803 11,341 Women 100 200 200 200

J,427	407	5,500	3,775	7,425
1/2		77		204
163	66	15	141	304
159	15	328	343	502
323	82	402	484	807
5,802	495	4.036	4.531	10.334
	163 159 323 5,802	163 66 159 15 323 82 5,802 495	163 66 75 159 15 328 323 82 402 5,802 495 4,036	163 66 75 141 159 15 328 343 323 82 402 484 5,802 495 4,036 4,531

a Includes those who did not state whether they were permanent or temporary.





8 TOTAL USUAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Information available from the employees who usually worked on and part-time employees in their usually worked for less than 40 LFS on the usual number of hours average 44 hours per week and main job is shown in figure 11. hours in a week. More than four worked by full-time and part-time there were 5.3 million part-time The figure also shows that 28 per out of five part-time employees employees illustrates the diversity employees working on average 18 cent of male full-time employees usually worked 25 hours or less per of patterns of working hours found in Great Britain. In spring 1995 there were 16.3 million full-time weekly hours worked by all full- of the female full-time employees

hours per week.

The distribution of total usual week in spring 1995 and over half

Figure 11 Total usual weekly hours worked by full and part-time employees in their main job (Great Britain, spring 1995 not seasonally adjusted)



Total usual weekly hours worked in main job includes paid and unpaid overtime but excludes meal breaks.

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE DURING 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994 AND 1995 CONTAIN DATA FROM THE LFS:

Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1991;	A guide to 'seasona
The 1980s - a decade of growth in enterprise:	,	application to lab
self-employment data from the LFS	March 1991;	Membership of trac
1990 Labour Force Survey preliminary results	April 1991;	Part-time employm
Revised employment estimates for September 1987	April 1001	Older workers - an
Lobern Fores Tranda the next decide	April 1991;	Characteristics of t
Characteristics of the uncertained	May 1991;	Economic activity o
Characteristics of the unemployed	May 1991;	The National Educa
Labour mobility: evidence from the Labour Force Survey	August 1991;	Using the LFS to es
Kedundancies in Great Britain	August 1991;	minority populat
Training statistics 1991	October 1991;	Estimating employm
Measures of unemployment: the claimant		household and e
count and the LFS	November 1991;	Measures of unemp
Education and labour market status of young people	December 1991;	count and the LF
Economic activity and qualifications	March 1992;	Women in the labo
Results of the 1991 Labour Force Survey	April 1992;	Sunday working in I
Labour Force projections to 2001 (GB)	April 1992;	Redundancies in Gr
Membership of trade unions in 1990	April 1992;	Irish nationals in the
Self-employment: into the 1990s	June 1992;	Comparison of the
Projected trends in the regional labour force 1992-2001	June 1992;	British labour force
The National Education and Training Targets -	July 1992.	Ethnic groups and t
Measures of unemployment: the claimant count	july 1772,	Economic activity in
and the Labour Force Survey	July 1992	Economic activity in
Training a loss to the future	July 1992,	Chamataniation of th
Peduada size in Creat Printing results from the	August 1992;	Characteristics of th
Redundancies in Great Britain: results from the	August 1000.	Working parents: ti
1991 Labour Force Survey	August 1992;	women and trainin
How unemployment is measured in different countries	September 1992;	Mothers in the labo
women and the labour market: results from the	C 1 1000	I rade union recogn
1991 Labour Force Survey	September 1992;	Income and earning
The Quarterly LFS: a new dimension to Labour	0 1 1000	Part-time working i
market statistics	October 1992;	Foreign workers in
Hours of work in Great Britain and Europe	November 1992;	Redundancies in Gr
Lone parents and the labour market	November 1992;	Apprentices and oth
Workplace injury: A view from HSE's trailer to	December 1992	Older workers British Labour Force
Union density across the workforce	January 1993	Trade Union memb
Ethnic origins and the labour market	February 1993	An analysis of work
Labour Force trends in the regions 1984-1992	March 1993	Revisions to the Ou
Labour Force projections 1993-2006	April 1993;	seasonal adjustm
		Ethnic groups and t

HELP-LINE

usually worked over 48 hours per week.



adjustment' and its		12
our market statistics	April 19	93;
e unions	May 19	93;
ent and attitudes to part-time work	May 19	93;
overview of recent research	lune 19	93;
ne ILO unemployed	June 19	93;
f 16 to 17 year olds	July 19	93;
tion and Training Targets	August 19	93;
timate Britain's ethnic	0	
ons	September 19	93;
ent: a comparison of	19 M 19 19	
nployer based surveys	October 19	93:
loyment: the claimant		
S compared	October 19	93;
ur market	November 19	73;
Britain	November 199	93;
eat Britain	January 199	94;
British labour market	January 199	94;
1991 LFS and Census of Population	March 199	94;
projections 1994 to 2006	April 199	94;
ne labour market	May 199	94;
ership and density 1992-1993	June 199	94;
local areas	June 199	94;
and patterns of working hoursin the UI	K July 199	94;
ne ILO unemployed	July 199	94;
ends in 1980s	October 199	94;
g	November 199	94;
ur market	November 199	94;
ition	December 199	94;
s data from the LFS	December 199	94;
n Great Britain	December 199	94;
the UK	January 199	95;
eat Britain	January 199	95;
ner long-term trainees	February 199	95;
	April 199	95;
e projections 1995-2006	April 199	95;
ership and recognition	May 19	95;
ing time, 1979-1994	May 19	95;
arterly LFS: reweighting and		
ent review	May 19	95;
ne labour market	June 19	95

OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE LFS55



INDEX OF TOPICS COVERED IN LFS HELP-LINE FEATURES: NOVEMBER 1992 TO JULY 1995

Disability see Health problems Economic activity by nationality (Mar '93) how the LFS classifies people (Dec '92) of people with health problems (Aug '93) of head of household by the number of children (Sep '93) of 16 to 24 year olds in full-time education (Sep '93) of lone mothers (Feb '94) changes: 1984-1994 (Nov '94) the effect of maternity leave Denmark, Sweden, GB (Feb '95) of married/cohabitating couples (Sept '95) Economic inactivity reasons for (Nov '92, Standard) Education (see also Qualifications & Young people) Participation in full-time education and the labour force by age (Jun '94) Employment age of men & women by industry (May '94) construction industry by region (Sep '93) hotels and catering sector (Feb '93) how current job was obtained (Jun '94) information technology (Mar '93) of people with nursing qualifications by region (Dec '93) full and part-time by age groups and sex (Nov '93) occupation by sex (Dec '93) in the banking and business services sector (Mar '94) in the agriculture industry (May '94) of people on Government Training Programmes and unpaid family workers (Mar '95) Employment protection rights eligibility for (Aug '93) Ethnic minority groups in the labour force by sex (Nov '92, lan '93, Apr '93, July '93) in large and small workplaces (Dec '93) as a percentage of all persons in employment by region (Nov '92, Apr '93, Jul '93) managerial responsibility (Dec '92) by industry (Mar '93) by occupation (Mar '93) self-employment (Aug '93, Standard from Oct '93) by qualification and managerial status (Mar '94) Equal opportunities managerial responsibilities by sex, limited health, ethnic origin (Dec '92) Family carers who would like work (Oct '94) Gazette articles list of LFS articles (Dec '92, Standard) Graduates unemployment by age (Mar '94) Health problems by economic activity (Aug '93, Feb '94, Mar '95, Sept '95) by region (Feb '93, Feb '94, Mar '95) managerial responsibility (Dec '92)

usual (Jun '95) (Oct '93, Jul '95) (Sept '95) Housing tenure by region (Feb '93) ILO unemployment May '95) lun '93) (Sep '94) (Nov '93) Feb '95) (Mar '94) (Feb '95) Income (May '95) by social class (Sept '95) by industry & occupation for full-time employees (May '94)

by region (Feb '93' Home workers by age and sex (Mar '93) by industry (Dec '92, Nov '93, Jun '94, May '95) by occupation (Dec '92, Nov '93, Jun '94, May '95) by region (Jun '94, May '95) Hours worked (Aug '95) total usual weekly hours worked (all persons) (Nov '92) employees working over 48 hrs by industry and occupation (Dec '92) Jul '94) employees working flexitime by region Lone mothers (Nov '94) total usual weekly hours worked by occupation (Dec '94) total usual weekly hours worked by employees (Mar '95) working hours of employees in EU (May '95) average total usual hours of full-time employees and self-employed by Nationality occupation and industry (lun '95) people working different hours than Older workers total usual hours worked by employees in full-time and part-time employment in main and second job (Sept '95) by reasons for working part-time by economic activity (Aug '95) comparison of ILO and claimant count (May '93) unemployment for men and women. 1984-93 (May '94) long term proportions by age, sex and family type (May '93) long term proportions by previous industry (Aug '94) method of seeking a job (Jun '94, (Mar '93) rates by qualifications (Nov '92, rates by previous occupation (Nov '92, Standard until Apr '94) rates by previous occupation and age Oualifications rates by previous industry (Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan & Apr '94) rates by region and ethnic origin (Jun '93) routes to (previous activity & reason (Dec '93) for leaving last job) (Aug '93) ILO and claimant count unemployment for men and women by age (Feb '94, (May '94) graduate unemployment by age duration by age and sex (Dec '94) (May '95) duration of active job search by length of time since last job (Feb '95) Redundancy duration by whether or not claiming average gross weekly income of full-Second jobs time employees by highest qualification average gross weekly income of fulltime employees by social class (Jun '95) average gross hourly earnings by social by occupation (Dec '93) employment status in main & second class and ethnic origin (Aug '95) job (Aug '94)

lob-related training by industry (Standard) by occupation (Standard)

jobs (Jun '95) duration of course by sex (May '93, Self-employment Standard from Jul '93) on and off the job (Feb '94) by size of workplace (Nov '94) on and off-the-job training by industry Labour market position of people aged 16+ (Standard from economic activity (Feb '94) Managerial responsibilities equal opportunities (Dec '92, Aug '95) sickness absence (Feb '93) qualifications of men and women managers (Feb '94) ethnic minority groups by qualification and managerial status (Mar '94) by occupation (Sep '94) economic activity (Mar '93) economic activity rate by individual ages and sex (Sep '93) percentage working part-time by ages and sex (Sep '93) Part-time workers main reasons for working part-time (Nov '92, Standard) hours worked (Standard from Jan '93 -Jul '93 and from Jul '95) length of time with employer (Mar '93) managers in 1984, 1990 and 1992 by age and sex (Nov '93) by age (Sep '94) by region (Sep '94) Population structure by sex, age and economic activity Public and Private sectors by region (Aug '94) by occupation (Aug '94) public sector employees by type of employment (May '95) ILO unemployment rates (Nov '92, Jun '93, Mar '95) by economic activity of 16/17 year olds nursing qualifications by region of men and women managers (Feb '94) National Targets for Education & Training: Achievement by industry average gross weekly income of fulltime employees by highest qualification National targets for Education and Training (Jun '95) by region of residence (Nov '92, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '94, Jan & Apr '95) employment status of jobs (Nov '92, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '93, Jan, Apr, Jul & Oct '94, Jan, Apr, & Jul '95)

by ethnic origin (Aug '93, Standard from Oct '93) by region (Standard from Oct '93) Shift workers frequency of working night shifts (Dec '92) nightshift workers by industry and occupation (Nov '94) Sickness absence by industry (Nov '92, Standard) by occupation (Nov '92, Standard) by industry & occupation (% of working days lost) (Dec '92) by sex and managerial responsibility (Feb '93) in local/central government by sex (May '93) by region (Dec '93) by age (Nov '94) Size of workplace by industry (Jun '93, Aug '95) by occupation (Jun '93, Aug '95) ethnic origin in large and small workplaces (Dec '93) by region (Dec '94) Sunday working sunday working (Nov '93) Temporary workers main reasons for temporary work (Nov '92, Standard) by industry (Mar '94) by region (Aug '94) length of time in job (Nov '94) by industry and occupation (Mar '95) in the EU (Sept '95) Time with employer by FT/PT and sex (Mar '93) by age and sex (Aug '94) of temporary workers (Nov '94) Unemployment see ILO Unpaid family workers effect of classification (May '93) Union density by region (Jun '93, Jun '94) Weekend working frequency of (Nov '92) of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Nov '93) sunday working (Nov '93) Women by industry (Feb '93, Standard from Jul (93) by industry sector & full/part-time (Aug '93) by occupation (Feb '93, Standard from Jul '93) economic activity according to that of husband (Jun '93) managers (Sep '93) Young people economic activity and qualification of 16/17 year olds (Jun '93) weekend working of 16-24 year olds in full-time education (Nov '93) economic activity rate by individual ages and sex (Sep '93) percentage working part-time by age and sex (Sep '93)

change in employment and second

LABOUR MARKET data

LABO	JR MARKET UPDATE	S2	EARN	NINGS	
			5.1	Average earnings index: industrial sectors	S45
SUMM	IARY TABLES		5.3	Average earnings index: industries	S46
	Notes	S5	5.8	Unit wage costs	S48
0.1	Labour Force Survey: UK	S6	5.9	International comparisons	S49
0.2	Workforce: UK	S6			
0.3	Labour Force Survey: GB	S7	RETA	IL PRICES	
0.4	Workforce: GB	S7	6.1	Recent index movements	S50
0.5	Background economic indicators	S9	6.2	Detailed indices	S50
			6.3	Average for selected items	S51
EMPL	OYMENT 🕋		6.4	General index: time series	S52
1.1	Workforce	S10	6.5	Changes on a year earlier: time series	S53
1.2	Employees in employment: industry time series	S11	6.8	International comparisons	S54
1.3	Employees in employment: administrative technical		6.9	International comparisons: all items exc housing costs	S56
	and clerical in manufacturing	S13		1	
1.4	Employees in employment: all industries	S14	LABO	OUR FORCE SURVEY	
1.5	Employees in employment: by region	S16	7.1	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	S58
1.8	Output, employment and productivity	S18	7.2	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted	S59
1.11	Overtime and short-time: manufacturing	S19	7.3	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	S60
	9		7.4	Full-time and part-time workers	S61
UNEM	PLOYMENT		7.5	Alternative measures of unemployment	S62
2.1	UK summary	S20		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
2.2	GB summary	S20	TRAI	NING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES	
2.3	Regions	S22	8.1	Number of people participating in the programmes	S63
2.4	Assisted and local areas	S25	8.2	Number of starts on the programmes	S63
2.9	Counties and local authority areas	S27	8.3	Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET leavers	S64
2.10	Parliamentary constituencies	S30	8.4	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers	S66
2.18	International comparisons	S34	8.5	Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET leavers	
2.19	UK flows	S36		who completed their agreed training	S66
2.20	GB flows by age	S37	8.6	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers who	
2.21	Mean duration of claims	S38		completed their agreed training	S66
2.32	Redundancies in Great Britain	S40			
2.33	Redundancies by region	S40	отн	ER FACTS AND FIGURES	
2.34	Redundancies by age	S40	A1	Disabled jobseekers: GB	S72
2.35	Redundancies by industry	S40	A2	Selective assistance by region	S72
2.36	Redundancies by occupation	S40	A3	Selective assistance by region and company	S72
VACA	NCIES		DEFI	NITIONS	S74
3.1	UK summary: seasonally adjusted: flows	S41			
3.2	Summary: seasonally adjusted: regions	S41	REG	ULARLY PUBLISHED STATISTICS	S75
3.3	Summary: regions	S42			
			STAT	ISTICAL ENQUIRY POINTS	S76
LABO	JR DISPUTES		U.A		0.0
4.1	Totals: industries: causes	S43			
4.2	Stoppages of work: summary	S43			

Publication dates of main economic indicators						
Labour market statistics		Retail price				
Unemployment, employment, vacancies, earning productivity and industrial disputes.	ıs, hours, unit wage costs,					
October	18 Wednesday	October				
November	15 Wednesday	November				
December	13 Wednesday	December				

'Standard' articles appear in January, April, July and October each year, from January 1993 to present, unless otherwise stated.

Holidays





Jotobel	
index	
	10 Thursday
	16 Thursday
	14 Thursday

LABOUR MARKET update

Economic background

Table 0.1

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the second quarter of 995 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the second guarter of 1995 was 0.6 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.8 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail Sales volumes in the three months to July were 0.7 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 1.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to July was up 0.2 per cent on the previous three months and 1.9 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output in the second quarter of 1995 was 1 per cent lower than the previous guarter and 1 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing Investment in the second quarter of 1995 was 7 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 12 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the second guarter of 1995 was 0.6 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 0.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of visible trade in the second quarter was in deficit by $\pounds 3.24$ billion. This compares to a deficit of $\pounds 2.02$ billion in the previous quarter and $\pounds 2.28$ billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics export volumes in the second guarter were unchanged on the previous guarter but 5.7 per cent higher than a year earlier
- Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in the second quarter were 1.1 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 3.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Employment

Figure 1. Tables 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 1.12

- There have been revisions to the workforce in employment estimates back to June 1978 following the introduction of a new industry classification (SIC 92), results of the 1993 Census of Employment and new seasonal factors
- The revised series shows the workforce in employment arew by 16,000 in the quarter to June 1995 to 25,730,000. This is the eighth successive quarterly rise but the smallest since June 1994. (Table 1.1)
- The latest quarterly rise in employees follows four previous quarterly rises. Since December 1992, the employees in employment series has risen by 370,000 (Table 1.1)
- July figures for Great Britain show manufacturing jobs down by 7,000 over the month following rises of 6,000 in May and 4.000 in June. (Table 1.2)
- In the month to July overtime worked by manufacturing operatives fell to 8.8 million hours per week following a rise in June Hours lost through short-time working fell to 0.17 nillion hours per week after remaining broadly level between April and June. (Table 1.11)
- Self-employment in the United Kinadom fell by 21,000 in the second quarter of 1995 to stand at 3,346,000 (seasonally adjusted) following eight consecutive guarterly rises. The self-employed total has now risen by 179,000 since its recent low point of March 1993. (Table 1.1)

Claimant unemployment

Figure 2. Tables 2.1-2.20, except 2.18

- UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment fell by 18,000 in August 1995 to stand at 2,295,400. (Table 2.1)
- Unemployment level 701,600 (44 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 683,100 (23 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 8.2 per cent of the workforce, is down 0.1 percentage points on the previous month. This is the lowest rate since June 1991. (Table 2.1)



Monthly changes in UK claimant unemployment. Seasonally adjusted, consistent with current coverage August 1995

Figure 2:



- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 1.1 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- Detween July and August the total level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in every region except the North, where it remained the same. The largest percentage falls were in the West Midlands and the North West, (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment fell in London, the West Midlands, the East Midlands, Scotland Wales and Northern Ireland, It remained unchanged in all other regions. (Table 2.3)
- The UK unadjusted total of claimants increased by 13,974 in August to stand at 2,350,150 or 8.4 per cent of the workforce, down 1.0 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- On the ILO basis seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (Spring 1995) stood at 2.43 million (or 8.7%), which is 190,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period. (See Labour Force Survey section)

Jobcentre vacancies

Figure 3. Tables 3.1-3.3

- The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) increased by 1,700 to 181,500. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres increased by 6,100, to 229,500. (Table 3.1)
- The seasonally adjusted number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased by 3,800 to 176,700. (*Table 3.1*). This is the highest level recorded since the seasonally adjusted series began in 1980.

Labour disputes

Figure 4. Tables 4.1.4.2

- Lt is provisionally estimated that 29,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in July 1995. This compares with 16 000 in June 1995 and 32 000 in July 1994
- The number of working days lost in the twelve months to July 1995 is provisionally estimated to be 309,000, equivalent to 14 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is lower than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (372,000). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period to July 1994 of 3.7 million days lost.
- The transport services and communication group lost 113,000 (37%) and the education, research and development lost 85,000 (27%) of the 309,000 days lost in the latest twelve month period.
- A provisional total of 17 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in July 1995. The twelve months to July total (195) is lower than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 200. Data on stoppages in progress were first recorded in 1920

Average earnings

Figure 5. Tables 5.1.5.3

- Underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to July 1995 was provisionally estimated to be 3¼ per cent. This is down ¼ point from the June figure. (Table 5.1)
- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings 3.1 per cent (Table 5 1)
- In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 4½ per cent. This is the same as the June figure. (Table 5.1)
- □ The production industries increase was 4³/₄ per cent. This is the same as the June figure. (*Table 5.1*)
- □ In the service industries the increase was 2½ per cent. This is down ¼ point from the June figure. (Table 5.1)

Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 6. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output rose by 1.9 per cent in the three months ending July 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose 1.0 per cent in the three months ending July 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 3.4 per cent in the three months ending July 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Thousands







- U Whole economy output per head was 3.0 per cent higher in the first quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlie (Table 1.8)
- Whole economy unit wage costs were 0.5 per cent lower in the first quarter of 1995 compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Prices

Tables 6.1-6.5

- The increase over the 12 months to August in the 'all-items' RPI was 3.6 per cent, up from 3.5 per cent in July. There was an exceptionally sharp upward effect on the 12 month rate from seasonal foods. Most other groups of the index had a downward effect, in particular motoring costs, clothing and household good prices. The latter two groups both failed to recover in price from the summer sales to the same extent as a vear earlie
- Detween July and August the 'all-items' index rose by 0.5 per cent, the same as the increase between July and August
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12-month rate of price increases was 2.9 per cent for August, up from 2.8 per cent for July.
- The index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (also known as RPIY) showed an incre over the latest 12 months of 2.5 per cent, up from 2.3 per cent
- D The 12-month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.4 per cent for August, compared with a 4.5 per cent provisional increase for July. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 8.9 per cent over the year to August, compared with a provisional increase of 9.6 per cent for July

Labour Force Survey (LFS)

Figure 7. Tables 7.1-7.5

- The spring 1995 LFS (full results released on 13 September) shows that there were 27.8 million economically active people in Great Britain. Of these 25.4 million were in employment and 2.4 million were ILO unemployed. (Table 7 1)
- □ 1.3 million people had a second job in spring 1995. (Table 7.4)
- The number of ILO unemployed rose over the guarter by 28,000 to 2.4 million. (Table 7.1)
- The ILO unemployment rate is highest for people aged 16-19. (Table 7.3)
- The trend for ILO unemployment is broadly consistent with the claimant count, showing unemployment falling substantially throughout 1993 and 1994. Over the past year (spring 1994 to spring 1995) ILO unemployment has fallen by 285,000 and claimant unemployment by 350,000.
- There were 135,000 less men unemployed on the ILO measure of unemployment, and 326,000 more women, than on the claimant count measure. (Table 7.5)
- Seasonally adjusted figures are now available for ILO unemployed people by whether they are claimants and claimants by whether they are ILO unemployed. (Table 7.5)
- □ In spring 1995 there were 1,445,000 ILO unemployed people who were claimants, 59 per cent of all ILO unemple (compared with 66 per cent in spring 1993). (Table 7.5)
- Only 37 per cent of women who were ILO unemployed were nants, in comparison with 72 per cent of men. (Table 7.5)

Training

Tables 8.1-8.10

- Seasonally adjusted, 2.8 million (13.1%) employees of working age received job-related training in a four week period during spring 1995. This suggests a slight increase or Winter 1994/95. Figures for spring 1994 and earlier are not directly comparable due to a change in the questionnair
- The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell between May and June 1995. The number of participants is down 29 per cent from the number participating in June 1994 (Table 8 1)
- D The proportion of leavers from TFW who were in a job six months after leaving was slightly higher than the equivalent figure for leavers a year earlier, continuing the upward trend. The proportion who gained a qualification in the first nine months of 1994/95 was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. This proportion continues to show an upward trend. (Table 8.3)



Figure 7 ILO unemployed by whether or not they are claimants (Spring 1992-Spring 1995 LFS,



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

International comparisons

- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 11 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- The internationally comparable ILO unemployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Canada. Among our EU partners the UK rate is lower than in Spain. Finland Ireland, France, Italy, Belgium and Sweden. (Table 2.18)

- Amongst our EU partners the UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD ires 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 (8.8 per cent for the UK in July 1995 compared to 10.7 per cent for the EU as a whole).
- The UK unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.7 per cent for the UK in June 1995 compared to 10.9 per cent in May 1995 for the EU average - excluding Denmark, Greece, embourg and Austria). (Table 2.18)
- In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.1 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to July, compared with an increase of 3.5 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 1.5 per cent and in West Germany by 2.3 per cent, while outside the EC, cons prices rose by 2.8 per cent in the United States and by 2.5 per cent in Canada. Prices remained unchanged in Japa
- Lt should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular the treatment of housing costs differs between countrie

NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

Both the LFS and WiE series have separate components for people on Government training and enterprise programmes. Neither

of these components represent everyone on programmes. Some people on programmes do not have an element of work experience in their training so are excluded from the workforce. Others are either self-employed or have a contract of employment so are counted as self-employed or employees. For more information on Government training and enterprise programmes and how they are treated see the statistical note published in the October 1994 Employment Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

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

STRENGTHS

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

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

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

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

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

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

0.1

SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom

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

THOUSAND

THOUSAND

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

		In employmen	t							
		Employees	Self- employed	Government employment & training programmes	Unpaid family workers	Total	ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
All 1994	Spr Sum Aut	21,477 21,554 21,585	3,206 3,219 3,276	313 297 289	140 138 142	25,136 25,208 25,292	2,717 2,679 2,530	27,853 27,887 27,823	16,424 16,406 16,500	44,277 44,293 44,322
1994/95 1995	5 Win Spr	21,687 21,746	3,285 3,264	280 262	128 133	25,381 25,406	2,404 2,432	27,785 27,838	16,567 16,543	44,352 44,381
Change Win 94/5	s 5 - Spr 95	59	-21	-17	5	25	28	53	-24	29
Spr 94 -	Spr 95	270	58	-51	-7	270	-285	-15	118	103
Males 1994 1994/95	Spr Sum Aut	11,227 11,253 11,306 11,328	2,405 2,423 2,470 2,478	206 193 192 189	47 49 44 41	13,884 13,917 14,011 14,036	1,790 1,783 1,667 1,584	15,674 15,700 15,679 15,620	5,805 5,795 5,837 5,917	21,479 21,495 21,516 21,537
1995 Change	Spr	11,401	2,471	171	40	14,083	1,574	15,657	5,902	21,559
Win 94/5	5 - Spr 95	72	-8	-18	-1	46	-10	36	-15	21
Spr 94 -	Spr 95	174	66	-34	-7	198	-216	-18	97	79
Female: 1994	s Spr Sum Aut	10,250 10,302 10,280	801 796 806	108 104 97	93 89 98	11,251 11,291 11,281	928 896 863	12,179 12,187 12,144	10,619 10,611 10,663	22,798 22,798 22,806
1994/95 1995	5 Win Spr	10,359 10,346	807 793	91 91	88 93	11,344 11,323	820 858	12,164 12,182	10,650 10,641	22,814 22,822
Change Win 94/5	s 5 - Spr 95	-13	-14	1	5	-21	39	17	-9	8
Spr 94 -	Spr 95	96	-8	-16	0	72	-69	3	21	24

0.2 SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in the United Kingdom

	Workforce in emp	ployment					
	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related government training programmes	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun	21,904 21,588 21,639	3,219 3,178 3,288	325 311 302	290 271 250	25,738 25,348 25,478	2,735 2,920 2,645	28,473 28,268 28,123
1994 Dec 1995 Mar 1995 Jun	21,798 21,832 21,890	3,358 3,367 3,346	297 280 264	237 235 230	25,689 25,715 25,730	2,419 2,347 2,313	28,108 28,061 28,044
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	58	-21	-16	-5	15	-34	-17
Jun 94 - Jun 95	251	58	-38	-20	252	-332	-79
Males 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun	11,226 10,951 10,921	2,438 2,384 2,476	205 195 191	270 252 232	14,139 13,782 13,821	2,096 2,243 2,025	16,235 16,025 15,846
1994 Dec 1995 Mar 1995 Jun	10,994 11,022 11,047	2,542 2,550 2,542	187 176 163	220 218 214	13,943 13,965 13,966	1,848 1,794 1,764	15,791 15,759 15,730
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	25	-8	-13	-4	1	-30	-29
Jun 94 - Jun 95	126	66	-28	-18	145	-261	-116
Females 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun	10,677 10,636 10,717	782 794 811	120 117 111	20 19 18	11,599 11,566 11,657	639 677 620	12,238 12,244 12,278
1994 Dec 1995 Mar 1995 Jun	10,803 10,811 10,844	816 817 803	110 104 100	17 17 16	11,746 11,749 11,764	571 553 550	12,317 12,302 12,314
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	33	-14	-4	-1	15	-3	12
Jun 94 - Jun 95	127	.9	.11	2	107	70	26

	Workforce in emp	oloyment					
	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related government training programmes	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All 1994 Jun Sep Dec	21,081 21,223 21,231	3,206 3,219 3,276	286 273 279	250 246 237	24,822 24,960 25,022	2,547 2,467 2,326	27,370 27,427 27,348
1995 Mar Jun	21,266 21,322	3,285 3,264	262 247	235 230	25,048 25,063	2,257 2,226	27,305 27,289
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	56	-21	-15	-5	15	-31	-16
Jun 94 - Jun 95	241	58	-39	-20	241	-321	-81
Males 1994 Jun Sep Dec	10,642 10,729 10,711	2,405 2,423 2,470	181 175 176	232 229 220	13,460 13,556 13,577	1,949 1,883 1,776	15,409 15,439 15,353
1995 Mar Jun	10,739 10,763	2,478 2,471	164 152	218 214	13,600 13,600	1,724 1,695	15,324 15,296
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	24	-7	-12	-4	0	-29	-28
Jun 94 - Jun 95	121	66	-29	-18	140	-254	-113
Females 1994 Jun Sep Dec	10,439 10,493 10,519	801 796 806	105 98 103	18 17 17	11,363 11,405 11,445	598 583 550	11,960 11,988 11,995
1995 Mar Jun	10,527 10,559	807 793	98 95	17 17	11,448 11,463	533 530	11,981 11,993
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	32	-14	-3	0	15	-3	12
Jun 94 - Jun 95	120	-8	-10	-1	100	-68	33

SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in Great Britain



0.4 THOUSAND

SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in Great Britain

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

KEEPING TRACK OF THE ECONOMY

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		Output										Income			
		GDP		GDP 1990 prices		Index of ou Production	itput UK	Manufacturin	g	Index of production OECD		Real person disposable income	nal	Gross tradin profits of companies 4	i g
		1990=100	Contraction of the second	£ billion	%	1990=100	9%	1990=100	%		%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994		99.6 100.0 98.0 97.5 99.7 103.6		476.2 478.9 468.9 466.5 476.9 495.7	2.3 0.6 -2.1 -0.5 2.2 3.9	100.3 100.0 96.3 96.2 98.1 103.1	2.1 -0.3 -3.7 -0.1 2.0 5.1	100.2 100.0 94.6 94.0 95.1 99.1	4.5 -0.2 -5.4 -0.6 1.2 4.2	98.4 100.0 99.8 99.4 99.1 103.7	3.3 1.6 -0.2 -0.4 -0.3 4.6	98.2 100.0 99.9 r 102.2 103.9 104.7	4.9 1.8 -0.1 2.3 1.7 0.8	67.5 68.0 67.9 68.3 77.0 88.8	8.6 0.7 -0.1 0.6 12.7 15.3
1994	Q2 Q3 Q4	103.3 104.2 104.9		123.6 124.7 125.6	4.3 4.2 4.3	103.0 104.3 104.3	5.9 5.9 4.5	98.7 100.0 100.6	3.9 4.9 5.2	103.1 104.8 106.1	4.2 5.3 6.3	104.2 105.0 105.2	-0.1 1.1 0.4	21.9 22.5 23.0	19.3 16.6 13.6
1995	Q1 Q2	105.6		126.4	3.8	105.0 105.1	4.3 2.0	100.6 101.1	3.6 2.4	106.6	5.4	107.1	2.5	21.8	2.3
1995	Jan Feb Mar			 	 	104.3 104.7 105.8	r 4.2 4.1 4.1	100.8 r 100.0 100.7	4.6 3.8 3.4	106.2 106.5 107.0	6.3 6.1 5.4	··· ·· ··	 	 	
	Apr May Jun	··· ··· ··		 	 	105.1 105.3 104.9	3.6 3.2 2.0	100.9 101.1 100.2	3.3 2.9 1.9	106.1 106.5	4.5 3.9	··· ···	 	 	
	Jul					105.2	1.6	100.8	1.5				 ase	Effective	
		Consumer		Retail sales		Fixed inve	stments 5			General		Stock ra	ending ates + 8	exchange rate + ^{1,9}	
		expenditure 1990 prices		volumes 1		All industries 1990 price	s ⁶	Manufacturir industries 1990 prices	1g 3,6	 government consumption at 1990 prices 		changes 1990 prices ⁷			
		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994		345.4 347.5 339.9 339.9 348.4 358.8	3.2 0.6 -2.2 2.5 3.0	99.3 100.0 98.9 99.5 103.0 106.7	2.1 0.7 -1.1 0.6 3.5 3.6	82.0 81.9 75.4 74.4 73.6 75.5	11.7 -0.1 -7.9 -1.3 -1.1 2.6	15.0 14.2 12.8 11.6 11.0 11.2	8.2 -5.1 -10.0 -9.5 -5.2 2.3	110.1 112.9 115.8 115.7 116.0 118.4	1.4 2.5 2.6 -0.1 0.3 2.1	2.70 -1.80 -4.63 -1.70 0.19 2.62	15.00 14.00 10.50 7.00 5.50 6.25	 88.9 89.2	0.3
1994	Q2 Q3 Q4	89.3 90.0 90.8	3.0 2.4 2.5	105.8 r 106.9 107.1	3.3 3.3 2.7	18.7 18.9 19.1	4.3 3.4 3.1	2.6 2.9 3.4	-0.3 2.5 10.7	29.6 29.6 29.6	1.2 0.9 0.7	.66 .32 1.33	5.25 5.75 6.25	89.1 87.9 89.1	-1.8 -1.3 1.4
1995	Q1 Q2	. 90.6	2.0	106.4 107.3	0.7 1.4			2.6	5.9	29.6	0.2		6.75 6.75	87.2 84.3	-2.1 -3.3
1995	Feb Mar			106.7 r 106.9	1.6 0.9			··· ··	· · · · ·		· · · · ·	 	6.75 6.75	87.4 85.6	-1.2 -2.1
	Apr May Jun	:: :: ::	· · · · ·	107.3 107.1 107.6	1.3 1.0 0.9	· · · · ·	· · · · · ·	 	··· ···	 	 	 	6.75 6.75 6.75	-1.3 84.3 84.1	-0.2 -0.2
	Jul Aug			107.9 107.1	0.9 0.7	··· ··	::	···	::	::			6.75 6.75	83.6 84.4 F	-0.6 1.0
		Visible trade				Balance of	f payments	_		Prices					
		Export volume	e ¹	Import volume	ə 1	Visible balance	Current balance			Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer p Materials a	orice index	+ 1,3,10 Home sales	
		1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion	-		Jan 1987=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%
1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994		94.2 100.0 101.2 103.7 107.4 118.1	5.8 6.2 1.2 2.5 3.6 10.0	99.9 100.0 94.7 100.9 104.8 110.3	8.1 0.1 -5.3 6.5 3.9 5.2	-24.7 -18.8 -10.3 -13.1 -13.4 -10.6	-22.5 -19.0 -8.2 -9.8 -11.0 -0.2	-		110.6 119.7 126.2 129.8 131.4 135.2	7.1 8.2 5.4 2.8 1.3 2.9	100.0 97.8 97.4 101.8 104.4	-2.2 -0.4 4.5 2.6	100.0 105.4 108.7 113.0 115.8	5.4 3.1 4.0 2.5
1994	Q2 Q3 Q4	117.1 119.6 122.8	11.8 11.6 12.4	108.0 108.9 114.3	5.6 4.3 6.3	-3.1 -2.2 -3.0	-1.2 -0.6 -0.5			135.6 135.7 135.7	2.5 3.1 2.7	100.1 101.0 103.3	-0.6 -3.0 0.6	113.9 114.9 115.6	3.9 3.3 2.2
1995	Q1 Q2	123.4 r 122.3	9.4 4.4	109.8 111.9	3.6	-2.0 -3.2	-0.4 -0.4			141.0 141.0	6.2 3.1	112.8 114.8	12.7 14.6	119.0 120.4	4.8 5.7
1995	Jan Feb Mar	121.4 125.1 125.8 r	12.5 9.6 9.8	109.1 r 110.3 110.0	4.9 2.7 0.4	-0.8 -0.7 -0.5	 			137.2 146.9 138.8	3.1 5.9 6.2	112.7 112.7 112.9	10.1 10.9 11.7	118.7 119.0 119.5	3.0 3.3 3.7
	Apr May Jun	120.0 123.3 123.6	7.0 6.4 4.1	112.6 111.4 111.7	1.6 1.6 3.8	-1.3 -0.9 -0.9	 			140.3 141.0 141.2	6.0 3.8 3.8	114.2 114.8 115.3	11.6 11.4 11.1	120.2 120.5 120.6	3.9 4.1 4.2
	10.00									140.4	3.8	115.2	10.6	120.0	4.3

For most indicators two series are given, representing the series itself in the units stated and the percentage changes 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.



Manufacturing industries: SIC divisions 2 to 4. Industrial and commercial companies (excluding North Sea oil companies) net of stock appreciation. Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellings, the transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts statistical

adjustment. Including leased assets. Value of physical increase in stocks and work in progress. Base lending rate of the London clearing banks on the last Friday of the period shown Average of daily rates. Annual and quarterly figures are average of monthly indices.

EMPLOYMENT 1.1 Workforce *

		Employees	in employment				Self-employed	нм	Work-related	Workforce in	THOUSAND Workforce *
		Male		Female		All	 persons (with or without) 	Forces #	government training	employment #	##
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +		employees)		programmes	++	
UNIT Unad 1991	ED KINGDOM justed for seasonal Sep Dec	variation 11,451 11,357	1,015	10,667 10,712	4,739	22,118 22,068	3,362 3,316	297 295	338 355	26,115 26,034	28,566 28,585
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,250 11,228 11,061 10,995	1,120	10,681 10,703 10,519 10,595	4,842	21,931 21,931 21,580 21,590	3,270 3,230 3,234 3,192	293 290 284 280	363 325 317 356	25,857 25,776 25,415 25,416	28,565 28,454 28,262 28,400
1993	Mar	10,916	1,083	10,552	4,803	21,468	3,141	275	354	25,238	28,235
	Jun	10,952	1,093	10,660	4,866	21,613	3,189	271	311	25,384	28,249
	Sep	10,993	1,104	10,663	4,808	21,656	3,196	267	306	25,424	28,336
	Dec	10,963	1,134	10,757	4,937	21,720	3,245	258	329	25,552	28,334
1994	Mar	10,867	1,122	10,658	4,875	21,525	3,246	254	323	25,349	28,126
	Jun	10,921	1,147	10,739	4,931	21,660	3,298	250	302	25,510	28,095
	Sep	11,045	1,174	10,739	4,905	21,784	3,306	246	292	25,628	28,208
	Dec	11,012	1,196	10,865	5,046	21,877	3,371	237	297	25,783	28,200
1995	Mar	10,961	1,196	10,766	4,975	21,727	3,341	235	280	25,583	27,982
	Jun	11,046	1,246	10,863	5,053	21,909	3,351	230	264	25,754	28,008
UNITE Adjus 1991	ED KINGDOM ted for seasonal va Sep Dec	riation 11,421 11,342	1,049	10,705 10,661	4,799	22,126 22,002	3,352 3,305	297 295	338 355	26,113 25,957	28,561 28,508
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,301 11,226 11,031 10,979	1.100	10,717 10,677 10,559 10,542	4 790	22,019 21,904 21,590 21,521	3,259 3,219 3,229 3,178	293 290 284 280	363 325 317 356	25,934 25,738 25,420 25,334	28,589 28,473 28,254 28,213
1993	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,970 10,951 10,960 10,946	1,089 1,086 1,122 1,114	10,589 10,636 10,700 10,699	4,816 4,848 4,864 4,864	21,559 21,588 21,660 21,645	3,167 3,178 3,190 3,231	275 271 267 258	354 311 306	25,355 25,348 25,423 25,463	28,294 28,268 28,316 28,243
1994	Mar	10,925	1,131	10,700	4,892	21,624	3,272	254	323	25,473	28,195
	Jun	10,921	1,141	10,717	4,917	21,639	3,288	250	302	25,478	28,123
	Sep	11,009	1,189	10,773	4,959	21,782	3,301	246	292	25,620	28,182
	Dec	10,994	1,177	10,803	4,986	21,788	3,358	237	297	25,689	28,108
1995	Mar	11,022	1,207	10,811	4,995	21,832	3,367	235	280	25,715	28,061
	Jun	11,047	1,241	10,844	5,039	21,890	3,346	230	264	25,730	28,044
GREA		variation									
1991	Sep	11,173	982	10,402	4,633	21,576	3,270	297	318	25,461	27,807
	Dec	11,080	1,039	10,441	4,726	21,521	3,224	295	336	25,376	27,826
1992	Mar	10,975	1,025	10,413	4,690	21,388	3,178	293	345	25,204	27,807
	Jun	10,952	1,057	10,435	4,711	21,387	3,147	290	307	25,130	27,704
	Sep	10,784	1,018	10,250	4,583	21,035	3,151	284	297	24,767	27,504
	Dec	10,719	1,083	10,324	4,692	21,043	3,108	280	337	24,768	27,646
1993	Mar	10,642	1,046	10,280	4,653	20,922	3,058	275	336	24,591	27,481
	Jun	10,676	1,054	10,390	4,713	21,066	3,108	271	295	24,740	27,502
	Sep	10,715	1,065	10,390	4,693	21,105	3,115	267	288	24,774	27,579
	Dec	10,685	1,094	10,480	4,818	21,165	3,164	258	311	24,898	27,580
1994	Mar	10,589	1,082	10,383	4,757	20,972	3,165	254	305	24,697	27,376
	Jun	10,642	1,106	10,462	4,812	21,104	3,216	250	286	24,856	27,345
	Sep	10,764	1,134	10,460	4,785	21,224	3,224	246	273	24,967	27,449
	Dec	10,729	1,153	10,579	4,920	21,308	3,289	237	279	25,113	27,439
1995	Mar	10,680	1,154	10,483	4,851	21,162	3,259	235	262	24,918	27,228
	Jun	10,763	1,202	10,580	4,930	21,343	3,269	230	247	25,088	27,257
GREA	T BRITAIN	riation									
1991	Sep	11,144	1,012	10,439	4,693	21,583	3,260	297	318	25,458	27,806
	Dec	11,065	1,019	10,393	4,678	21,458	3,213	295	336	25,302	27,752
1992	Mar	11,026	1,029	10,449	4,702	21,474	3,166	293	345	25,279	27,831
	Jun	10,951	1,047	10,408	4,689	21,359	3,136	290	307	25,091	27,721
	Sep	10,755	1,042	10,290	4,642	21,045	3,145	284	297	24,772	27,500
	Dec	10,704	1,063	10,273	4,640	20,977	3,095	280	337	24,688	27,561
1993	Mar	10,695	1,052	10,318	4,666	21,013	3,083	275	336	24,706	27,540
	Jun	10,675	1,048	10,365	4,695	21,039	3,098	271	295	24,703	27,520
	Sep	10,683	1,083	10,427	4,749	21,110	3,109	267	288	24,774	27,563
	Dec	10,668	1,074	10,424	4,761	21,092	3,150	258	311	24,812	27,491
994	Mar	10,646	1,091	10,424	4,774	21,069	3,191	254	305	24,820	27,443
	Jun	10,642	1,101	10,439	4,797	21,081	3,206	250	286	24,822	27,370
	Sep	10,729	1,149	10,493	4,839	21,223	3,219	246	273	24,960	27,427
	Dec	10,711	1,134	10,519	4,860	21,231	3,276	237	279	25,022	27,348
1995	Mar	10,739	1,165	10,527	4,871	21,266	3,285	235	262	25,048	27,305
	Jun	10,763	1,197	10,559	4,916	21,322	3,264	230	247	25,063	27,289

 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 subject to seasonal adjustment.

 **
 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 training programmes. See *Employment Gazette*, p S6, August 1988.

 ##
 Engloyees 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 *** The unadjusted estimates for employees in employment have been revised back to October 1989. The seasonally adjusted estimates have been revised back to June 1978. Please refer to the article on page 379 in this edition of *Employment Gazette* for details.

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries an A-Q	d services	Manufacturing in D	ndustries	Production indus C-E	stries	Production and industries C-F	construction
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
1981 Jun 1982 Jun 1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1986 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1989 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun 1992 Jun	21,386 20,916 20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,060 21,740 22,382 21,728 21,728 21,734	21,373 20,904 20,562 20,735 20,909 20,874 21,071 21,736 22,133 22,370 21,707 21,359	5,661 5,341 5,034 4,928 4,882 4,763 4,763 4,763 4,763 4,723 4,723 4,723 4,605 4,196 3,983	5.677 5.358 5.052 4.946 4.895 4.777 4.713 4.713 4.754 4.747 4.628 4.215 3.995	6,338 5,986 5,644 5,504 5,654 5,431 5,262 5,157 5,170 5,170 5,170 5,170 5,170 5,140 5,000 4,566 4,316	6,356 6,005 5,664 5,524 5,446 5,277 5,174 5,192 5,166 5,026 4,588 4,331	7,464 7,048 6,685 6,542 6,457 6,263 6,179 6,233 6,242 6,242 6,114 5,592 5,242	7,480 7,067 6,706 6,564 6,474 6,280 6,197 6,254 6,254 6,267 6,142 5,616 5,260
1993 Feb Mar	20,922	21,013	3,794 3,795	3,808 3,822	4,108 4,104	4,120 4,131	4,959	4,991
Apr May Jun	21,066	21,039	3,785 3,780 3,808	3,811 3,800 3,814	4,088 4,076 4,097	4,114 4,098 4,106	4,937	4,950
Jul Aug Sep	21,105	21,110	3,825 3,828 3,818	3,817 3,807 3,798	4,114 4,115 4,101	4,108 4,094 4,080	4,943	4,917
Oct Nov Dec	21,165	21,092	3,829 3,833 3,803	3,808 3,807 3,795	4,111 4,111 4,079	4,088 4,084 4,069	4,923	4,908
1994 Jan Feb Mar	20,972	21,069	3,770 3,771 3,765	3,788 3,785 3,789	4,044 4,043 4,032	4,060 4,055 4,056	4,876	4,907
Apr May Jun	21,104	21,081	3,768 3,771 3,789	3,792 3,788 3,793	4,031 4,030 4,046	4,056 4,049 4,052	4,893	4,904
Jul Aug Sep	21,224	21,223	3,799 3,826 3,827	3,790 3,805 3,808	4,054 4,081 4,078	4,046 4,059 4,057	4,942	4,916
Oct Nov Dec	21,308	21,231	3,811 3,827 3,836	3,793 3,806 3,829	4,058 4,073 4,080	4,039 4,051 4,072	4,933	4,919
1995 Jan Feb Mar	21,162	21,266	3,814 3,827 3,826	3,830 3,839 3,850	4,053 4,066 4,064	4,069 4,076 4,087	4,883	4,914
Apr May Jun	21,343	21,322	3,811 3,824 3,840	3,834 3,840 3,845	4,046 4,058 4,073	4,070 4,076 4,080	4,887	4,898
Jul D			3 848	3 838	4 080	4 071		

GREA	TBRITAIN			SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED					
		Service Industri G-Q	ies	Agriculture, hunting,	Mining and quarrying,	Food products beverages	Manufacture of clothing,	Wood and wood	Paper, pulp, printing,	Chemicals, chemical
SIC 19 Sections	992 on ection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	 forestry and fishing A,B 01-05 	supply of electricity, gas and water C,E 10-12,40-41	DA 15-16	textiles, leather and leather products DB/DC 17-19	DD 20	publishing & & recording media DE 21-22	products & man-made fibres DG 24
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	13.563 13.513 13.541 13.863 14.126 14.297 14.584 15.198 15.596 15.596 15.974 15.849 15.849 15.855	13,525 13,475 13,502 13,825 14,089 14,261 14,549 15,166 15,563 15,931 15,802 15,808	368 363 355 346 334 334 317 303 297 289 291	677 645 610 577 550 461 437 419 398 373 373 336	606 582 546 531 525 508 504 495 485 479 479 479 481 455	617 579 550 552 557 546 519 519 476 404 388	84 78 78 80 83 85 89 92 91 80 78	485 471 459 455 458 448 457 466 467 456 447	362 347 327 326 313 306 311 317 305 276 268
1993	Feb Mar	15,674	15,720	302	312 309	445 450	369 373	83 83	443 445	252 254
	Apr May Jun	15,822	15,783	307	304 298 292	443 439 442	373 375 382	84 84 84	441 440 439	254 254 255
	Jul Aug Sep	15,834	15,888	305	290 287 283	442 438 437	381 382 382	87 89 85	439 439 444	255 253 254
	Oct Nov Dec	15,954	15,885	299	280 277 274	442 441 439	384 386 384	87 87 87	446 449 447	251 249 252
1994	Jan Feb Mar	15,811	15,866	297	273 270 267	437 435 429	382 381 384	87 87 88	450 452 452	247 246 247
	Apr May Jun	15,912	15,880	297	264 261 259	430 430 431	383 382 383	88 87 88	457 458 457	245 242 237
	Jul Aug Sep	15,962	16,010	297	256 253 250	431 434 430	383 384 386	85 84 84	458 460 460	238 237 235
	Oct Nov Dec	16,094	16,018	293	246 245 243	428 429 428	386 384 386	82 83 83	452 456 464	236 237 236
1995	Jan Feb Mar	15,998	16,059	293	239 238 237	429 431 428	385 385 384	82 82 81	462 462 466	239 240 237
	Apr May Jun	16,161 16,131 293 P	293 P	236 236 235	432 430 429	381 384 381	81 81 82	463 463 469	236 236 236	
	Jul P				233	434	381	81	464	235

EMPLOYMENT 1.2 Employees in employment in Great Britain



EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain 0 .2

THOUSAND Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing GREAT BRITAIN Rubber and plastic products Machinery and equipment nec Electrical and optical equipment Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs Non-met Transport equipment Construction Hotels and restaurants Non-metallic mineral products, metal & metal products DI/DJ 26-28 SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group nec DF,DN 23,36-37 DH 25 DK 29 DL 30-33 DM 34-35 G 50-52 H 55
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 1,121 1,050 954 925 911 866 844 854 854 856 765 722 213 203 196 201 202 203 208 218 222 216 190 185 587 547 504 491 492 480 475 485 489 488 457 422 675 639 617 615 613 596 588 586 582 550 488 447 674 619 583 523 506 485 482 474 470 425 398 238 225 220 217 219 223 226 232 238 238 238 209 203 3,272 3,205 3,268 3,287 3,287 3,291 3,395 3,530 3,557 3,552 3,521 1,125 1,062 1,042 1,040 1,029 1,002 1,022 1,063 1,101 1,116 1,028 929 904 929 917 959 988 993 1,068 1,158 1,216 1,188 1,174 1993 Feb Mar 180 181 683 681 387 387 425 425 342 362 201 201 860 3,473 1,152 Apr May Jun 184 187 188 681 679 681 384 381 381 425 424 425 339 336 353 202 202 203 844 3.500 1.139 Jul Aug Sep 190 188 187 680 681 683 379 379 373 426 425 424 329 326 324 208 208 203 837 3.537 1,153 Oct Nov Dec 186 185 187 680 682 681 377 376 371 427 425 422 326 324 320 202 204 205 839 3.547 1,156 Jan Feb Mar 186 187 189 680 679 684 423 423 424 202 202 206 1994 373 374 371 320 319 317 850 3.552 1,145 Apr May Jun 188 187 188 684 685 687 370 371 370 425 424 427 205 207 211 316 315 314 852 3.563 1,162 Jul Aug Sep 190 192 195 685 686 684 372 371 373 424 429 432 314 313 312 209 214 217 859 3.575 1,184 Oct Nov Dec 195 196 197 684 686 690 374 374 375 427 432 437 312 310 313 218 219 219 847 3,583 1,183 1995 Jan Feb Mar 199 199 200 692 692 693 431 431 446 314 314 314 223 227 225 375 375 376 827 3,575 1,221 198 198 197 689 688 686 436 437 445 226 228 227 Apr May Jun 378 378 376 314 316 317 818 3.580 1,238 Jul P 197 685 377 439 316 229 Public administration and defence; compulsory social security L + 75 Transport & storage Post and telecommunication GREAT BRITAIN Financial intermediation Real estate Renting, research Education Health activities Social work activities Other Other communit social & personal activities O-Q * 90-93 inity computer & other business activities SIC 1992 Section, I subsection, group 60-63 K 70 M N 851-852 J 65-67 64 71-74 853 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun 953 910 881 876 868 846 832 849 878 910 897 887 453 451 446 447 442 435 436 453 463 462 455 446 786 786 811 837 858 881 920 996 1,038 1,047 1,024 991 1,487 1,506 1,562 1,643 1,719 1,777 1,846 1,964 2,083 2,202 2,167 2,158 122 141 140 147 152 157 165 176 183 190 186 205 1,505 1,471 1,468 1,453 1,424 1,418 1,436 1,419 1,341 1,383 1,403 1,406 1,523 1,515 1,522 1,544 1,570 1,617 1,680 1,742 1,784 1,805 1,791 1,774 1,245 1,257 1,247 1,250 1,296 1,307 1,332 1,381 1,409 1,445 1,493 1,513 514 532 568 613 654 707 767 848 812 794 800 846 762 771 751 787 831 841 852 874 884 884 880 865 894 1993 Feb Mar 877 423 958 228 2.184 1,753 1.406 1.477 877 911 Apr May Jun 873 420 959 237 2 209 1.752 1 401 1,470 899 923 Jul Aug Sep 876 418 956 245 2.222 1.397 1.764 1,465 911 943 Oct Nov Dec 867 417 957 241 2.225 1,393 1,754 1,471 915 942 Jan Feb Mar 1994 867 413 951 240 2 226 1.384 1,748 1.473 920 946 Apr May Jun 873 410 942 240 2.233 1.374 1,763 1,457 927 936 Jul Aug Sep 870 409 949 241 2.314 1,361 1,766 1,455 949 937 Oct Nov Dec 870 402 942 241 2,343 1,343 1,759 1,451 948 954 1995 Jan Feb Mar 871 394 935 240 2.371 1,336 1,753 1,449 954 960 Apr May Jun 872 396 929 237 2,403 1,318 1,770 1,456 964 969

Note: Estimates for groups of industry classes are now seasonally adjusted from June 1978 for quarterly data and from September 1984 for monthly data. For unadjusted figures, please see Tables 1.3 and 1.4. These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are Excludes private domestic service. t 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.

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Employees in employment: industry: production industries

	and have		and the second			And the state							THOUSAND
REAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-	July 1994			May 1995			June 1995	5		July 1995	Р	
IC 1992	or group	Male	Female	All									
RODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,870.5	1,183.9	4,054.3	2,879.0	1,179.3	4,058.3	2,887.4	1,185.5	4,072.9	2,899.0	1,181.0	4,080.0
INING AND QUARRYING	с	61.7	8.6	70.4	59.1	7.3	66.4	59.6	7.6	67.2	60.1	7.2	67.3
lining and quarrying of energy roducing materials	CA (10-12)	39.8	5.5	45.3	37.8	4.1	41.9	38.4	4.2	42.6	38.8 14.2	4.1 0.3	42.9 14.5
il & natural gas extraction & incidental services	11	24.0	4.1	28.1	23.9	3.8	27.6	25.1	3.9	29.0	24.6	3.8	28.4
lining and quarrying except of nergy producing materials	CB (13/14)	22.0	3.1	25.1	21.3	3.2	24.4	21.2	3.4	24.6	21.3	3.0	24.4
IANUFACTURING	D	2,668.5	1,130.3	3,798.8	2,690.9	1,133.4	3,824.3	2,700.3	1,139.7	3,840.0	2,711.5	1,136.1	3,847.7
lanufacture of food products, everages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	268.7 218.4 50.3	164.7 145.0 19.7	433.4 363.4 70.0	264.6 219.3 45.3	158.2 140.6 17.6	422.8 359.8 63.0	263.9 217.6 46.3	159.3 141.1 18.2	423.3 358.7 64.6	272.8 226.4 46.4	164.7 146.4 18.4	437.6 372.8 64.8
lanufacture of textiles &								101.0	100.4	000.4	106.6	107.0	224.5
of textiles	DB 17	138.2	198.3 81.8	183.0	132.8 96.9	200.8 83.5	180.4	98.1	81.4	179.5	99.3	80.9	180.2
of textiles, excluding made-up textiles	17.4 Rest of 17	17.4 83.7	21.6 60.2	39.0 143.9	16.2 80.7	22.5 61.0	38.7 141.7	16.5 81.6	22.0 59.4	38.5 141.0	16.9 82.4	21.9 59.1	38.8 141.4
dressing & dyeing of fur	18	37.0	116.5	153.5	35.9	117.3	153.2	35.9	118.0	153.9	37.3	116.9	154.3
Ianufacture of leather & eather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	23.4 9.1 14.4	22.6 8.0 14.6	46.0 17.1 28.9	24.1 9.8 14.3	21.8 7.5 14.4	46.0 17.3 28.7	23.6 9.5 14.1	22.0 7.4 14.5	45.5 16.9 28.6	24.0 9.6 14.4	22.1 7.5 14.6	46.0 17.1 28.9
fanufactuer of wood & wood roducts	DD (20)	71.2	15.8	87.0	66.0	16.1	82.2	67.2	16.1	83.3	67.1	15.9	83.0
Ianufacture of pulp, paper & paper roducts; publishing & printing of pulp, paper & paper products	DE 21	289.1 89.0	168.3 37.5	457.5 126.5	291.5 91.6	170.1 39.4	461.6 131.0	293.6 91.0	175.2 38.4	468.8 129.4	294.1 91.4	169.1 36.4	463.2 127.8
ublishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	22	200.2	130.8	331.0	199.9	130.7	330.6	202.6	136.8	339.4	202.7	132.7	335.4
Ianufacture of coke, refined etroleum products & nuclear fuel of refined petroleum products	DF (23) 23.2	30.8 16.4	7.7 4.4	38.5 20.7	29.5 16.3	7.0 4.1	36.6 20.4	29.8 16.5	7.0 4.1	36.8 20.6	29.3 16.1	7.0 4.1	36.3 20.1
lanufacture of chemicals, chemical roducts & man-made fibres	DG (24)	165.1	73.7	238.8	162.7	73.8	236.5	161.0	72.8	233.8	162.0	73.2	235.2
lanufacture of rubber and lastic products	DH (25)	142.7	47.4	190.1	148.3	48.1	196.3	147.4	48.0	195.3	148.7	48.0	196.7
Nanufacture of other non-metallic nineral products	DI (26)	116.1	30.4	146.5	113.1	28.5	141.7	112.4	28.5	140.9	112.3	28.5	140.8
lanufacture of basic metals and abricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	452.1 112.9	90.4 13.9	542.5 126.7	457.3 115.5	89.7 13.7	547.1 129.1	457.2 115.4	90.5 13.7	547.7 129.1	457.9 115.9	90.0 13.6	547.8 129.5
of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	339.2	76.6	415.8	341.9	76.1	417.9	341.8	76.8	418.5	342.0	76.4	418.4
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	300.9	73.0	373.9	303.8	74.3	378.1	303.2	72.8	376.0	305.0	73.9	379.0
Manufacture of electrical optical equipment of office machinery & computers	DL 30	278.9	144.0 13.2	422.9	286.4	147.6 14.6	434.0 41.9	296.9 27.6	150.8 14.9	447.6 42.5	289.2 28.0	149.5 15.3	438.7 43.3
of electrical machinery & apparatus nec	31	96.8	48.3	145.1	101.0	49.8	150.7	108.3	50.9	159.2	103.3	50.0	153.3
of electric motors, etc; control apparat and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells,	us, 31.1-31.3	59.7	27.2	86.9	66.7	28.2	94.8	73.4	29.0	102.4	67.4	28.2	95.6
batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	31.4-31.6	37.0	21.2	58.2	34.3	21.6	55.9	34.8	21.9	56.8	35.9	21.8	57.7
& communication eqpt. of electronic components	32 32.1	68.3 29.2	38.9 20.3	107.2 49.5	74.3 31.0	39.8 21.2	114.1 52.2	73.8 31.0	40.3 21.1	114.1 52.1	74.5 31.1	40.4 21.1	114.9 52.2
of radio & TV and telephone apparatu sound and video recorders etc.	s; 32.2-32.3	39.1	18.6	57.7	43.3	18.6	61.9	42.8	19.2	62.0	43.4	19.3	62.7
watches	33	85.7	43.5	129.3	83.9	43.5	127.3	87.2	44.6	131.8	83.4	43.8	127.2
Manufacture of transport	DM	272.7	42.7	315.4	274.1	42.6	316.8	274.7	43.7	318.4	274.6	42.6	317.2
of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport equipment	34 35	134.7 138.0	25.7 17.0	160.4 155.0	145.4 128.7	27.4 15.3	172.8 144.0	144.8 129.9	28.1 15.6	172.9 145.5	144.8 129.9	27.2 15.3	1/2.0 145.2
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN 36.1	118.6 73.1	51.3 21.9	169.9 94.9	136.5 81.1	54.7 23.6	191.2 104.7	135.6 81.9	53.7 23.7	189.3 105.6	137.9 81.2	53.9 23.5	191.8 104.7
ELECTRICITY, GAS	E	140.2	44.9	185.1	128.9	38.6	167.5	127.5	38.2	165.7	127.4	37.7	165.1
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	106.8	33.7	140.4	97.5	27.6	125.1	95.6	26.9	122.5	95.0	26.9	121.9
water	41	33.5	11.2	44.7	31.5	11.0	42.4	31.9	11.3	43.1	32.4	10.8	43.2

P Provisional R Revised

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EMPLOYMENT



1.4 EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: June 1995

Normal AL SECTORS Add Normal	GREAT BRITAIN	Section	Jun 1994					Mar 100	E		lup 1005			т	HOUSAND	
Bit 192 Bit 102 Bit 100 Partone		sub- section	Male		Female		All	Male	Female	۵۱۱	Male		Female		All	
ALL SECONS AD NASS 1102.3 24402 4.1102.3 2.102.3 2.000.3 0.202.0 5.660.0 4.729.3 2.142.3 ALTELATINE ALL SECONS A 173.2 30.8 43.3 31.5 30.7 70.88 66.2 27.0 17.0 92.0 90.0 9	SIC 1992	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-tim	-	mare	remate	~	Full-time	Dart-time	Full time	Dart time	All	
Attraction Attract	ALL SECTIONS	A-Q	9,535.8	1,106.3	5,649.9	4,811.8	21,103.8	10,679.8	10,482.5	21,162.3	9.560.5	1.202.0	5.650.1	4.929.9	21.342.5	
Marge and any series 01 17.2 0.4 4.1 0.0 20.2 0.25 4.3 0.40 0.40 0.40 0.50	AGRICULTURE, HUNTING AND FORESTRY	А	179.3	30.5	49.3	31.5	290.7	206.8	66.2	273.0	174.5 P	32 0 P	50 0 P	30.6 P	287 1 P	
FieldB4.70.47.97	Agriculture, Hunting and related service activities	01	173.2	30.4	48.1	30.9	282.5	200.5	64.3	264.9	168.4	31.8	48.8	29.9	279.0	
Member ConcernmentCi.i.di.i.	FISHING	в	4.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	7.3	5.1	2.2	7.3	4.7	0.4	1.7	0.6	7.3	
Multiply drawning drawnin	MINING AND QUARRYING	с	61.0	0.3	7.0	1.4	69.8	58.7	7.2	65.9	58.6	1.0	6.3	1.3	67.2	
Method Out (1)	Mining and quarrying of energy producing materials Oil & natural gas extraction	CA (10-12) 11	39.6 23.3	0.1 0.1	4.3 3.1	0.6 0.3	44.7 26.9	37.0 24.1	3.7 3.3	40.7 27.4	37.6 24.3	0.8 0.8	3.7 3.4	0.5 0.5	42.6 29.0	
BERN WATCHER CE 21.9 21.1 47.9 92.9	Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.4	0.2	2.7	0.9	25.1	21.7	3.5	25.2	21.1	0.2	2.6	0.7	24.6	
ANNAP D 2.101 4 2.17 7 2.17 5 2.18 3 2.18 0 2.18 0 2.18 0 2.18 1	ENERGY & WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRIES	C,E	201.6	1.1	43.9	9.6	256.3	189.7	47.8	237 5	185 3	1.8	37.6	8.2	232.0	
Abundance of Code processes Description of Code processes <thdescription code="" of="" processes<="" th=""> <thdescri< td=""><td>MANUFACTURING</td><td>D</td><td>2,610.4</td><td>47.7</td><td>903.7</td><td>227.5</td><td>3,789.3</td><td>2,686.3</td><td>1,140.0</td><td>3.826.3</td><td>2.649.9</td><td>50.4</td><td>909.5</td><td>230.2</td><td>3.840.0</td></thdescri<></thdescription>	MANUFACTURING	D	2,610.4	47.7	903.7	227.5	3,789.3	2,686.3	1,140.0	3.826.3	2.649.9	50.4	909.5	230.2	3.840.0	
Name Name <th< td=""><td>Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco</td><td>DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16</td><td>254.9 207.3 47.5</td><td>9.3 8.2 1.2</td><td>113.6 96.2 17.4</td><td>47.7 45.7 2.0</td><td>425.5 357.4 68.1</td><td>258.1 213.1</td><td>157.4 139.9</td><td>415.5 353.0</td><td>254.1 209.0</td><td>9.8 8.6</td><td>112.1 96.1</td><td>47.2 45.0</td><td>423.3 358.7</td></th<>	Manufacture of food products; beverages and tobacco of food of beverages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8 15.9/16	254.9 207.3 47.5	9.3 8.2 1.2	113.6 96.2 17.4	47.7 45.7 2.0	425.5 357.4 68.1	258.1 213.1	157.4 139.9	415.5 353.0	254.1 209.0	9.8 8.6	112.1 96.1	47.2 45.0	423.3 358.7	
Bare Processing of model processing against design of the of model processing design of the of the of the of the of the of the of the	Manufacture of textiles &					2.0	00.1	40.0	17.4	02.5	45.1	1.2	16.0	2.2	64.6	
of bescher, bar might mig	textile products of textiles	DB 17	130.3 97.9	5.9 2.4	167.2 68.9	31.7 14.1	335.0 183.3	138.0 100.6	200.9 81.8	339.0 182.4	128.6 96.1	5.3 2.0	165.6	33.8 13.7	333.4 179.5	
characteries constraint const	of made-up textile articles of textiles, excl. made-up textiles	17.4 Rest of 17	16.3 81.6	0.9	18.2 50.7	3.6 10.4	39.0 144.3	15.9 84.7	21.5 60.3	37.4 145.0	15.9 80.2	0.6 1.5	17.9 49.8	4.1 9.6	38.5 141.0	
Backer production modules modules modules for solution of decimal or solution of decimal production of decimal or solution of decimal production of decimal productin decimal production of decimal production of d	Manufacture of leather &	10	32.3	3.4	98.4	17.6	151.7	37.4	119.2	156.6	32.6	3.3	97.9	20.1	153.9	
Mandacture of word a word production DD(D) 71.7 1.2 1.0 5.5 6.9.4 6.4.2 1.5 1.0 <th1.0< th=""> <th1.0< th=""> 1.0</th1.0<></th1.0<>	leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods of footwear	DC 19.1/19.2 19.3	23.0 8.8 14.2	0.6 0.3 0.3	19.9 6.7 13.1	3.0 1.5 1.5	46.4 17.3 29.1	24.2 10.0 14.2	22.7 8.3 14.5	46.9 18.2 28.7	22.9 9.1 13.8	0.6 0.4 0.3	18.7 6.0 12.7	3.2 1.4 1.8	45.5 16.9 28.6	
Deck Law	Manufacture of wood & wood products	DD (20)	71.7	1.2	11.0	5.5	89.4	64.2	15.9	80.0	65.4	1.8	11.2	4.9	83.3	
P_alsBack P_alsBack <t< td=""><td>products; publishing & printing</td><td>DE</td><td>279.9</td><td>8.1</td><td>130.8</td><td>38.2</td><td>457.0</td><td>289.7</td><td>173.8</td><td>463.6</td><td>283.1</td><td>10.5</td><td>134.6</td><td>40.5</td><td>468.8</td></t<>	products; publishing & printing	DE	279.9	8.1	130.8	38.2	457.0	289.7	173.8	463.6	283.1	10.5	134.6	40.5	468.8	
Annualization of series Calc Color Color <thcolor< th=""> Color Color<</thcolor<>	Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	21	191.8	0.7	31.0	0.3	126.1	92.6	40.6	133.2	90.2	0.8	30.9	7.5	129.4	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF (23)	30.3	0.1	6.9	0.8	38.2	29.9	7.2	330.3	29.7	9.7 0.1	103.7 6.2	33.1 0.8	339.4 36.8	
products of non-made libra DG (2) 10.1 10 62.3 10.6 233.6 multicative of non-metalic metal products DH (25) 137.2 2.6 0.6 11.1 167.4 149.1 49.7 198.8 145.0 2.4 37.1 10.8 195.3 multicature of other non-metalic metal products DL (26) 137.2 2.6 0.6 11.6 2.5 13.6 2.9.1 142.7 11.1 1.2 2.3 7.4 8.8 14.0.9 Multidature of other non-metalic interaction from all products DL 4.44.5 6.2 6.6 14.7 7.8.5 2.9.1 142.7 7.1.1 2.1.2 2.3.7 4.8.1 10.0 6.2.3 7.7.7 1.3.1 1.3.2 1.2.8 4.3.7 7.8.1 3.3.2 2.8.6 11.4 2.2.3 1.2.3.7 1.3.3 1.3.3 2.7.7 8.4.5 1.2.1 1.4.8.4 4.93.6 2.7.7 3.3 1.2.2 1.2.3 1.2.3 1.2.3 1.2.3.7 1.3.3 1.3.3 2	Manufacture of chemicals, chemical	23.2	15.9	0.1	3.8	0.4	20.2	16.0	4.1	20.1	16.4	0.1	3.8	0.4	20.6	
plantic podde DH(2) 137.2 2.6 36.6 1.1 187.4 187.4 187.1 187.4 187.4 187.4 187.4 187.4 187.4 187.4 187.4 187.4 187.4 187.4 187.4 187.3 187.4	products & man-made fibres Manufacture of rubber and	DG (24)	161.4	1.0	62.6	10.5	235.4	162.7	73.5	236.3	160.1	1.0	62.3	10.6	233.8	
Manufacture of the momenta Di (28) 114.9 1.8 25.2 5.6 147.5 113.6 29.1 142.7 11.1 1.2 2.3.7 4.8 14.0.9 Manufacture of their methe and of basic methe of basic m	plastic products	DH (25)	137.2	2.6	36.6	11.1	187.4	149.1	49.7	198.8	145.0	2.4	37.1	10.8	195.3	
Maintantice of basic metals and of basic metals and societ matchings Dial 44.6 b 27 52 64.6 b 81.6 64.7 b 2.2 54.2 b 81.6 64.9 b 81.7 78.5 64.9 b 2.8 11.6 b 1.6 70.0 b 2.8 70.0 b 1.14 b 2.8 70.0 b 1.14 b 3.8 70.0 b 2.8 70.0 b 1.16 b 3.8 70.0 b 1.16 b 3.8 70.0 b 3.1 c 3.1 70.0 b 3.1 c 3.1 70.0 b 3.1 70.0	mineral products	DI (26)	114.9	1.8	25.2	5.6	147.5	113.6	29.1	142.7	111.2	1.2	23.7	4.8	140.9	
of table products, except metal products, except metal products, or definition of metal products, or	fabricated metal products of basic metals	DJ 27	444.6	6.2	69.6	21.9	542.4	457.6	92.3	549.9	451.1	6.0	70.0	20.5	547.7	
Manufacture of machinery & equt. nee Spriced equipment of electrical respiring opt. Betterized respired of electrical respired of electrical respired of electrical respired equipment of electrical respired equipment equipment of electrical respired equipment of electrical respired equipment of electrical respired equipment e	of fabricated metal products, except machinery	28	332.4	5.4	58.0	19.7	415.4	341.7	78.5	420.1	336.5	0.8	11.4	2.3	129.1	
Manufacture of leterical of point explained of point explained of the machinery & computers of decimal manufacture of leterical appartates, and insulated cable of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & computers of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & computers of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & computers of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & computers of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & computers of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & computers of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & computers of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & computers of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & computers of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & computers of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & computers of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & computers of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & computers of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & compared we have been of adde, if we have been set of the machinery & compared we have been set of the machave have been set of the machinery & compared we have	Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	294.5	2.9	61.3	11.6	370.4	299.7	73.1	372.8	300.2	3.1	61.2	10.2	376.0	
addrofinamicanics b 10 27.8 4.3 123.0 23.1 428.4 283.8 149.2 443.0 291.8 5.1 127.3 23.4 447.6 of electra matheway near manufactories 31 397.7 15 41.2 7.2 148.6 106.2 46.4 43.6 105.5 1.3 43.3 7.1 155.2 apportation and manufactories 31.1-31.3 62.7 0.8 23.3 6.6 0.0 7.1 155.2 3.5 102.4 5.1 127.3 23.4 427.6 5.5 102.4 5.7 2.3 3.6 0.4 7.0 2.7 9.8 2.1 2.5 5.5 102.4 5.7 3.3 0.6 18.4 3.5 5.6 5.6 5.6 5.7 5.7 5.5 15.2 11.4 3.5 5.1 12.1 3.4 0.6 18.4 0.5 5.6 0.5 1.7 1.6 6.2.0 0 17.7 1.6 6.2.0 0.5 17.5 3.4 0.2 1.5 1.7 1.3 6.6 1.6 1.0 <	Manufacture of electrical	DI	077.0										011L	11.0	070.0	
of electric motors, etc. journet 0.1 30.1 1.3 41.2 1.2 146.5 106.2 49.4 155.6 106.5 1.8 43.9 7.1 159.2 appartus, and insulated cable of actimulations, primary cells, actimulations, primary cells, actimulating, primary cells, acting, primary cells, actimulating, primary c	of office machinery & computers	30 31	277.8	4.5	123.0	23.1	428.4	293.8 28.1	149.2 15.6	443.0 43.6	291.8 27.3	5.1 0.3	127.3 13.4	23.4 1.5	447.6 42.5	
Authenes, inputing eqpt., of radio, TX sortmunication eqpt. of radio, TX sortmunication eqpt. of radio, TX sortmunication eqpt. delectronic components of the transport equipment of the transport equipment o	of electric motors, etc.; control apparatus, and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells,	31.1-31.3	98.7 62.7	0.8	23.3	3.6	148.6 90.4	106.2 70.4	49.4 27.9	155.6 98.4	106.5 72.2	1.8 1.2	43.9 25.5	7.1 3.5	159.2 102.4	
Detentions 32.1 28.5 0.4 17.2 32.2 49.3 30.5 20.8 51.3 30.5 0.5 17.5 31.6 52.1 of radio, TX souther and watches 33 84.4 0.4 16.9 1.8 57.5 43.0 19.4 62.4 42.5 0.3 17.7 1.6 62.0 equipment and watches 33 84.6 1.8 36.1 9.5 132.0 86.0 44.0 130.1 85.1 2.1 34.8 9.8 131.8 of motor vehicles, trailers 34 131.4 1.2 20.1 5.5 158.2 141.2 26.3 167.5 144.0 0.8 20.8 7.2 17.2 17.5 formiture 36.1 7.0 131.4 1.2 20.1 5.5 158.2 141.2 26.3 167.5 144.0 0.8 20.8 7.2 17.5 3.8 95.9 73.1 182.7 53.1 18.5 21.0 12.2 144.5 9.0 10.0 10.0 17.5 3.8 95.9 79.1 <t< td=""><td>& electrical eqpt. nec of radio, TV & communication eqpt.</td><td>31.4-31.6 32</td><td>36.0 66.9</td><td>0.7 0.9</td><td>17.9 34.1</td><td>3.6 5.0</td><td>58.2 106.8</td><td>35.8 73.5</td><td>21.4 40.2</td><td>57.2 113 7</td><td>34.3 72.9</td><td>0.6</td><td>18.4</td><td>3.5</td><td>56.8</td></t<>	& electrical eqpt. nec of radio, TV & communication eqpt.	31.4-31.6 32	36.0 66.9	0.7 0.9	17.9 34.1	3.6 5.0	58.2 106.8	35.8 73.5	21.4 40.2	57.2 113 7	34.3 72.9	0.6	18.4	3.5	56.8	
Description Out_OF Medical problem Out_OF Medical problem Out_OF Medical problem 13 57.5 43.0 19.4 62.4 42.5 0.3 17.7 1.6 62.0 of medical problem 33 84.6 1.8 36.1 9.5 132.0 86.0 44.0 130.1 85.1 2.1 34.8 9.8 131.8 anulacture of transport equipment and watches 34 131.4 1.2 20.1 55 158.6 241.12 26.3 367.5 147.6 129.2 0.6 73.8 79.0 318.4 of other transport equipment DN 118.9 1.9 41.5 8.9 171.3 132.7 53.1 195.7 133.4 1.2 20.1 37.7 105.6 Anulacture of transport equipment DN 118.9 1.9 41.5 8.9 171.3 132.7 53.1 195.7 133.4 1.0 20.1 37.7 105.6 IECTRICITY, GAS E 140.5 0.8 36.9 8.2 186.5 131.0 40.6 171.6 126.7 0.7 313.	of electronic components of radio, TV & telephone apparatus;	32.1	28.5	0.4	17.2	3.2	49.3	30.5	20.8	51.3	30.5	0.5	17.5	3.5	52.1	
Anulacture of transport equipment of motor vehicles, frailers 0.4 0.4 0.5 1.5 36.1 9.5 132.0 86.0 44.0 130.1 85.1 2.1 34.8 9.8 131.8 admulacture of transport equipment of other transport equit. 35 139.8 0.6 14.2 2.3 157.0 131.9 15.7 147.6 144.0 0.6 20.8 7.2 172.9 0.6 13.8 185.1 273.0 42.0 315.1 273.2 1.5 34.7 9.0 318.4 20.8 7.2 172.9 0.6 13.8 185.7 133.9 15.7 147.0 0.6 13.8 185.7 133.4 2.1 44.8 9.0 15.6 LECTRICITY GAS E 140.5 0.8 36.9 8.2 186.5 131.0 40.6 171.6 126.7 0.7 31.3 6.9 165.7 IECTRICITY GAS E 140.5 0.8 36.9 8.2 186.5 131.1 40.6 171.5	of medical, precision & optical equipment and watches	32.2-32.3	38.4	0.4	16.9	1.8	57.5	43.0	19.4	62.4	42.5	0.3	17.7	1.6	62.0	
of motor vehicles, raileres 34 T31:4 12 20.7 1.5 34.7 24.0 315.1 27.42.0 315.1 27.42.0 315.1 27.42.0 315.1 27.42.0 315.1 27.42.0 315.1 27.42.0 315.1 27.42.0 0.6 13.8 1.8 145.5 danufacturing nec of fumiture 35.1 73.6 1.0 17.5 3.8 95.9 79.1 23.3 102.4 80.8 1.0 20.1 3.7 105.6 LECTRICITY, GAS indection particition and distribution of water 40 107.0 0.5 27.6 6.3 141.5 99.5 29.3 128.8 95.2 0.5 21.9 5.0 122.5 objection, purification and distribution of water 41 33.5 0.3 9.3 1.8 45.0 31.5 11.3 42.8 31.6 0.3 9.3 1.9 43.1 ONSTRUCTION F 693.6 12.4 91.0 50.7 847.8 685.6 134.1 819.8 669.5 12.4 81.9 50.7 814.5 ERVICE INDUSTRIES	Manufacture of transport equipment	DM	271 1	1.8	34.3	9.5	315.1	272.0	44.0	130.1	85.1	2.1	34.8	9.8	131.8	
Manufacturing nec of furniture DN 36.1 118.9 73.6 1.9 17.5 41.5 3.8 8.9 95.9 171.3 79.1 132.7 23.3 185.7 102.4 133.4 80.8 2.1 10 44.8 20.1 9.0 3.7 188.3 105.6 LECTRICTY, GAS INDUKTER SUPPLY E 140.5 0.8 36.9 8.2 186.5 131.0 40.6 171.6 126.7 0.7 31.3 6.9 165.7 Iectricity, gas, steam & hot water supply oflection, purification and distribution of water 40 107.0 0.5 27.6 6.3 141.5 99.5 29.3 128.8 95.2 0.5 21.9 5.0 122.5 Identifying and distribution of water 41 33.5 0.3 9.3 1.8 45.0 31.5 11.3 42.8 31.6 0.3 9.3 1.9 43.1 CONSTRUCTION F 693.6 12.4 91.0 50.7 847.8 685.6 134.1 819.8 669.5 12.4 81.9 50.7 814.5 ERVICE INDUSTRIES G-Q 5.86.6 </td <td>of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.</td> <td>34 35</td> <td>131.4 139.8</td> <td>1.2 0.6</td> <td>20.1 14.2</td> <td>5.5 2.3</td> <td>158.2 157.0</td> <td>141.2 131.9</td> <td>26.3 15.7</td> <td>167.5 147.6</td> <td>144.0 129.2</td> <td>1.5 0.8 0.6</td> <td>34.7 20.8 13.8</td> <td>9.0 7.2 1.8</td> <td>318.4 172.9 145.5</td>	of motor vehicles, trailers of other transport eqpt.	34 35	131.4 139.8	1.2 0.6	20.1 14.2	5.5 2.3	158.2 157.0	141.2 131.9	26.3 15.7	167.5 147.6	144.0 129.2	1.5 0.8 0.6	34.7 20.8 13.8	9.0 7.2 1.8	318.4 172.9 145.5	
LLECTRICITY GAS INDWATERSUPPLY E 140.5 0.8 36.9 8.2 186.5 131.0 40.6 171.6 126.7 0.7 31.3 6.9 165.7 LeCtricity as steam & hot water supply ollection, purification and distribution of water 40 107.0 0.5 27.6 6.3 141.5 99.5 29.3 128.8 95.2 0.5 21.9 5.0 122.5 construction, purification and distribution of water 41 33.5 0.3 9.3 1.8 45.0 31.5 11.3 42.8 31.6 0.3 9.3 1.9 43.1 SONSTRUCTION F 693.6 12.4 91.0 50.7 847.8 685.6 134.1 819.8 669.5 12.4 81.9 50.7 814.5 ERVICE INDUSTRIES G-Q 5,846.3 1,014.1 4,560.3 4,491.8 15,912.5 6,906.3 9,092.2 15,998.5 5,876.6 1,105.1 4,569.5 4,609.5 16,160.8 HOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; EPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, OTORCY CLESA G 1,447.8 270.5 760.8 1,067.2 3,546.3 <td< td=""><td>Manufacturing nec of furniture</td><td>DN 36.1</td><td>118.9 73.6</td><td>1.9 1.0</td><td>41.5 17.5</td><td>8.9 3.8</td><td>171.3 95.9</td><td>132.7 79.1</td><td>53.1 23.3</td><td>185.7 102.4</td><td>133.4 80.8</td><td>2.1 1.0</td><td>44.8 20.1</td><td>9.0 3.7</td><td>189.3 105.6</td></td<>	Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN 36.1	118.9 73.6	1.9 1.0	41.5 17.5	8.9 3.8	171.3 95.9	132.7 79.1	53.1 23.3	185.7 102.4	133.4 80.8	2.1 1.0	44.8 20.1	9.0 3.7	189.3 105.6	
Hetricity.gas.steam & hot water supply 40 107.0 0.5 27.6 6.3 141.5 99.5 29.3 128.8 95.2 0.5 21.9 5.0 122.5 cilstibution of water 41 33.5 0.3 9.3 1.8 45.0 31.5 11.3 42.8 31.6 0.3 9.3 1.9 43.1 construction F 693.6 12.4 91.0 50.7 847.8 685.6 134.1 819.8 669.5 12.4 81.9 50.7 814.5 construction G-Q 5,846.3 1,014.1 4,560.3 4,491.8 15,912.5 6,906.3 9,092.2 15,998.5 5,876.6 1,105.1 4,569.5 4,609.6 16,160.8 HOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; EPAR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, IOTORCYCLES & ERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS G 1,447.8 270.5 760.8 1,067.2 3,546.3 1,729.0 1,821.4 3,550.5 1,451.0 290.3 747.5 1,075.3 3,564.1 ele, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles, motorycle repair fulcies, retail sale of automotive fueles 50.1/50.3-5 216.2 20.1 59.0 <	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER SUPPLY	E	140.5	0.8	36.9	8.2	186.5	131.0	40.6	171.6	126.7	0.7	31.3	6.9	165.7	
distribution of water 41 33.5 0.3 9.3 1.8 45.0 31.5 11.3 42.8 31.6 0.3 9.3 1.9 43.1 CONSTRUCTION F 693.6 12.4 91.0 50.7 847.8 685.6 134.1 819.8 669.5 12.4 81.9 50.7 814.5 ERVICE INDUSTRIES G-Q 5,846.3 1,014.1 4,560.3 4,491.8 15,912.5 6,906.3 9,092.2 15,998.5 5,876.6 1,105.1 4,569.5 4,609.6 16,160.8 HOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; EPAR OF MOYOR VEHICLES, OTORCYCLES & ERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS G 1,447.8 270.5 760.8 1,067.2 3,546.3 1,729.0 1,821.4 3,550.5 1,451.0 290.3 747.5 1,075.3 3,564.1 ale, maintenance & repair of motor vehicles, notorcycles repair of motor vehicles 50.1/50.3-5 216.2 20.1 59.0 33.4 328.7 237.0 88.7 325.6 219.2 21.1 57.3 31.4 329.1 Onlessie & Commission Trade (except motor vehicles, maintais 51.1 51.2 150.1 1.4 4	Electricity,gas,steam & hot water supply	40	107.0	0.5	27.6	6.3	141.5	99.5	29.3	128.8	95.2	0.5	21.9	5.0	122.5	
PONSTRUCTION F 693.6 12.4 91.0 50.7 847.8 685.6 134.1 819.8 669.5 12.4 81.9 50.7 814.5 ERVICE INDUSTRIES G-Q 5,846.3 1,014.1 4,560.3 4,491.8 15,912.5 6,906.3 9,092.2 15,998.5 5,876.6 1,105.1 4,569.5 4,609.6 16,160.8 HOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; EPAR OF MOTOR VEHICLES, IOTORCYCLES & ERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS G 1,447.8 270.5 760.8 1,067.2 3,546.3 1,729.0 1,821.4 3,550.5 1,451.0 290.3 747.5 1,075.3 3,564.1 ale, maintenance & repair of motor shickes; retail sale of automotive fuel fuel; & motorcycle repair of motor vehicles, motorycles repair of motor vehicles, motorycle repair of motor vehicles, motorycle repair of motor vehicles, motorycle repair difference & repair of for commission Trade (except motor vehicles) 50.2 140.4 7.5 18.4 14.2 180.5 148.0 33.1 181.1 142.4 6.5 18.6 15.0 182.5 of motor vehicles, motorycles for fuel; a motorycle repair of motor vehicles, motorycle repair difference & repair of for con-warycle	distribution of water	41	33.5	0.3	9.3	1.8	45.0	31.5	11.3	42.8	31.6	0.3	9.3	1.9	43.1	
EHVICE INDUSTRIES G-Q 5,846.3 1,014.1 4,560.3 4,491.8 15,912.5 6,906.3 9,092.2 15,998.5 5,876.6 1,105.1 4,569.5 4,609.6 16,160.8 HOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; EPARI OF MOTOR VEHICLES, IOTORCYCLES & ERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS G 1,447.8 270.5 760.8 1,067.2 3,546.3 1,729.0 1,821.4 3,550.5 1,451.0 290.3 747.5 1,075.3 3,564.1 ale, maintenance & repair of motor shickes; retail sale of automotive fuel maintenance & repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles fuel; & motorcycle repair dimetor vehicles 356.6 27.5 77.4 47.6 509.1 384.9 121.8 506.7 361.6 27.6 75.9 46.5 511.5 50.1/50.3-5 216.2 20.1 59.0 33.4 328.7 237.0 86.7 325.6 219.2 21.1 57.3 31.4 329.1 of motor vehicles for locise is commission Trade (except motor vehicles) 51.5 55.0 29.8 204.7 91.8 883.1 594.0 297.0 891.0 565.4 3	CONSTRUCTION	F	693.6	12.4	91.0	50.7	847.8	685.6	134.1	819.8	669.5	12.4	81.9	50.7	814.5	
Molesale AND METALE AND METALE HAD; EPAR OF MOTOR VEILES, DOTOR VCLES & Constraint Constraint <thconstraint< th=""> Constraint</thconstraint<>		G-Q	5,846.3	1,014.1 4	,560.3	4,491.8	15,912.5	6,906.3	9,092.2	15,998.5	5,876.6	1,105.1	4,569.5	4,609.6	16,160.8	
CHENORICLESA Construction Construction<	VHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE; REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES,															
ale, maintenance & repair of motor pholes, retail sel of automotive fuel Sale of motor vehicles, multices, retails are of automotive fuel Sale of motor vehicles, motor vehicle	ERSONAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS	G	1,447.8	270.5	760.8	1,067.2	3,546.3	1,729.0	1,821.4	3,550.5	1,451.0	290.3	747.5	1,075.3	3,564.1	
Sale of motor vehicles, motorsycles, fuelt 1.1.1 <th cols<="" td=""><td>ale, maintenance & repair of motor ehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel</td><td>50</td><td>356.6</td><td>27.5</td><td>77.4</td><td>47.6</td><td>509 1</td><td>384 9</td><td>121.8</td><td>506 7</td><td>361 6</td><td>27.6</td><td>75.0</td><td>40.5</td><td></td></th>	<td>ale, maintenance & repair of motor ehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel</td> <td>50</td> <td>356.6</td> <td>27.5</td> <td>77.4</td> <td>47.6</td> <td>509 1</td> <td>384 9</td> <td>121.8</td> <td>506 7</td> <td>361 6</td> <td>27.6</td> <td>75.0</td> <td>40.5</td> <td></td>	ale, maintenance & repair of motor ehicles; retail sale of automotive fuel	50	356.6	27.5	77.4	47.6	509 1	384 9	121.8	506 7	361 6	27.6	75.0	40.5	
Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles 50.2 140.4 7.5 18.4 14.2 180.5 148.0 33.1 181.1 142.4 6.5 18.6 15.0 182.5 (accept motor vehicles) 51 556.8 29.8 204.7 91.8 883.1 594.0 297.0 891.0 564.4 35.6 210.2 91.4 901.6 of agricultural materials & animals 51.1 15.3 1.0 1.4 2.5 22.9 13.4 7.0 20.4 12.5 1.1 10.0 3.4 31.1 142.4 6.5 18.6 15.0 182.5 of agricultural materials & animals 51.2 15.0 1.1 4.5 2.3 22.9 13.4 7.0 20.4 12.5 1.3 4.6 2.6 20.9 1.9 10.0 3.4 31.1 13.5 11.1 3.0 20.4 31.5 11.1 30.3 31.6 11.0 3.3 31.6 10.0 3.4 31.6	Sale of motor vehicles, motorcycles, fuel; & motorcycle repair	50.1/50.3-5	216.2	20.1	59.0	33.4	328.7	237.0	88.7	325.6	219.2	21.0	57.3	46.5	511.5	
Invision a Continuscion reade 51 556.8 29.8 204.7 91.8 883.1 594.0 297.0 891.0 564.4 35.6 210.2 91.4 901.6 on fee or contract basis 51.1 15.3 1.0 10.0 3.0 294.4 18.0 13.5 810.0 564.4 35.6 210.2 91.4 901.6 of agricultural materials & animals 51.2 15.0 1.1 4.5 2.3 229.4 18.0 13.5 16.5 1.1 10.0 3.4 31.1 of food, beverages and tobacco 51.3 116.1 10.5 38.9 23.9 189.5 127.2 61.8 189.0 11.7 10.3 40.1 2.6 20.9 19.4 10.6 20.4 12.5 1.3 4.6 2.6 20.9 19.4 10.6 34.5 21.9 13.4 7.0 20.4 12.5 1.3 4.6 2.6 20.9 19.4 10.3 40.1 23.5 19.4 10.6	of motor vehicles	50.2	140.4	7.5	18.4	14.2	180.5	148.0	33.1	181.1	142.4	6.5	18.6	15.0	182.5	
of agricultural materials & animals 51.2 15.3 1.0 10.0 3.0 29.4 18.0 13.5 31.5 16.5 1.1 10.0 3.4 31.1 of food, beverages and tobacco 51.3 116.1 10.5 38.9 23.9 189.5 127.2 61.8 189.0 117.7 10.3 40.1 23.3 191.4 of household goods 51.4 93.8 7.8 55.0 28.9 185.6 99.9 82.6 182.5 91.2 7.2 53.7 28.1 180.3 of on-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap 51.5 160.5 4.5 38.3 14.9 218.3 166.5 52.9 219.4 160.5 38.8 16.0 225.8 of machinery, eggt, and supplies 51.6 126.3 3.5 43.1 11.8 184.7 137.1 57.7 194.8 134.7 3 46.5 11.8 10.6 225.8	(except motor vehicles)	51	556.8	29.8	204.7	91.8	883.1	594.0	297.0	891.0	564.4	35.6	210.2	91.4	901.6	
or non-agnicultural intermediate 125.3 160.5 4.5 38.3 14.9 218.3 166.5 52.9 219.4 160.5 10.5 38.8 16.0 225.8 of machinery, eggl. and supplies 51.6 125.3 3.5 43.1 11.8 184.7 137.1 57.7 194.8 134.7 3.7 46.5 11.9 196.7	of agricultural materials & animals of food, beverages and tobacco of household goods	51.1 51.2 51.3 51.4	15.3 15.0 116.1 93.8	1.0 1.1 10.5 7.8	10.0 4.5 38.9 55.0	3.0 2.3 23.9 28.9	29.4 22.9 189.5 185.6	18.0 13.4 127.2 99.9	13.5 7.0 61.8 82.6	31.5 20.4 189.0 182.5	16.5 12.5 117.7 91.2	1.1 1.3 10.3 7.2	10.0 4.6 40.1 53.7	3.4 2.6 23.3	31.1 20.9 191.4	
	or non-agricultural intermediate products, waste and scrap of machinery, eqpt. and supplies	51.5 51.6	160.5 126.3	4.5 3.5	38.3 43.1	14.9 11.8	218.3 184.7	166.5 137 1	52.9 57.7	219.4	160.5 134.7	10.5	38.8	16.0	225.8	

GREAT BRITAIN	Section	Jun 1994			1		Mar 1995			Jun 1995				IOUSAND
	sub- section	Male	and the second second	Female	N. C. Sand	All	Male	Female	All	Male		Female	112	All
SIC 1992	group or class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time					Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
Retail trade, except motor vehicles & motorcycles, repair of personal goods	52	534.3	213.2	478.7	927.9	2 154 1	750 1	1 402 6	2 152 7	525.0	227.1	461.4	937.4	2,150.9
Non-specialised stores selling mainly food,drink & tobacco	52.11/21 -24/27	167.5	111.8	124.9	407.7	811.9	279.0	532.7	811.7	159.8	120.4	117.9	418.5	816.5
Other non-specialised & second-hand stores; sales not in stores	52.12,52.5, 52.6	59.0	22.3	76.7	128.9	286.8	83.3	205.0	288.4	59.7	24.4	75.1	130.9	290.0
Beverages and tobacco products Pharmaceutical goods and toiletries	52.25-52.26	6 <u>7.9</u> 20.2	6.4	7.0	19.3	40.6	14.8	27.0	41.8	9.0	5.2	8.6 47.8	18.2	41.1
Clothing,footwear and leather goods Textiles, furniture, lighting eqpt. h'hold appliances, radio & TV	52.42-52.43 52.41,	3 28.7	13.8	60.7	107.1	210.3	40.2	165.2	205.3	27.5	13.2	57.2	105.1	203.1
hardware, h'hold goods nec Books, newspapers and stationery;	52.44-52.46	6 107.2	24.5	57.5	76.4	265.7	132.0	133.4	265.4	101.9	27.7	55.0	75.1	259.7
Repair of personal & h'hold goods	52.7	12.8	0.9	3.2	2.3	19.3	14.8	5.4	20.2	12.6	1.4	2.6	2.6	19.2
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS	н	262.4	172.0	229.6	518.3	1,182.3	437.8	744.0	1,181.7	281.1	192.1	240.4	543.3	1,256.9
Hotels & campsites, short-stay accom Restaurants Bars Canteens and catering	55.1-55.2 55.3 55.4 55.5	94.0 79.1 51.5 37.9	35.5 56.4 69.9 10.1	88.9 54.0 39.0 47.7	103.6 123.6 197.8 93.3	322.0 313.1 358.2 188.9	121.0 138.4 130.7 47.7	171.8 173.9 242.1 156.1	292.8 312.3 372.8 203.8	101.1 83.1 59.6 37.3	41.4 65.3 73.6 11.8	92.9 54.7 44.8 48.1	108.5 134.1 205.5 95.2	343.9 337.2 383.5 192.3
TRANSPORT, STORAGE & COMMUNICATION	1	882.4	59.5	264.5	81.2	1 287 5	919.6	338 5	1 258 0	859 5	65.8	258 7	88.8	1 272 8
Land transport; transport via pipelines	60	360.8	20.8	79.8	18.6	480.0	373.9	98.8	472.7	347.0	22.7	76.3	19.7	465.6
Transport via railways Other land tranport,& via pipelines	60.1 60.2/60.3	84.3 276.5	0.5 20.4	48.8 31.0	1.2 17.5	134.7 345.3	80.7 293.3	49.9 48.9	130.6 342.2	75.7 271.2	0.6 22.1	47.2 29.0	1.4 18.3	124.9 340.7
Water transport	61	13.9	0.4	4.4	1.2	19.9	. 13.9	5.4	19.3	14.2	0.5	4.3	1.3	20.3
Air transport	62	34.7	0.5	22.6	2.9	60.7	35.2	27.0	62.2	35.3	0.7	24.7	3.7	64.4
activities; activities of travel agencies Travel agencies and tour operators	63 63.3	186.5 17.4	16.1 2.3	86.9 38.9	26.2 13.4	315.6 71.9	201.5 18.7	109.7 50.8	311.2 69.5	190.4 17.4	16.3 2.1	87.3 40.6	31.0 15.1	324.9 75.2
Post and telecommunications National post activities	64 64.11	286.5 135.9	21.6 18.2	70.9 22.6	32.3 22.4	411.3 199.0	295.0 150.8	97.6 44.9	392.5 195.7	272.8 133.3	25.6 19.7	66.3 22.4	33.1 23.3	397.7 198.7
Courier activities Telecommunications	64.12 64.20	27.4 123.2	2.7 0.7	6.5 41.8	2.4 7.6	39.0 173.3	32.9 111.2	10.6 42.1	43.5 153.3	29.1 110.3	5.1 0.8	8.3 35.6	3.2 6.5	45.7 153.3
FINANCIAL INTERMEDIATION	J	403.9	14.7	405.9	119.1	943.6	413.7	521.4	935.1	398.2	14.6	396.9	120.9	930.5
Financial intermediation, except insurance and pension funding	65	216.6	6.7	248.4	81.1	552:8	222.5	330.5	553.0	215.4	7.0	246.9	84.4	553.7
Insurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security	66	103.4	5.9	89.7	19.0	218.1	106.7	107.3	214.0	99.9	5.7	84.8	19.0	209.4
Auxiliary to financial intermediation Except insurance & pension funding Aux. to insurance & pension funding	67 67.1 67.2	83.8 21.9 62.0	2.2 0.4 1.7	67.8 11.8 56.0	19.0 2.6 16.4	172.8 36.7 136.1	84.4 24.1 60.3	83.7 16.0 67.6	168.1 40.1 128.0	82.9 23.3 59.6	1.8 0.5 1.3	65.2 12.6 52.6	17.5 3.9 13.6	167.4 40.3 127.1
REAL ESTATE, RENTING & BUSINESS ACTIVITIES	к	1.124.3	142.0	687.9	511.6	2.465.8	1.337.9	1,257.3	2,595.2	1,194.6	167.4	728.9	539.3	2,630.3
Real estate activities	70	93.0	13.7	85.2	48.9	240.9	104.8	132.3	237.1	91.0	13.4	83.5	50.0	238.0
Activities on a fee\contract basis	70.1-70.2 70.3	53.2 39.9	8.0 5.8	46.4 38.8	23.8 25.0	131.4 109.5	61.2 43.6	61.1	132.4 104.7	53.8 37.2	7.4 6.0	47.0 36.5	24.3 25.7	132.4
Renting of machinery & equipment without operator & of personal & household goods Construction\civil engineering eqpt All other goods and equipment	71 71.32 Rest of 71	81.5 34.4 47.1	6.5 0.6 5.8	22.0 4.2 17.8	13.0 3.0 10.0	123.0 42.2 80.7	85.3 34.3 51.0	34.1 6.9 27.2	119.4 41.2 78.2	80.4 34.0 46.4	7.3 0.6 6.7	20.9 4.1 16.8	11.9 2.6 9.2	120.5 41.3 79.2
Computer and related activities	72	123.4	3.5	51.3	12.9	191.1	141.0	68.9	209.9	139.0	5.9	54.5	14.4	213.7
Research and development	73	56.0	1.0	27.7	6.7	91.4	55.8	33.8	89.6	53.2	1.1	27.0	7.0	88.3
Other business activities Legal activities Accounting, auditing; tax_consultancy	74 74.11 74.12	770.3 46.7 61.8	117.2 3.4 3.4	501.8 115.7 63.0	430.1 29.8 23.2	1,819.4 195:6 151.3	951.1 54.0 63.7	988.1 148.3 86.5	1,939.1 202.3 150.3	831.0 49.8 60.1	139.7 4.2 3.7	543.0 118.4 61.8	456.0 31.1 24.3	1,969.7 203.6 149.9
Management services of holding companies	74.13-74.14	14.2	4.4 2.0	9.2	22.5	27.3	17.2	12.0	29.2	16.7	1.7	11.4	3.6	33.4
Architectural & engineering service related technical consultancy Advertising Industrial cleaning	74.2-74.3 74.4 74.7	281.9 29.2 48.9	5.4 1.4 59.1	73.8 20.2 41.9	30.3 5.7 253.1	391.3 56.5 403.1	297.6 38.0 116.8	102.5 31.6 305.8	400.2 69.7 422.6	293.2 35.4 52.0	6.1 1.6 64.0	73.5 26.0 47.5	30.3 5.8 264.2	403.1 68.9 427.9
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & DEFENCE;		CEC E	40 E	490.0	101.0	1 971 7	679.0	650 4	1 220 2	620.4	41.0	472.2	190.0	1 215 5
EDUCATION	M	413.5	43.5	575.0	690.9	1,371.7	520.2	1.263.6	1,338.2	410.0	107.6	572.6	700.1	1,790.3
HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK	N	325.0	97.9	912.6	1,047.3	2,382.8	432.4	1,977.4	2,409.8	329.7	102.1	917.5	1,067.8	2,417.0
Human health & veterinary services Social work activities	85.1/85.2 85.3	208.3 116.7	54.8 43.0	587.1 325.4	606.7 440.7	1,456.9 925.8	264.1 168.3	1,187.7 789.7	1,451.8 957.9	208.1 121.5	56.9 45.2	579.3 338.2	610.6 457.1	1,455.0 962.1
OTHER COMMUNITY, SOCIAL & PERSO SERVICE ACTIVITIES	NAL O,P,Q	330.5	111.3	234.2	274.4	950.3	436.9	509.3	946.3	332.1	123.4	233.9	294.1	983.6
Sewage & refuse disposal Servs.of membership organisations NEC	90 91	64.7 42.7	3.0 38.5	8.2 36.2	5.0 75.8	80.9 193.2	67.9 84.3	12.9 113.0	80.8 197.3	69.7 43.2	3.8 40.9	8.1 36.6	5.7 80.8	87.3 201.5
Recreational, cultural & sporting servs.	92	190.7	63.8	115.3	148.9	518.8	243.0	263.2	506.2	184.2	70.8	114.1	157.2	526.2
& other entertainment services Library,museums & cultural services Sporting & recreational activities	92.1-92.4 92.5 92.6-92.7	57.2 20.2 113.3	8.7 5.1 50.1	38.6 22.7 54.1	19.3 30.5 99.1	123.7 78.5 316.5	60.9 25.4 156.7	55.4 53.0 154.8	116.3 78.3 311.5	53.3 21.4 109.4	9.0 6.6 55.2	37.5 23.0 53.6	18.1 32.4 106.7	118.0 83.4 324.8
Other service activities nec	93/95/99	32.3	5.9	74.5	44.7	157.5	41.8	120.2	162.0	35.0	7.9	75.2	50.5	168.5
Cleaning of textile & fur products Hairdressing, other beauty treatment	93.01	13.1	1.7	14.9	15.0	44.7	16.4	30.4	46.8	13.9	2.9	14.9	16.6	48.2
and well-being activities	93.02/93.0	4 9.1	1.3	56.8	27.0	94.1	11.1	83.7	94.8	10.0	1.4	56.9	30.9	99.2

Note: Figures for certain industries are not shown separately but they are included in class and division totals. + Members of HM Forces are excluded. # Domestic servants are excluded.

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: June 1995



1.5

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*

Standard	Unadjust	ed			Seasonally adjusted					d			THOUSAND
,	Male Full- time	Part- time	Female Full time	Part- time	Total	Male All	Female All	Total	Produc- tion and construc- tion in- dustries	Produc- tion in- dustries	Manu- facturing industries	Service industries	Agricul- ture, hunting, forestry & fishing
SIC 1992 South East 1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun	3,117 3,120 3,146 3,136 3,137 3,147	392 400 395 413 417 435	2,007 2,018 2,013 2,014 1,996 2,010	1,470 1,475 1,457 1,523 1,501 1,511	6,987 7,012 7,011 7,086 7,050 7,103	3,522 3,515 3,540 3,545 3,566 3,578	3,487 3,483 3,494 3,511 3,506 3,513	7,009 6,998 7,034 7,056 7,072 7,090	C-F 1,135 1,142 1,145 1,151 1,152 1,154	C-E 921 923 928 925 931 932	D 855 858 865 863 872 876	G-Q 5,792 5,805 5,796 5,877 5,841 5,886	A,B 60 66 71 58 58 58 63
Greater London (Included in Sout 1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun	h East) 1,447 1,447 1,464 1,469 1,468 1,468	170 171 170 181 181 186	1,002 1,009 1,005 1,018 1,007 1,013	514 511 545 532 521	3,134 3,138 3,150 3,213 3,188 3,189	1,621 1,619 1,638 1,642 1,652 1,656	1,516 1,521 1,529 1,549 1,538 1,536	3,137 3,140 3,167 3,191 3,190 3,192	404 409 405 420 420 418	311 311 317 317 319 316	286 287 294 295 298 298	2,725 2,724 2,739 2,788 2,763 2,763 2,766	5 5 5 5 4 5
East Anglia 1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun	357 360 367 358 359 361	41 42 47 50 46 46	194 195 199 197 198 198	198 203 203 211 209 214	791 799 816 815 812 819	401 402 411 407 407 409	393 397 405 405 408 411	794 799 816 812 815 819	177 180 182 173 171 175	149 152 153 150 147 149	137 141 142 139 136 138	586 590 604 615 613 616	28 29 31 27 27 28
South West 1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun	733 742 752 738 736 747	100 100 102 104 103 111	426 434 438 439 436 442	430 441 438 444 442 463	1,690 1,717 1,730 1,724 1,717 1,762	840 840 847 844 847 856	865 870 876 878 887 899	1,705 1,710 1,723 1,722 1,734 1,755	363 364 373 371 367 371	306 306 311 311 305 311	279 281 285 287 281 287	1,289 1,314 1,315 1,315 1,315 1,312 1,351	38 39 43 38 38 40
West Midlands 1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun	912 912 939 940 940 932	93 90 90 106 100 97	507 504 510 513 514 509	428 438 432 446 442 441	1,940 1,943 1,971 2,005 1,995 1,979	1,007 1,005 1,030 1,039 1,042 1,035	938 941 944 953 959 950	1,946 1,947 1,974 1,992 2,001 1,985	588 583 600 609 609 593	516 511 521 530 532 526	493 490 501 511 513 507	1,326 1,333 1,341 1,371 1,362 1,359	26 27 30 25 25 27
East Midlands 1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun	697 704 693 707 699 695	75 80 104 81 83 86	381 378 383 386 378 380	345 350 357 363 362 367	1,498 1,512 1,536 1,536 1,523 1,523	776 785 793 786 786 782	728 730 741 742 743 749	1,504 1,515 1,534 1,528 1,530 1,531	482 489 482 498 489 484	411 415 419 423 419 422	385 390 395 400 397 400	987 995 1,024 1,011 1,008 1,017	28 28 30 27 27 26
Yorkshire and Hu 1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun	mberside 832 829 840 819 813 824	86 90 91 91 92 104	456 455 454 453 456 454	451 463 462 473 460 472	1,824 1,837 1,847 1,836 1,822 1,854	923 917 927 911 912 925	910 915 920 922 920 923	1,833 1,832 1,846 1,832 1,832 1,832 1,848	508 502 509 492 483 490	423 422 421 420 417 420	398 400 398 399 395 398	1,292 1,311 1,312 1,321 1,316 1,341	25 24 27 23 23 23
North West 1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec 995 Mar Jun	1,053 1,050 1,057 1,054 1,035 1,036	112 110 110 114 112 114	605 603 606 603 604 601	527 526 523 539 527 532	2,297 2,289 2,296 2,310 2,278 2,284	1,169 1,162 1,163 1,165 1,152 1,153	1,134 1,129 1,131 1,138 1,133 1,133	2,303 2,292 2,293 2,304 2,284 2,287	601 597 599 599 591 586	502 497 499 497 494 489	482 477 480 477 475 471	1,680 1,675 1,678 1,695 1,670 1,680	16 17 19 16 16 17
lorth 994 Mar Jun Sep Dec 995 Mar Jun	479 482 488 493 487 494	51 54 51 52 56 61	275 277 281 277 278 278 277	254 252 251 257 253 258	1,059 1,066 1,071 1,079 1,074 1,090	535 536 537 542 548 555	530 531 533 531 532 536	1,065 1,068 1,070 1,072 1,080 1,091	290 289 295 294 288 294	232 233 235 230 229 228	219 221 223 218 218 218 218	758 765 764 773 774 784	12 12 13 12 12 12 12
/ales 994 Mar Jun Sep Dec 995 Mar Jun	434 439 450 443 437 440	45 49 48 48 49 52	249 250 253 250 251 251 254	222 228 227 231 229 235	949 967 977 971 966 981	482 488 495 491 490 491	473 476 480 480 483 486	955 964 975 971 973 978	261 266 275 270 268 271	226 232 236 237 238 239	212 220 223 225 226 228	671 682 682 683 680 690	18 18 20 18 19 20
cotland 994 Mar Jun Sep Dec 995 Mar Jun	893 899 889 888 882 885	88 92 95 95 96 96	525 535 538 528 521 526	431 436 435 434 427 436	1,937 1,962 1,967 1,945 1,926 1,944	991 990 989 981 988 979	965 967 970 960 957 958	1,956 1,957 1,959 1,941 1,945 1,937	472 482 483 479 466 470	347 353 355 357 352 357	305 313 316 316 312 318	1,430 1,443 1,447 1,431 1,424 1,436	35 37 37 35 35 35
reat Britain 394 Mar Jun Sep Dec 995 Mar Jun	9,507 9,536 9,631 9,575 9,526 9,561	1,082 1,106 1,134 1,153 1,154 1,202	5,626 5,650 5,675 5,659 5,631 5,650	4,757 4,812 4,785 4,920 4,851 4,930	20,972 21,104 21,224 21,308 21,162 21,343	10,646 10,642 10,729 10,711 10,739 10,763	10,424 10,439 10,493 10,519 10,527 10,559	21,069 21,081 21,223 21,231 21,266 21,322	4,876 4,893 4,942 4,933 4,883 4,883	4,032 4,046 4,078 4,080 4,064 4,073	3,765 3,789 3,827 3,836 3,826 3,840	15,811 15,912 15,962 16,094 15,998 16,161	285 298 320 281 280 294
orthern Ireland 394 Mar Jun Sep Dec 395 Mar Jun	238 238 240 241 239 239	40 40 41 43 42 44	158 158 159 160 159 160	118 119 120 126 124 123	553 556 560 570 565 567	279 279 280 283 282 284	276 278 279 284 284 285	555 558 559 567 566 568	131 131 133 133 132 132	106 107 108 109 108 109	99 100 101 102 101 102	404 406 408 418 414 416	19 19 19 19 19 19
nited Kingdom 994 Mar Jun Sep Dec 995 Mar Jun	9,745 9,774 9,870 9,816 9,765 9,799	1,122 1,147 1,174 1,196 1,196 1,246	5,784 5,808 5,834 5,819 5,791 5,811	4,875 4,931 4,905 5,046 4,975 5,053	21,525 21,660 21,784 21,877 21,727 21,909	10,925 10,921 11,009 10,994 11,022 11,047	10,700 10,717 10,773 10,803 10,811 10,844	21,624 21,638 21,782 21,798 21,832 21,890	5,006 5,025 5,074 5,066 5,015 5,019	4,138 4,153 4,186 4,189 4,171 4,182	3,864 3,889 3,929 3,938 3,927 3,942	16,215 16,318 16,370 16,512 16,412 16,577	304 317 339 300 299 313

* See

table 1.1

.

See footnotes to table 1.1.

S16

OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment by region*



lic in. & nce; pulsor al secu	Education y urity	Health & social work	Other commun- ity, social & personal activities	Standard region
	M	N	0-Q	SIC 1992
491 484 480	592 595 557	739 732 740	344 347 347	South East 1994 Mar Jun Sep
470 469 461	602 600 606	738 740 743	346 350 363	Dec 1995 Mar Jun Greater London
235 232 230	218 216 208	291 290 293	193 188 189	(Included in South East) 1994 Mar Jun Sep
223 222 218	216 215 218	295 295 299	190 191 192	1995 Mar Jun East Anglia
44 43 47 46	75 75 68 76	95 93 95 96	32 29 31 34	1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec
46	76 77	96 96 213	34 36 62	South West
127 125 124 123	153 144 153 155	214 215 215 219	64 65 65 63	Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar
104	161 161	209	70 80 81	West Midlands 1994 Mar
102 101 100 99	153 159 160 160	210 212 214 212	74 85 82 82	Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun
				East Midlands
71 70 70 70 70	118 117 110 119 118	158 157 158 159 160	54 58 58 55 54	1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar
68	114	160	58	Jun
104 103 102 101	166 170 162 171	212 210 210 210	77 79 77 71	Yorkshire & Humbersid 1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec
99	167	209	72 76	Jun
147 145 141	190 190 182	274 269 269	94 97 98	North West 1994 Mar Jun Sep
140 140 137	186 186	269 269 270	96 101	1995 Mar Jun
85 84 83 82 82	92 91 85 89	126 125 124 126	52 52 52 51	1994 Mar Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar
80	88	125	59	Jun
79 78 77	87 87 83	128 130 130	45 46 46	Wales 1994 Mar Jun Sep
76 74	88 88	132 134	45 45	1995 Mar Jun
134 135	144 143	247 246	95 97	1994 Mar Jun
134 132 132 132	143 145 146 144	248 245 244 246	96 95 96 93	Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun
385	1,781	2,401	933	Great Britain 1994 Mar
372 362 342 338 315	1,782 1,687 1,787 1,784 1,790	2,383 2,399 2,398 2,410 2,417	950 944 947 946 984	Jun Sep Dec 1995 Mar Jun
~~	0.1		0.2	Northern Ireland
62 62	61 59	85 86 87	26 27 27	Jun Sen
62 62	63 63	88 88	27 27	Dec 1995 Mar
66	58	86	26	Jun United Kingdom
447 [.] 434	1,842	2,486	959 977	1994 Mar Jun
424 404	1,746	2,486	971 974	Sep Dec 1005 Mar
382	1,847	2,498	1 010	1995 Mar

OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$17

1.8 EMPLOYMENT Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100





GRE	GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIN	IE				SHORT-	ГІМЕ				add and a				a frank
		Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours of	overtime	worked	Stood of whole w	f for eek	Working	part of we	ek	Stood of	f for whole	or part of	week	
		overtime	tives	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	st	Opera-	Percent-	Hours lo	st	
		(000)		operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	(000)	(000)	(000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the week	(000)	age of all opera- tives	Actual (000)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1993 1994		880 883		9.6 9.6	8.42 8.48		3 2	106 86	14 15	124 129	8.9 8.5	17 17	 	235 216		14.3 12.4
Week 1993	ended Sep 10	848		9.6	8.14	7.97	2	85	13	77	5.8	15		184	217	12.0
	Oct 15 Nov 12 Dec 10	904 874 896	 	9.5 9.5 9.7	8.59 8.28 8.68	8.09 7.81 8.21	4 3 2	165 117 56	11 14 17	101 142 176	9.5 10.1 10.3	15 17 19	 	265 259 232	284 271 211	17.8 15.1 12.4
1994	Jan 14 Feb 11 Mar 11	838 852 898	 	9.3 9.3 9.6	7.76 7.91 8.62	8.38 8.26 8.65	3 4 2	116 141 87	15 19 19	123 203 185	8.3 10.5 9.6	18 23 22	 	238 343 273	213 237 239	13.4 14.9 12.6
	Apr 15 May 13 Jun 10	855 842 870	 	9.4 9.5 9.6	8.07 8.03 8.36	8.25 8.24 8.33	2 2 4	73 57 137	17 16 18	160 115 153	9.6 7.1 8.4	19 18 22	 	234 172 290	199 226 240	12.6 9.8 13.3
	Jul 15 Aug 12 Sep 9	861 796 931	 	9.7 9.7 9.8	8.31 7.72 9.08	8.23 8.16 8.83	2 2 1	91 67 36	8 12 7	73 132 50	9.0 10.8 7.1	11 14 8	 	164 198 86	263 242 120	15.5 14.3 10.8
	Oct 14 Nov 11 Dec 9	937 964 952	 	9.8 9.8 9.7	9.16 9.49 9.25	8.71 8.98 8.78	2 1 3	75 55 101	17 17 17	139 98 121	8.3 5.9 7.3	19 18 19	 	214 153 222	212 173 193	11.4 8.5 11.5
1995	Jan 13 Feb 10 Mar 10	834 874 903	 	9.7 9.5 9.7	8.10 8.28 8.77	8.66 8.67 8.73	3 2 2	114 64 62	12 13 14	99 130 111	8.3 10.0 7.9	15 15 16	 	213 194 173	191 138 168	14.4 13.1 11.0
	Apr 7 May 12 Jun 9	901 893 951		9.7 9.4 9.6	8.71 8.42 9.15	8.87 8.73 9.02	3 1 4	102 40 136	19 16 11	143 123 113	7.5 7.9 10.8	22 17 14	 	245 162 249	203 204 199	11.2 9.8 17.7
	Jul 14 P	898		9.8	8.82	8.84	2	65	4	40	10.8	5		105	169	19.4

	and the second second		The second second					Seasonally a	ajustea (1990=1
UNITED KINGDOM	Whole econo	omy		Production i	ndustries		Manufacturin	ng industries	
SIC 1992	Output *	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed	Output	Employed labour force +	Output per person employed
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1992 1993 1994	92.7 97.3 99.4 100.0 97.9 97.4 99.6 103.5	93.8 96.9 99.3 100.0 97.3 95.0 94.0 94.4	98.8 100.4 100.2 100.0 100.6 102.5 105.9 109.7	93.7 98.2 100.3 100.0 96.3 96.2 98.1 103.1	102.3 103.0 102.9 100.0 92.5 86.8 83.1 83.1 82.2	91.5 95.3 97.5 100.0 104.2 110.9 118.1 125.4	89.6 95.9 100.2 100.0 94.6 94.0 95.1 99.1	101.2 102.5 102.7 100.0 92.3 86.8 83.8 83.8 83.4	88.5 93.6 97.6 100.0 102.5 108.3 113.4 118.8
1987 Q4	94.5	95.0	99.5	95.4	102.6	92.9	91.8	101.8	90.2
1988 Q1	96.0	95.8	100.2	96.5	102.9	93.8	93.7	102.2	91.7
Q2	96.5	96.5	100.0	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.5	92.0
Q3	97.9	97.3	100.7	99.4	103.0	96.4	97.3	102.6	94.8
Q4	98.6	97.9	100.7	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.6	95.7
1989 Q1	99.1	98.6	100.5	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.8	97.4
Q2	99.3	99.2	100.2	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2
Q3	99.5	99.5	100.0	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.8	97.4
Q4	99.8	99.9	100.0	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.2
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.3	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.5	99.0
Q2	100.7	100.2	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.8	101.1	100.6	100.5
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.3
Q4	99.1	99.6	99.5	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.2
1991 Q1	98.4	98.6	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.6	101.0
Q2	98.0	97.5	100.5	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.1	101.3
Q3	97.7	96.8	100.9	95.4	91.3	104.5	93.6	91.0	102.9
Q4	97.6	96.3	101.4	96.2	89.8	107.1	93.9	89.6	104.8
992 Q1	96.9	96.0	101.0	95.9	88.7	108.1	93.7	88.6	105.8
Q2	97.1	95.5	101.6	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.7	107.3
Q3	97.6	94.6	103.2	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.3	109.0
Q4	98.0	93.9	104.3	97.1	84.5	114.9	94.1	84.7	111.2
993 Q1	98.5	93.8	105.0	96.8	83.7	115.7	94.9	84.0	112.9
Q2	99.0	93.9	105.4	97.3	83.3	116.8	94.9	83.8	113.2
Q3	100.1	94.2	106.3	98.6	82.9	119.0	95.1	83.9	113.4
Q4	100.8	94.3	107.0	99.8	82.5	120.9	95.6	83.7	114.1
994 Q1	101.8	94.2	108.1	100.7	82.3	122.4	97.1	83.3	116.5
Q2	103.2	94.1	109.7	103.0	82.2	125.3	98.7	83.4	118.4
Q3	104.2	94.4	110.3	104.3	82.1	127.1	100.0	83.5	119.8
Q4	104.9	94.8	110.6	104.3	82.2	126.9	100.6	83.5	120.4
1995 Q1 Q2	105.6	94.9	111.3	105.0	82.2 82.3	127.7 127.7	100.6	83.9 84 0	119.9 120 4

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.

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CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

THOUSAND

		MALE AND	FEMALE							and the second of
		UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #			UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION	4
		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
1991 1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages	2,291.9 2,778.6 2,919.2 2,636.5	8.0 9.8 10.4 9.4	2,286.1 2,765.0 2,900.6 2,619.4	8.0 9.7 10.3 9.4					
1993	Aug 12	2,960.0	10.5	2,913.5	10.3	0.1	-4.5	309	2,609	42
	Sep 9	2,912.1	10.3	2,893.0	10.2	-20.5	-9.1	290	2,581	41
	Oct 14	2,793.6	9.9	2,849.1	10.1	-43.9	-21.4	305	2,450	39
	Nov 11	2,769.4	9.8	2,813.7	10.0	-35.4	-33.3	284	2,447	38
	Dec 9	2,782.7	9.8	2,780.1	9.8	-33.6	-37.6	272	2,473	38
1994	Jan 13	2,887.1	10.3	2,778.2	9.9	-1.9	-23.6	283	2,565	39
	Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,748.4	9.8	-29.8	-21.8	272	2,532	37
	Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,721.9	9.7	-26.5	-19.4	246	2,496	35
	Apr 14	2,734.4	9.8	2,684.8	9.6	-37.1	-31.1	266	2,435	33
	May 12	2,652.6	9.5	2,665.4	9.5	-19.4	-27.7	233	2,387	33
	Jun 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,645.3	9.4	-20.1	-25.5	224	2,331	31
	Jul 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.4	-15.2	-18.2	349	2,265	29
	Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,592.7	9.3	-37.4	-24.2	276	2,335	27
	Sep 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,562.1	9.1	-30.6	-27.7	261	2,294	25
	Oct 13	2,455.0	8.8	2,514.5	9.0	-47.6	-38.5	264	2,167	24
	Nov 10	2,423.0	8.7	2,470.3	8.8	-44.2	-40.8	258	2,142	23
	Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,418.5	8.6	-51.8	-47.9	243	2,150	23
1995	Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,392.1	8.5	-26.4	-40.8	261	2,219	23
	Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,366.7	8.5	-25.4	-34.5	243	2,193	23
	Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,346.8	8.4	-19.9	-23.9	222	2,154	23
	Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,327.8	8.3	-19.0	-21.4	259	2,095	23
	May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,317.4	8.3	-10.4	-16.4	199	2,081	23
	Jun 8	2,254.5	8.1	2,313.6	8.3	-3.8	-11.1	208	2,026	21
	Jul 13 R	2,336.2	8.3	2,313.4	8.3	-0.2	-4.8	325	1,991	21
	Aug 10 P	2,350.2	8.4	2,295.4	8.2	-18.0	-7.3	263	2,068	20

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

Brazense.	I Amazon	ab cummary								
1991 1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages	2,191.5 2,672.4 2,814.1 2,539.2	7.9 9.6 10.3 9.3	2,187.0 2,660.3 2,796.9 2,522.3	7.9 9.6 10.2 9.3					
1993	Aug 12	2,850.6	10.4	2,809.6	10.2	-0.1	-4.5	302	2,508	41
	Sep 9	2,804.1	10.2	2,789.5	10.1	-20.1	-9.1	282	2,482	40
	Oct 14	2,690.8	9.8	2,746.9	10.0	-42.6	-20.9	297	2,356	38
	Nov 11	2,668.7	9.7	2,712.2	9.9	-34.7	-32.5	277	2,354	37
	Dec 9	2,682.7	9.8	2,679.6	9.7	-32.6	-36.6	266	2,380	37
1994	Jan 13	2,786.9	10.2	2,678.3	9.8	-1.3	-22.9	276	2,473	38
	Feb 10	2,741.8	10.1	2,648.8	9.7	-29.5	-21.1	266	2,440	36
	Mar 10	2,678.9	9.8	2,622.8	9.6	-26.0	-18.9	240	2,404	34
	Apr 14	2,636.1	9.7	2,585.7	9.5	-37.1	-30.9	260	2,344	32
	May 12	2,556.9	9.4	2,567.2	9.4	-18.5	-27.2	228	2,298	32
	Jun 9	2,489.4	9.1	2,547.1	9.3	-20.1	-25.2	266	2,244	30
	Jul 14	2,541.8	9.3	2,532.1	9.3	-15.0	-17.9	340	2,175	28
	Aug 11	2,537.2	9.3	2,496.1	9.2	-36.0	-23.7	270	2,241	26
	Sep 8	2,481.4	9.1	2,466.5	9.1	-29.6	-26.9	253	2,203	25
	Oct 13	2,361.6	8.7	2,420.1	8.9	-46.4	-37.3	257	2,081	24
	Nov 10	2,331.6	8.6	2,376.6	8.7	-43.5	-39.8	252	2,057	23
	Dec 8	2,327.0	8.5	2,326.3	8.5	-50.3	-46.7	266	2,066	23
1995	Jan 12	2,411.5	8.8	2,300.9	8.4	-25.4	-39.7	254	2,134	24
	Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,276.1	8.4	-24.8	-33.5	237	2,109	23
	Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,257.2	8.3	-18.9	-23.0	216	2,071	22
266	Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,239.1	8.2	-18.1	-20.6	252	2,014	21
	May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,229.3	8.2	-9.8	-15.6	194	2,001	21
	Jun 8	2,169.0	8.0	2,226.0	8.2	-3.3	-10.4	201	1,947	20
	Jul 13 R	2,244.3	8.2	2,225.4	8.2	-0.6	-4.6	315	1,909	19
	Aug 10 P	2,258.2	8.3	2,208.1	8.1	-17.3	-7.1	256	1,983	19

R

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

MALE										THOUS
UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #		ED	SEASONALI	Y ADJUSTED #	MARRIED	-	
Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	-	
1,737.1	10.7	1,734.1	10.6	554.9	4.5	552.1	4.5	_	1991)
2,126.0	13.1	2,118.6	13.1	652.6	5.3	646.4	5.3		1992) Annual
2,236.1	14.0	2,225.7	13.9	683.1	5.6	674.9	5.5		1993) averages
2,014.4	12.6	2,004.8	12.7	622.1	5.1	614.6	5.0		1994)
2,234.4	13.9	2,232.6	13.9	725.6	5.9	680.9	5.6	225.4	1993	Aug 12
2,207.2	13.8	2,216.4	13.8	704.9	5.8	676.6	5.5	214.1		Sep 9
2,135.5	13.3	2,185.7	13.6	658.1	5.4	663.4	5.4	201.5		Oct 14
2,124.1	13.3	2,158.5	13.5	645.3	5.3	655.2	5.4	196.7		Nov 11
2,146.0	13.4	2,136.9	13.3	636.7	5.2	643.2	5.3	194.0		Dec 9
2,223.0	14.1	2,134.4	13.5	664.0	5.5	643.8	5.3	200.5	1994	Jan 13
2,184.3	13.8	2,110.4	13.4	657.1	5.4	638.0	5.2	195.9		Feb 10
2,136.5	13.5	2,090.0	13.2	641.1	5.3	631.9	5.2	190.1		Mar 10
2,101.3	13.3	2,059.5	13.0	633.1	5.2	625.3	5.1	188.9		Apr 14
2,042.1	12.9	2,042.2	12.9	610.5	5.0	623.2	5.1	179.9		May 12
1,988.8	12.6	2,025.1	12.8	596.8	4.9	620.2	5.1	173.6		Jun 9
1,998.0	12.6	2,006.5	12.7	645.1	5.3	623.6	5.1	177.0		Jul 14
1,979.1	12.5	1,978.4	12.5	659.1	5.4	614.3	5.0	182.7		Aug 11
1,947.3	12.3	1,957.2	12.4	633.1	5.2	604.9	5.0	169.6		Sep 8
1,868.2	11.8	1,921.0	12.2	586.9	4.8	593.5	4.9	158.2		Oct 13
1,848.9	11.7	1,884.9	11.9	574.1	4.7	585.4	4.8	154.6		Nov 10
1,854.3	11.7	1,847.7	11.7	562.7	4.6	570.8	4.7	151.6		Dec 8
1,918.2	12.1	1,827.7	11.6	585.1	4.8	564.4	4.6	157.4	1995	Jan 12
1,882.3	11.9	1,808.9	11.4	576.5	4.7	557.8	4.6	153.6		Feb 9
1,838.8	11.6	1,794.0	11.3	559.5	4.6	552.8	4.5	147.8		Mar 9
1,815.5	11.5	1,775.6	11.2	559.8	4.6	552.2	4.5	150.9		Apr 13
1,766.1	11.2	1,767.4	11.2	536.2	4.4	550.0	4.5	141.1		May 11
1,728.9	10.9	1,763.8	11.2	525.6	4.3	549.8	4.5	136.7		Jun 8
1,758.6	11.1	1,761.0	11.1	577.5	4.7	552.4	4.5	143.1		Jul 13 R
1,753.7	11.1	1,747.8	11.1	596.4	4.9	547.6	4.5	152.1		Aug 10 P
						CLA	IMANT U	NEMPLO GB S	OYME umma	NT 2.2
1,660.4	10.5	1,658.0	10.5	531.1	4.5	529.0	4.4		1991)
2,044.6	13.0	2,037.9	12.9	627.8	5.3	622.5	5.2		1992) Annual
2,155.4	13.9	2,145.7	13.8	658.8	5.5	651.2	5.5		1993) averages
1,939.1	12.5	1,929.6	12.6	600.1	5.0	592.8	5.0		1994)
2,152.5	13.8	2,152.4	13.8	698.1	5.8	657.2	5.5	216.2	1993	Aug 12
2,125.6	13.6	2,136.5	13.7	678.5	5.7	653.0	5.5	205.9		Sep 9
2,056.5	13.2	2,106.5	13.5	634.2	5.3	640.4	5.4	193.7		Oct 14
2,046.1	13.1	2,079.8	13.3	622.5	5.2	632.4	5.3	189.2		Nov 11
2,068.2	13.3	2,058.9	13.2	614.6	5.2	620.7	5.2	186.7		Dec 9
2,144.4	14.0	2,056.7	13.4	642.4	5.4	621.6	5.2	193.7	1994	Jan 13
2,106.1	13.7	2,032.9	13.2	635.7	5.3	615.9	5.2	189.1		Feb 10
2,059.1	13.4	2,013.1	13.1	619.8	5.2	609.7	5.1	183.3		Mar 10
2,024.3	13.2	1,982.7	12.9	611.7	5.1	603.0	5.1	182.0		Apr 14
1,967.0	12.8	1,966.1	12.8	589.8	5.0	601.1	5.1	173.3		May 12
1,914.1	12.5	1,949.2	12.7	575.3	4.8	597.9	5.0	167.0		Jun 9
1,921.8	12.5	1,931.1	12.6	620.0	5.2	601.0	5.1	169.2		Jul 14
1,903.3	12.4	1,903.8	12.4	633.9	5.3	592.3	5.0	174.8		Aug 11
1,872.0	12.2	1,883.1	12.3	609.4	5.1	583.4	4.9	162.9		Sep 8
1,795.8	11.7	1,847.7	12.0	565.8	4.8	572.4	4.8	152.0		Oct 13
1,777.5	11.6	1,812.2	11.8	554.0	4.7	564.4	4.7	148.7		Nov 10
1,783.4	11.6	1,776.0	11.6	543.5	4.6	550.3	4.6	145.9		Dec 8
1,845.9	12.0	1,756.6	11.4	565.6	4.8	544.3	4.6	151.6	1995	Jan 12
1,810.8	11.8	1,738.2	11.3	557.4	4.7	537.9	4.5	147.9		Feb 9
1,768.5	11.5	1,724.1	11.2	540.8	4.6	533.1	4.5	142.2		Mar 9
1,746.5	11.4	1,706.6	11.1	540.8	4.6	532.5	4.5	145.0		Apr 13
1,698.4	11.1	1,698.7	11.1	518.2	4.4	530.6	4.5	135.8		May 11
1,661.8	10.8	1,695.5	11.0	507.2	4.3	530.5	4.5	131.4		Jun 8
1,689.4	11.0	1,692.8	11.0	554.9	4.7	532.6	4.5	136.5		Jul 13 R
1,684.7	11.0	1,680.1	10.9	573.5	4.8	528.0	4.4	145.2		Aug 10 P

over.

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CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1



2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	M	NUMBER L	JNEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE		SEASONAL	LLY ADJUSTED) #			Famel
		All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male 	Female
OUTH	EAST	638.8	477.9	160.9	6.9	9.0	4.0	637.7 851.0	6.9 9.2			477.3 643.8	160.4 207.3
992) 993) 994)	averages	929.9 828.3	700.3 622.2	229.6 206.1	10.2 9.1	13.6 12.1	5.9 5.3	925.6 824.2	10.2 9.1			698.0 620.0	227.6 204.2
1994 A S	ug 11 ep 8	823.7 809.6	609.8 600.6	213.8 209.1	9.1 9.0	11.9 11.8	5.4 5.3	812.0 803.4	9.0 8.9	-13.2 -8.6	-9.3 -9.6	609.1 603.1	202.9 200.3
OND	ov 10 ec 8	774.3 759.5 755.1	577.9 568.2 568.1	196.4 191.3 187.0	8.6 8.4 8.4	11.3 11.1 11.1	5.0 4.9 4.8	788.5 772.6 755.2	8.7 8.6 8.4	-14.9 -15.9 -17.4	-12.2 -13.1 -16.1	592.0 579.2 566.9	196.5 193.4 188.3
995 Ja Fi	an 12 eb 9 lar 9	768.5 759.4 743.8	578.2 571.4 560.0	190.2 188.0 183.8	8.5 8.4 8.2	11.3 11.2 11.0	4.8 4.8 4.7	744.7 736.5 730.8	8.2 8.2 8.1	-10.5 -8.2 -5.7	-14.6 -12.0 -8.1	558.4 552.6 548.3	186.3 183.9 182.5
A M JI	pr 13 lay 11 un 8	740.5 722.1 709.9	555.7 543.1 534.4	184.8 179.0 175.5	8.2 8.0 7.9	10.9 10.6 10.5	4.7 4.6 4.5	726.2 724.2 724.3	8.0 8.0 8.0	-4.6 -2.0 0.1	-6.2 -4.1 -2.2	543.8 542.1 542.3	182.4 182.1 182.0
Ju	ul 13 R ug 10 P	726.3 732.3	539.8 539.7	186.5 192.6	8.0 8.1	10.6 10.6	4.7 4.9	724.7 718.4	8.0 8.0	0.4 -6.3	-0.5 -1.9	542.0 538.0	182.7 180.4
REATE	RLOND	ON (includ	led in South Ea	st)									07.0
991) 992) 993) 994)	Annual averages	332.1 430.3 469.6 434.6	244.3 320.1 348.6 322.7	87.8 110.2 121.0 111.9	8.1 10.5 11.6 10.8	10.3 13.5 14.9 13.8	5.0 6.4 7.1 6.6	331.7 429.2 467.9 432.8	8.0 10.5 11.6 10.7			244.1 319.6 347.8 321.8	87.6 109.6 120.2 111.0
994 A	ug 11 ep 8	436.0 431.8	320.0 317.4	116.1 114.4	10.8 10.7	13.8 13.7	6.8 6.7	427.4 425.0	10.6 10.5	-5.2 -2.4	-3.6 -3.3	317.1 315.5	110.3 109.5
O N D	ov 10 ec 8	417.2 409.0 406.8	308.4 303.0 302.7	108.8 106.0 104.1	10.3 10.1 10.1	13.3 13.1 13.1	6.3 6.2 6.1	420.2 414.3 407.6	10.4 10.3 10.1	-4.8 -5.9 -6.7	-4.1 -4.4 -5.8	312.2 307.6 303.0	108.0 106.7 104.6
995 Ja Fi M	an 12 eb 9 lar 9	407.5 404.1 398.7	303.4 301.0 297.2	104.1 103.1 101.5	10.1 10.0 9.9	13.1 13.0 12.8	6.1 6.0 5.9	403.8 399.6 396.2	10.0 9.9 9.8	-3.8 -4.2 -3.4	-5.5 -4.9 -3.8	300.1 297.1 294.5	103.7 102.5 101.7
A M Ji	pr 13 lay 11 un 8	400.8 394.2 390.5	297.7 293.4 290.8	103.1 100.8 99.7	9.9 9.8 9.7	12.8 12.6 12.5	6.0 5.9 5.8	395.8 394.4 394.1	9.8 9.8 9.8	-0.4 -1.4 -0.3	-2.7 -1.7 -0.7	293.3 292.4 292.2	102.5 102.0 101.9
Ji A	ul 13 R ug 10 P	397.7 400.7	293.3 293.1	104.5 107.6	9.9 9.9	12.6 12.6	6.1 6.3	394.1 391.2	9.8 9.7	-2.9	-0.6 -1.1	291.9 289.9	102.2 101.3
EAST AI	NGLIA	50.4.		15.0	5.0	7.6	2.5	59.0	5.8			44 1	14.9
1991) 1992) 1993) 1994)	Annual averages	59.1 77.7 84.0 74.2	44.2 58.3 63.1 55.3	15.0 19.4 20.9 18.9	5.9 7.6 8.2 7.2	9.9 10.7 9.4	3.5 4.5 4.7 4.3	77.3 83.4 73.7	7.6 8.1 7.2			58.1 62.8 55.0	19.2 20.7 18.6
994 A S	ug 11 ep 8	72.5 70.7	53.1 52.1	19.4 18.6	7.1 6.9	9.3 9.1	4.3 4.1	73.0 72.0	7.1 7.0	-0.7 -1.0	-0.6 -0.8	54.3 53.7	18.7 18.3
O N D	ov 10 ec 8	66.9 66.8 67.3	49.4 49.5 50.2	17.5 17.3 17.1	6.5 6.5 6.6	8.6 8.6 8.8	3.9 3.8 3.8	70.1 68.8 67.4	6.8 6.7 6.6	-1.9 -1.3 -1.4	-1.2 -1.4 -1.5	52.2 51.1 50.2	17.9 17.7 17.2
995 Ja Fi M	an 12 eb 9 lar 9	71.9 71.1 69.5	53.5 52.8 51.8	18.3 18.3 17.7	7.0 6.9 6.8	9.3 9.2 9.0	4.1 4.1 3.9	67.1 66.3 65.8	6.6 6.5 6.4	-0.3 -0.9 -0.5	-1.0 -0.8 -0.5	49.8 49.1 48.8	17.3 17.2 17.0
A M Ju	pr 13 lay 11 un 8	68.3 65.6 63.4	50.6 48.7 47.0	17.7 16.9 16.4	6.7 6.4 6.2	8.8 8.5 8.2	3.9 3.8 3.6	65.2 65.3 65.5	6.4 6.4 6.4	-0.6 0.1 0.2	-0.6 -0.3 -0.1	48.2 48.3 48.4	17.0 17.0 17.1
Ju A	ul 13 R ug 10 P	65.1 65.5	47.6 47.5	17.5 18.0	6.4 6.4	8.3 8.3	3.9 4.0	65.9 65.7	6.4 6.4	0.4 -0.2	0.2 0.1	48.6 48.5	17.3 17.2
991	WEST	161.2	121 1	40.1	6.9	9.1	4.1	160.7	6.9			120.9	39.9
992) 993) 994)	Annual averages	208.9 217.8 191.7	158.7 164.6 143.9	50.2 53.2 47.8	9.2 9.5 8.4	12.4 12.7 11.1	5.2 5.5 4.8	207.8 216.4 190.4	9.2 9.5 8.3			158.1 163.8 143.2	49.7 52.6 47.2
994 A S	ug 11 ep 8	187.3 184.2	138.7 136.5	48.6 47.7	8.2 8.1	10.9 10.7	4.8 4.7	187.9 185.4	8.2 8.1	-2.9 -2.5	-2.2 -2.6	140.7 138.8	47.2 46.6
O N D	ov 10 ec 8	176.1 176.5 176.9	131.3 131.7 132.5	44.8 44.9 44.4	7.7 7.7 7.8	10.3 10.3 10.4	4.4 4.5 4.4	181.5 178.4 173.1	8.0 7.8 7.6	-3.9 -3.1 -5.3	-3.1 -3.2 -4.1	136.0 133.7 129.7	45.5 44.7 43.4
995 Ja Fi M	an 12 eb 9 lar 9	184.2 180.8 175.7	137.6 135.0 131.7	46.6 45.8 44.0	8.1 7.9 7.7	10.8 10.6 10.3	4.6 4.5 4.4	171.0 169.7 168.9	7.5 7.4 7.4	-2.1 -1.3 -0.8	-3.5 -2.9 -1.4	127.9 127.2 126.7	43.1 42.5 42.2
A M Ju	pr 13 lay 11 un 8	170.6 163.5 158.1	128.0 123.0 119.0	42.6 40.5 39.1	7.5 7.2 6.9	10.0 9.6 9.3	4.2 4.0 3.9	166.5 166.3 166.1	7.3 7.3 7.3	-2.4 -0.2 -0.2	-1.5 -1.1 -0.9	124.6 124.2 123.9	41.9 42.1 42.2
Ji	ul 13 R	161.9 163.9	120.3 120.8	41.6 43.2	7.1 7.2	9.4 9.5	4.1 4.3	164.9 163.7	7.2 7.2	-1.2 -1.2	-0.5 -0.9	123.0 122.3	41.9 41.4

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

	N_	UMBER U	NEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	•	SEASONAL	LLY ADJUSTED) #			
	A	VII	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
WEST	MIDLANDS		-	_						1.0.00			
1991 1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages	218.7 270.5 281.9 246.2	165.1 206.3 215.6 186.8	53.6 64.1 66.3 59.4	8.4 10.4 10.9 9.6	10.9 13.6 14.6 12.6	4.9 5.9 6.1 5.4	218.3 269.6 280.6 244.8	8.4 10.3 10.8 9.7			164.9 205.9 214.9 186.0	53.5 63.7 65.8 58.8
1994	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
	Sep 8	242.5	181.2	61.3	9.6	12.6	5.7	238.7	9.5	-3.5	-2.7	180.8	57.9
	Oct 13	228.2	172.1	56.1	9.1	11.9	5.2	233.5	9.3	-5.2	-4.0	177.0	56.5
	Nov 10	222.4	168.4	54.0	8.8	11.7	5.0	228.2	9.1	-5.3	-4.7	172.7	55.5
	Dec 8	220.5	167.8	52.6	8.8	11.7	4.9	222.3	8.8	-5.9	-5.5	168.4	53.9
1995	Jan 12	227.1	172.8	54.3	9.0	12.0	5.0	218.9	8.7	-3.4	-4.9	165.7	53.2
	Feb 9	222.5	169.1	53.4	8.8	11.7	5.0	215.5	8.6	-3.4	-4.2	163.3	52.2
	Mar 9	216.6	164.9	51.8	8.6	11.4	4.8	213.0	8.5	-2.5	-3.1	161.4	51.6
	Apr 13	214.8	162.8	52.0	8.5	11.3	4.8	211.6	8.4	-1.4	-2.4	160.0	51.6
	May 11	208.9	158.7	50.2	8.3	11.0	4.7	210.9	8.4	-0.7	-1.5	159.3	51.6
	Jun 8	205.5	156.0	49.4	8.2	10.8	4.6	210.4	8.4	-0.5	-0.9	158.9	51.5
EAST	Jul 13 R Aug 10 P MIDLANDS	212.3 213.9	158.4 158.3	54.0 55.5	8.4 8.5	11.0 11.0	5.0 5.2	209.4 206.9	8.3 8.2	-1.0 -2.5	-0.7 -1.3	157.8 156.2	51.6 50.7
1991 1992 1993 1994) Annual averages	142.1 174.9 183.8 168.8	106.7 133.2 140.8 128.7	35.4 41.6 43.0 40.1	7.2 9.0 9.6 8.8	9.6 12.0 13.0 11.9	4.2 5.0 5.1 4.8	141.7 174.0 182.5 167.6	7.2 9.0 9.5 8.7			106.5 132.7 140.1 128.0	35.2 41.2 42.4 39.6
1994	Aug 11	169.0	126.4	42.7	8.7	11.6	5.0	166.8	8.6	-1.6	-1.1	127.0	39.8
	Sep 8	165.9	124.6	41.3	8.6	11.4	4.9	165.5	8.5	-1.3	-1.3	126.2	39.3
	Oct 13	156.3	118.6	37.7	8.1	10.9	4.5	162.0	8.4	-3.5	-2.1	123.7	38.3
	Nov 10	153.8	117.1	36.7	7.9	10.7	4.3	158.7	8.2	-3.3	-2.7	120.9	37.8
	Dec 8	154.4	118.2	36.2	8.0	10.8	4.3	155.0	8.0	-3.7	-3.5	118.1	36.9
1995	Jan 12	162.1	124.0	38.1	8.4	11.4	4.5	153.8	7.9	-1.2	-2.7	117.2	36.6
	Feb 9	159.7	122.1	37.6	8.2	11.2	4.4	152.1	7.9	-1.7	-2.2	115.9	36.2
	Mar 9	155.1	118.9	36.2	8.0	10.9	4.3	150.3	7.8	-1.8	-1.6	114.6	35.7
	Apr 13	152.6	116.6	36.0	7.9	10.7	4.3	148.6	7.7	-1.7	-1.7	113.2	35.4
	May 11	147.6	113.0	34.5	7.6	10.4	4.1	147.6	7.6	-1.0	-1.5	112.4	35.2
	Jun 8	143.3	109.6	33.7	7.4	10.0	4.0	147.2	7.6	-0.4	-1.0	111.9	35.3
	Jul 13 R Aug 10 P	148.2 148.7	111.0 110.5	37.2 38.2	7.6 7.7	10.2 10.1	4.4 4.5	147.2 146.1	7.6 7.5	-1.1	-0.5 -0.5	111.7 110.9	35.5 35.2
YORK	SHIRE AND	HUMBER	SIDE										
1991 1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages	207.4 236.6 245.6 226.4	159.4 183.1 190.8 175.2	48.0 53.5 54.8 51.2	8.7 9.9 10.4 9.6	11.7 13.6 14.3 13.1	4.7 5.2 5.3 5.0	206.9 235.6 244.0 224.8	8.7 9.9 10.2 9.6			159.1 182.5 189.9 174.3	47.8 53.0 54.1 50.5
1994	Aug 11	226.6	171.4	55.2	9.6	13.0	5.4	223.0	9.5	-2.7	-1.7	172.1	50.9
	Sep 8	223.1	170.1	53.0	9.5	12.9	5.1	221.1	9.4	-1.9	-1.9	170.9	50.2
	Oct 13	212.5	163.9	48.6	9.0	12.4	4.7	217.7	9.3	-3.4	-2.7	168.6	49.1
	Nov 10	211.1	163.6	47.5	9.0	12.4	4.6	215.5	9.2	-2.2	-2.5	166.7	48.8
	Dec 8	212.4	165.5	46.9	9.0	12.5	4.6	212.2	9.0	-3.3	-3.0	164.6	47.6
1995	Jan 12	222.5	173.2	49.2	9.5	13.1	4.8	212.1	9.0	-0.1	-1.9	164.6	47.5
	Feb 9	218.6	170.1	48.6	9.3	12.9	4.7	210.0	8.9	-2.1	-1.8	163.0	47.0
	Mar 9	213.7	166.4	47.3	9.1	12.6	4.6	208.5	8.9	-1.5	-1.2	161.8	46.7
	Apr 13	213.1	165.2	47.9	9.1	12.5	4.6	208.1	8.9	-0.4	-1.3	161.0	47.1
	May 11	205.5	160.1	45.4	8.7	12.1	4.4	206.9	8.8	-1.2	-1.0	160.3	46.6
	Jun 8	201.6	156.7	44.9	8.6	11.9	4.4	207.1	8.8	0.2	-0.5	160.2	46.9
	Jul 13 R	208.6	159.5	49.1	8.9	12.1	4.8	207.3	8.8	0.2	-0.3	160.3	47.0
	Aug 10 P	210.2	158.1	52.0	8.9	12.0	5.0	205.9	8.8	-1.4	-0.3	158.7	47.2
NORT	H WEST												
1991 1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages	287.1 323.7 324.3 290.9	220.9 251.6 252.7 226.2	66.3 72.1 71.5 64.7	9.4 10.7 10.8 9.7	12.7 14.7 15.0 13.4	5.0 5.5 5.4 4.9	286.5 322.0 321.8 288.6	9.3 10.6 10.7 9.9			220.5 250.6 251.3 224.9	66.0 71.4 70.5 63.8
1994	Aug 11	291.5	222.5	69.0	10.0	13.7	5.4	284.6	9.8	-5.0	-3.3	221.3	63.3
	Sep 8	285.5	219.2	66.3	9.8	13.5	5.2	280.9	9.6	-3.7	-3.7	218.7	62.2
	Oct 13	268.7	208.3	60.4	9.2	12.8	4.7	275.8	9.5	-5.1	-4.6	214.5	61.3
	Nov 10	264.5	205.6	58.9	9.1	12.6	4.6	270.8	9.3	-5.0	-4.6	210.2	60.6
	Dec 8	263.6	206.0	57.7	9.1	12.6	4.5	265.4	9.1	-5.4	-5.2	206.4	59.0
1995	Jan 12	276.0	215.0	61.0	9.5	13.2	4.8	262.7	9.0	-2.7	-4.4	204.4	58.3
	Feb 9	269.9	210.2	59.8	9.3	12.9	4.7	260.9	9.0	-1.9	-3.3	202.8	58.1
	Mar 9	263.0	205.2	57.8	9.0	12.6	4.5	258.0	8.9	-2.9	-2.5	200.7	57.3
	Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	261.0 252.7 247.9	203.0 197.5 193.7	57.9 55.1 54.2	9.0 8.7 8.5	12.5 12.1 11.9	4.5 4.3 4.2	254.8 253.5 253.5	8.8 8.7 8.7	-3.2 -1.3	-2.6 -2.5 -1.5	197.9 196.9 196.9	56.9 56.6 56.6
	Jul 13 R	255.8	196.4	59.4	8.8	12.1	4.6	251.8	8.6	-1.7	-1.0	195.5	56.3
	Aug 10 P	256.6	195.3	61.3	8.8	12.0	4.8	249.0	8.6	-2.8	-1.5	193.6	55.4

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CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions 2.3



2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	1	UMBER L	INEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE	I.	SEASONA	LLY ADJUSTE	D #	12012		
	4	A II	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORT	н												
1991 1992 1993 1994)) Annual) averages)	143.7 157.8 169.3 160.4	111.1 123.9 134.9 128.0	32.6 34.0 34.4 32.4	10.3 11.1 12.0 11.4	13.9 15.2 16.7 15.8	5.4 5.6 5.7 5.4	143.3 157.1 168.3 159.3	10.3 11.1 11.9 11.3			110.9 123.4 134.4 127.4	32.4 33.6 34.0 31.9
1994	Aug 11	158.9	124.7	34.2	11.3	15.5	5.7	158.2	11.2	-1.2	-0.8	126.2	32.0
	Sep 8	157.7	124.5	33.2	11.2	15.5	5.5	157.0	11.2	-1.2	-0.8	125.5	31.5
	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	29.8
	Mar 9	151.8	121.6	30.1	10.8	15.1	5.0	149.2	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	119.5	29.7
	Apr 13	151.7	121.1	30.5	10.8	15.1	5.1	148.7	10.6	-0.5	-1.1	118.6	30.1
	May 11	147.1	118.0	29.1	10.4	14.7	4.8	147.8	10.5	-0.9	-0.6	117.9	29.9
	Jun 8	143.6	115.2	28.4	10.2	14.3	4.7	146.8	10.4	-1.0	-0.8	117.2	29.6
	Jul 13 R Aug 10 P	148.0 148.4	116.9 116.0	31.1 32.4	10.5 10.5	14.5 14.4	5.1 5.4	147.2 147.2	10.5 10.5	0.4	-0.5 -0.2	117.4 117.2	29.8 30.0
WALE	S							32535					
1991 1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages)	113.2 127.2 131.1 120.7	88.6 100.2 103.2 94.1	24.6 27.0 28.0 26.6	9.0 10.0 10.4 9.6	12.2 13.8 14.4 13.1	4.6 5.0 5.1 4.9	112.9 126.6 130.4 119.9	9.0 10.0 10.3 9.3			88.5 99.9 102.7 93.6	24.4 26.8 27.6 26.3
1994	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
	Sep 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	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 May 11 Jun 8	108.1 104.6 102.5	83.7 81.5 80.0	24.4 23.1 22.4	8.4 8.1 7.9	11.3 11.0 10.8	4.5 4.2 4.1	106.9 106.8 107.3	8.3 8.3 8.3	-0.4 -0.1 0.5	-0.4 -0.3	82.6 82.5 83.0	24.3 24.3 24.3
	Jul 13 R	108.8	83.2	25.6	8.4	11.2	4.7	108.2	8.4	0.9	0.4	83.8	24.4
	Aug 10 P	109.8	83.1	26.6	8.5	11.2	4.9	107.4	8.3	-0.8	0.2	83.1	24.3
SCOTI	LAND												
1991 1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages)	220.2 241.0 246.4 231.5	165.5 183.8 189.5 178.6	54.7 57.3 56.9 52.8	8.8 9.5 9.9 9.3	11.7 12.8 13.7 12.9	5.0 5.2 5.1 4.7	219.3 238.8 243.3 228.4	8.8 9.4 9.7 9.2			165.0 182.5 187.7 176.9	54.3 56.3 55.7 51.5
1994	Aug 11	238.8	179.8	59.0	9.6	13.0	5.3	229.0	9.2	-2.7	-1.2	176.9	52.1
	Sep 8	223.7	172.6	51.2	9.0	12.5	4.6	224.8	9.0	-4.2	-1.9	174.2	50.6
	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	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	206.7	159.7	47.0	8.3	11.5	4.2	202.5	8.1	-3.0	-2.5	156.8	45.7
	May 11	199.0	154.7	44.3	8.0	11.2	4.0	200.3	8.0	-2.2	-2.6	154.9	45.4
	Jun 8	193.3	150.1	43.2	7.7	10.8	3.9	198.0	7.9	-2.3	-2.5	152.9	45.1
	Jul 13 R	209.4	156.4	53.1	8.4	11.3	4.8	198.8	8.0	0.8	-1.2	152.8	46.0
	Aug 10 P	209.0	155.4	53.6	8.4	11.2	4.8	198.0	7.9	- 0.8	-0.8	151.7	46.3
NORTH	HERNIRELA	ND	70.7	00.0	10.4	17.4		00.1	10.0			70.4	00.0
1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages)	106.1 105.1 97.3	81.4 80.7 75.3	23.8 24.8 24.5 21.9	13.4 14.0 14.1 13.0	17.4 18.2 18.6 17.3	7.9 7.8 7.0	104.7 103.7 97.1	13.2 13.8 13.8 12.9			80.7 80.0 75.2	23.0 24.0 23.6 21.8
994	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
	Sep 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
995	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	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	88.0	69.1	19.0	11.7	15.6	6.1	88.7	11.8	-0.9	-0.8	69.0	19.7
	May 11	85.7	67.7	18.0	11.3	15.3	5.7	88.1	11.7	-0.6	-0.8	68.7	19.4
	Jun 8	85.5	67.0	18.4	11.3	15.2	5.9	87.6	11.6	-0.5	-0.7	68.3	19.3
	Jul 13 R	91.9	69.3	22.6	12.2	15.7	7.2	88.0 87.3	11.7	0.4	-0.2	68.2 67.7	19.8

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS	•					Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston	5,341 708 36,531 665	1,664 276 13,683 296	7,005 984 50,214 961	14.0 8.1 7.7 15.2	10.9 6.7 6.6 10.4
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	2,222 4,275 1,025 952 2,225	705 1,196 312 415 684	2,927 5,471 1,337 1,367 2,909	6.4 9.0 10.9 4.4 8.7	5.4 8.0 8.6 3.8 7.1	Hereford and Leominster Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Hermeetle and Market Becore	2,647 11,655 762 3,308 960	1,167 4,388 352 1,298 344 349	3,814 16,043 1,114 4,606 1,304	8.3 7.4 7.5 8.0 7.3 8.7	6.6 6.4 5.5 6.8 5.2 6.5
Aylesbury and Wycombe	7,370	2,670	10,040	6.0	5.0	Huddersfield	6,031	2,312	8,343	9.5	8.3
Banbury	1,546	657	2,203	8.0	6.6	Hull	16,586	5,199	21,785	11.3	10.2
Barnsley	7,137	1,974	9,111	13.2	11.6	Huntingdon and St Neots	2,324	1,087	3,411	6.7	5.8
Barnstaple and Ilfracombe	1,975	594	2,569	9.0	7.1	Ipswich	5,668	1,891	7,559	7.2	6.3
Barrow-in-Furness	3,257	869	4,126	10.7	9.1	Isle of Wintt	3,854	1,225	5,079	11.2	9.0
Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	2,914 4,006 1,001 4,236 477	1,117 1,649 472 1,612 154	4,031 5,655 1,473 5,848 631	4.9 8.2 9.1 8.2 6.3	4.4 7.0 7.0 7.2 5.2	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering & Market Harboroug	2,009 821 119 gh 1,939 2,506	907 306 48 807 981	2,916 1,127 167 2,746 3 487	10.3 4.9 5.0 6.8 9.1	8.7 3.8 3.3 5.9 7.6
Bicester Bideford Birmingham Bishop Auckland Blackburn	763 1,031 59,064 3,506 4,231	341 344 19,764 896 1,105	1,104 1,375 78,828 4,402 5,336	6.5 13.4 11.0 10.9 8.4	5.2 10.3 9.9 9.4 7.3	King's Lynn and Hunstanton Lancaster & Morecambe Launceston Leeds	2,506 3,755 553 22,029 468	903 1,239 225 7,231 158	3,409 4,994 778 29,260 626	8.2 10.6 10.7 8.6 5.5	6.8 8.9 7.0 7.8 4.5
Blackpool	6,841	1,890	8,731	7.4	6.1	Leicester	15,741	5,621	21,362	8.4	7.4
Blandford	338	156	494	5.4	4.1	Lincoln	4,912	1,682	6,594	9.7	8.4
Bodmin and Liskeard	1,966	671	2,637	11.2	8.2	Liverpool	45,522	13,636	59,158	14.3	12.8
Bolton and Bury	11,352	3,559	14,911	8.8	7.6	London	270,730	99,152	369,882	11.7	10.2
Boston	1,358	460	1,818	8.0	6.4	Loughborough & Coalville	3.229	1,360	4,589	7.0	6.2
Bournemouth Bradford Bridgwater Bridlington and Driffield Bridport	7,625 16,661 2,289 1,886 609	2,386 5,508 731 648 237	10,011 22,169 3,020 2,534 846	9.7 10.3 10.1 12.5 9.5	7.8 9.2 8.1 10.1 6.8	Lowestoft Ludlow Macclesfield Malton	1,057 2,749 761 1,987 264	345 1,016 315 729 109	1,402 3,765 1,076 2,716 373	10.4 11.8 9.5 4.6 4.4	8.0 10.1 6.6 3.9 3.7
Brighton	15,171	5,583	20,754	13.2	10.8	Malvern & Ledbury	1,225	502	1,727	7.8	6.0
Bristol	21,292	7,664	28,956	8.5	7.5	Manchester	51,226	16,164	67,390	9.6	8.6
Bude	624	229	853	12.7	8.6	Mansfield	5,687	1,552	7,239	13.4	11.6
Burnley	2,098	551	2,649	7.0	6.1	Matlock	641	282	923	5.4	4.4
Burton-on-Trent	3,644	1,221	4,865	8.2	7.2	Medway & Maidstone	16,161	5,496	21.657	10.3	8.7
Bury St Edmunds	1,251	545	1,796	5.3	4.5	Melton Mowbray	852	389	1,241	5.5	4.5
Buxton	978	395	1,373	6.4	5.0	Middlesbrough	14,595	3,849	18,444	14.9	13.4
Calderdale	5,176	1,836	7,012	8.6	7.6	Milton Keynes	5,130	1,794	6,924	7.0	6.2
Cambridge	5,080	2,132	7,212	5.1	4.3	Minehead	740	261	1,001	11.8	8.5
Canterbury	3,657	1,120	4,777	9.9	8.2	Morpeth & Ashington	5,175	1,381	6,556	14.3	12.4
Carlisle	2,839	992	3,831	7.3	6.2	Newark	1,657	634	2,291	9.6	8.0
Castleford and Pontefract	3,716	1,091	4,807	9.4	8.5	Newbury	1,365	556	1,921	4.7	3.9
Chard	502	199	701	7.6	6.0	Newcastle upon Tyne	32,889	9,327	42,216	11.7	10.5
Chelmsford and Braintree	5,593	2,248	7,841	7.6	6.3	Newmarket	1,247	516	1,763	6.4	5.3
Cheltenham	3,772	1,359	5,131	6.9	6.0	Newguay	939	290	1,229	11.0	8.4
Chesterfield Chichester Chippenham Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye Cirencester	6,206 2,919 1,601 1,700 505	1,833 1,001 673 683 208	8,039 3,920 2,274 2,383 713	11.4 6.7 7.3 9.6 5.3	9.9 5.3 5.8 7.6 4.3	Newton Abbot Northallerton Northampton Northwich	1,642 594 5,659 2,563 8,373	571 292 2,158 965 3,147	2,213 886 7,817 3,528 11,520	8.4 4.7 7.0 7.0 7.6	6.7 4.0 6.1 6.1 6.6
Clacton	2,428	649	3,077	15.5	11.8	Nottingham	26,212	8,308	34,520	10.6	9.4
Clitheroe	230	106	336	3.3	2.7	Okehampton	381	135	516	10.3	7.0
Colchester	4,687	1,759	6,446	8.2	6.9	Oldham	5,730	1,866	7,596	10.4	9.0
Corby	1,797	589	2,386	7.8	7.0	Oswestry	824	333	1,157	8.7	6.9
Coventry and Hinckley	15,139	5,441	20,580	9.2	8.1	Oxford	7,137	2,737	9,874	5.5	4.8
Crawley	6,516	2,336	8,852	4.7	4.0	Pendle	1,748	518	2,266	7.3	6.2
Crewe	2,847	1,119	3,966	8.5	7.5	Penrith	476	224	700	4.7	3.4
Cromer and North Walsham	1,409	486	1,895	9.5	7.3	Penzance & St.Ives	1,711	618	2,329	13.0	9.5
Darlington	3,655	1,010	4,665	9.1	7.9	Peterborough	6,125	2,149	8,274	8.1	7.2
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	583	207	790	10.1	6.5	Pickering & Helmslev	283	117	400	5.2	3.9
Derby	10,379	3,446	13,825	8.9	7.9	Plymouth	11,937	4,341	16,278	12.1	10.5
Devizes	597	287	884	6.9	5.6	Poole	3,801	1,204	5,005	7.6	6.3
Diss	626	353	979	6.7	5.1	Portsmouth	11,488	3,536	15,024	9.9	8.6
Doncaster	10,287	3,000	13,287	13.7	12.0	Preston	7,907	2,721	10,628	7.1	6.3
Dorchester and Weymouth	2,463	839	3,302	8.2	6.9	Reading	6,761	2,234	8,995	6.0	5.1
Dover and Deal	3,297	955	4,252	9.5	8.2	Redruth & Camborne	2,537	764	3,301	16.0	12.7
Dudley and Sandwell	20,570	7,283	27,853	10.9	9.7	Retford	1,475	558	2,033	10.7	8.9
Durham	4,153	1,330	5,483	8.9	8.0	Richmondshire	560	425	985	7.1	5.6
Eastbourne	3,325	1,191	4,516	8.1	6.4	Ripon	459	232	691	7.2	5.4
Evesham	1,172	514	1,686	5.9	4.4	Rochdale	4,960	1,563	6,523	11.6	9.9
Exeter	4,959	1,760	6,719	7.1	6.0	Rotherham & Mexborough	11,113	3,001	14,114	14.7	13.1
Fakenham	742	297	1,039	9.4	7.0	Rugby & Daventry	2,299	1,022	3,321	6.2	5.3
Falmouth	1,389	451	1,840	16.5	12.7	Salisbury	1,939	775	2,714	6.0	5.0
Folkestone	3,409	916	4,325	13.2	10.8	Scarborough & Filey	2,265	821	3,086	9.2	7.7
Gainsborough	1,059	383	1,442	11.2	9.3	Scunthorpe	4,001	1,351	5,352	9.0	7.9
Gloucester	4,061	1,333	5,394	7.9	7.0	Settle	218	131	349	5.4	3.9
Goole and Selby	2,220	876	3,096	9.9	8.7	Shaftesbury	718	280	998	6.7	4.8
Gosport and Fareham	3,138	1,217	4,355	8.0	6.9	Sheffield	22,553	7,405	29,958	11.4	10.3
Grantham	1,115	499	1,614	7.0	5.8	Shrewsbury	2,176	849	3,025	6.5	5.4
Great Yarmouth	3,651	1,081	4,732	10.9	9.1	Sittingbourne & Sheerness	3,762	1.269	5.031	13.3	11.1
Grimsby Guildford and Aldershot Harrogate Hartlepool Harwich	6,557 6,624 1,754 4,616 799	2,050 2,365 798 1,107 250	8,607 8,989 2,552 5,723 1,049	11.4 5.0 6.0 15.2 17.0	10.1 4.1 5.1 13.6 13.9	Skegness Skipton Sleaford Slough	785 406 630 7,771	198 194 294 2,620	983 600 924 10,391	8.1 5.3 7.6 6.0	6.4 4.2 6.1 5.2

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.4

OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S25

2.4 CLAIMANT UNE Area statistics Unemployment by Travel-to-Work **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT**

nemployment b	y Travel-to-Work	Areas+ as at Aug	gust 10 1995
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	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding & Holbeach St.Austell	7,497 11,656 21,294 946 1,888	1,989 3,503 7,210 437 684	9,486 15,159 28,504 1,383 2,572	18.7 8.5 11.9 6.1 11.1	16.5 7.5 9.8 4.6 8.5	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,600 7,719 359 3,270	442 2,261 168 1,220	2,042 9,980 527 4,490	15.0 9.9 6.5 8.9	11.2 8.6 4.5 7.5
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	2,978 665 7,716 10,667 1,976	1,185 379 2,229 3,580 869	4,163 1,044 9,945 14,247 2,845	6.8 6.1 12.6 7.9 7.6	5.8 4.9 11.5 6.9 6.0	Scotland					
Sudbury	1,111	444	1,555	9.5	7.4	Aberdeen	6,192	2,425	8,617	4.4	4.0
Sunderland	16,986	4,479	21,465	13.6	12.1	Alloa	1,728	594	2,322	14.2	12.5
Swindon	4,726	1,701	6,427	5.8	5.2	Annan	471	206	677	7.7	6.4
Taunton	2,465	827	3,292	7.1	5.8	Arbroath	1,017	508	1,525	15.9	13.2
Telford & Bridgnorth	4,333	1,582	5,915	7.7	6.7	Ayr	3,006	1,230	4,236	8.7	7.7
Thanet	5,191	1,451	6,642	17.3	13.6	Badenoch	271	99	370	9.3	7.2
Thetford	1,289	581	1,870	8.4	7.0	Banff	464	206	670	7.0	5.5
Thirsk	215	122	337	5.1	4.1	Bathgate	3,500	1,098	4,598	9.1	8.3
Tiverton	589	222	811	7.2	5.6	Berwickshire	310	136	446	7.9	6.0
Torbay	4,495	1,361	5,856	12.6	9.6	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	595	225	820	7.4	5.8
Torrington	397	153	550	11.4	7.4	Brechin and Montrose	948	427	1,375	9.2	7.6
Totnes	552	230	782	9.8	7.0	Buckie	348	116	464	11.1	9.4
Trowbridge & Frome	2,537	1,003	3,540	7.2	6.1	Campbeltown	341	120	461	12.7	9.2
Truro	1,393	533	1,926	7.4	5.9	Crieff	253	101	354	8.7	6.9
Tunbridge Wells	4,114	1,480	5,594	6.1	4.8	Cumnock and Sanquhar	1,867	482	2,349	19.2	15.9
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne Wakefield & Dewsbury Walsall Wareham & Swanage Warminster	436 8,559 12,106 563 427	208 2,785 4,026 174 173	644 11,344 16,132 737 600	5.0 10.3 11.7 6.8 9.4	4.2 9.2 10.2 5.4 7.3	Dumbarton Dumfries Dundee Dunfermline Dunoon and Bute	2,712 1,517 6,867 4,061 864	971 591 2,394 1,482 277	3,683 2,108 9,261 5,543 1,141	11.6 8.2 10.8 11.0 13.3	10.4 7.2 9.8 9.9 9.9 9.9
Warrington	4,013	1,470	5,483	6.8	6.2	Edinburgh	16,503	5,470	21,973	7.2	6.5
Warwick	3,317	1,318	4,635	5.7	4.8	Elgin	992	521	1,513	8.8	7.8
Watford & Luton	17,824	5,992	23,816	7.6	6.5	Falkirk	4,336	1,448	5,784	9.6	8.6
Wellingborough & Rushden	2,482	918	3,400	7.1	6.1	Forfar	565	295	860	9.6	7.9
Wells	1,589	683	2,272	9.2	7.2	Forres	410	163	573	18.5	15.0
Weston-super-Mare	3,214	1,190	4,404	10.9	8.7	Fraserburgh	315	131	446	6.6	5.3
Whitby	697	220	917	12.6	9.2	Galashiels	579	257	836	5.3	4.5
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	740	338	1,078	7.5	5.5	Girvan	389	152	541	14.8	11.7
Whitehaven	2,748	740	3,488	11.4	10.0	Glasgow	46,392	15,316	61,708	10.6	9.6
Widnes & Runcorn	4,971	1,547	6,518	11.3	10.4	Greenock	2,775	818	3,593	9.5	8.5
Wigan & St.Helens	13,566	4,324	17,890	11.4	10.0	Haddington	615	235	850	6.9	5.8
Winchester & Eastleigh	2,267	830	3,097	3.9	3.4	Hawick	436	150	586	7.3	6.3
Windermere	238	60	298	3.6	2.6	Huntly	221	86	307	8.9	6.9
Wirral & Chester	17,831	5,595	23,426	11.9	10.6	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,512	403	1,915	12.4	11.0
Wisbech	1,359	582	1,941	11.6	9.1	Inverness	2,787	847	3,634	8.6	7.5
Wolverhampton	11,314	3,855	15,169	11.9	10.6	Irvine	4,920	1,751	6,671	13.1	11.6
Woodbridge & Leiston	1,119	386	1,505	6.0	5.0	Islay/Mid Argyll	316	106	422	9.3	7.6
Worcester	3,245	1,272	4,517	7.3	6.3	Keith	287	129	416	7.5	6.2
Workington	2,797	860	3,657	13.5	11.1	Kelso and Jedburgh	222	99	321	5.8	4.7
Worksop	2,124	624	2,748	11.4	10.3	Kilmarnock	2,744	1,055	3,799	12.2	10.8
Worthing Yeovil York	4,107 2,005 4,977	1,256 750 1,892	5,363 2,755 6,869	7.3 6.6 6.9	5.9 5.2 6.1	Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Newton Stewart	5,601 13,022 499 237 325	2,004 3,968 129 120 155	7,605 16,990 628 357 480	13.0 12.2 7.8 10.0 18.0	11.5 10.7 6.5 7.4 12.0
Wales						North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	985 409 337 251 1,692	452 164 153 114 653	1,437 573 490 365 2,345	8.1 6.8 6.6 8.1 7.5	6.8 5.3 4.5 6.7 6.6
Aberdare	2,002	507	2,509	15.6	13.1	Peterhead	718	295	1,013	7.5	6.4
Aberystwyth	669	374	1,043	9.3	7.2	Shetland Islands	291	100	391	3.7	3.1
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,789	850	3,639	12.4	10.4	Skye and Wester Ross	443	171	614	9.0	7.1
Blaenau,Gwent & Abergaven	2,967	892	3,859	11.5	9.6	Stewartry	524	204	728	10.4	7.7
Brecon	409	190	599	7.4	5.2	Stirling	1,976	759	2,735	7.8	6.8
Bridgend	3,887	1,311	5,198	9.5	8.2	Stranraer	636	230	866	11.8	9.6
Cardiff	15,759	4,768	20,527	9.8	8.8	Sutherland	456	163	619	14.5	11.2
Cardigan	703	299	1,002	13.6	8.3	Thurso	548	156	704	10.2	8.7
Carmarthen	914	339	1,253	6.7	5.0	Western Isles	1,305	334	1,639	14.5	11.9
Conwy & Colwyn	2,646	871	3,517	10.6	8.3	Wick	503	117	620	14.0	11.0
Denbigh Dolgellau & Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	620 338 337 1,849 1,919	274 128 104 611 589	894 466 441 2,460 2,508	9.2 9.8 11.7 13.3 15.0	6.2 7.2 7.4 10.4 11.8	Northern Ireland					
Lampeter & Aberaeron	511	235	746	12.0	7.9	Ballymena	1,716	706	2,422	9.5	7.9
Llandeilo	216	109	325	8.9	5.4	Belfast	33,718	12,030	45,748	12.7	11.1
Llandrindod Wells	518	294	812	8.7	5.9	Coleraine	4,072	1,310	5,382	15.9	13.5
Llanelli	2,590	945	3,535	11.8	9.9	Cookstown	1,345	447	1,792	19.6	15.9
Machynlleth	286	118	404	9.8	6.7	Craigavon	5,355	1,909	7,264	11.9	10.1
Merthyr & Rhymney	4,944	1,309	6,253	13.4	11.6	Dungannon	2,089	728	2,817	17.0	14.0
Monmouth	293	114	407	9.6	6.6	Enniskillen	2,614	780	3,394	17.3	13.8
Veath & Port Talbot	3,055	827	3,882	9.7	8.6	Londonderry	7,556	1,966	9,522	18.7	16.2
Newport	5,993	2,165	8,158	9.6	8.5	Magherafelt	1,566	534	2,100	16.3	13.6
Newtown	319	149	468	4.7	3.4	Newry	4,703	1,346	6,049	21.1	17.4
Pontypool & Cwmbran Pontypridd & Rhondda Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog Pwllheli Shotton Flint & Phyl	2,687 5,046 505 524 4,875	829 1,363 187 167	3,516 6,409 692 691	9.0 10.2 10.3 11.6	7.9 8.9 7.9 8.1	Omagh Strabane	2,140 2,114	748 463	2,888 2,577	16.8 22.7	13.6 18.8

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Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs) are defined in the supplement to the September 1984 *Employment Gazette*, with slight amendments as given in the October 1984 (p 467), March 1985 (p 126), February 1986 (p 86) and December 1987 (p 525) issues. Unemployment rates are calculated as a percentage of the estimated total workforce (the sum of employees in employment, unemployment claimants, self-employed, HM Forces and participants on work-related Government training programmes) and as a percentage of estimates of employees in employment and the unemployed only. Data on claimant unemployment for Assisted Areas, which were redefined on 1 August 1993, are available from the Central Statistical Office NOMIS database. Unemployment rates are available only for those Assisted Areas which map precisely to Travel-to-Work Areas. All the TTWA rates shown are calculated using mid-1994 based denominators. #

OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S26

	Male	Female	All	Rate +				Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce						Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
SOUTH EAST						Th	ree Rivers	1,374	444	1,818		
Bedfordshire Luton Mid Bedfordshire North Bedfordshire	13,903 6,153 1,870 3,735	4,926 1,868 850 1,386	18,829 8,021 2,720 5,121	8.7	7.5	We Isle of Wig	elwyn Hatfield ht	1,699 3,854 2,245	641 1,225 744	2,340 5,079 2,989	11.2	9.0
South Bedfordshire	2,145	822	2,967			So	uth Wight	1,609	481	2,090		
Berkshire Bracknell Newbury Reading Slough Windsor and Maidenhea Wokingham	14,877 1,671 1,928 4,014 3,424 ad 2,079 1,761	5,042 569 785 1,223 1,093 738 634	19,919 2,240 2,713 5,237 4,517 2,817 2,395	5.7	5.1	Kent As Ca Do Gil Gil	hford nterbury rtford ver lingham avesham	44,085 2,311 3,657 2,166 3,297 2,975 3,236	14,110 711 1,120 703 955 1,075 1,023	58,195 3,022 4,777 2,869 4,252 4,050 4,259	10.2	8.5
Aylesbury Vale Aylesbury Vale Chiltem Milton Keynes South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	12,657 2,754 1,327 4,555 878 3,143	4,509 1,034 471 1,549 344 1,111	17,166 3,788 1,798 6,104 1,222 4,254	6.4	5.4	Ma Ro Se Sh Sw Th	idstone chester-upon-Medwa venoaks epway vale anet nbridge and Malling	3,064 4,968 2,107 3,409 3,762 5,191 1,952	1,068 1,682 699 916 1,269 1,451 749	4,132 6,650 2,806 4,325 5,031 6,642 2,701		
East Sussex	23,201	8,231	31,432	12.4	10.1	Tu	nbridge Wells	1,990	689	2,679	E 0	47
Eastbourne Hastings Hove Lewes Rother Wealden	2,109 3,564 3,680 2,056 1,902 1,757	2,994 706 1,036 1,433 688 680 694	2,815 4,600 5,113 2,744 2,582 2,451			Ch Ox So Va We	erwell ford uth Oxfordshire le of White Horse est Oxfordshire	2,117 3,221 2,117 1,324 1,118	888 1,176 788 494 513	3,005 4,397 2,905 1,818 1,631	5.0	4.7
Essex Basildon Braintree Brentwood Castle Point Chelmsford Colchester Epping Forest Harlow Maldon Rochford	40,538 4,937 2,720 1,261 2,263 2,895 3,538 2,860 2,200 1,186 1,645	14,381 1,769 1,069 442 795 1,177 1,325 1,155 806 409 598	54,919 6,706 3,789 1,703 3,058 4,072 4,863 4,015 3,006 1,595 2,243	10.4	8.6	Surrey Elr Gu Mc Re Ru Sp Su Ta Wi Wi	nbridge som and Ewell uildford ole Valley ligate and Banstead innymede welthorne irrey Heath ndridge averley oking	14,971 1,846 1,086 1,704 1,052 1,911 1,064 1,551 984 1,125 1,437 1,211	5,382 709 392 634 339 631 451 527 364 398 522 415	20,353 2,555 1,478 2,338 1,391 2,542 1,515 2,078 1,348 1,523 1,959 1,626		
Southend-on-Sea Tendring Thurrock Uttlesford Greater London	6,330 3,731 3,956 1,016 293,057	2,025 1,091 1,273 447 107,613	8,355 4,822 5,229 1,463 400,670	11.4	9.9	West Sus Ac Ar Ch Cr	sex Jur un nichester awley	12,373 1,186 2,626 1,554 1,606	4,212 403 820 553 558	16,585 1,589 3,446 2,107 2,164	6.0	5.0
Barking and Dagenham Barnet Bexley Brent Bromley	5,637 8,314 5,920 14,085 7,333	1,688 3,392 2,189 5,138 2,648	7,325 11,706 8,109 19,223 9,981			Ho Mi W EAST AN	orsham Id Sussex orthing GLIA	1,580 1,756 2,065	558 700 620	2,138 2,456 2,685		
Camdén City of London City of Westminster Croydon Ealing Enfield Greenwich Hackney	9,121 110 6,824 11,602 10,555 9,590 10,079 14,950	4,062 40 2,912 4,034 3,885 3,570 3,549 5,313	13,183 150 9,736 15,636 14,440 13,160 13,628 20,263			Cambridg Ca Ea Fe Hi Pe So	geshire ambridge ast Cambridgeshire enland untingdon sterborough buth Cambridgeshire	13,982 2,511 864 1,981 2,466 4,716 1,444	5,572 964 421 828 1,167 1,541 651	19,554 3,475 1,285 2,809 3,633 6,257 2,095	6.7	5.7
Hammersmith and Fulha Harrow Harrow Hallingdon Hillingdon Islington Kensington and Chelsee Kingston-upon-Thames	m 7,744 14,234 4,984 5,470 5,424 6,596 10,855 a 5,291 3,241	3,247 5,214 1,977 1,801 1,916 2,540 4,568 2,580 1,246	10,991 19,448 6,961 7,271 7,340 9,136 15,423 7,871 4,487			Norfolk Br Gr No No So W	reckland oadland orth Norfolk orwich outh Norfolk est Norfolk	19,170 2,233 1,759 3,276 1,903 5,204 1,895 2,900	7,061 968 791 974 656 1,712 912 1,048	26,231 3,201 2,550 4,250 2,559 6,916 2,807 3,948	8.5	7.1
Lambeth Lewisham Merton Redbridge Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark Sutton Tower Hamlets Waltham Forest	17,167 13,844 5,537 14,194 7,467 s 3,408 14,986 4,194 11,908 10,886	6,514 4,745 2,100 4,187 2,778 1,440 5,418 1,472 3,191 3,741	23,681 18,589 7,637 18,381 10,245 4,848 20,404 5,666 15,099 14,627			Suffolk Ba Fr Ip M Si Si Si W	abergh orest Heath swich i Suffolk Edmundsbury uffolk Coastal aveney	14,331 1,571 818 3,560 1,196 1,771 2,074 3,341	5,357 621 348 1,050 531 744 771 1,292	19,688 2,192 1,166 4,610 1,727 2,515 2,845 4,633	7.4	6.3
Wandsworth	11,507	4,518	16,025	7 2	6.2	Avon	VEST	28 364	10 424	38 788	87	76
Basingstoke and Deane East Hampshire Eastleigh Fareham Gosport Hart	2,607 1,654 1,756 1,692 1,652 893	1,004 633 631 647 654 334	3,611 2,287 2,387 2,339 2,306 1,227	1.5	0.2	Bi Br Ki W W	ath istol ngswood orthavon ansdyke oodspring	2,892 15,483 1,974 2,513 1,462 4,040	1,142 5,355 744 1,063 631 1,489	4,034 20,838 2,718 3,576 2,093 5,529	3.7	
Havant New Forest Portsmouth Rushmoor Southampton Test Valley Winchester	3,418 2,834 6,984 1,234 8,034 1,287 1,464	1,002 961 2,117 398 2,228 494 532	4,420 3,795 9,101 1,632 10,262 1,781 1,996			Cornwall Ci Isl Ke No	aradon arrick es of Scilly orth Cornwall enwith	14,469 2,086 2,610 10 3,005 1,907 2,127	5,020 725 901 5 1,018 677 750	19,489 2,811 3,511 15 4,023 2,584 2,877	12.2	8.9
Hertfordshire Broxbourne Dacorum East Hertfordshire Hertsmere North Hertfordshire St Albans Stevenage	20,789 2,269 2,709 2,004 1,814 2,519 1,907 2,455	7,490 855 865 864 675 913 740 819	28,279 3,124 3,574 2,868 2,489 3,432 2,647 3,274	7.0	5.9	Devon Ea EX M N P	estormel ast Devon keter id Devon orth Devon ymouth	2,724 29,022 1,937 2,971 1,139 2,301 9,823	944 10,120 725 1,011 433 708 3,551	3,668 39,142 2,662 3,982 1,572 3,009 13,374	9.9	7.9

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

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CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S27

2.9 **CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT** Area statistics

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at August 10 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams Teignbridge Torbay	1,581 2,371 4,354	654 816 1,316	2,235 3,187 5,670 2,091			North West Leicestershire Oadby and Wigston Rutland	e 1,698 795 360	601 363 167	2,299 1,158 527		
West Devon Norset Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole	1,547 998 15,592 5,791 819 1,109 561 3,274	362 5,119 1,773 273 412 255 986	2,031 1,360 20,711 7,564 1,092 1,521 816 4,260	8.5	6.9	Lincolnshire Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	13,474 1,283 2,501 3,620 1,532 973 1,821 1,744	5,138 435 849 1,099 691 451 879 734	18,612 1,718 3,350 4,719 2,223 1,424 2,700 2,478	8.4	7.1
Purbeck West Dorset Weymouth and Portland Ioucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Ecrest of Dean	739 1,483 1,816 11,880 2,676 953 1,564	249 588 583 4,390 914 444 609	988 2,071 2,399 16,270 3,590 1,397 2,173	7.5	6.3	Northamptonshire Corby Daventry East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire	12,658 1,660 848 1,115 1,638 4,938 940	4,897 535 420 427 686 1,849 430	17,555 2,195 1,268 1,542 2,324 6,787 1,370	7.0	6.0
Gloucester Stroud Tewkesbury	3,223 2,006 1,458	975 878 570	4,198 2,884 2,028			Wellingborough	1,519 35,588	550 11,119	2,069 46,707	10.8	9.4
omerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	10,530 2,281 2,469 2,566 2,371 843	3,853 974 811 967 784 317	14,383 3,255 3,280 3,533 3,155 1,160	8.3	6.7	Bassetlaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe	3,371 2,537 2,647 3,600 3,018 14,471 2,248	1,143 980 1,050 1,016 990 4,076 873	4,514 3,517 3,697 4,616 4,008 18,547 3,121		
iltshire Kennet	10,906 1,096	4,254 484	15,160 1,580	6.3	5.3	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSID	E				
North Wiltshire Salisbury Thamesdown West Wiltshire	2,062 1,877 3,690 2,181	872 739 1,292 867	2,934 2,616 4,982 3,048			Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford	30,223 2,055 1,634 2,139 2,196 1,496	9,758 908 673 784 814 618	39,981 2,963 2,307 2,923 3,010 2,114	10.9	9.6
Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster	14,873 1,957 1,387 781	6,089 792 630 326	20,962 2,749 2,017 1,107	8.1	6.7	Great Grimsby Holdemess Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	4,081 1,220 13,208 2,194	477 3,754 612	1,697 16,962 2,806		
Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	1,616 1,950 924 2,276 1,626 2,356	706 762 398 818 742 915	2,322 2,712 1,322 3,094 2,368 3,271			North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale	14,236 699 1,305 2,328 567 1,226	5,920 349 671 1,078 428 539	20,156 1,048 1,976 3,406 995 1,765	7.0	5.9
nropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry	8,666 873 889 705	3,336 401 393 285	12,002 1,274 1,282 990	7.5	6.2	Scarborough Selby York	2,941 1,828 3,342	1,026 721 1,108	3,967 2,549 4,450		
Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin	1,926 735 3,538	724 299 1,234	2,650 1,034 4,772			South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham	49,941 7,950 11,545 9,691	14,892 2,147 3,232 2,787	64,833 10,097 14,777 12,478	12.8	11.2
affordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Staffordshire Moorlands Staffordshire Moorlands Staffordshire Moorlands	23,730 2,377 2,422 1,736 2,459 2,229 2,348 1,380 6,863	8,604 798 849 755 944 985 902 547 2,062	32,334 3,175 3,271 2,491 3,403 3,214 3,250 1,927 8,925	8.3	7.2	Sheffield West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield	20,755 63,723 16,316 5,176 10,627 22,452 9,152	6,726 21,477 5,604 1,836 3,621 7,393 3,023	27,481 85,200 21,920 7,012 14,248 29,845 12,175	9.4	8.4
anwickshire North Warwickshire Nuneaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	9,744 1,156 1,2,910 1,729 1,552 2,397	3,883 462 1,044 769 679 929	13,627 1,618 3,954 2,498 2,231 3,326	7.0	6.0	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Nesto Halton	22,549 2,959 1,308 2,568 2,261 4,666	7,842 936 605 985 699 1,399	30,391 3,895 1,913 3,553 2,960 6,065	7.7	6.8
est Midlands Birmingham Coventry Dudley	101,330 46,171 10,549 8,656	33,607 14,535 3,646 3,279	134,937 60,706 14,195 11,935	11.2	10.1	Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington Greater Manchester	2,366 2,408 4,013 79,359	837 911 1,470 24,951	3,203 3,319 5,483 104,310	9.7	8.5
Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	11,964 4,823 9,292 9,875	3,988 1,876 3,056 3,227	15,952 6,699 12,348 13,102			Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham Bochdala	7,020 3,507 22,990 6,293 6,465	2,040 1,359 6,892 2,067 2,060	9,060 4,866 29,882 8,360 8,525		
AST MIDLANDS						Salford Stockport	7,686 5,964	2,057 2,094	9,743 8,058		
erbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield	27,121 2,540 2,569 3,671	8,906 945 699 1,045	36,027 3,485 3,268 4,716	9.4	8.2	Tameside Trafford Wigan	6,049 5,369 8,016	2,055 1,816 2,511	8,104 7,185 10,527		
Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	8,524 960 2,889 1,785 2,757 1,426	2,711 457 881 690 956 522	11,235 1,417 3,770 2,475 3,713 1,948			Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndhurm	32,111 4,022 4,466 2,064 1,882 777 1,370	9,916 1,003 1,148 533 646 293 406	42,027 5,025 5,614 2,597 2,528 1,070 1,776	7.7	6.6
elcestershire Blaby Chamwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Melton	21,665 1,244 2,859 873 1,222 11,998 616	8,170 534 1,305 376 624 3,900 300	29,835 1,778 4,164 1,249 1,846 15,898 916	7.5	6.7	Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire	3,776 1,748 4,147 526 1,053 1,679 2,834	1,257 518 1,247 240 371 697 1.005	5,033 2,266 5,394 766 1,424 2,376 3,839		

Per cent Per cent employees workforce and unem-ployed Wyre 1.767 552 2,319 SCOTLAND 61,233 7,388 25,380 9,921 5,871 12,673 18,589 1,962 7,409 3,285 1,935 3,998 **79,822** 9,350 32,789 13,206 7,806 16,671 Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Sefton Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauc Roxburgh Tweedale 14.5 13.1 St Helens Wirral Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk Stirling NORTH **26,340** 4,359 6,396 7,869 7,716 6,958 1,033 1,796 1,900 2,229 **33,298** 5,392 8,192 9,769 9,945 14.2 13.1 Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees Dumfries and Gallow Annandale and Nithsdale Stewartry Wigtown **13,388** 3,008 2,822 2,605 2,881 574 1,498 **17,536** 3,982 3,546 3,480 3,660 846 2,022 **4,148** 974 724 875 779 272 524 8.8 7.3 Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife Grampian Region Banff and Buch City of Aberdeer Gordon Kincardine and Moray **18,015** 1,566 3,366 2,892 2,216 2,951 2,390 458 2,176 **4,941** 451 894 733 817 708 640 159 539 22,956 2,017 4,260 3,625 3,033 3,659 3,030 617 2,715 10.8 9.4 n Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham Highlands Region Badenoch and Caithness Inverness Lochaber Naim Ross and Croma Skye and Locha Sutherland Vear Valley umberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale Wansbeck **9,082** 868 509 2,836 1,190 1,048 2,631 **2,795** 269 168 802 437 456 663 11,877 1,137 677 3,638 1,627 1,504 3,294 11.6 9.7 Lothian Region City of Edinburg East Lothian Midlothian **49,204** 7,876 13,495 7,671 7,497 12,665 13,535 2,034 3,836 2,321 1,989 3,355 62,739 9,910 17,331 9,992 9,486 16,020 Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside South Tyneside 12.8 11.5 West Lothian Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydebank Clydesdale Sunderland WALES **3,484** 636 451 546 404 428 1,019 13,364 2,264 1,858 1,991 1,290 2,099 3,862 9,880 1,628 1,407 1,445 886 1,671 2,843 8.6 7.0 Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Cumbernauld Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Cumnock and Cunningham Dumbarton East Kilbride Wrexham Maelor Eastwood Hamilton **9,493** 1,227 1,509 928 1,922 2,307 1,600 **3,493** 475 739 349 703 785 442 12,986 1,702 2,248 1,277 2,625 3,092 2,042 11.5 8.4 Inverclyde Kilmarnock an Kyle and Carrio Monklands Motherwell Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire Renfrew Strathkelvin **4,291** 670 526 701 1,633 761 **17,193** 3,042 2,078 2,273 6,451 3,349 12,902 2,372 1,552 1,572 4,818 2,588 10.0 8.9 Tayside Region Blaenau Gwent Angus City of Dunde Perth and Kin Islwyn Monmouth Newport Torfaen Orkney Islands Swynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Angles 7,795 1,531 2,316 715 864 esey 2,369 **2,504** 516 681 230 328 749 10,299 2,047 2,997 945 1,192 3,118 12.1 9.1 Shetland Islands Western Isles Ynys Mon-Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfi Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely **16,272** 2,238 1,999 3,392 2,365 3,649 2,629 **4,484** 555 555 1,063 549 920 842 20,756 2,793 2,554 4,455 2,914 4,569 3,471 NORTHERN IRELAND 11.6 10.2 Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymena Ballymoney Banbridge Belfast **961** 366 368 227 **2,037** 832 775 430 **2,998** 1,198 1,143 657 7.1 4.6 Carrickfergu Castlereagh Brecknock Montgomery Radnor Coleraine Cookstow Cookstown Craigavon Deny Down Dungannon Fermanagh Lame Limavady Lisbum Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mo Newry and Mo Newtownabbe North Down Omagh Strabane **14,317** 11,004 3,313 **4,441** 3,260 1,181 **18,758** 14,264 4,494 9.5 8.5 South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorga 10,422 1,486 1,830 1,225 5,881 **2,986** 488 501 326 1,671 **13,408** 1,974 2,331 1,551 7,552 9.8 8.8 West Glamorgan Afan

Lliw Valley Neath

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Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at August 10 1995

Rate +

Male Female All

OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S28

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

М	ale	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
derdale	1,798 310 579 658 251	756 136 257 249 114	2,554 446 836 907 365	6.4	5.2
	7,784 1,576 4,157 2,051	2,704 545 1,358 801	10,488 2,121 5,515 2,852	9.7	8.6
ay Region Eskdale	3,980 708 1,787 524 961	1,597 326 682 204 385	5,577 1,034 2,469 728 1,346	9.8	8.0
	10,837 4,035 5,531 1,271	4,024 1,443 1,967 614	14,861 5,478 7,498 1,885	11.7	10.5
nan n Deeside	10,097 1,497 4,915 971 677 2,037	4,168 632 1,778 493 336 929	14,265 2,129 6,693 1,464 1,013 2,966	5.4	4.7
Strathspey arty alsh	7,019 271 1,018 2,115 499 406 1,894 327 489	2,085 99 256 608 129 128 571 114 180	9,104 370 1,274 2,723 628 534 2,465 441 669	9.9	8.4
gh	20,797 13,459 1,804 1,855 3,679	6,893 4,542 560 603 1,188	27,690 18,001 2,364 2,458 4,867	7.5	6.8
Milngavie v and Kilsyth Doon Valley d Loudoun k	79,412 1,850 627 30,650 1,685 1,155 1,685 7,1736 4,889 2,712 2,213 915 3,225 2,598 2,744 3,256 4,869 6,405 2,029	26,277 632 357 9,261 574 574 435 1,738 971 896 541 1,032 736 1,032 1,338 1,002 1,334 2,224 872	105,689 2,482 984 39,911 2,655 2,055 2,364 2,171 6,627 3,683 3,109 1,456 4,254 3,334 4,594 4,418 6,263 8,629 2,901	11.0	9.9
oss	11,749 2,653 6,457 2,639	4,470 1,255 2,192 1,023	16,219 3,908 8,649 3,662	9.9	8.7
	337	153	490	6.6	4.5
	291 1,305	100 334	391 1,639	3.6 14.5	3.1 11.9
ume	68,988 1,372 1,830 2,073 1,716 988 845 1,081 1,612 2,248 1,345 2,248 1,345 2,248 1,345 2,206 2,614 1,070 1,589 3,249 1,566 836 836 836 836 836 836 836 8	22,967 521 741 725 706 266 380 5,185 434 743 810 447 728 780 399 423 1,543 234 1,214 1,244 1,244 1,244 1,244 1,246 805	91,955 1,893 2,571 2,798 2,422 1,254 1,255 2,255 2,255 2,255 3,058 1,792 3,241 7,510 3,093 2,817 3,394 1,469 2,012 4,463 2,100 1,070 6,049 3,136 6,049	14.2	12.2

OCTOBER 1995

2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 10 1995

	Male	Female	All	Ma	ale	Female	All	2
SOUTH EAST				Kensington Kingston-upon-Thames	3,104	1,501 715	4,605 2,579	
Bedfordshire				Lewisham East	3,612	1,232	4,844	
Luton South Mid Bedfordshire	4,047	1,147	5,194 3,123	Lewisham West Lewisham Deptford	4,418 5.814	2,015	7,829	
North Bedfordshire	2,968	1,070	4,038	Leyton	4,996	1,619	6,615	
North Luton South West Bedfordshire	2,657 2.074	922 821	3,579 2,895	Mitcham and Morden Newham North East	3,501 4,912	1,232	6,309	
	2,071	021	2,000	Newham North West	4,747	1,451	6,198	
Berkshire Fast Berkshire	2 080	721	2 801	Newham South Norwood	4,535	1,339	5,874	
Newbury	1,547	645	2,192	Old Bexley and Sidcup	1,282	518	1,800	
Reading East Beading West	2,540 2 157	847 615	3,387	Orpington Peckham	1,5/1 5.847	539 2.067	2,110 7,914	
Slough	3,424	1,093	4,517	Putney	2,740	1,134	3,874	
Windsor and Maidenhead	1,670	586 535	2,256	Ravensbourne Bichmond-upon-Thames and Barnes	1,494	542 754	2,036	
Wokingham	1,400	000	1,001	Romford	1,769	574	2,343	
Buckinghamshire	2 105	765	2 870	Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey	1,286	474	1,760 7 411	
Beaconsfield	1,249	470	1,719	Streatham	5,044	1,984	7,028	
Buckingham Chesham and Amorsham	1,064	450	1,514	Surbiton Sutton and Cheam	1,377	531	1,908	
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	2,054	700	2,754	Tooting	4,441	1,717	6,158	
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,501	849	3,350	Tottenham	8,501	2,744	11,245	
wycombe	2,300	024	3,190	Upminster	1,865	624	2,309	
East Sussex			0.000	Uxbridge	1,829	637	2,466	
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown	1,622	1.368	2,209	Walthamstow	6,373	2,386	4,950	
Brighton Pavilion	4,094	1,626	5,720	Wanstead and Woodford	1,913	800	2,713	
Eastbourne Hastings and Bye	2,281	775	3,056 5,184	Westminster North Wimbledon	4,230	1,827	6,057	
Hove	3,680	1,433	5,113	Woolwich	4,326	1,491	5,817	
Lewes	2,122	718	2,840					
Wealden	1,074	020	1,000	Hampshire				
Essex Basildon	3 470	1 203	4 673	Aldershot Basingstoke	1,710	575 853	2,285	
Billericay	2,205	844	3,049	East Hampshire	1,689	640	2,329	
Braintree Brophwood and Ongar	2,356	923	3,279	Eastleigh	2,392	808	3,200	
Castle Point	2,263	795	3,058	Gosport	1,832	732	2,564	
Chelmsford	2,140	885	3,025	Havant New Forest	2,941	833	3,774	
Harlow	2,536	953	3,489	North West Hampshire	1,108	449	1,557	
Harwich	3,227	899	4,126	Portsmouth North	2,864	892	3,756	
Rochford	2,543	767	2.860	Romsey and Waterside	1,709	627	2,336	
Saffron Walden	1,687	716	2,403	Southampton Itchen	3,885	1,042	4,927	
South Colchester and Maldon Southend East	2,685	1,116	3,675	Winchester	1,500	562	4,522 2.062	
Southend West	2,636	909	3,545	Uestfeedebing				
Inurrock	3,218	995	4,213	Broxbourne	2,462	944	3,406	
Greater London	0.050		0.710	Hertford and Stortford	1,636	703	2,339	
Battersea	2,853	1.667	3,719	North Hertfordshire	2,405	865	2,679	
Beckenham	2,608	972	3,580	South West Hertfordshire	1,665	562	2,227	
Bethnal Green and Stepney Beylevheath	5,934	1,578	7,512	St Albans Stevenage	1,510	605 966	2,115	
Bow and Poplar	5,974	1,613	7,587	Watford	2,387	787	3,174	
Brent East Brent North	5,658	2,037	7,695	Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	1,716	645 696	2,361	
Brent South	5,439	1,852	7,291		2,200	000	2,010	
Brentford and Isleworth Carshalton and Wallington	2,966	1,218	4,184	Isle of Wight	3 854	1 225	5 079	
Chelsea	2,187	1,079	3,266	isie of Wight	0,004	1,225	5,075	
Chingford Chinging Remot	2,207	855	3,062	Kent	0.011	711	2 0 2 2	
Chislehurst	1,660	595	2,255	Canterbury	2,664	858	3,522	
City of London	0.704	1 105	2 820	Dartford	2,552	849	3,401	
Croydon Central	2,767	868	3,635	Faversham	3,594	1,221	4,815	
Croydon North East	3,585	1,314	4,899	Folkestone and Hythe	3,409	916	4,325	
Croydon South	1,696	620	2,316	Gravesham	3,236	1,023	4,150	
Dagenham	2,784	822	3,606	Maidstone	2,324	789	3,113	
Ealing North	3,263	1,134	4,397	Mid Kent	2,834	998	3,832	
Ealing Acton	3,355	1,380	4,735	North Thanet	3,757	1,029	4,786	
Edmonton	3,937	1,371	5,308	Sevenoaks South Thanet	2.786	553	2,274 3.578	
Eltham	2,611	852	3,463	Tonbridge and Malling	1,952	749	2,701	
Enfield North Enfield Southcate	3,123	1,151	4,274	l'unbridge wells	1,990	689	2,679	
Erith and Crayford	2,979	990	3,969	Oxfordshire				
Feltham and Heston	3,630	1,322	4,952	Banbury Henley	1,948	813 469	2,761	
Fulham	3,335	1,535	4,870	Oxford East	2,770	928	3,698	
Greenwich Hackney North and Stoke Newingto	3,142 7,469	1,206	4,348	Oxford West and Abingdon Wantage	1,434	601 460	2,035	
Hackney South and Shoreditch	7,481	2,533	10,014	Witney	1,287	588	1,875	
Hammersmith Hampstead and Highgate	4,409	1,712	6,121	Surrey				
Harrow East	2,866	1,137	4,003	Chertsey and Walton	1,576	598	2,174	
Harrow West	2,118	840	2,958	East Surrey	1,125	398	1,523	
Hendon North	2,243	831	3,074	Esher	1,098	444	1,542	
Hendon South	2,194	906	3,100	Guildford Mole Valley	1,410	544	1,954	
Hornchurch	5,455 1,836	2,151 603	2,439	North West Surrey	1,405	363 545	1,479	
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,733	2,470	8,203	Reigate	1,525	494	2,019	
liford South	2,145 3,409	/91 1.187	2,936	South west Surrey Spelthorne	1,551	431 527	2.078	
Islington North	6,084	2,580	8,664	Woking	1,486	509	1,995	
Islington South and Finsbury	4,771	1,988	6,759					

enemple yment in a nam	Male	Female	All	10 1335	Male	Female	All
West Sussex Arundel Chichester Crawley Horsham Mid Sussex Shoreham	2,224 1,554 1,922 1,580 1,440 1,588	710 553 687 558 571 513	2,934 2,107 2,609 2,138 2,011 2,101	Leominster Mid Worcestershire South Worcestershire Worcester Wyre Forest	1,620 2,646 1,757 2,441 2,356	726 1,079 750 892 915	2,346 3,725 2,507 3,333 3,271
FAST ANGLIA	2,065	620	2,685	Shropshire Ludiow	1,608	700	2,308
Cambridgeshire				Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,926	724	2,650
Cambridge Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire Peterborough South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	2,306 1,940 2,366 4,260 1,285 1,825	874 913 1,018 1,348 626 793	3,180 2,853 3,384 5,608 1,911 2,618	Staffordshire Burton Cannock and Burtwood Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme	2,422 2,414 1,819 1,861	849 841 709 698	3,271 3,255 2,528 2,559
Norfolk	0.070			South East Staffordshire South Staffordshire	2,315 2,229	977 985	3,292
Great Yarmouth Mid Norfolk North Norfolk North West Norfolk Norwich North Norwich South South Norfolk	3,276 1,877 1,903 2,290 2,319 3,522 1,895	974 802 656 788 847 1,167 912	4,250 2,679 2,559 3,078 3,166 4,689 2,807	Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South Warwickshire	1,980 1,380 2,807 2,403 2,100	783 547 805 725 685	2,763 1,927 3,612 3,128 2,785
South West Nonoik	2,088	912	3,003	North Warwickshire Nuneaton	2,228	807	3,035
Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk Ipswich South Suffolk	1,915 1,854 2,902 2,245	834 722 859	2,749 2,576 3,761	Hugby and Kenilworth Stratford-on-Avon Warwick and Leamington	1,883 1,552 2,124	836 679 791	2,719 2,231 2,915
Suffolk Coastal	2,074	771	2,845	Aldridge-Brownhills Birmingham Edghaston	1,944	809	2,753
SOUTH WEST	0,041	1,232	4,000	Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green Birmingham Hodge Hill Birmingham Ladoucod	3,609 3,120 4,115 5,498	1,108 1,043 1,128 1,643	4,717 4,163 5,243 7,141
Bath Bristol Fast	2,892	1,142	4,034	Birmingham Northfield Birmingham Perry Barr	4,109	1,247	5,356
Bristol North West Bristol South Bristol West Kingswood Northavon Wansdyke Weston-super-Mare	3,042 4,172 3,905 2,630 2,022 1,864 2,724	1,007 1,238 1,731 894 863 769 974	4,049 5,410 5,636 3,524 2,885 2,633 3,698	Birmingham Small Heath Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley Birmingham Selly Oak Coventry North East Coventry North West Coventry South East	5,484 5,167 2,539 3,493 3,652 2,119 2,830	1,424 1,420 886 1,405 1,159 796 855	6,908 6,587 3,425 4,898 4,811 2,915 3,685
wooaspring	1,693	681	2,374	Dudley East	3,567	1,203	4,770
Cornwall Falmouth and Camborne North Cornwall South East Cornwall St Ives Truro	3,594 2,751 2,516 2,876 2,732	1,117 939 892 1,070 1,002	4,711 3,690 3,408 3,946 3,734	Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbridge Meriden Solihull Sutton Coldfield Walsall North Walsall North	2,786 2,303 3,169 1,654 1,620 3,752 2,506	1,077 999 1,128 748 803 1,086 1,161	3,863 3,302 4,297 2,402 2,423 4,838 4,838
Devon	2 071	1.011	2 0 9 2	Walsali South Warley East Warley West	3,596	1,013	4,134
Exercit Honiton North Devon Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake Plymouth Sutton South Hams Teignbridge Tiverton Torbay Torbay	2,971 1,584 2,365 3,377 3,980 2,466 2,375 2,109 1,716 3,534	1,013 740 1,122 1,416 1,013 908 714 642 1,055	2,177 3,105 4,499 5,396 3,479 3,283 2,823 2,358 4,589	Water West West Bromwich East West Bromwich West Wolverhampton North East Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West EAST MIDLANDS Derbyshire Amber Valley.	2,821 3,337 3,550 3,124	965 1,071 1,062 948 1,217	3,786 4,408 4,612 4,072 4,418
Dorset	2,040	906	3,451	Bolsover Chesterfield	2,959	824 964	3,783
Bournemouth East Bournemouth West Christchurch North Dorset Poole South Dorset West Dorset	3,577 2,876 1,407 1,230 2,612 2,453 1,437	1,156 805 468 536 798 783 573	4,733 3,681 1,875 1,766 3,410 3,236 2,010	Derby North Derby South Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	3,064 4,666 2,794 1,858 2,713 2,220 1,398	1,043 1,387 834 741 912 803 626	4,107 6,053 3,628 2,599 3,625 3,023 2,024
Gloucestershire				Leicestershire			
Cheltenham Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester Stroud West Gloucestershire	2,889 1,640 3,292 2,044 2,015	981 684 1,017 912 796	3,870 2,324 4,309 2,956 2,811	Blaby Bosworth Harborough Leicester East Leicester South Leicester West	1,540 1,359 1,372 3,392 4,150 4,456	664 686 609 1,240 1,342 1,318	2,204 2,045 1,981 4,632 5,492 5,774
Somerset Bridgwater Somerton and Frome Taunton	2,543 1,722 2,435	817 741 827	3,360 2,463 3,262	North West Leicestershire Rutland and Melton	2,108 1,891 1,397	946 706 659	3,054 2,597 2,056
Wells Yeovil Wiltshire	2,042 1,788	843 625	2,885 2,413	East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncastle Grantham	2,242 2,003 2,138	751 832 939	2,993 2,835 3,077
Devizes North Wiltshire Salisbury Swindon	1,756 2,062 1,817 3,030	779 872 715 997	2,535 2,934 2,532 4,027 3,122	Holland with Boston Lincoln Stamford and Spalding	1,748 4,037 1,306	635 1,300 681	2,383 5,337 1,987
	2,241	891	3,132	Corby	2,233	735	2,968
Hereford and Worcester Bromsgrove	1,957	792	2,749	Kettering Northampton North Northampton South Wellingborough	1,785 2,606 2,617 2,061	758 953 1,018 777	2,543 3,559 3,635 2,838

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CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10

OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE \$31

2.1 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 0 **Area statistics**

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 10 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
Nottinghamshire Ashfield	3 143	848	3 991	Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,760	755	2,515
Bassetlaw	2,975	908	3,883	Manchester Central	5,390	1,405	6,795
Broxtowe Gedling	2,119	829 897	2,948	Manchester Blackley Manchester Gorton	3,405	965 1.228	4,370 5.309
Mansfield	3,121	911	4,032	Manchester Withington	4,147	1,549	5,696
Nottingham East	2,445 6,117	1,911	8,028	Oldham Central and Royton	3,300	849	3,891
Nottingham North	4,336	958	5,294	Oldham West	2,151	704	2,855
Rushcliffe	2,248	873	3,121	Salford East	3,658	935	4,593
Sherwood	2,835	848	3,683	Stalybridge and Hyde Stockport	2,577 1,962	932 635	3,509 2,597
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Stretford Wigan Worslov	4,432 2,869 2,270	1,439 867 701	5,8/1 3,736 2,971
Beverley	1,881	827	2,708	worstey	2,270	701	2,971
Booth Ferry Bridlington	2,211 3.013	976 1.069	3,187 4.082	Blackburn	3.347	751	4.098
Brigg and Cleethorpes	3,078	1,162	4,240	Blackpool North	2,315	586	2,901
Great Grimsby	4,081	1,118	5,199	Burnley	2,064	533	2,597
Kingston-upon-Hull East Kingston-upon-Hull North	4,025	1,038	5,063	Fvlde	1,988	698 360	2,686
Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,347	1,364	5,711	Hyndburn	1,370	406	1,776
North Yorkshire				Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,122	650	2,772
Harrogate Richmond	1,732	1.007	2,503 2,730	Pendle Preston	1,748 3,566	518 1.032	2,266 4,598
Ryedale	1,514	688	2,202	Ribble Valley	890	388	1,278
Selby	1,907	746	2,653	South Ribble	1,679	697	2,376
Skipton and Ripon York	1,295	656 1.108	1,951	West Lancashire Wyre	2,728	953 457	3,681
South Yorkshire		.,		Mersevside	.,		
Barnsley Central	2,829	739	3,568	Birkenhead	4,824	1,301	6,125
Barnsley West and Penistone	2,599	798	3,209	Crosby	2,593	1,270	3,727
Don Valley Doncaster Central	3,362	1,004	4,366	Knowsley North Knowsley South	3,381	883	4,264
Doncaster North	3,975	1,079	5,054	Liverpool Broadgreen	4,374	1,291	5,665
Rotherham	3,572	968 945	4,517	Liverpool Garston Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,266	1,294	4,244 5,008
Sheffield Central Sheffield Attercliffe	5,216	1,547	6,763	Liverpool Riverside	4,893	1,400	6,293 6,454
Sheffield Brightside	4,019	989	5,008	Liverpool West Derby	4,028	1,097	5,125
Sheffield Heeley	2,340 3,545	1,121	4,660	Southport St Helens North	2,352 2,782	926	3,233 3,708
Sheffield Hillsborough Wentworth	2,768	1,066	3,834	St Helens South Wallasev	3,089	1,009	4,098
West Verkebire	0,201	014	4,100	Wirral South	1,968	719	2,687
Batley and Spen	2,719	805	3,524	Nootil	2,047	050	2,057
Bradford North Bradford South	4,218 3,233	1,286	5,504 4,324	NORTH			
Bradford West Calder Valley	5,016	1,516	6,532	Cleveland	4 359	1.033	5 392
Colne Valley	2,137	818	2,955	Langbaurgh	4,152	1,226	5,378
Elmet	2,675	875 688	3,550 2,562	Middlesbrough Redcar	5,285 4,066	1,191 1,062	6,476 5,128
Halifax	3,196	988 774	4,184	Stockton North	4,463	1,211	5,674
Huddersfield	3,096	1,123	4,219		4,010	1,200	0,200
Leeds Central	2,083 4,541	1,291	5,832	Barrow and Furness	3,204	847	4,051
Leeds East Leeds North Fast	3,994	1,075	5,069	Carlisle	2,110	670 779	2,780
Leeds North West	2,118	880	2,998	Penrith and the Border	1,439	645	2,084
Morley and Leeds South	2,310	741	3,051	Workington	2,583	778	3,361
Normanton Pontefract and Castleford	1,834	725	2,559	Durham			
Pudsey	1,502	670	2,172	Bishop Auckland	2,568	657	3,225
Wakefield	2,730	984	3,714	Darlington	3,156	824	3,980
NORTH WEST				Easington North Durham	2,628	625 752	3,253 3,689
Cheshire				North West Durham Sedgefield	2,506	721	3,227
City of Chester	2,468	731	3,199	Northumborland	2,004	040	2,040
Crewe and Nantwich	1,383 2,493	929	2,044 3,422	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,847	584	2,431
Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,885	760	2,645	Blyth Valley Hexham	2,836	802 574	3,638
Halton	3,672	1,132	4,804	Wansbeck	3,121	835	3,956
Tatton	1,512	508 601	2,020 2,243	Tyne and Wear			
Warrington North Warrington South	2,538	861 876	3,399 3,345	Blaydon Gateshead East	2,657 3,161	779 812	3,436 3,973
Greater Manchester	2,.00	0,0	0,010	Houghton and Washington	3,621	1,086	4,707
Altrincham and Sale	1,570	618	2,188	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,536	1,163	4,430
Ashton-under-Lyne Bolton North East	2,359	720	3,079 2,901	Newcastle upon Tyne East Newcastle upon Tyne North	4,144	1,238	5,382
Bolton South East	2,816	730	3,546	South Shields	3,961	1,089	5,050
Bury North	1,692	620	2,613 2,312	Sunderland North Sunderland South	4,741 4,303	1,110	5,851 5,462
Bury South Cheadle	1,815	739	2,554	Tyne Bridge	4,853	997	5,850
Davyhulme	2,034	643	2,677	Wallsend	4,121	1,252	5,373
Eccles	2,495 2,352	651	3,261 3,003				
Hazel Grove Heywood and Middleton	1,431	570 837	2,001				
Leigh	2,393	664	3,057				

Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at August 10 1995

	Male	Female	All	
WALES				Highlands Region
Clwvd				Inverness, Nair
Alyn and Deeside	1,751	667	2,418	Ross, Cromarty
Clwyd North West	2,525	683	3,259 2.379	
Delyn	1,870	636	2,506	Lothian Region
wrexnam	2,038	/64	2,802	Edinburgh Cen
Durland				Edinburgh Eas
Carmarthen	1,963	755	2,718	Edinburgh Per
Ceredigion and Pembroke North	1,920	897	2,817	Edinburgh Sou
Pembroke	3,496	1,069	4,565	Linlithgow
Gwont				Livingston Mid Lothian
Blaenau Gwent	2,270	635	2,905	inite countait
Islwyn Monmouth	1,552	526 645	2,078	ArgvII and Bute
Newport East	2,390	837	3,227	Ayr
Newport West	2,743	958	3,701	Carrick Cumno
Tonaen	2,420	000	0,110	Clydesdale
Gwynedd	1 995	574	2 569	Cumbernauld a Cunninghame
Conwy	2,341	767	3,108	Cunninghame
Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon	1,090	414	1,504	Dumbarton East Kilbride
Thys won	2,000	145	0,110	Eastwood
Mid Glamorgan Bridgend	1 882	646	2 528	Glasgow Catho Glasgow Centr
Caerphilly	2,965	803	3,768	Glasgow Gars
Cynon Valley Mothur Tudfil and Phymney	2,238	555	2,793	Glasgow Gova
Ogmore	1,867	537	2,404	Glasgow Maryl
Pontypridd	2,272	722	2,994	Glasgow Pollo Glasgow Prov
Anonada	2,305	545	2,514	Glasgow Ruth
Powys	1 262	503	1 855	Glasgow Shet
Montgomery	775	368	1,143	Greenock and
South Clamorgan				Hamilton Kilmarnock an
Cardiff Central	3,429	1,271	4,700	Monklands Ea
Cardiff North	1,709	515	2,224	Monklands We Motherwell No
Cardiff West	3,329	937	4,266	Motherwell So
Vale of Glamorgan	2,680	944	3,624	Paisley North Paisley South
West Glamorgan				Renfrew West
Aberavon	1,701	454	2,155	Strathkelvin a
Neath	1,885	508	2,393	Tayside Region
Swansea East	2,348	543	2,891	Angus East Dundee East
Swallsea West	2,024	042	0,000	Dundee West
SCOTLAND				Perth and Kin
Borders Region				
Roxburgh and Berwickshire	968	385	1,353	Orkney and Shetlan
Tweeddale, Ettick and Eaderdal	000	071	1,201	Western Isles
Central Region	2 113	710	2.823	NORTHERN IRELAN
Falkirk East	2,078	659	2,737	
Falkirk West	1,862	624 711	2,486	Belfast East Belfast North
Sumig	1,701			Belfast South
Dumfries and Galloway Region	2 032	832	2.864	East Antrim
Galloway and Upper Nithsdale	1,948	765	2,713	East Londono
Eife Region				Fermanagn al Fovle
Central Fife	2,637	983	3,620	Lagan Valley
Dunfermline East	2,369	770	3,139	Newry and Ar
Kirkcaldy	2,654	943	3,597	North Antrim
North East Fife	1,271	614	1,885	North Down South Antrim
Grampian Region	-			South Down
Aberdeen North	2,205	703	2,908	Strangford Upper Bann
Banff and Buchan	1,497	632	2,129	oppo. Dum
Gordon	1,341	679	2,020	
Moray	2.037	929	2,966	
	_,			

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CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

Female Male All 1,507 3,174 2,338 1,943 4,095 3,066 436 921 728 Sutherland m and Lochaber and Skye 560 1,065 551 981 605 756 418 646 708 603 2,364 3,730 2,484 4,170 2,420 2,930 1,758 2,629 2,747 2,458 1,804 2,665 1,933 3,189 1,815 2,174 1,340 1,983 2,039 1,855 632 9621 7226 66797 9211 9719 7987 9608 9608 9608 9608 9608 9608 9608 7351 1,281 1,188 6938 7455 5655 8766 7213 9655 6565 8766 7213 8078 7985 7997 7986 $\begin{array}{c} 1,850\\ 2,367\\ 2,625\\ 2,382\\ 1,685\\ 2,342\\ 2,547\\ 2,247\\ 2,$ ock and Doon Valley Milngavie and Kilsyth North South art cadden ad nill ock van herglen httleston ingburn d Port Glasgow d Loudoun and Inverclyde 1,076 1,053 993 602 746 3,399 4,241 3,963 1,933 2,683 2,323 3,188 2,970 1,331 1,937 628 253 881 d Islands 1,305 334 1,639 $\begin{array}{c} 1,037\\ 1,133\\ 1,976\\ 1,128\\ 1,124\\ 1,666\\ 1,508\\ 1,776\\ 1,272\\ 1,526\\ 1,272\\ 1,526\\ 1,204\\ 1,224\\ 1,125\\ 1,568\\ 1,104\\ 1,036\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 3,849\\ 5,674\\ 5,875\\ 7,221\\ 4,243\\ 6,740\\ 6,211\\ 8,7992\\ 4,592\\ 6,398\\ 6,721\\ 4,746\\ 3,933\\ 3,770\\ 5,741\\ 3,498\\ 3,944 \end{array}$ 2,812 4,541 3,899 6,093 3,119 5,074 4,703 7,023 3,320 4,872 5,183 3,540 2,689 2,645 4,173 2,394 2,908 derry ind South Tyrone magh

OCTOBER 1995

2.18 UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries

- Andrew States - States	all a strange	Search Colored	Contraction of the	Land and Statistics	A. S. S. S. S.	and the second	Ser de Stadu				THOUSAND
	EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OECD STANDARDISED	BATE: SEASO	NALLY ADJUS	TED (2)	a sugar the state	-	-		-		-	_ (,
1991	8.7	6.3	8.8	9.5		7.2	10.2		7.5	94	42
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
1334	11.4	0.9	9,5	9.7	••	10.3	10.3	••	18.2	12.6	6.9
1994 Jun	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.8		9.8	10.3		18.4	12.5	6.9
Aug	11.4	6.9	9.6	9.5		9.8	10.1		19.0	12.5	6.9
Sep	11.3	6.8	9.3	9.4		9.8	10.3		17.4	12.5	6.9
Oct	11.2	6.7	9.1	9.1		9.8	9.9		17.5	12.5	6.8
Nov	11.1	6.5	9.0	9.1		9.8	9.6		17.3	12.4	6.8
Dec las	11.0	6.4	8.8	8.8		9.8	9.5		17.3	12.0	6.8
Feb	10.9	0.5	8.7	8.9		9.8	9.7		17.9	11.9	6.7
Mar	10.9	6.4	0.7	8.9		9.8	9.6	••	16.8	11.8	6.7
Apr	10.9	6.6	8.8	8.3		9.0	9.0	••	16.3	11.7	6.7
May	10.9	6.6	8.8	8.5		9.8	9.5		17.0	11.0	0.0
Jun			8.7	8.2		9.8	9.5				
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE	D, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS (1) SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED							
1991			2,286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1 687
1992			2,765	935	193	472	1,556	315	362	2,911	1,822
1993			2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314
1004			2,020	000	210	289	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560
1994 Aug			2,593	832	217	592	1,537	341	493	3,338	2,572
Oct			2,502	829	218	592	1,497	328	488	3,346	2,567
Nov			2,470	812	215	591	1,480	320	481	3,336	2,544
Dec			2,419	789	211	589	1,428	307	4/4	3,333	2,532
1995 Jan			2,392	799	214	589	1,449	301	465	3.306	2 533
Feb			2,367	801	210	590	1,436	296	463	3,296	2,527
Apr			2,347	773	207	591	1,444	290	463	3,297	2,533
May			2 317	767	213	592	1,406	283	466	3,265	2,546
Jun			2,314	750	215	591	1,431	287	400	2 936	2,544
Jul			2,313	742		592	1,461	207	471	2,912	2,553
Aug			2,295								2,576
% rate:latest month			8.2	8.2	6.5	14.0	9.8	10.2	18.9	11.4	8.4
on previous 3 months			-0.1	-0.3	+0.1	N/C	+0.1	-0.4	+0.2	-0.2	+0.1
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED		FEINITIONS (1	NOT SEAS		STED						
1994 Aug	,		2,638	798	176	622	1.542	337	484	3 317	2 531
Sep			2,580	831	181	617	1.361	317	473	3,392	2 453
Oct			2,455	753	201	606	1,348	310	468	3,410	2,446
Nov			2,423	764	219	595	1,367	304	471	3,393	2,450
1995 Jan			2,417	808	252	599	1,376	304	495	3,424	2,545
Feb			2,459	886	261	592	1,543	338	485	3,428	2,745
Mar			2,398	816	228	575	1.588	313	460	3,306	2,720
Apr			2,375	743	212	567	1,463	298	459	3,202	2,564
May			2,302	754	193	555	1,449	277	448	3,120	2,466
Jun			2,254	725	175	555	1,380	271	475	3,072	2,454
Aug			2,330	/10		608	1,509		487		2,549
······································			2,000							• •	2,543
% rate:latest month			8.4	7.9	5.4	14.5	9.8	9.7	19.3	11.0	8.3
on a year ago			-1.0	-1.2	N/C	+0.3	-0.3	-2.0	-0.3	-0.8	+0.1

Note 1: The figures on national definitions are not directly comparable due to differences in coverage and methods of compilation. Note 2: Unemployment as a percentage of the total labour force. The OECD standardised unemployment rates are based on national statistics but have been adjusted when necessary, and as far as the available data allow, to bring them as close as possible to the internationally agreed ILO definitions. The standardised rates are therefore more suitable than the national figures for comparing the levels of unemployment between countries. The following symbols apply only to the figures on national definitions. The seasonally adjusted series for the United Kingdom takes account of past discontinuities to be consistent with the current coverage (see notes to *table 2.1*). + Numbers registered at employment offices. Rates are calculated as percentages of civilian labour force, except Greece, which excludes civil servants, professional people, and farmers.

		Greece +	Irish Republic +	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway ++
OECD	STANDARDISED	RATE: SE	ASONALLY AD	DJUSTED (2)				
1991			14.7	9.9	2.1		7.0	5.5
1992			15.5	10.5	2.2		5.6	5.9
1993			15.7	10.2	2.5		6.2	6.0
1994			14.9		2.9		7.2	5.4
1994	Jun		14.7		2.9		6.9	
	Jul		14.7	11.8	3.0		7.0	
	Aug		14.6		3.0		7.2	5.2
	Sep		14.6		3.0		7.2	
	Oct		14.6		3.1		7.3	
	Nov		14.5		2.9		7.1	5.2
	Dec		14.6		2.8		7.3	
1995	Jan		14.4		2.9		7.2	
	Feb		14.4		2.9		7.4	5.4
	Mar		14.3		3.0		71	
	Anr		14.4		31		8.9	
	May		14.4		31		8.6	
	Jun		14.6					
NUME	DERS UNEMPLOY	172	DEFINITIO	DINS (1) SEAS	1 260	JUSIED	210	101
1991		1/3	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	101
1992		185	283	2,799	1,420	2.1	303	114
1993		1/4	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118
1994		180	283	2,567	1,919	•••		110
1994	Aug	191	279		1,990	4.7		110
	Sep	181	280		1,990	4.7		110
	Oct	176	280	2.590	2.000	4.9		108
	Nov	185	278		1,910	4.9		104
	Dec	182	278		1.870	5.0		100
1995	Jan	183	275	2,735	1,950	4.9		106
	Feb	177	275	-,	1 960	5.2		107
	Mar	174	274		1 990	5.2		105
	Anr	171	276	2 782	2 100	5 1		100
	May	176	275	2,702	2 040	5.1		104
	lun	173	278		2,040	53		106
	Jul	175	277			0.0		100
	Aug		277					
		1.4						
% ratest	e:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.2	3.1	N/A	N/A	4.9
on pre	evious 3 month	N/A	N/A	+0.1	+0.2	N/A	N/A	-0.1
NUME	BERS UNEMPLOY	ED. NATIO	NAL DEFINITIO	ONS (1) NOT	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTE	D	
1994	Aug	162	283		2,000	4.3	484	118
	Sep	151	277		2,010	4.8	484	102
	Oct	160	273	2,705	1,990	5.0	490	96
	Nov	196	272		1,850	5.1	480	94
	Dec	209	280		1,770	5.1	492	98
1995	Jan	219	282	2,739	1,960	5.6	484	117
	Feb	212	281		1,990	5.5	497	113
	Mar	198	277		2,190	5.4	477	105
	Apr	173	276	2.715	2,140	5.0	465	100
	May	151	269		2.080	4.8	446	95
	Jun	155	276			4.7	445	109
	Jul		280					
	Aug		281					
			201					
% rat Lates	e:latest month t month:change	N/A	N/A	11.9	3.1	N/A	6.9	5.0
on a	year ago	N/A	N/A	+0.6	+0.3	N/A	-0.4	-0.5

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

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UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries 2.18

				THOUSAND
Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	United States ##
4.1 4.1 5.5 6.8	16.0 18.1 22.4 23.8	2.7 4.8 8.2 8.0	2.9 3.7 3.8	6.6 7.3 6.7 6.0
6.8 6.9 7.2	23.9 23.5 23.5 22.8 	8.5 8.8 8.1 9.5 9.7 9.5 9.2 9.4 9.6 9.4 9.0	3.8 	$\begin{array}{c} 6.0\\ 6.0\\ 5.8\\ 5.6\\ 5.5\\ 5.4\\ 5.4\\ 5.4\\ 5.4\\ 5.4\\ 5.7\\ 5.6\\ 5.5\end{array}$
293 317 350	2,289 2,260 2,539 2,647	 	35.1 82.4 164.6 170.2	8,426 9,384 8,727 7,970
398 	2,649 2,614 2,582 2,565 2,513 2,522 2,481 2,460 2,477 2,467 	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	174.0 171.3 167.6 163.5 160.9 153.1 152.8 153.7 153.0 152.8 153.5 4.2	7,889 7,647 7,505 7,315 7,155 7,498 7,183 7,237 7,665 7,492 7,384
N/A	-0.2		-0.1	+0.2
384 390 403 412 410 424 430 430 430 430 424 419	2,531 2,562 2,590 2,600 2,557 2,586 2,576 2,577 2,499 2,460 2,430	436 361 335 321 357 350 333 321 317 320 413	164.2 160.9 159.0 161.7 164.4 167.8 165.4 160.8 156.7 152.0 146.3	7,868 7,379 7,155 6,973 6,690 8,101 7,685 7,480 7,378 7,185 7,727
N/A	15.7	9.6	4.0	5.8
N/A	-1.4	-0.7	-0.6	-0.4

2.19

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +	The Martin Martine				and the second second	and the second second
Month ending	Male and Fema	le	Male	and the second second	Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1994 Aug 11	348.8	-46.8	229.5	-32.4	119.4	-14.4	35.6
Sep 8	328.0	-33.4	222.0	-22.4	106.0	-11.0	28.8
Oct 13	339.8	-45.0	235.7	-33.2	104.1	-11.7	27.7
Nov 10	326.7	-31.5	228.8	-24.5	98.0	-7.0	29.9
Dec 8	300.3	-31.2	219.9	-23.7	80.5	-7.5	23.3
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
May 11	252.0	-41.1	178.9	-30.2	73.1	-10.9	22.2
Jun 8	265.3	-17.2	187.2	-11.7	78.1	-5.5	23.0
Jul 13	378.8	-23.0	247.0	-15.4	131.8	-7.6	29.5
Aug 10	336.2	-12.6	219.2	-10.3	117.0	-2.3	33.9
UNITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +						

Month ending	Male and Fem	ale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1994 Aug 11	354.1	-15.0	249.9	-9.2	104.2	-5.8	29.4
Sep 8	390.7	-22.5	256.4	-17.3	134.2	-5.2	42.9
Oct 13	448.5	-39.1	304.3	-26.8	144.2	-12.3	37.6
Nov 10	361.4	-23.0	249.6	-15.9	111.8	-7.0	33.8
Dec 8	306.8	-10.4	213.9	-5.9	92.9	-4.5	26.6
1995 Jan 12	247.4	-8.6	169.6	-6.4	77.8	-2.2	25.2
Feb 9	356.6	-35.9	255.6	-26.0	101.0	-9.9	30.6
Mar 9	348.7	-32.5	248.0	-25.2	100.8	-7.3	31.6
Apr 13	325.5	-33.1	234.4	-21.1	91.1	-12.0	27.8
May 11	331.1	-50.6	232.4	-40.8	98.7	-9.8	32.8
Jun 8	317.1	-38.0	227.6	-29.1	89.6	-8.9	27.8
Jul 13	308.0	-44.0	221.2	-33.2	86.8	-10.8	24.0
Aug 10	321.1	- 33.0	224.5	-25.4	96.6	-7.6	24.2

The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 4¹/₃ week month.
 The flows in this table are not on quite the same basis as those in *table 2.20*. While *table 2.20* relates to computerised records only for GB, this table gives estimates of total flows for the UK. It is assumed that computerised inflows are the best estimates of total inflows, while outflows are calculated by subtracting the changes in stocks from the inflows.

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

THOUSAND

NFLOW	Age group		Constant States	S. P. St. Control				A Station State		
nonth ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and over	All ages
IALE 995 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11	4.4 4.3 4.0	17.6 16.8 14.7	41.1 41.4 36.6	32.6 34.0 29.4	25.6 26.7 22.8	34.6 36.6 30.5	27.3 33.4 24.6	9.4 12.1 8.9	3.6 4.3 3.3	196.2 209.7 174.6
Jun 8	4.2	16.0	39.5	31.0	23.6	31.6	24.6	8.5	3.3	182.2
Jul 13 Aug 10	4.4 4.5	23.6 21.4	71.6 54.8	38.8 35.0	27.6 25.9	35.4 33.3	26.5 26.4	9.1 9.2	3.2 3.5	240.2 214.2
EMALE 995 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11	3.2 2.9 2.9	10.7 10.3 8.8	18.5 19.0 16.4	12.0 13.0 11.0	8.0 9.0 7.2	12.5 14.9 11.0	11.9 15.2 10.7	3.3 4.2 3.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	80.1 88.6 71.1
Jun 8	3.0	9.4	18.4	11.4	7.4	11.3	11.3	3.2	0.0	75.3
Jul 13 Aug 10	3.4 3.5	16.3 14.9	47.5 32.9	16.8 15.4	9.8 9.9	15.0 17.0	13.5 16.2	3.5 4.1	0.0 0.0	125.7 113.9
hanges on a year	earlier									
995 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11	0.4 0.3 0.0	-1.5 -0.4 -2.2	-2.8 -1.5 -4.8	-3.9 -1.7 -5.0	-2.6 -0.8 -4.1	-4.0 -2.6 -6.1	-3.6 -1.2 -5.2	-1.5 -1.4 -1.7	-0.8 -1.2 -0.9	-20.3 -10.4 -29.9
Jun 8	0.4	-1.2	-1.4	-1.4	-1.0	-2.0	-2.5	-1.4	-0.6	-11.2
Jul 13 Aug 10	0.3 0.2	-2.1 -1.3	-5.6 -1.8	-1.9 -1.9	-1.3 -0.7	-1.9 -2.4	-2.0 -1.6	-1.0 -0.6	-0.5 -0.4	-15.9 -10.5
EMALE 995 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11	0.4 0.1 0.0	-1.4 -0.6 -1.7	-2.4 -1.8 -3.0	-1.9 -1.6 -2.4	-0.8 -0.5 -1.1	-0.9 -0.4 -1.4	-0.9 0.2 -1.0	-0.2 -0.2 -0.1	0.0 0.0 0.0	-8.1 -4.7 -10.8
Jun 8	0.3	-1.0	-1.2	-1.2	-0.5	-0.8	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-4.8
Jul 13 Aug 10	0.3 0.2	-2.3 -0.8	-2.6 -0.7	-1.5 -1.0	-0.6 -0.2	-0.7 -0.2	-0.6 0.4	-0.1 -0.1	0.0 0.0	-8.1 -2.5

OUTFLOW	Age group									
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 and over +	All ages
MALE 1995 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11	3.0 2.9 2.9	16.7 15.7 15.8	52.4 48.1 47.4	41.3 38.1 37.6	32.5 29.8 28.8	42.8 39.7 38.9	33.6 31.7 31.2	12.4 14.8 16.6	5.5 5.7 5.7	240.2 226.5 224.9
Jun 8	3.0	15.8	47.3	37.6	29.1	39.2	31.0	12.2	5.3	220.5
Jul 13 Aug 10	2.8 3.1	15.3 16.0	48.6 53.5	36.8 36.6	28.4 27.7	37.5 36.7	29.1 28.6	11.4 11.0	4.8 4.7	214.8 217.9
EMALE 995 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11	2.4 2.2 2.3	11.4 10.3 10.1	24.8 22.6 22.9	15.3 13.8 14.4	9.7 8.7 9.5	14.5 12.4 14.9	14.4 12.6 14.6	4.3 4.7 5.6	0.2 0.2 0.3	97.0 87.5 94.7
Jun 8	2.4	9.7	21.6	13.4	8.8	12.9	12.9	4.3	0.2	86.2
Jul 13 Aug 10	2.3 2.4	9.5 11.0	23.4 30.2	13.1 13.7	8.3 8.6	11.5 11.9	11.5 11.3	3.7 3.6	0.2 0.2	83.6 92.9
changes on a year	earlier									
995 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11	0.4 0.4 0.3	-0.1 -0.2 -1.6	-2.8 -2.2 -6.4	-3.1 -2.7 -5.3	-1.6 -1.7 -4.0	-3.4 -3.6 -6.2	-2.5 -2.9 -5.2	-1.2 -0.8 -1.4	-2.3 -1.9 -2.4	-16.5 -15.5 -32.1
Jun 8	0.5	-0.8	-3.6	-3.5	-2.7	-3.8	-3.5	-3.1	-2.2	-22.8
Jul 13 Aug 10	0.2 0.3	-1.6 -1.2	-5.0 -3.1	-4.5 - 3.4	-3.1 -2.6	-5.2 - 4.2	-4.8 - 3.7	-2.3 -2.1	-2.0 -1.7	-28.2 -21.8
EMALE				15	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.6
995 Mar 9 Apr 13 May 11	0.4 0.3 0.2	-0.7 -0.8 -1.5	-2.0 -2.4 -3.0	-1.5 -1.9 -2.0	-0.8 -1.0 -0.9	-0.5 -2.2 -0.4	-1.4 -0.1	0.1 0.1 0.2	0.0 0.0 0.0	-4.6 -9.7 -7.5
Jun 8	0.4	-0.9	-1.8	-1.4	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	-6.6
Jul 13 Aug 10	0.2	-1.3 -0.8	-2.1 -0.7	-1.9 -1.6	-1.0 -0.7	-1.4 -1.2	-1.0 -1.2	-0.5 -0.5	0.0 0.0	-8.9 -6.5

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

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2.21 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Mean Duration Mean duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 1995

	Off-flows (thousands)			Mean Duration (weeks	5)	
Age (years)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
Great Britain 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 55-59 60 & over All ages	7.3 30.3 70.2 40.9 28.1 20.8 19.2 22.1 17.1 12.5 1.6 270.3	8.8 48.1 145.8 111.5 86.3 66.2 52.3 49.2 42.1 39.4 16.7 664.4	16 78.4 216 152.4 114.4 85 71.6 71.2 59.2 51.9 18.3 934.7	10 18 26 27 27 25 28 30 31 58 58 153 28	10 20 31 39 42 43 41 39 39 39 64 56 38	10 19 29 36 39 37 36 37 36 37 62 65 35
South East 16-17 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages	1.6 7.5 21.5 14.5 10 6.4 5.7 7.1 5.6 4.2 84.6	1.8 12.2 38.8 33.5 25.8 19.5 15.6 14.1 11.7 12.6 5.7 191.2	3.4 19.7 60.3 48 35.8 25.8 21.3 21.2 17.4 16.8 6.2 275.9	11 18 27 28 28 33 36 40 53 * 30	11 20 32 40 45 49 47 40 42 54 53 40	11 19 31 36 41 44 43 39 41 54 55 37
East Anglia 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages	1.2 2.7 1.2	2 5.4 3.4 2.5 1.6 1.9 1.5 1.1 22.4	3.2 8 4.6 2.9 3.2 2.6 2.8 2.2 1.6 32.3	16 20 23	22 29 34 34 38 38 32 37 62 33	20 26 31 32 33 28 29 33 57 57 30
South West 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages	2.9 6.1 3.8 2.2 2.1 1.8 1.8 1.6 1.6 1.1 24.2	4.2 11.3 9.5 7.6 5.8 4.7 4.3 4 3.4 3.4 1.6 57.2	1.4 7.1 17.4 13.3 9.8 8 6.6 6.1 5.7 4.5 1.8 81.4	15 24 28 33 26 29 32 75 27	28 36 39 35 33 36 42 56 53 35	8 16 27 32 36 35 31 34 39 61 53 33
West Midlands 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages	2.8 6.1 2.8 2.5 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.1 22.5	4.3 12.6 9.6 7.1 5 3.9 3.9 3.7 3.2 1.5 55.4	1.1 7 18.7 12.4 9.6 6.6 5.5 5.9 5.1 4.2 1.7 77.9	20 27 35 29 32 34 34 34 30 69	- 20 36 46 51 50 48 41 38 85 60 44	9 20 33 44 45 45 44 39 36 81 72 41
East Midlands 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages	· 2.1 4.5 2.8 1.4 1.2 1.4 1.3 · 1.3 · 17.2	3.5 9.7 5.9 4.1 3.5 3.5 3.1 2.4 1.3 45.6	5.7 14.2 10.8 7.3 5.3 4.9 4.8 4.4 3.2 1.4 62.9	19 28 27 24 21 17 29 23 29	20 31 41 38 45 39 35 38 57 58 37	20 30 37 36 39 33 33 33 34 67 70 35
Yorks & Humberside 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 50-59 60 & over All ages	3.3 6.9 3.5 2.2 2.1 2.1 2.6 1.7 1. 2.6 1.7 1. 26.1	5 15 10.1 8 57 4.6 4.2 3.9 3.6 1.4 62.5	1.5 8.3 21.9 13.6 10.2 7.7 6.7 6.7 6.8 5.7 4.6 1.6 88.6	18 26 27 33 23 20 18 22 70 27	19 27 36 36 32 29 36 38 72 60 34	9 18 27 34 36 30 26 29 33 72 33 72 32
North West 16-17 18-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 50-54 55-59 60 & over All ages	1 3.6 8.7 4.5 2.9 2.6 1.8 2.3 1.7 1.7 1.4 30.6	1.1 6.4 19.7 13.4 10.5 6.6 5.9 5.4 5 4.6 1.4 80	2.1 10 28.4 17.9 13.4 9.1 7.7 7.7 6.7 5.9 1.6 110.6	10 19 23 28 27 22 28 31 20 39 39 25	11 20 31 39 42 46 47 43 43 70 37 39	10 20 29 37 39 39 43 40 37 63 37 63 46 35

Mean duration of claims terminating in the quarter ending July 1995

	Off-flows (thousand	ds)		Mean Duration (we	eeks)	
Age (years)	Female	Male	All	Female	Male	All
Northern		and the second		State of the second		
16-17	•		1.1	•	•	10
18-19	2	3.1	5.2	16	25	22
20-24	3.8	97	13.4	28	32	31
25.20	2	6.6	86	28	38	35
20.24	14	6.0	0.0	23	45	41
30-34	1.4	0.2	7.0	*	37	36
35-39		4.0	0.0	00	25	34
40-44	1.4	4./	6.1	32	30	21
45-49	1.3	4.1	5.4	22	33	00
50-54	•	2.9	3.7		30	33
55-59		2.9	3.5	•	67	64
60 & over	•	•	1.1		•	81
All ages	14.9	46.3	61.2	29	37	35
Wales						
16-17	•	•	1.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		9
18-19	2	3.1	5.2	16	18	17
20-24	3.8	9.7	13.4	21	29	27
25-20	2	6.6	86	27	37	34
20.24	14	6.2	7.6	27	39	36
25.20	1.4	1.6	5.5	-'* *	45	39
35-39	11	4.0	5.5	10	43	37
40-44	1.4	4.1	0.1	10	10	38
45-49	1.3	4.1	5.4	30	20	28
50-54		2.9	3.7		20	20 E7
55-59		2.9	3.5		45	57
60 & over	•		1.1			07
All ages	14.9	46.3	61.2	27	35	33
Scotland						
16-17	1.7	1.7	3.4	8	12	10
18-19	3.2	4.5	7.7	18	21	20
20-24	6.7	15.6	22.3	21	27	25
25-29	3.8	127	16.5	25	36	34
20.24	3.2	8.8	11.9	22	39	34
05.00	0.2	7.2	9.4	18	39	34
35-39	2.2	7.2 E 0	5.4	28	40	37
40-44	1.0	5.5	7.4	25	40	36
45-49	1.9	5.0	7.4	20	40	37
50-54	1.4	4.2	5.6	28	40	67
55-59	1.2	4	5.2	29	/9	102
60 & over		1.6	1.8		92	103
All ages	26.9	71.1	98.1	23	38	34
			and the second sec			

 Note 1:
 JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims. Claims in this table terminated between 13 April 1995 and 13 July 1995 inclusive.

 Note 2:
 Totals might not sum exactly due to rounding.

 Note 3:
 The widest 95% Confidence interval for the regional means is approximately +/- 6 weeks (East Anglia).

 Note 4:
 Off flows have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population.

 *
 These estimates are unreliable due to a sample size of less than 50.

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CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.21 Mean Duration

2.32 REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

					a start and a start							THOUSANDS
		1991 Spring	1992 Spring	1993 Spring	1993 Summer	1993 Autumn	1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn	1994 Winter	1995 Spring
Now in employment (found new job since redu	All undancy)	98	79	59	55	45	62	50	49	61	53	87
Not in employment	All	290	245	204	184	163	167	156	145	129	66	133
All people	All Men Women	388 268 121	324 218 106	262 170 92	239 163 76	207 140 67	228 149 80	205 142 63	194 132 62	190 129 61	119 80 39	220 137 82
Note 1: Figures are base Note 2: All estimates from prior to 1992 are	d on estima n Spring 199 not current	tes from the 92 onwards ly available	A Labour Force have been re- and hence the	e Survey, and weighted to ta ere is a disco	show the num ke account of ntinuity betwee	bers of people OPCS revised n Spring 1991	who were m population es and Spring	nade redundar stimates, follov 1992.	t in the three r wing the 1991	months prior t Census of po	o their intervie pulation; rewe	ew. ighted estimates
2.33	REDU	NDAN	ICIES E	BY REG	ION							

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

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

2.34 REDUNDANCIES BY AGE

Ages	16 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 and over	All ages
Redundancies (thousands) Spring 1994 Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995	38 45 42 24 50	52 51 50 33 57	46 35 39 25 43	44 38 33 25 47	26 25 24 13 23	205 194 190 119 220
Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees Spring 1994 Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995	5) 10.7 12.9 11.6 6.7 14.4	8.9 8.6 8.4 5.4 9.4	9.2 6.9 7.8 5.0 8.4	9.7 8.3 7.3 5.4 10.3	10.8 10.5 10.2 5.2 9.7	9.6 9.0 8.8 5.5 10.2

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

2.35 REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY

SIC 1992 #		Agriculture & fishing	Energy and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Distribution, hotels &	Transport	Banking, finance &	Public admin, education &	Other services
		(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	(G,H)	(1)	(J,K)	health (L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Redundancies	(thousands)					-		-		
Spring 1994	All			66	21	39	17	28	16	
Summer 1994	All	*		59	17	48	13	20	10	11
Autumn 1994	All	*		54	17	44	17	20	15	11
Winter 1994	All	*		32		28	*	21	15	
Spring 1995	All		•	55	20	55	17	31	22	14
Redundancy ra	ates (redundan	cies per 1.000 emp	lovees)							
Spring 1994	All			14.6	20.7	94	12.5	10.0	2.8	
Summer 1994	All	*		13.1	17.5	11.4	9.2	7.0	2.0	0.2
Autumn 1994	All	*		11.8	16.1	10.2	11.8	0.3	2.7	9.2
Vinter 1994	All	*	*	7.0	*	6.5	*	7.0	2.1	
Spring 1995	All		*	12.2	20.2	12.6	12 1	10.2	3.8	12.1

Wolf 2: Table 2.35 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant.
 Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 From Winter 1993, LFS results by industry have moved to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

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)	War and the second						-	-	
Spring 1994	31	10	11	28	42	14	18	34	17
Summer 1994	25		12	24	40	13	10	28	24
Autumn 1994	24	11	12	29	35	13	19	20	17
Winter 1994	14	10		17	18		13	20	12
Spring 1995	33	12	16	38	35	15	23	28	19
Redundancy rates (redundan	cies per 1.000 em	plovees)							
Spring 1994	9.8	4.5	5.7	7.8	18.2	5.8	10.0	16.1	0.2
Summer 1994	8.1		6.2	6.6	17.6	5.5	10.6	13.5	10 E
Autumn 1994	7.4	5.0	6.0	7.8	15.2	5.2	10.6	12.0	12.5
Winter 1994	4.4	4.8	*	47	8.0	*	7.5	8.0	0.0
Spring 1995	10.2	5.3	8.1	10.6	15.7	6.3	12.6	12.8	10.4

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

S40 OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNITE	D	UNFILLED	ACANCIES	Sale Sale	INFLOW		OUTFLOW	S ANGER STRATE	of which PL	ACINGS
KINGL	JOM	Level	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended	Level	Average change over 3 months ended
1991 1992 1993 1994)) Annual) averages)	117.9 117.1 127.9 158.0			171.3 169.0 185.5 211.4		172.5 168.8 183.7 208.1		126.7 124.2 138.2 160.6	
1993	Aug	128.7	0.9	1.2	184.2	2.0	182.3	0.9	136.9	1.1
	Sep	130.4	1.7	2.3	191.7	3.1	188.8	1.9	143.6	2.5
	Oct	134.7	4.3	2.3	191.0	0.4	187.4	0.9	141.8	1.0
	Nov	138.5	3.8	3.3	196.9	4.2	193.8	3.8	148.7	3.9
	Dec	139.3	0.8	3.0	197.7	2.0	196.1	2.4	148.4	1.6
1994	Jan	140.8	1.5	2.0	198.3	2.4	197.0	3.2	149.1	2.4
	Feb	142.0	1.2	1.2	200.2	1.1	198.2	1.5	150.6	0.6
	Mar	141.7	-0.3	0.8	198.1	0.1	197.1	0.3	150.3	0.6
	Apr	146.8	5.1	2.0	201.0	0.9	200.5	1.2	154.7	1.9
	May	148.1	1.3	2.0	202.2	0.7	201.6	1.1	155.8	1.7
	Jun	153.1	5.0	3.8	210.8	4.2	204.6	2.5	161.9	3.9
	Jul	157.0	3.9	3.4	207.6	2.2	201.3	0.3	157.2	0.8
	Aug	163.7	6.7	5.2	225.3	7.7	218.0	5.5	171.1	5.1
	Sep	166.6	2.9	4.5	216.8	2.0	212.8	2.7	165.3	1.1
	Oct	177.3	10.7	6.8	220.8	4.4	211.8	3.5	163.8	2.2
	Nov	180.0	2.7	5.4	228.1	0.9	226.4	2.8	174.0	1.0
	Dec	178.8	-1.2	4.1	227.4	3.5	228.1	5.1	173.3	2.7
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	174.0	0.6	-1.6	216.1	-3.8	215.8	-4.1	165.6	-2.6
	Apr	181.7	7.7	2.1	216.7	0.2	215.5	-0.9	164.8	-0.1
	May	179.6	-2.1	2.1	218.3	-0.7	216.9	-1.8	166.5	-0.8
	Jun	179.7	0.1	1.9	218.4	0.8	218.5	0.9	170.3	1.6
	Jul	179.8	0.1	-0.6	223.4	2.2	222.2	2.2	172.9	2.7
	Aug	181.5	1.7	0.6	229.5	3.7	227.5	3.5	176.7	3.4

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			and the second s			in an an in the second							ing the second last		THOUSAND
		South East	Greater London +	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
1993	Aug	30.8	10.2	4.3	10.0	9.1	8.9	10.2	15.6	6.1	9.9	18.5	123.3	5.4	128.7
	Sep	31.5	10.3	4.4	10.3	9.1	8.8	10.2	15.8	6.4	10.2	18.3	125.0	5.4	130.4
	Oct	32.9	10.5	4.7	10.7	9.2	9.2	10.5	16.2	6.7	10.6	18.1	128.9	5.8	134.7
	Nov	34.0	10.9	4.9	10.9	9.8	9.5	10.9	16.8	6.7	10.5	18.7	132.8	5.7	138.5
	Dec	35.1	11.1	4.8	11.2	10.0	9.4	10.6	17.0	6.4	10.3	18.8	133.6	5.7	139.3
1994	Jan	35.5	11.2	4.8	11.1	10.3	9.5	10.7	17.5	6.4	10.4	18.9	135.2	5.6	140.8
	Feb	35.4	11.4	4.9	11.5	10.6	9.5	10.7	18.2	6.5	10.4	18.4	136.2	5.8	142.0
	Mar	34.9	11.9	5.0	11.3	10.9	9.7	10.9	18.1	6.4	10.4	18.5	136.0	5.7	141.7
	Apr	36.3	11.4	5.2	11.7	11.5	10.3	11.4	18.4	6.6	10.8	18.5	140.7	6.1	146.8
	May	36.8	11.7	5.4	11.7	11.8	10.3	11.2	18.5	6.4	10.6	19.4	142.0	6.1	148.1
	Jun	38.6	12.5	5.5	12.3	11.7	10.6	12.0	19.0	6.4	10.8	20.0	146.8	6.3	153.1
	Jul	41.0	13.2	5.6	12.7	12.0	10.6	11.6	19.1	6.5	11.0	20.2	150.5	6.5	157.0
	Aug	44.1	13.9	5.6	13.1	12.7	10.9	12.3	19.3	6.8	11.4	21.0	157.1	6.6	163.7
	Sep	45.3	13.9	5.6	13.2	13.0	10.6	12.3	19.5	7.2	11.7	21.3	159.7	6.9	166.6
	Oct	49.6	15.4	6.0	13.6	14.2	12.9	12.8	20.3	7.5	12.3	21.0	170.0	7.3	177.3
	Nov	50.8	16.1	5.9	13.9	14.3	13.2	13.0	20.6	7.5	12.6	20.7	172.4	7.6	180.0
	Dec	49.1	16.0	5.8	13.6	14.1	12.9	13.1	20.9	7.7	12.5	21.4	171.1	7.7	178.8
1995	Jan	47.2	15.8	5.6	13.4	13.7	12.4	12.8	20.7	7.6	12.6	21.8	167.8	7.7	175.5
	Feb	46.3	15.6	5.7	13.2	13.9	12.0	12.8	20.2	7.6	12.8	21.5	165.9	7.4	173.3
	Mar	46.0	15.2	6.0	13.3	14.3	12.0	12.7	19.8	7.6	12.6	22.4	166.6	7.4	174.0
	Apr	48.4	16.4	6.3	13.7	15.4	12.7	13.4	20.6	7.9	13.1	22.8	174.3	7.4	181.7
	May	48.3	16.3	6.4	13.3	15.1	12.7	12.8	20.8	7.7	12.9	22.5	172.5	7.1	179.6
	Jun	47.2	15.9	6.6	13.6	14.9	12.9	12.5	21.3	7.5	13.0	23.1	172.5	7.2	179.7
	Jul R	45.3	15.5	6.5	14.2	14.8	12.9	13.5	21.4	7.6	13.0	23.7	172.6	7.2	179.8
	Aug P	44.6	15.2	6.7	14.2	14.9	13.2	13.5	21.9	7.7	13.3	24.0	174.1	7.4	181.5

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

VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted 3.1



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



3.3 VACANCIES

Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

THOU	ISAND														
		South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vaca	cies at Jobcent	res: 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	Aug	44.2	13.4	5.7	13.4	12.6	10.7	12.3	19.0	6.8	11.5	20.9	157.1	5.0	162.1
	Sep	47.8	14.4	6.0	14.3	13.9	11.4	13.2	21.0	7.7	12.3	22.7	170.3	5.5	175.8
	Oct	55.1	17.4	6.7	14.6	16.0	14.4	14.6	23.2	8.3	13.0	22.9	188.8	6.2	195.0
	Nov	52.7	16.9	6.0	13.4	15.1	13.8	13.7	21.9	7.6	12.5	21.7	178.5	6.1	184.6
	Dec	46.0	15.4	5.2	11.5	13.3	12.3	12.1	19.9	6.9	11.3	20.2	158.8	5.8	164.6
1995	Jan	41.5	14.5	4.6	10.7	12.2	10.9	11.2	18.4	6.6	11.1	18.8	145.9	5.7	151.6
	Feb	41.9	14.4	5.0	11.2	12.8	10.8	11.4	18.3	6.8	11.5	19.4	149.2	5.4	154.6
	Mar	42.9	14.6	5.7	12.6	13.5	11.3	11.8	18.5	7.1	12.1	21.4	156.8	5.5	162.4
	Apr	48.7	16.6	6.4	14.6	15.4	12.9	13.5	20.5	8.0	13.6	23.3	176.9	5.7	182.6
	May	49.1	16.4	6.7	14.8	15.4	12.8	13.0	21.2	8.1	13.7	23.5	178.4	5.6	184.0
	Jun	49.3	16.2	7.2	15.6	15.4	13.4	13.4	22.0	8.0	14.1	24.5	182.7	5.8	188.5
	Jul	46.2	15.3	6.7	15.0	14.9	12.9	13.7	21.0	7.9	13.5	23.7	175.5	5.7	181.2
	Aug	44.6	14.6	6.9	14.7	14.7	12.9	13.5	21.5	7.8	13.5	24.2	174.2	5.6	179.8
Vacar	cies 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	Aug	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.8	0.7	7.4
	Sep	2.9	1.6	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.6	6.7	0.8	7.5
	Oct	2.7	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.9	1.6	8.4
	Nov	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.7	6.1	1.0	7.1
	Dec	2.4	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	6.0	0.9	6.8
1995	Jan	1.6	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.6	0.8	5.4
	Feb	7.2	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.7	0.9	5.5
	Mar	1.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	4.9	0.8	5.7
	Apr	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	3.8	0.8	4.6
	May	2.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	6.6	0.8	7.4
	Jun	3.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	8.5	0.7	9.2
	Jul	4.1	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.8	9.5	0.6	10.2
	Aug	3.5	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.5	0.6	9.2

Note: About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some tor adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together.
Included in South East.
Excluding vacancies in government programmes. See note to *table 3.1.*The method of compiling vacancies in Greate 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).

United Kingdom	10	An July 40		40			Di
United Kingdom	12 months	to July 19	194	12 months	to July 19	95	Stoppages: July 199
SIC 1980	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days lost	United Kingdom
Agriculture, forestry						-	Stoppages in progres
and fishing	-	-	-	-		-	
Coal extraction		+	#	2	200	#	of which, stoppages:
Coke, mineral oli							Beginning in i
and natural gas		-		-	-	-	Continuing fro
Electricity, gas, other					0.000	1 000	
energy and water		-			2,000	1,000	All directly invo
Metal processing	6	900	2 000	0	100		includes 200 in
and manufacture	0	800	3,000	2	100	#	
Mineral processing	0	700	2 000	0	500	1 000	
Chamicale and man	3	700	2,000	3	500	1,000	
Chemicals and man-	in the second second						The seathly be
Motal goods nos	4	600	3 000	4	700	1 000	The monthly
Engineering	22	5 800	17,000	21	6 900	16,000	normally upwa
Motor vohiclos	22	5,800	4,000	21	2,200	10,000	normany upwa
Other transport	9	5,000	4,000	5	2,200	10,000	information rec
outer transport	8	2 500	13 000	8	5 800	16 000	
Food drink and	0	2,000	10,000	0	5,000	10,000	see Definition
tobacco	5	1 600	7 000	3	900	2 000	anotion The fi
Textiles	2	900	1 000	2	300	1,000	section. The lig
Footwear and clothing	1 4	1 100	1 000	2	200	#	
Timber and wooden		.,	.,	-	200		
furniture	3	600	6.000	2	500	1.000	
Paper printing and			0,000			.,	
publishing	4	300	1.000	2	400	1.000	
Other manufacturing			.,			.,	
industries	2	+	#		-	-	
Construction	5	800	5.000	9	1.100	7.000	
Distribution, hotels							Stonnages in
and catering, repa	irs 8	1,100	1,000	3	400	#	otoppuges in
Transport services							United Kingdom
and communicatio	n 42	17,400	58,000	48	51,100	113,000	United Kingdom
Supporting and misc.							
transport services	2	400	1000	3	100	#	
Banking, finance,							
insurance, busines	SS						Pay: wage-rates an
services and le	easing 2	2,800	5,000	7	11,700	12,000	extra wage a
Public administration	and						Duration and pattern
sanitary services	51	172,600	181,000	28	16,800	19,000	Redundancy questic
Education, research a	and						Trade union matters
development	10	20,800	36,000	28	32,500	85,000	Working conditions a
Health services	2	400	2,000	6	1,500	2,000	Manning and work a
Other services	6	12,000	24,000	11	3,500	20,000	Dismissal and other
All industries							
and services	200*	248,900	372,000	195*	139,300	309,000	All causes

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

+ #

Inited	Kingdom	Number of st	oppages:	Number of wo	orkers (000)	Working days	lost in all stop	pages in progre	ess in period (0	00)		
SIC 19	980	Beginning in period	In progress in period	Beginning involvement in period in any dispute	All involved in period	All industries and services (All classes)	Coal, coke, mineral oil and natural gas (11-14)	Metals, engineering and vehicles (21-22,31-37)	Textiles, clothing and footwear (43-45)	Construction (50)	Transport and comm- unication (71-79)	All other industries and services
988 989 990 991 992 993 994		770 693 620 357 240 203 203	781 701 630 369 253 211 205	759 727 285 175 142 383 87	790 727 298 176 148 385 107	3,702 4,128 1,903 761 528 649 278	222 52 94 29 8 27	1,456 655 953 181 60 96 42	90 16 24 1 1 2 2	17 128 14 14 10 1 5	1,490 625 177 60 12 160 87	428 2,652 641 476 437 364 142
993	Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	15 15 16 12 14 6	24 21 22 15 18 8	42 3 2 170 1	43 3 4 3 170 1	50 19 8 4 175 1		9 1 5 2 9	- - - - - -		1 12 1 1 -	39 6 2 1 166 1
1994	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	10 7 19 25 29 22 12 12 16 17 15	12 9 22 23 33 36 28 18 19 19 19 21	2 3 5 4 18 29 8 11 5 7 5 8	2 4 8 5 19 42 15 15 10 10 7 7 10	2 4 8 15 33 70 32 39 20 14 17 23		1 1 3 4 6 7 7 3 1 1 4 5	- - - 1 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		2 9 2 17 16 18 13 2 1 6	2 3 6 43 8 14 4 11 12 11
1995	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun	11 16 16 20 23 16 15	14 19 17 24 28 23 17	14 19 7 15 26 3 15	17 20 19 17 30 5 16	23 17 28 31 52 16 29		4 1 5 10 4		- 5 1 1	14 1 22 12 25 1 18	6 15 20 13 17 11 11

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

LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work 4.1

95			
	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
S	17	15,600	29,000
nonth m earlier months	15 2	15,000 * 600 **	20,000 9,000

ectly involved es 200 involved for the first time in the month

nthly figures are provisional and subject to revision, upwards, to take account of additional or revised ion received after going to press. For notes on coverage, finitions page at the end of the Labour Market Data The figures for 1995 are provisional.

es in progress: cause

	12 months to	July 1995	
	Stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost
nd earnings levels	60	51,400	115,000
nd fringe benefits	18	16,000	42,000
of hours worked	9	1,500	11.000
ons	49	42,100	50,000
	3	100	#
and supervision	2	100	1.000
llocation	33	16.000	74,000
disciplinary measures	21	12,100	15,000
	195	139 300	309 000

4.2

LABOUR DISPUTES Stoppages of work:* summary

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GREAT	T BRITAIN	Whole e (Division	conomy ns 01-93)	11.15		Manufae (Divisio	cturing ind ns 15-37)	dustries		Product (Division	ion indust ns 10-41)	ries		Service (Division	industrie: ns 50-93)	S	
		Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	d	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	Ily adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	d
				Per cent over pre 12 mont	change evious hs			Per cen over pro 12 mont	t change evious ths			Per cent over pre 12 mont	t change evious hs		an es	Per cent over pre 12 mont	t change evious hs
1990=	100				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *
1993 1994) Annual) averages	118.5 123.2				120.5 126.2				121.0 126.9				117.5 121.7			
1993	Jan	116.1	117.0	4.6	4 ³ / ₄	117.1	118.1	5.0	5 ¹ /4	117.6	118.6	5.0	5 ¹ /4	115.6	116.7	4.4	4 ¹ / ₂
	Feb	116.7	118.2	4.3	4 ¹ / ₂	118.3	119.2	5.1	5	118.7	119.6	5.0	5	116.1	117.5	4.0	4 ¹ / 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 ³ / ₄
	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 ¹ /4
	May	118.0	118.3	3.7	3 ³ / ₄	120.4	120.0	4.9	5	120.8	120.4	4.7	5	116.9	117.0	3.0	3
	Jun	118.5	117.8	3.5	3 ³ / ₄	120.9	119.6	4.7	5	121.3	120.2	4.7	5	117.0	116.5	2.7	2 ³ /4
	Jul	119.5	118.3	3.9	3 ¹ / ₂	121.8	120.5	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	122.4	121.0	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	118.3	117.3	3.3	2 ³ /4
	Aug	118.2	118.9	3.1	3 ¹ / ₄	119.5	121.1	3.6	4 ¹ / ₂	119.9	121.0	3.7	4 ¹ / ₂	117.3	117.7	2.6	2 ³ /4
	Sep	118.0	118.8	2.9	3	120.1	121.4	4.6	4 ¹ / ₄	120.6	121.7	4.6	4 ¹ / ₂	116.8	117.7	2.2	2 ¹ /4
	Oct	118.4	119.4	2.1	3	121.3	122.2	3.7	4 ¹ / ₄	121.7	122.6	3.8	4 ¹ /4	116.9	118.2	1.3	2 ¹ / ₄
	Nov	120.0	119.7	3.1	3	122.4	122.3	4.0	4	123.1	122.7	4.1	4 ¹ /4	118.7	118.5	2.5	2 ¹ / ₂
	Dec	121.6	119.6	3.1	3 ¹ /4	123.5	122.2	4.0	4 ¹ / ₄	124.1	123.0	4.1	4 ¹ /4	120.8	118.3	3.0	2 ³ / ₄
1994	Jan	120.3	121.2	3.6	3 ³ /4	122.6	123.7	4.7	4 ¹ / ₂	123.3	124.2	4.7	4 ¹ / ₂	119.2	120.3	3.1	3 ¹ / ₄
	Feb	122.0	123.5	4.5	3 ³ /4	123.5	124.3	4.3	4 ³ / ₄	123.9	124.8	4.3	4 ³ / ₄	121.7	123.2	4.9	3 ¹ / ₂
	Mar	124.9	124.0	4.5	4	128.4	128.1	5.3	4 ³ / ₄	128.4	128.4	5.1	4 ³ / ₄	123.6	122.1	4.3	4
	Apr	121.6	121.8	3.6	3 ³ / ₄	124.6	123.5	4.7	4 ³ / ₄	125.1	124.3	4.5	4 ³ / ₄	120.3	120.6	3.3	3 ¹ /2
	May	123.5	123.8	4.6	4	125.6	125.2	4.3	4 ¹ / ₂	129.3	128.9	7.1	4 ¹ / ₂	121.0	121.2	3.6	3 ³ /4
	Jun	123.0	122.3	3.8	3 ³ / ₄	126.2	124.8	4.3	4 ¹ / ₄	126.4	125.3	4.2	4 ¹ / ₄	121.3	120.9	3.8	3 ¹ /2
	Jul	124.0	122.8	3.8	3 ^{3/4}	126.9	125.5	4.1	4 ¹ / ₄	127.3	125.8	4.0	4 ¹ /4	122.5	121.5	3.6	3 ¹ /2
	Aug	122.8	123.5	3.9	3 ^{3/4}	125.0	126.8	4.7	4 ¹ / ₂	125.5	126.8	4.8	4 ¹ /4	121.4	121.8	3.5	3 ¹ /2
	Sep	122.7	123.4	3.9	3 ^{3/4}	125.6	127.0	4.6	4 ³ / ₄	126.1	127.3	4.6	4 ¹ /2	121.0	121.9	3.6	3 ¹ /2
	Oct	122.9	124.0	3.9	3 ^{3/4}	127.2	128.2	4.9	4 ³ / ₄	127.5	128.3	4.6	4 ¹ / ₂	120.9	122.2	3.4	3 ^{1/4}
	Nov	124.0	123.7	3.3	3 ^{3/4}	128.5	128.4	5.0	5	128.7	128.3	4.6	4 ³ / ₄	121.8	121.7	2.7	3
	Dec	127.0	125.0	4.5	3 ^{3/4}	130.8	129.5	6.0	5	131.2	130.0	5.7	5	125.5	122.9	3.9	2 ^{3/4}
1995	Jan	124.8	125.8	3.8	3 ³ /4	128.4	129.5	4.7	5 ¹ /4	129.2	130.2	4.8	5 ^{1/4}	123.1	124.2	3.2	2 ³ / ₄
	Feb	125.9	127.4	3.2	3 ¹ /2	130.4	131.4	5.7	5	131.1	132.1	5.8	5	123.8	125.3	1.7	2 ³ / ₄
	Mar	130.3	129.3	4.3	3 ¹ /2	134.5	134.2	4.8	5 ¹ /4	. 134.6	134.7	4.9	5 ^{1/4}	128.9	127.4	4.3	2 ³ / ₄
	Apr	126.2	126.4	3.8	3 ³ / ₄	131.1	130.0	5.3	4 ³ / ₄	131.4	130.6	5.1	4 ³ / ₄	123.8	124.1	2.9	3
	May	127.0	127.2	2.7	3 ¹ / ₂	131.1	130.7	4.4	4 ³ / ₄	131.6	131.2	1.8	4 ³ / ₄	125.0	125.2	3.3	2 ³ /4
	Jun	126.8	126.1	3.1	3 ¹ / ₂	131.8	130.3	4.4	4 ¹ / ₂	132.6	131.4	4.9	4 ³ / ₄	123.9	123.5	2.2	2 ³ /4
	Jul P	127.9	126.5	3.0	31/4	132.7	131.2	4.5	41/2	133.1	131.6	4.6	43/4	125.0	124.0	2.1	2 ¹ /2

s: The seasonal adjustment factors currently used are based on data up to April 1991. These factors will be updated next month and will affect the seasonally adjusted index values in this table. The actual index values and the underlying growth rates will not be affected. Figures for years 1984-89 on a 1985–100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989. Figures on a 1988–100 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, September 1993. The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in *Employment Gazette*, May 1995. For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page. The underlying rate of change is provisional for the latest two months. For a note on the underlying rate of change see Statistical Update, *Employment Gazette*, pp 291, July 1995.

EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

5.1

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

GREA	AT BRITAIN 992	Agricul- ture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarrys	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl) machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
1990=	100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	(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
	Jun	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
	Jul	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
	Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
	Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
	Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
	Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
	Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994	Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
	Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
	Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
	Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
	May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
	Jun	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
	Jul	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
	Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
	Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
	Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
	Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
	Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995	Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
	Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
	Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
	Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
	May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
	Jun	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
	Jul P	131.7	134.5	135.8	133.3	127.7	123.6	128.7	129.2	135.1	124.8	144.8	133.4	135.9

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

 Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in Employment Gazette in September 1993.
 The Index has been reclassified from SIC 1980 to SIC 1992, in common with other economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in Employment Gazette, May 1995.

 Industrial groupings which have not changed are: Agriculture and forestry, Chemical and man-made fibres (now called Chemicals and chemical products), Mechanical engineering (Machinery and equipment nes), Electrical, electronic and instrument engineering (Electrical and optical equipment), Food, drink and tobacco (Food products, beverages and tobacco), Paper products, printing and publishing (Pulp, paper products, printing and publishing), Construction, Hotels and catering (Hotels and restaurants), Transport and communication (transport, sorage and communication), Eulic administration, Education and health services (Education, health and social work).

 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.

			Avera	ge eari	nings i	ndex:	all em	oloyees:	by ind	ustry	EARM (unadju	NINGS usted)	5.	3
Electr- ical and optical equip- ment	Trans- port equipment	Elec- tricity, gas and water supply	Constr- uction	Whole- sale trade	Retail trade and repairs	Hotels and rest- aurants	Trans- port, storage and communi- cation	Finan- cial inter- media- tion	Real estate renting and business activ-	Public adminis- tration services	Education health and social work	Other services	GREAT BR	RITAIN C 1992
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)	199	90=100
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993) Annua	al
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) Avera	ages
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6	1993 Jan	
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1	Feb	
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8	Mar	
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5	Apr	
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1	May	
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3	Jun	
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4	Jul	t
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1	Aug	
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9	Sept	
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8	Oct	
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5	Nov	
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9	Dec	
124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5	1994 Jan	
124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7	Feb	
130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6	Mar	
124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3	Apr	
127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4	May	
127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7	Jun	
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0	Jul	t
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0	Aug	
126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6	Sept	
127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2	Oct	
128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8	Nov	
131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3	Dec	
129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7	1995 Jan	
133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3	Feb	
135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0	Mar	
131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0	Apr	,
133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4	May	
132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	119.9	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2	Jun	
133.5	133.7	138.4	125.3	123.8	118.3	121.6	130.7	131.0	118.1	125.7	125.8	127.1	Jul I	P

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	The Start of the	Manufacturing	A STATE	Energy and	Production	Construction	Whole econom	у	
SIC 1992 1990=100			Per cent change from a year earlier	- water suppry				Per cent change from a year earlier	
	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	71.8 75.1 76.0 78.3 82.3 87.5 87.5 89.8 93.7 100.0 105.7 106.5 106.3 106.3	8.1 4.6 1.2 3.0 5.1 4.0 2.3 2.6 4.4 6.7 5.7 5.7 .8 3 .0	76.9 80.1 76.3 94.5 80.9 76.2 84.9 95.2 96.2 100.0 111.3 113.0 105.6 97.8	65.7 67.1 66.2 72.5 75.0 79.4 84.6 93.7 100.0 101.3 105.2 103.8 100.6	61.1 60.0 61.1 63.9 67.3 70.2 71.7 77.6 90.7 100.0 107.7 104.1 99.2 98.9	54.4 61.5 63.6 67.4 71.0 74.2 77.7 83.1 91.0 100.0 107.4 111.7 111.7	9.5 5.2 3.5 6.0 5.3 4.4 4.8 6.9 9.6 9.9 9.9 7.4 4.0 .0 .2	
	1990 Q2 Q3 Q4	98.8 100.9 102.8	5.7 6.6 7.3	 	 	 	98.9 101.5 103.2	10.1 10.2 9.2	
	1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104.2 106.5 106.0 106.2	6.8 7.8 5.1 3.2	 	 	 	104.9 106.9 108.4 109.2	8.8 8.1 6.8 5.8	
	1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	108.0 106.0 106.4 105.8	3.7 5 .4 3	··· ·· ··	 	 	111.1 112.2 111.6 111.7	5.8 5.0 3.0 2.3	
	1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	105.9 105.3 106.7 107.1	-1.9 6 .3 1.2	 	·· ·· ··	 	111.7 111.7 111.5 112.0	.6 5 1 .2	
	1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	107.6 105.2 105.5 106.9	1.6 1 -1.1 2	··· ·· ··	 	··· ·· ··	112.3 110.9 111.0 111.7	.5 7 4 2	
	1995 Q1 Q2	109.8 108.3	2.0 3.0		··· ··		112.8	.5	
	1993 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.5 107.3 106.4 108.4 107.5 105.5	1.1 4 .2 2.2 .8 .6	··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···			··· ··· ···	
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.4 106.5 110.1 104.9 105.2 105.4 105.1 105.7 105.8 106.5 106.3 107.8	.7 2.3 1.8 .4 .1.5 .1.5 .1.5 6 .1.8 .1.1 2.2		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···		···		
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	108.6 109.4 111.5 108.0 108.6 108.3 109.5	2.1 2.7 1.3 2.9 3.2 2.8 4.1	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	
Three months ending:	1993 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.1 106.9 106.7 107.4 107.4 107.1	2 .9 .3 .7 1.1 1.2	 	 	 	 	 	
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.4 106.1 107.6 107.2 105.7 105.2 105.2 105.4 105.5 106.0 106.2 106.9	.7 1.2 1.6 1.6 1.0 1 8 -1.4 -1.1 -1.3 -1.2 2	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun	107.6 108.6 109.8 109.6 109.4 108.3	1.1 2.3 2.0 2.3 2.5 3.0	 	 	··· ·· ·· ··	 		

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

	Great Britain (1,2)	Belgium (7,8)	Canada (8)	Denmark (6,8)	France (4)	Germany (FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	United States (8,10)
Annual averages 986 987 988 989 990 991 991 992 993 993 994	71.8 77.5 84.1 91.4 100.0 108.2 115.3 120.5 126.2	88 90 91 96 100 105 110 112 115	84.4 86.9 90.2 95.1 100.0 104.8 108.4 110.6 112.4	78.3 85.6 91.2 95.4 100.0 104.5 107.9 110.6 113.2	87.0 89.4 92.2 95.7 100.0 104.6 108.7 111.6 114.0	84.6 87.8 91.9 95.1 100.0 106.6 114.2 120.4 123.9	54 59 70 84 100 117 133 147 166	82 86 90 95 100 105 110 117	77.8 82.9 93.2 100.0 109.8 115.7 120.0 124.0	84.6 85.8 94.9 100.0 103.5 104.6 104.7 106.8	94.0 95.0 97.0 100.0 104.0 108.0 112.0 114.0	74.8 80.5 85.7 92.0 100.0 108.2 116.5 124.4 130.0	72.3 77.0 83.1 91.4 100.0 105.5 110.3 113.9 118.6	89.0 91.0 94.0 96.0 100.0 103.0 106.0 108.0 111.0
Quarterly average 1993 Q2 Q3 Q4	119.2 121.0 122.2	112.0 113.0 115.0	110.5 110.1 110.8	110.5 111.1 112.1	110.8 111.8 112.5	121.2 121.7 122.0	144.0 148.0 155.0	114.0 115.0 117.0	119.8 120.6 121.0	108.0 105.0 105.1	112.0 112.0 113.0	123.4 125.4 126.9	114.1 113.8 115.1	108.0 109.0 110.0
1994 Q1 Q2 Q3	125.4 124.5 126.4	112.0 115.0 115.0 117.0	112.9 112.4 111.4	112.1 114.5 113.0	112.9 113.6 114.3	122.6 123.1 124.9	159.0 162.0 168.0	116.0 117.0	123.3 123.9 124.3	106.6 109.7 104.1	114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0	128.1 129.4 130.3 131.8	116.4 118.7 118.7 120.5	111.0 111.0 111.0 111.0
1995 Q1 Q2	131.7 130.3		113.4		115.3				124.0 126.4 126.7	110.8	115.0 115.0	133.4	121.2	113.0 114.0
Monthly 1993 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	118.0 120.0 119.6 120.5 121.1 121.4 122.2 122.3 122.2	112.0 113.0 115.0	111.5 109.8 109.8 109.8 109.8 110.7 110.7 110.6 111.2	109.6 110.5 111.6 113.2 109.6 110.8 111.0 111.0 111.0	110.8 111.8 112.5	121.2 121.7 122.0	··· ·· ·· ·· ··	114.0 115.0 117.0	118.3 118.3 120.3 120.5 120.5 120.5 120.8 121.0 121.0	105.2 105.6 113.1 102.1 103.7 105.2 106.4 103.0	112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 113.0 113.0 113.0	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	113.1 114.7 112.7 115.1 112.4 113.6 113.8 113.8 113.8	108.0 108.0 108.0 108.0 109.0 109.0 110.0 111.0
1994 Jan Feb Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	123.7 124.3 128.1 123.5 125.2 124.8 125.5 126.8 127.0 128.2 128.4 129.5	112.0 115.0 115.0 117.0	112.1 113.0 113.5 112.6 112.1 112.5 111.8 110.6 111.8 112.1 113.0 113.8	112.1 112.9 113.7 114.5 113.0 113.0 	112.9 113.6 114.3 115.0 	122.6 123.1 124.9 	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	116.0 117.0 	123.0 123.4 123.6 123.8 124.8 124.0 124.2 124.3 124.5 124.6 124.6	106.3 106.9 107.2 107.3 106.8 115.1 98.6 104.9 108.9 109.3 109.8 105.7	114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0 114.0	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	115.7 115.1 116.2 118.1 119.7 117.7 120.1 117.3 118.7 120.0 119.9 121.5	110.0 111.0 111.0 111.0 111.0 111.0 111.0 111.0 111.0 111.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun	129.5 131.4 134.2 130.0 130.7 130.3 131.2	··· ··· ··· ···	113.5 113.6 113.2 113.4 114.0	··· ··· ··· ···	115.3 	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	126.4 126.4 126.5 126.6 126.7 126.7	111.0 110.6 110.9 111.1 	114.0 114.0 115.0 115.0 115.0 115.0	··· ··· ··· ···	121.1 121.2 121.4 124.4	113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 113.0 114.0
ncreases on a y Annual averages 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	year earlier 8 8 9 9 9 8 7 5 5	2 1 6 5 5 5 5 2 3	34555322	97554322	3 3 4 4 5 4 3 2	4 5 4 5 7 7 5 3	10 18 21 19 17 13 11 13	6456546	7 6 7 10 5 4 3	1 5 6 5 4 1 0 2	1 0 2 3 4 4 4 4 2	8 6 7 9 8 8 7 5	7 8 10 9 6 5 3 4	2 3 2 4 3 3 3 3 3 3
Quarterly average 1993 Q2 Q3 Q4	ges 5 4 4	2 3 2	2 2 1	2 2 3	333	5 5 5	10 10 12	3 6 6	3 4 4	1 1 1	3 3 4	7 7 6	3 3 3	3 3 3
1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	4 4 4 5	2322	1 2 1 2	3 4 2 1	3 3 2 2	5 2 3 2	12 13 14 12	4 3 	4 3 3 3	1 2 -1 3	4 2 2 1	6 5 4 4	3 4 4 5	3 3 2 2
1995 Q1 Q2	5 5	 	0 		2	··· ··	··· ··	··· ··	3 2	4	1 1	4	4	2 3
Monthly 1993 Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	555545444	··· 2 ··· 3 ··· 2	222322210	1 2 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 3 3	3 2 3 	5 5 5	··· ··· ··· ···	 3 6 6	3 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2 -1 -1 2 2 1 2 -1	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 4	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	4 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	5 5 5 5 5 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6	··· 2 ··· 3 ··· 2 ··· 2	1 3 1 2 2 2 2 1 1 2 2	3 3 4 4 4 3 2	2 3 2 2	5 2 3 2 3	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· 4 ··· 3 ··· ···	4 4 4 5 5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	6 2 3 2 1 2 3 1 3 4 3 3	4 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 1 1 1	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	34444445555	3 4 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 9 2 2
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul	5655445	···	1 1 0 1 2		2	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	··· ··· ··· ···	3 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	4 3 3 4 	0 0 1 1 1 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5 5 4 5 	322223

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OCTOBER 1995 EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE S48

EARNINGS 5.9

RETAIL PRICES 6.1

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

		All items				All items except se	asonal foods	
		Index	Percentage cha	ange over		Index	Percentage cha	ange over
		Jan 13 1987=100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Jan 13 1987=100	1 month	6 months
1994	Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	144.7 145.0 145.2 145.3 146.0	0.5 0.2 0.1 0.1 0.5	1.8 1.8 0.7 0.4 0.9	2.4 2.2 2.4 2.6 2.9	145.3 145.7 145.9 146.0 146.6	0.5 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.4	1.7 1.7 0.7 0.6 0.9
1995	Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jun Jul Aug	146.0 146.9 147.5 149.0 149.6 149.8 149.1 149.1	0.0 0.6 0.4 1.0 0.4 0.1 -0.5 0.5 0.5	1.4 1.5 1.7 2.6 3.0 2.6 2.1 2.1 2.0	3.3 3.4 3.5 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.5 3.6	146.5 147.3 148.0 149.4 150.0 150.4 149.9 150.3	-0.1 0.5 0.9 0.4 0.3 -0.3 0.3	1.3 1.4 2.4 2.7 2.6 2.3 2.0
ieasc Ion-s Iouse	nal Food An exceptionally per cent). This is Fresh fruit and i experienced las There was also i However this fo easonal Food An increase of (Prices for bacon time last year. There were how coffee, biscuits hold goods	y large increase of 13.1 per cer is the largest monthly rise sinc vegetable prices rose in Augu it year. a sharper increase in the potato llows steep price reductions in 0.2 per cent from July to Augu i and processed meat rose from vever downward effects on the and cakes.	t compares with a s e January 1979. st in contrast to the price index compare July. st, the same as last July to August in co 12 month rate from	mall rise last August (1.1 more usual decreases ed with this time last year. ; year, ntrast to falls at the same o processed vegetables,	ago. However, ele Clothing and footw A monthly inc year. Most categor soles offers v Pesonal goods ar The increase ago. All out of the Slightly the	ectrical appliance prices ros vear rease of 1.5 per cent compa- ies showed smaller price re- were extended into August. Id services of 0.5 per cent from July to effect from the personal art twelve month comparison. I preases on chemists' go	e this August in cor rres with a larger risi coveries from the s August compares w icles section as lasi iods' prices than las	ntrast to no change last year. e of 2.2 per cent for August last ales than a year ago, as many ith a rise of 1.8 per cent a year t year's steep price recoveries st year.

College, biscurs and cares.
 Mot
 Schold goods
 did not recover from the sales as sharply as last August, partly because the
 sales this year were not as deep as those a year ago.
 Furniture, furnishings and other household equipment all showed smaller rises than a year

.2 6 **RETAIL PRICES**

A downward effect from the personal articles section as last year's steep price recoveries fell out of the twelve month comparison. Slightly fewer increases on chemists' goods' prices than last year. A downward effect from the personal articles section as last year's steep price recoveries fell out of the twelve month comparison. Slightly fewer increases on chemists' goods' prices than last year. A decrease of 0.3 per cent from July to August in contrast to a 0.5 per cent increase last year. A semail toro in petrol prices contrasts with the sharp increases experienced twelve months and the sharp increases experiences the sharp increase experience the sharp increase experience the sharp increases experiences experience the sharp incr ago. Motor vehicle prices fell slightly less than they did last August.

Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for August 15

Index Jan 1	(987-100	Percentage cha	ange over	Index		Percentage cha	ange over
	507=100	1 month	12 months	- Jan 1987	=100	1 month	12 months
ALL ITEMS	149.9	0.5	3.6	Tobacco	180.1	-0.1	6.9
Food and catering	145.5	1.6	4.5	Tobacco	170.2		6
Alcohol and tobacco	170.0	-0.1	4.9		170.2		0
Housing and household expenditure	151.9	0.4	4.5	Housing	168.8	0.3	7.5
Personal expenditure	132.2	1.1	0.8	Rent	202.9		6
I ravel and leisure	149.2	0.1	2.1	Mortgage interest payments	180.6		19
Consumer durables	114.9	1.3	0.4	Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)[3] Community charge and rates/council tax	100.0 134.6		5
Seasonal food	132.2	13.1	9.4	Water and other payments Repairs and maintenance charges	234.8		5
Food excluding seasonal	139.6	0.2	3.6	Do-it yourself materials	146.8		2
All items excluding seasonal food	150.3	0.3	3.4	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	197.1		ō
All items excluding food	152.1	0.3	3.5				
Otherindice				Fuel and Light	134.4	0.0	0.1
All items excluding:				Coal and solid fuels	122.9		0
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)	148.6	0.6	20	Electricity	147.7		-1
housing	145.9	0.6	2.5	Oil and other fuels	124.4		2
mortgage interest payments and	145.2	0.6	25		111.4		-2
indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]			2.0	Household goods	133.5	11	41
mortgage interest payments and	148.9	0.6	2.8	Furniture	133.7		4.1
council tax				Furnishings	130.2		4
mortgage interest payments and	148.7	0.5	3.0	Electrical appliances	106.3		-1
depreciation[2]				Other household equipment	137.9		3
Food	100 7			Household consumables	156.5		7
Bread	138.7	2.1	4.5	Pet care	136.3		4
Cereals	1/15		2	Heusehold engine			
Biscuits and cakes	145.2		3	Postogo	140.8	0.1	-1.1
Beef	134.1		2	Telephones telemossages etc.	140.3		0 0
Lamb	123.8		ō	Domestic services	160.0		-5
of which, home-killed lamb	129.5		3	Fees and subscriptions	158.2		4
Pork	127.1		7		100.2		U
Bacon	135.0		2	Clothing and footwear	118.0	1.5	-0.5
Poultry	109.6		0	Men's outerwear	117.1		-1
Other meat Fich	127.2		3	Women's outerwear	102.3		-2
risii of which fresh fish	123.7		1	Children's outerwear	117.8		-1
Butter	124.7		-3 17	Other clothing	144.8		3
Oil and fats	133.9		1/ 2	Footwear	125.1		0
Cheese	156.4		10	Personal goods and services	150 1	0.5	26
Eggs	133.7		5	Personal articles	118.3	0.5	2.0
Milk fresh	150.7		4	Chemists goods	165.5		5
Milk products	147.5		6	Personal services	201.1		6
lea	145.9		-1				č
Coffee and other hot drinks	124.4		10	Motoring expenditure	153.4	-0.3	1.8
Sugar and preserves	163.3		5	Purchase of motor vehicles	134.9		3
Sweets and chocolates	132.0		6	Maintenance of motor vehicles	170.5		2
Potatoes	177.3		10	Vehicles tax and insurance	102.6		3
of which, unprocessed potatoes	210.7		7		192.0		-2
Vegetables	120.8		12	Fares and other travel costs	160.2	0.2	26
of which, other fresh vegetables	113.5		16	Rail fares	177.0	0.2	4
Fruit	134.5		9	Bus and coach fares	171.2		3
of which, fresh fruit	133.4		11	Other travel costs	142.7		ĩ
Outer TOODS	140.0		3				
Catering	160.9	0.4	10	Leisure goods	121.6	0.2	0.6
Restaurant meals	167.7	0.4	4.3	Audio-visual equipment	72.2		-4
Canteen meals	181.0		47	Toys photographic and sport coods	114.2		-1
Take-aways and snacks	168.0		4	Books and newspapers	167.5		-1
	Tel Station		A SURA STATE	Gardening products	141.9		5
Alcoholic drink	165.6	0.0	4.0	- in a strang bio a data			
Beer	173.2		4	Leisure services	168.7	0.5	3.6
on sales	177.7		4	Television licences and rentals	121.6		3
Wines and spirits	144.2		3	Entertainment and other recreation	204.0		5
on sales	100.1		3	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	106.8		3
off sales	146.3		5	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	103.2		2
	140.0		3				

Note: Indices are given to one decimal place to provide as much information as is available although accuracy is reduced at lower levels of aggregation. For this reason, annual percentage changes for individual sections are given rounded to the nearest whole number.
 The taxes excluded are countil tax, VAT, duties, car purchase tax and vehicle excise duty, insurance tax and airport tax.
 This series has been constructed using the index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments proir to February 1995.
 Depreciation was introduced into the RPI, within the housing component, with effect from February 1995.

RETAIL PRICES Average retail prices of selected items

Average retail prices on August 15 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 August 15 1995

column below

Item	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)	ltem	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
FOOD ITEMS				Margarine Soft 500g tub	329	51	38- 85
Beef: home-killed, per lb				Low lat splead, 2009	525	73	42 00
Best beef mince	652	159	126-212	Cheese			
l opside	645	284	224-329	Cheddar type, per lb	332	209	160-259
Brisket (Without bone)	504	213	188-236				
Stowing stock	506	395	339-450	Eggs			
Stewing Steak	550	211	179-279	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	298	138	95-164
Lamb: home-killed, per lb				Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	301	118	96-148
Loin (with bone)	635	331	250-399	MUL			
Shoulder (with bone)	603	143	99-188	Pastourised per pint	371	36	27- 31
Leg (with bone)	569	234	198-279	Pasteunseu, per pint	5/1	00	21 01
				Теа			
Lamb: imported (frozen), per l	b		100.000	Loose, per 125g	319	63	46-72
Loin (with bone)	254	219	160-299	Tea bags, per 250g	342	132	94-156
Leg (with bone)	268	168	142-185				
Pork: home-killed por lb				Coffee			
Leg (foot off)	512	150	110-188	Pure, instant, per 100g	340	193	185-227
Loin (with bone)	670	183	159-210	Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	325	208	145-283
Shoulder (with bone)	586	131	99-179	Sugar			
	11.4			Granulated per ka	343	71	65- 79
Bacon, per lb				Granulated, per kg	040		00 10
Streaky *	488	136	109-199	Fresh vegetables			
Gammon *	502	217	153-275	Potatoes, old loose, per lb	460	32	20- 49
Back, Danish	382	248	189-319	Potatoes, new loose, per lb	671	15	12-20
Back, nome produced	440	219	1/9-2/8	Tomatoes, per lb	735	46	39- 69
Ham				Cabbage, hearted, per lb	690	34	22- 59
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	529	78	57-99	Brussels sprouts, per lb	/18	-	45- 69
Sausages, per lb				Correte per lb	724	26	16. 30
Pork	548	120	95-149	Onions per lb	735	38	25- 49
				Mushrooms per 407	707	38	32- 45
Canned meats				Cucumber, each	737	40	39-75
Corned beef, 12oz can	323	98	75-119	Lettuce - iceberg, each	732	70	58-79
Objetiene energine even med							
Chicken: roasting, oven ready	, per ID	70	60 01	Fresh fruit			
Fresh or chilled	676	05	79-106	Apples, cooking, per lb	702	4/	39-49
r tosit of chilled	010	00	10 100	Apples, dessert, per lb	734	49	30- 59
Fresh and smoked fish, per lb	,			Oranges each	737	22	16- 30
Cod fillets	556	250	195-320	Bananas per lb	739	41	36- 49
Rainbow trout	548	200	139-248	Grapes, per lb	692	115	79-149
Canned fish		100	105 150				
Hed salmon, half size can	323	133	105-159	and the second			
Broad				Items other than food			
White lost sliced 800g	363	53	35- 79	Desurchs bitters are sint	017	140	100 170
White loaf unwrapped 800	a 346	75	59- 87	Draught loger, per pint	817	140	150 100
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	340	51	37- 59	Whisky per pin	817	118	105-135
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	348	78	59-88	Gin per nin	819	118	105-134
				Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,189	260	221-275
Flour				Coal, per 50kg	453	658	500-814
Self raising, per 1.5kg	321	58	45- 73	Smokeless fuel per 50kg	531	942	739-1140
Dutter				4-star petrol, per litre	651	60	58- 63
Butter	210	90	75 95	Derv per litre	644	54	52- 57
Now Zoaland, per 250g	310	70	75- 65	Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	653	54	52- 57
Danish per 250g	305	84	81- 93	Super unleaded petrol, per li	tre 419	59	56- 61
oution, por 200g	000	04	0. 00	and a first of the second s	and a start have		

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

Structure

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

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Definitions

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



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 indica-tion of which is given in the ranges within which at least four-fifths of the recorded prices fell, given in the final

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

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices 6.4

UNIT	ED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food			Catering	Alcoholic
Janu	ary 13, 1907 = 100	TTEM3	food	seasonal food +	housing	mortgage interest	industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		unink
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Weights	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 856 858 858 861	974 975 977 976 976 978 979 980 978	843 840 825 815 808 828 836 842 813	956 958 940 925 924 936 952 956 958	57 54 46 — — — —	139 141 135 132 128 127 127 127 127 123	167 163 154 158 151 152 144 142 139	26 25 23 24 24 22 21 20 22	141 138 131 134 127 130 123 122 117	46 50 49 47 47 47 45 45 45	76 78 83 77 77 80 78 78 76 77
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	Annual averages	101.9 106.9 115.2 126.1 133.5 138.5 140.7 144.1	102.0 107.3 116.1 127.4 135.1 140.5 142.6 146.5	101.9 107.0 115.5 126.4 133.8 139.1 141.4 144.8	101.6 105.8 111.5 119.2 128.3 134.3 138.4 141.6	101.9 106.6 112.9 122.1 130.3 136.4 140.5 143.8	100.9 106.7 — — — — —	101.2 103.7 107.2 111.3 114.8 115.5 115.9 115.5	101.1 104.6 110.5 119.4 125.6 128.3 130.6 131.9	101.6 102.4 105.0 116.4 121.6 114.7 111.4 117.7	101.0 105.0 111.6 119.9 126.3 130.6 134.0 134.3	102.8 109.6 116.5 126.4 139.1 147.9 155.6 162.1	101.7 106.9 112.9 123.8 139.2 148.1 154.7 158.5
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12	100.0 103.3 111.0 119.5 130.2 135.6 137.9	100.0 103.4 111.7 120.2 131.6 137.1 139.7	100.0 103.3 111.2 119.6 130.4 135.9 138.6	100.0 103.2 108.5 114.6 122.7 131.6 135.0	100.0 103.7 109.4 116.1 126.0 133.1 137.4	100.0 102.8 110.9 — — —	100.0 101.2 104.5 108.0 110.7 113.2 112.8	100.0 102.9 107.4 116.0 122.9 128.4 128.8	100.0 103.7 103.2 116.3 121.2 125.2 112.2	100.0 102.7 108.2 116.0 123.1 129.0 131.7	100.0 106.4 113.1 121.2 132.2 144.3 151.7	100.0 103.7 109.9 116.3 129.7 143.9 151.0
1993	Aug 17 Sep 14	141.3 141.9	143.2 144.1	142.1 142.8	139.1 139.8	141.2 141.8	Ξ	114.8 117.0	131.5 130.9	110.8 108.3	135.2 135.0	156.7 157.3	156.0 156.5
	Oct 19 Nov 16 Dec 14	141.8 141.6 141.9	144.1 144.0 144.3	142.7 142.5 142.8	139.6 139.3 139.7	141.7 141.4 141.8	Ξ	116.9 117.4 117.6	130.0 129.1 129.4	106.2 105.7 109.7	134.3 133.4 133.0	157.9 158.3 158.8	156.9 156.1 155.6
1994	Jan 18 Feb 15 Mar 15	141.3 142.1 142.5	143.5 144.3 144.7	142.1 142.9 143.2	139.3 140.2 140.6	141.3 142.2 142.6	Ξ	113.0 114.8 116.2	130.0 130.8 131.6	110.3 112.6 115.1	133.5 134.0 134.4	159.1 159.5 160.0	156.9 157.3 157.2
	Apr 19 May 17 Jun 14	144.2 144.7 144.7	146.5 146.9 147.0	144.9 145.2 145.3	141.6 142.1 142.1	143.9 144.5 144.4	Ξ	116.0 116.2 115.9	131.9 133.2 133.1	115.3 123.2 122.6	134.8 134.8 134.8	160.8 161.3 161.7	157.6 157.8 158.5
	Jul 19 Aug 16 Sep 13	144.0 144.7 145.0	146.2 147.0 147.6	144.6 145.3 145.7	141.2 142.0 142.3	143.7 144.4 144.7	Ξ	112.3 114.4 116.3	132.3 132.7 131.6	119.5 120.8 116.4	134.4 134.7 134.2	162.2 162.8 163.4	159.1 159.3 159.7
	Oct 18 Nov 15 Dec 13	145.2 145.3 146.0	147.8 147.9 148.5	145.9 146.0 146.6	142.1 142.2 142.9	144.5 144.6 145.3	Ξ	116.1 116.9 117.4	131.4 131.8 132.7	117.3 117.6 122.0	133.8 134.3 134.5	164.2 164.6 165.1	159.8 159.4 158.9
1995	Jan 17 Feb 14 Mar 14	146.0 146.9 147.5	148.3 149.2 149.8	146.5 147.3 148.0	142.9 143.7 144.5	145.2 146.0 146.6	=	113.2 114.8 116.2	134.1 135.0 135.9	126.3 128.5 130.0	135.3 135.9 136.7	165.7 166.4 167.1	161.3 162.4 163.1
	Apr 11 May 16 Jun 13	149.0 149.6 149.8	151.5 151.8 152.2	149.4 150.0 150.4	145.0 145.8 145.8	147.7 148.4 148.5	Ξ	116.5 117.2 116.9	135.8 138.1 137.0	130.3 135.6 125.2	136.4 138.2 139.0	167.8 168.5 168.8	163.2 164.1 164.8
	Jul 18 Aug 15	149.1 149.9	151.6 152.1	149.9 150.3	145.0 145.9	147.7 148.6	Ξ	113.4 114.9	135.9 138.7	116.9 132.2	139.3 139.6	169.2 169.8	165.6 165.6

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

Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Household goods	Household services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
38 36 36 34 32 36 35 35 35 34	157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158 187	61 55 54 50 46 47 46 45 45	73 74 71 71 70 77 79 76 77	44 41 40 45 48 47 47 47	74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58 58 58 58	38 37 37 39 38 40 39 37 39	127 132 128 131 141 143 136 142 125	22 23 23 21 20 20 20 21 20 21 20 19	47 50 47 48 48 48 47 46 48 46 48 46	30 29 29 30 30 32 62 71 66	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Weights
100.1	103.3	99.1	102.1	101.9	101.1	101.9	103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annual averages
103.4	112.5	101.6	105.9	106.8	104.4	106.8	108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988	
106.4	135.3	107.3	110.1	112.5	109.9	114.1	114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
113.6	163.7	115.9	115.4	119.6	115.0	122.7	120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
129.9	160.8	125.1	122.5	129.5	118.5	133.4	129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
144.2	159.6	127.8	126.5	137.0	118.8	142.2	138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992	
156.4	151.0	126.2	128.0	141.9	119.8	147.9	144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993	
168.2	156.0	131.7	128.4	142.0	120.4	153.3	149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994	
100.0 101.4 105.6 108.3 118.2 137.4 150.0	100.0 103.9 124.6 145.8 170.6 156.0 151.6	100.0 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.7 127.1	100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7 123.9 125.8	100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 125.5 135.3 139.8	100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7 114.9	100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2 138.4 144.7	100.0 105.1 110.6 115.0 122.8 134.0 137.9	100.0 105.1 112.9 117.5 130.8 140.9 148.6	100.0 102.8 105.1 110.1 114.9 119.3 121.3	100.0 103.6 112.1 119.6 130.7 145.5 153.6	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993	Jan 13 Jan 12 Jan 17 Jan 16 Jan 15 Jan 15 Jan 14 Jan 12
158.5	151.0	125.4	128.0	142.6	117.7	148.7	147.4	152.3	122.4	157.2		Aug 17
159.5	151.3	125.7	128.8	142.8	122.2	149.0	147.8	152.6	122.4	158.8		Sep 14
159.7	151.5	125.9	128.4	143.0	122.6	149.2	147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9		Oct 19
159.8	151.7	125.8	129.0	143.4	122.8	150.6	145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4		Nov 16
163.0	151.9	125.6	129.7	142.9	122.5	149.9	146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6		Dec 14
166.5	150.2	125.4	126.1	142.4	116.2	149.5	147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994	Jan 18
167.1	150.4	124.9	127.1	142.8	119.3	152.9	148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3		Feb 15
167.1	150.6	124.5	128.5	141.9	121.0	150.9	149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5		Mar 15
167.7	156.2	134.3	128.0	142.2	121.3	151.5	149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8		Apr 19
168.4	156.4	133.8	128.5	142.3	121.4	154.6	150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2		May 17
168.5	156.6	133.7	128.5	142.4	121.1	152.4	150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5		Jun 14
168.5	156.8	133.9	126.3	142.3	116.0	152.4	150.0	155.6	120.7	162.6		Jul 19
168.5	157.0	134.2	128.3	142.3	118.6	155.1	150.7	156.2	120.9	162.8		Aug 16
168.5	157.3	134.2	129.0	142.5	122.2	155.2	150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9		Sep 13
168.4	159.8	134.0	129.0	141.0	122.1	154.3	149.7	156.0	121.1	164.4		Oct 18
168.0	160.1	133.8	130.3	140.9	122.7	154.4	149.1	156.1	121.2	164.5		Nov 15
170.9	160.4	133.8	131.1	141.2	122.8	156.6	150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7		Dec 13
175.6	160.6	134.1	128.3	141.9	117.1	154.9	150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995	Jan 17
177.2	162.0	134.3	130.1	142.0	118.5	154.9	151.4	158.7	121.5	165.0		Feb 14
177.4	161.7	134.5	132.0	142.3	120.2	155.9	152.6	158.2	121.6	165.0		Mar 14
179.1	168.1	134.7	132.1	142.9	121.8	156.8	152.9	158.9	121.5	166.0		Apr 11
180.0	167.8	134.4	133.5	142.9	122.1	158.0	153.1	159.2	121.3	166.6		May 16
180.2	168.8	134.3	133.4	142.7	121.8	157.8	153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2		Jun 13
180.2	168.3	134.4	132.0	140.7	116.2	158.3	153.9	159.9	121.3	167.9		Jul 18
180.1	168.8	134.4	133.5	140.8	118.0	159.1	153.4	160.2	121.6	168.7		Aug 15

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

		All Items	Food	Catering	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	House- hold goods	House- hold services	Clothing and footwear	Personal goods and services	Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel costs	Leisure goods	Leisure services
1988	Jan 12	3.3	2.9	6.4	3.7	1.4	3.9	-1.7	3.3	5.0	1.1	4.3	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.6
1989	Jan 17	7.5	4.4	6.3	6.0	4.1	19.9	6.0	4.1	5.0	4.7	5.8	5.2	7.4	2.2	8.2
1990	Jan 16	7.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	2.6	17.0	6.1	4.2	5.4	4.6	7.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	6.7
1991	Jan 15	9.0	5.9	9.1	11.5	9.1	17.0	9.9	4.2	7.9	3.1	7.3	6.8	11.3	4.4	9.3
1992	Jan 14	4.1	4.5	9.2	10.9	16.2	-8.6	5.0	6.2	7.8	1.3	8.8	9.1	7.7	3.8	11.3
1993	Jan 12	1.7	0.3	5.1	4.9	9.2	-2.8	-0.5	1.5	3.3	-0.7	4.6	2.9	5.5	1.7	5.6
1993	Aug 17	1.7	3.1	5.3	4.3	8.6	-6.7	-1.9	1.6	3.4	2.0	3.8	5.3	5.0	1.2	4.5
	Sep 14	1.8	3.0	5.1	4.3	9.3	-6.7	-1.4	1.3	3.7	1.8	3.5	6.1	5.1	1.2	3.3
	Oct 19	1.4	2.0	5.1	4.0	9.5	-6.7	-1.4	0.9	3.6	0.8	3.5	4.9	4.7	1.2	3.6
	Nov 16	1.4	1.4	5.0	3.6	8.6	-5.4	-1.6	0.9	3.5	1.4	4.1	3.5	4.3	1.2	4.2
	Dec 14	1.9	0.8	5.0	3.7	9.0	-2.8	-1.4	0.7	3.5	1.7	3.9	5.0	4.5	1.2	4.2
1994	Jan 18	2.5	0.9	4.9	3.9	11.0	-0.9	-1.3	0.2	· 1.9	1.1	3.3	7.0	3.6	0.8	4.2
	Feb 15	2.4	0.5	4.8	3.7	11.4	-1.1	-1.7	0.3	· 1.6	2.0	5.1	6.6	3.4	0.2	4.2
	Mar 15	2.3	0.2	4.6	3.1	11.4	0.7	-2.2	0.5	0.5	1.5	3.1	6.1	3.5	0.2	4.1
	Apr 19	2.6	0.8	4.1	2.1	7.7	4.1	5.7	-0.5	0.0	0.3	2.7	3.5	2.9	-0.2	3.9
	May 17	2.6	0.8	4.0	1.9	7.5	4.2	6.0	-0.3	0.4	0.1	4.6	3.5	1.9	-0.4	3.9
	Jun 14	2.6	1.3	3.8	2.2	7.5	4.1	6.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	3.5	2.4	2.1	-0.3	3.9
	Jul 19	2.3	0.8	3.7	2.2	7.5	4.1	6.8	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	3.1	1.9	2.4	-0.8	3.8
	Aug 16	2.4	0.9	3.9	2.1	6.3	4.0	7.0	0.2	-0.2	0.8	4.3	2.2	2.6	-1.2	3.6
	Sep 13	2.2	0.5	3.9	2.0	5.6	4.0	6.8	0.2	-0.2	0.0	4.2	1.8	2.2	-1.0	3.2
	Oct 18	2.4	1.1	4.0	1.8	5.4	5.5	6.4	0.5	-1.4	-0.4	3.4	1.7	2.3	-1.3	3.5
	Nov 15	2.6	2.1	4.0	2.1	5.1	5.5	6.4	1.0	-1.7	-0.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	-1.5	3.2
	Dec 13	2.9	2.6	4.0	2.1	4.8	5.6	6.5	1.1	-1.2	0.2	4.5	2.6	2.5	-1.4	3.2
1995	Jan 17	3.3	3.2	4.1	2.8	5.5	6.9	6.9	1.7	-0.4	0.8	3.6	2.3	2.3	-0.9	3.1
	Feb 14	3.4	3.2	4.3	3.2	6.0	7.7	7.5	2.4	-0.6	-0.7	1.3	2.0	2.9	-0.9	2.9
	Mar 14	3.5	3.3	4.4	3.8	6.2	7.4	8.0	2.7	0.3	-0.7	3.3	2.3	2.3	-1.0	2.8
	Apr 11	3.3	3.0	4.4	3.6	6.8	7.6	0.3	3.2	0.5	0.4	3.5	2.1	2.7	-0.9	2.6
	May 16	3.4	3.7	4.5	4.0	6.9	7.3	0.4	3.9	0.4	0.6	2.2	1.8	2.6	-1.1	2.7
	Jun 13	3.5	2.9	4.4	4.0	6.9	7.8	0.4	3.8	0.2	0.6	3.5	2.3	2.2	-0.7	2.9
	Jul 18	3.5	2.7	4.3	4.1	6.9	7.3	0.4	4.5	-1.1	0.2	3.9	2.6	2.8	0.5	3.3
	Aug 15	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	6.9	7.5	0.1	4.1	-1.1	-0.5	2.6	1.8	2.6	0.6	3.6

Note: See notes under ta

RETAIL PRICES 6.4

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

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985	=100	Comm (15)	Comm (12)	Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Anni 1987	ual averages		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
1004			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
Mont	thly											
1994	Ĵun	••	143.5	153.0	123.4	131.1	123.6	393.7	167.4	127.8		159.7
	Jul		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	160.0	127.8	120.5	160.1
	Sep		144.3	153.3	124.2	131.4	123.9	401.1	169.7	128.1	130.5	160.0
							12010	401.1	100.7	120.1		100.5
	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
1005	lan	146.2	145 7	154.0	1015	100.1						
1000	Feb	140.5	140.7	154.3	124.5	132.1	125.0	410.2	172.9	128.7		163.4
	Mar	147.0	140.4	155.5	124.8	132.7	125.5	408.5	173.7	129.2	131.8	164.8
	IVICI	147.0		155.9	124.7	133.1	125.6	420.2	174.8	129.5		165.8
	Apr	148.2		157.5	124.9	133.5	125.9	425.2	175 7	120.6		166.6
	May	148.6		158.1	124.9	134.0	126.1	428.1	175.7	120.0	122.2	167.5
	Jun	148.9P		158.4	125.0	133.8	126.6	431.9	176.0	120.0	100.2	169.20
								101.0	170.0	120.0	1.	100.55
	Jul	148.7P		157.6	125.7	133.2	126.5	421.8	176.0	129.6	1.1	168.4P
Annu	ases on a year earlie al averages	r										Per cent
1987			33	42	16	4.1	0.0	10.4	5.0			
1988			3.6	49	1.0	4.1	1.2	10.4	5.2	3.1	3.2	4.8
1989			5.1	7.8	31	4.9	1.0	10.0	4.0	2.0	2.1	5.0
1990			5.7	9.4	34	2.6	2.0	20.4	0.0	0.7	4.1	0.3
1991			5.0	5.9	3.2	24	3.5	19.5	6.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
1992			4.2	3.8	2.4	21	4.0	15.8	5.9	2.2	0.1	0.2
1993			3.4	1.6	2.7	1.3	42	14.4	4.6	2.0	1.1	5.2
1994			3.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8	23	4.4
										1.0	2.0	4.0
100/	lup		2.0	0.0	0.0							
1334	Juli		3.2	2.0	2.8	2.1	3.0	10.9	4.7	1.8		3.8
	Jui		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		3.9
	Oct		3.0	24	0.1	0.0	0.0					
	Nov		3.0	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.8	11.1	4.3	1.7		3.8
	Dec		3.1	2.0	1.0	2.1	2.7	10.6	4.3	1.6	2.4	3.9
			0.1	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.1	10.8	4.3	1.6		4.0
1995	Jan	3.0	3.0	3.3	1.9	2.3	23	11.1	4.4	17		20
	Feb	3.2	3.1	3.4	1.8	23	24	10.4	4.8	17	26	3.9
	Mar	3.3		3.5	1.7	2.5	2.3	10.3	5.2	1.8	2.0	4.5
									0.2	1.5		4.7
	Apr	3.3		3.3	1.7	2.4	2.3	9.9	5.2	1.6		5.0
	May	3.2		3.4	1.4	2.4	2.2	9.8	5.0	1.6	2.8	5.1
	Jun	3.3P		3.5	1.3	2.1	2.4	9.7	5.1	1.6		5.4P
	Jul	3 1P		2.5	10	1.0	0.0	0.0				
C.P.S.	vu	5.11		3.5	1.2	1.8	2.3	8.9	4.7	1.5		5.2P

$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
124.5 118.8 237.5 129.1 141.9 163.5 150.5 124.7 119.4 239.2 129.7 142.4 164.1 151.0 124.8 120.0 240.4 130.1 142.4 164.8 151.9	
124.8 120.2 241.3 130.2 142.5 165.9 152.0 125.0 120.0 241.1 130.2 142.6 166.1 152.2 125.1 119.8 240.4 130.7 143.1 165.9 152.6	
125.2 119.8 240.4 131.6 143.0 166.7 152.5	
Per cent	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
2.1 3.0 5.7 2.9 1.3 2.6 1.1	
2.2 2.8 5.1 2.8 1.6 2.9 1.4 2.0 2.6 4.8 3.2 1.9 2.7 1.6 2.2 2.7 4.7 3.1 1.9 2.7 1.7	
2.1 2.8 4.6 2.9 1.8 2.5 1.7 2.0 2.5 4.0 2.8 1.6 2.4 1.8 2.0 2.6 4.0 2.6 1.6 2.6 1.9	
2.3 2.5 4.4 2.6 1.8 2.9 2.6 2.2 2.4 4.6 2.4 1.8 2.9 2.6 2.3 2.3 4.8 2.4 1.6 3.0 2.7	
2.2 2.3 4.6 2.6 1.5 3.3 2.7 2.2 2.1 4.3 2.4 1.5 3.2 2.7 2.3 2.2 3.8 2.6 1.0 3.0 2.7	
1.9 1.8 3.7 2.2 .8 2.9 2.4	

.

Finland Sweden Norway

108.6 114.9 122.3 135.1 147.8 151.1 158.2 161.6

161.5

116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 140.0 143.3 146.5 148.6

148.5

Switzerland

102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 119.8 124.6 128.7 129.8

129.5 129.5 130.0 130.1

130.0 129.9 129.9 130.8 132.0 132.0 132.2 132.0 132.2

132.1

 $\begin{array}{c} 1.4\\ 2.0\\ 3.1\\ 5.4\\ 4.0\\ 3.3\\ .9\\ .5\\ .7\\ .5\\ .7\\ .5\\ .7\\ .5\\ .5\\ .4\\ 1.0\\ 1.5\\ 1.5\\ 1.5\\ 1.7\\ 2.0\\ 2.1\\ \end{array}$

2.0

Luxembourg Netherlands Portugal Austria

122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 189.6 206.7 220.0 231.5

231.5

103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 115.1 119.7 124.0 127.7

127.3

107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 132.8 136.7 139.7 141.2

141.7

99.8 100.7 101.7 104.3 108.4 111.7 114.6 117.8

117.3

100.2 101.7 105.1 109.0 112.4 115.9 120.1 122.7

122.3

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

United States	Japan	Canada	1985=100
105.7 110.0 115.3 121.5 126.6 130.5 134.3 137.8	100.7 101.4 103.7 106.9 110.4 112.3 113.8 114.6	108.7 113.1 118.7 124.4 131.4 133.4 135.8 136.1	Annual averages 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994
137.6	114.4	135.6	Monthly 1994 Jun
138.0	113.9	136.1	Jul
138.6	114.4	136.2	Aug
139.9	114.8	136.3	Sep
139.0	115.3	136.1	Oct
139.2	115.0	136.8	Nov
139.2	114.7	137.0	Dec
139.8	114.7	137.6	1995 Jan
140.3	114.2	138.2	Feb
140.8	114.1	138.5	Mar
141.3	114.6	138.9	Apr
141.5	114.9	139.2	May
141.8	114.8	139.2	Jun
141.8	113.9	139.5	Jul
		h	ncreases on a year earlier Annual averages
3.7	0.1	4.4	1987
4.1	.7	4.0	1988
4.8	2.3	5.0	1989
5.4	3.1	4.8	1990
4.2	3.3	5.6	1991
3.1	1.7	1.5	1992
2.9	1.3	1.8	1993
2.6	.7	.2	1993
2.5	.6	.0	Monthly 1994 Jun
2.8	2	.2	Jul
2.9	.0	.2	Aug
3.0	.2	.2	Sep
2.6	.8	2	Oct
2.7	1.0	1	Nov
2.7	.7	.2	Dec
2.8	.6	.6	1995 Jan
2.9	.2	1.8	Feb
2.9	4	2.2	Mar
3.1	2	2.5	Apr
3.2	.0	2.9	May
3.0	.3	2.7	Jun
2.8	.0	2.5	Jul

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 averag 1993 1994	es	113.4 116.8	113.6 117.0	116.1 118.8	108.2 110.5	104.5 106.3	111.0 113.9	158.4 175.7	117.4 122.9	107.5 109.2	107.9 111.2	116.7 121.4
Monthly												
1994 June		116.8	117.1	119.2	110.5	106.4	114.1	176.8	122.4	109.2		121.2
July Aug Sep		116.8 117.1 117.4	117.0 117.3 117.6	118.5 119.1 119.4	111.2 111.4 111.2	106.2 106.7 106.8	114.1 114.2 114.2	174.0 174.5 180.2	122.8 123.8 124.0	109.2 109.2 109.5	111.8	121.5 121.7 122.1
Oct Nov Dec		117.6 117.7 118.0	117.8 117.9 118.2	119.2 119.3 119.9	110.9 110.9 110.9	107.0 107.2 107.2	114.2 114.3 114.5	182.4 182.9 185.0	124.3 124.5 125.1	109.8 109.8 109.7	111.9	122.7 123.2 123.7
1995 Jan Feb Mar		118.4P 119.0P 119.5P	118.7P 119.2P 119.8P	119.9 120.6 121.2	111.4 111.7 111.5	107.2 107.8 108.2	115.1 115.4 115.5	184.3P 183.5P 188.7P	126.4 126.6 127.3	110.0 110.4 110.7	112.7	124.0 125.0 125.8
Apr May June		119.9P 120.3P 120.5P	120.2P 120.6P 120.7P	121.6 122.3 122.3	111.7 111.7 111.8	108.6 108.8 108.6	115.8 116.0 116.4	191.1P 192.6P 194.5P	128.4 128.4 128.5	110.8 111.0 110.9	113.5	126.4P 127.2P 127.8P
July				121.6	112.4		116.3					
Increases on a Annual average 1993 1994	year ear es	3.7 3.0	3.6 3.0	3.0 2.3	2.6 2.2	.8 1.7	3.6 2.6	14.5 10.9	4.6 4.7	2.2 1.6	2.0 2.9	Per cent 4.4 4.0
Monthly												
1994 June		3.0	3.1	2.3	2.6	1.8	2.6	10.8	4.7	1.7		3.8
July Aug Sep		2.9 2.9 2.9	2.9 3.0 2.9	2.0 2.1 1.8	2.6 2.3 2.3	1.9 2.1 1.8	2.5 2.6 2.6	11.2 11.1 11.9	4.7 4.8 4.5	1.6 1.6 1.5	2.6	3.8 3.8 3.9
Oct Nov Dec		2.8 2.7 2.9	2.8 2.7 2.9	1.8 2.1 2.3	2.0 1.8 1.7	1.7 1.9 2.2	2.5 2.2 2.3	11.1 10.5 10.7	4.3 4.3 4.3	1.6 1.5 1.5	2.4	3.8 3.9 4.2
1995 Jan Feb Mar		2.8P 2.9P 3.0P	2.9P 2.9P 3.1P	2.6 2.5 2.8	1.8 1.7 1.6	2.1 2.3 2.6	1.9 1.8 1.8	11.1P 10.4P 10.3P	4.5 4.5 4.8	1.6 1.8 1.7	2.6	3.8 4.4 4.7
Apr May June		3.0P 3.1P 3.1P	3.1P 3.2P 3.1P	2.4 2.6 2.6	1.6 1.3 1.1	2.4 2.4 2.0	1.8 1.8 2.1	10.0P 10.0P 10.0P	5.2 5.0 5.0	1.6 1.6 1.6	2.4	5.0P 5.2P 5.4P
July				2.7	1.1		1.9					

1990=100	Canada	Japan	United States	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Austria	Portugal	Netherlands	Luxembourg
Annual averages 1993 1994	109.5 109.6	105.9 106.3	110.3 112.9	107.5 109.1	110.4 113.0	112.2 113.9	110.6 113.4	128.7 135.9	107.5 109.8	109.1 111.2
Monthly										
1994 June	109.2	106.2	112.8	109.0	113.0	114.2	112.9	136.0	110.0	110.9
July Aug Sep	109.7 109.8 109.8	105.6 106.2 106.5	113.0 113.5 113.9	109.3 109.3 109.9	112.9 112.8 114.2	114.3 114.5 114.7	114.4 115.3 114.0	136.2 136.4 136.6	109.0 110.0 111.0	111.3 111.5 111.8
Oct Nov Dec	109.5 110.2 110.5	107.0 106.6 106.2	114.0 114.1 114.1	109.9 110.0 109.9	114.3 114.2 113.9	114.8 114.5 114.3	113.8 113.7 113.6	137.2 137.4 137.9	111.0 110.0 110.0	112.0 112.1 112.2
1995 Jan Feb Mar	111.0 111.6 111.9	106.2 105.7 105.6	114.5 114.8 115.2	110.6 111.0 111.7	113.8 114.5 115.1	114.3 114.7 114.8	114.1 114.7 115.0	139.5 140.4 141.1	110.0 111.0 112.0	112.5 112.7 112.8
Apr May June	112.5 112.7 112.7	106.0 106.3 106.2	115.7 115.9 116.1	111.7 111.9 112.2	115.8 116.0 115.8	114.9 114.9 115.2	115.0 115.0 115.5	141.6 141.5 141.2	112.0 112.0 111.0	112.7 112.9 113.0
July									110.0	113.1
creases on a year earlier Annual averages 1993 1994	2.0 .2	1.0 .4	3.0 2.4	2.1 1.4	4.2 2.4	3.4 1.5	3.4 2.6	6.4 5.2	1.4 2.1	Per cent 3.1 1.9
Monthly										
1994 June	1	.3	2.4	1.1	2.8	1.6	2.4	5.7	2.8	1.9
July Aug Sep	.1 .2 .0	6 4 1	2.7 2.8 2.8	1.5 1.8 1.8	3.0 2.6 2.6	2.0 2.1 1.9	2.5 2.9 2.6	5.1 4.8 4.7	1.9 1.9 2.8	1.9 1.7 2.0
Oct Nov Dec	3 2 .2	.5 .8 .4	2.5 2.4 2.5	1.7 1.9 1.9	2.2 2.3 2.2	1.7 1.6 1.4	2.6 2.5 2.2	4.0 4.0 4.4	2.8 1.9 1.9	1.9 1.7 1.6
1995 Jan Feb Mar	.7 2.4 2.6	.3 2 8	2.7 2.8 2.8	2.9 2.8 2.8	2.6 2.6 2.6	1.6 1.5 1.4	2.1 1.9 1.9	4.5 4.5 4.8	1.9 1.8 1.8	1.9 1.9 2.0
Apr May June	3.0 3.6 3.2	7 4 .0	3.0 3.1 2.9	2.7 2.8 3.0	2.7 2.7 2.5	1.2 1.2 .9	2.0 1.9 2.3	4.6 4.3 3.8	1.8 1.8 .9	1.9 1.8 1.9
July									.9	1.6

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

RETAIL PRICES 6.9

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Office

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

GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen	• #		-					THOUSAND
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++	— unemployed	economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	22,600 21,574 20,446 20,613 20,613 20,772 20,836 20,879 21,529 22,157 22,354 21,973	1,769 2,191 2,292 2,608 2,704 2,776 2,986 3,131 3,414 3,461 3,306	366 325 325 408 410 503 535 493 457 413		24,369 23,765 23,103 23,547 23,547 23,884 23,962 24,368 25,195 26,064 26,272 25,692	1,466 X 2,521 X 2,954 X 3,132 3,005 3,004 2,913 2,409 2,010 1,900 2,334	25,836 X 26,286 X 25,994 X 26,501 X 26,678 26,889 26,966 27,281 27,604 28,074 28,074 28,072 28,026	15,310 X 15,654 X 16,399 X 16,174 X 15,997 16,063 16,180 16,148 15,996 15,671 15,674 15,878	41,146 41,940 42,394 42,675 42,675 42,675 43,146 43,429 43,600 43,745 43,846 43,846 43,903
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 19923 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Spr 1995	21,582 21,470 21,434 21,395 21,375 21,362 21,394 21,436 21,437 21,555 21,585 21,687 21,746	3,136 3,145 3,095 3,083 3,109 3,150 3,151 3,216 3,219 3,276 3,285 3,264	355 353 343 327 329 329 325 325 313 297 289 280 262	176 175 176 152 145 151 140 135 140 138 142 128 133	25,248 25,143 25,047 24,958 24,949 24,952 25,008 25,087 25,136 25,208 25,208 25,209 25,381 25,406	2,745 2,790 2,861 2,936 2,817 2,855 2,759 2,759 2,757 2,679 2,530 2,404 2,432	27,994 27,933 27,908 27,895 27,859 27,859 27,863 27,863 27,846 27,853 27,845 27,887 27,823 27,887 27,823 27,785 27,838	$\begin{array}{c} 16,165\\ 16,242\\ 16,282\\ 16,308\\ 16,388\\ 16,383\\ 16,383\\ 16,416\\ 16,424\\ 16,406\\ 16,507\\ 16,567\\ 16,543\\ \end{array}$	44,159 44,176 44,190 44,203 44,217 44,236 44,246 44,262 44,262 44,293 44,352 44,352 44,381
Changes Win 94/5 - Spr 95 Per cent	59 .3	-21 6	-17 -6.1	:	25 .1	28 1.2	53 .2	-24 1	29 .1
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	13,381 12,427 11,672 11,607 11,634 11,546 11,451 11,771 11,908 11,987 11,685	1,449 1,753 1,759 1,986 2,036 2,053 2,241 2,364 2,634 2,634 2,519	221 203 262 280 326 340 314 297 251		14,830 14,180 13,651 13,797 13,797 13,933 13,880 14,019 14,475 14,835 14,918 14,465	787 X 1,583 X 1,838 X 1,801 X 1,801 X 1,810 1,807 1,737 1,416 1,164 1,106 1,450	15.617 X 15.763 X 15.490 X 15.658 X 15.658 15.743 15.756 15.890 15.999 16.024 15.915	4,067 X 4,324 X 4,842 X 4,892 X 4,831 4,894 5,061 5,130 5,089 5,066 5,109 5,254	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,489 20,687 20,687 20,748 20,886 20,886 20,980 21,065 21,133 21,158
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995	11,378 11,303 11,242 11,184 11,170 11,150 11,172 11,195 11,227 11,223 11,306 11,328 11,300	2,368 2,326 2,326 2,314 2,314 2,328 2,355 2,384 2,405 2,423 2,470 2,478 2,471	234 230 221 208 218 218 215 220 206 193 192 189 171	54 55 46 41 47 42 37 47 49 44 41 40	14,033 13,953 13,845 13,770 13,743 13,742 13,785 13,886 13,884 13,917 14,011 14,036 14,082	1,829 1,859 1,921 1,972 1,949 1,912 1,884 1,819 1,790 1,783 1,667 1,584 1,574	15,862 15,812 15,766 15,742 15,655 15,655 15,655 15,674 15,670 15,679 15,626	5,507 5,570 5,629 5,665 5,729 5,778 5,778 5,809 5,809 5,805 5,805 5,805 5,837 5,917 5,902	21,369 21,382 21,395 21,407 21,420 21,432 21,448 21,448 21,444 21,479 21,495 21,516 21,537 21,559
Changes Win 94/5 - Spr 95 <i>Per cent</i>	72 .6	:	-18 -9.4	:	46 .3	-10 6	36 .2	-15 3	21,000 21 .1
VOMEN Spr 1987 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	9,220 9,147 8,774 9,006 9,138 9,280 9,428 9,758 10,249 10,367 10,278	319 438 533 622 667 663 744 767 801 827 788	145 122 122 146 130 177 195 179 161		9,539 9,585 9,452 9,750 9,750 9,951 10,082 10,349 10,720 11,229 11,354 11,227	679 X 937 X 1,053 X 1,153 X 1,153 X 1,195 1,197 1,176 993 846 794 884	10.218 X 10.522 X 10.505 X 10.903 X 11.146 11.279 11.525 11.713 12.075 12.149 12.111	11,243 X 11,330 X 11,557 X 11,283 X 11,166 11,169 11,018 10,907 10,605 10,565 10,624	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,186 22,186 22,315 22,398 22,543 22,620 22,680 22,713 22,715
spr 1992 sum 1992 sum 1992 Vin 1992/3 spr 1993 sum 1993 vin 1993/4 spr 1994 sum 1994 vin 1994/ sum 1994 sum 1994 sum 1994 sum 1994 sum 1994	10,204 10,167 10,191 10,213 10,205 10,212 10,222 10,221 10,222 10,221 10,220 10,302 10,359 10,359	768 780 769 752 783 781 795 807 801 796 806 806 807 793	121 122 121 118 114 111 107 105 108 104 97 91 91	122 121 121 105 104 98 98 93 89 93 89 93 89 93 89 93	11,215 11,190 11,203 11,206 11,206 11,220 11,223 11,251 11,251 11,291 11,281 11,324	884 916 931 965 962 975 971 941 928 896 863 820 858	12,111 12,131 12,121 12,142 12,153 12,168 12,168 12,184 12,194 12,194 12,194 12,194 12,179 12,187 12,144 12,144 12,164	10,624 10,659 10,672 10,663 10,643 10,629 10,614 10,604 10,607 10,619 10,611 10,663 10,660 10,641	22,735 22,794 22,794 22,795 22,796 22,797 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,806 22,804 22,814 22,822
Changes Vin 94/5 - Spr 95 Per cent	-13 1	-14 -1.7	:	:	-21	39 4 7	17	:	:

Win 94/5 - Spr 95 Per cent

-

+

-21

39 4.7

17

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

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

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

									THOUSAN
GREAT BRITAIN	In employmen Employees	t # Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++	ILO — unemployed	Total economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,454 20,629 20,706 20,762 21,422 22,055 22,254 21,876	1,778 2,201 2,301 2,618 2,714 2,727 2,997 3,143 3,426 3,472 3,318	355 315 396 396 488 520 481 448 408		24,210 23,606 22,944 23,387 23,739 23,828 24,247 25,085 25,962 26,175 25,601	1,428 X 2,483 X 2,853 X 2,916 X 3,094 2,968 2,879 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302	25,638 X 26,089 X 25,797 X 26,304 X 26,708 26,708 26,707 27,126 27,461 27,941 28,044 27,903	15,507 X 15,851 X 16,596 X 16,371 X 16,194 16,244 16,303 16,138 15,804 15,802 16,000	41,146 41,940 42,394 42,675 42,675 42,952 43,146 43,429 43,600 43,745 43,846 43,903
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/ Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Win 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995	21,520 21,615 21,480 21,259 21,313 21,507 21,441 21,298 21,415 21,699 21,650 21,655 21,675	3,147 3,151 3,108 3,058 3,108 3,115 3,115 3,1164 3,216 3,216 3,224 3,289 3,259 3,269	364 335 350 331 341 312 330 329 322 280 296 283 273	176 175 152 145 151 140 135 140 138 142 128 133	25,206 25,276 25,114 24,799 24,907 25,085 25,075 24,928 25,093 25,341 25,359 25,221 25,350	2,684 2,846 2,847 2,967 2,849 2,942 2,849 2,656 2,734 2,517 2,435 2,376	27,890 28,122 27,962 27,767 27,766 28,027 28,027 27,916 27,718 27,750 28,075 27,876 27,876 27,656 27,726	$\begin{array}{c} 16,269\\ 16,054\\ 16,228\\ 16,437\\ 16,461\\ 16,203\\ 16,530\\ 16,544\\ 16,528\\ 16,218\\ 16,446\\ 16,695\\ 16,655 \end{array}$	44,159 44,176 44,203 44,217 44,220 44,226 44,262 44,262 44,262 44,227 44,223 44,352 44,352
Changes Win 1994/5 - Spr 1995 Per cent	125 .6	10 .3	-10 -3.7	:	129 .5	-59 -2.4	70 .3	-41 2	29 .1
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	13,302 12,348 11,601 11,537 11,537 11,572 11,491 11,403 11,728 11,866 11,943 11,647	1,442 1,745 1,751 1,978 2,029 2,047 2,235 2,358 2,608 2,608 2,628	212 195 195 252 268 313 327 303 289 248		14,743 14,093 13,565 13,710 13,853 13,806 13,951 14,413 14,777 14,860 14,407	763 X 1.560 X 1.815 X 1.777 X 1.838 1.788 1.786 1.717 1.398 1.148 1.091 1.434	15,507 X 15,653 X 15,379 X 15,548 15,642 15,592 15,669 15,811 15,924 15,950 15,841	4,177 X 4,434 X 4,952 X 5,002 X 4,996 5,155 5,217 5,168 5,141 5,183 5,327	19,684 20,087 20,332 20,489 20,637 20,748 20,886 20,980 21,065 21,133 21,168
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Mut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995	11,320 11,415 11,261 11,098 11,112 11,261 11,191 11,109 11,168 11,364 11,324 11,243 11,341	2,370 2,369 2,338 2,311 2,316 2,332 2,367 2,364 2,407 2,427 2,427 2,428 2,458 2,471	239 223 224 209 218 220 211 186 195 190 177	54 55 46 41 47 42 37 47 49 44 41 40	13,982 14,061 13,878 13,665 13,691 13,850 13,818 13,731 13,833 14,025 14,044 13,931 14,028	1,804 1,888 1,883 2,003 1,924 1,941 1,850 1,765 1,812 1,639 1,616 1,550	15,786 15,949 15,771 15,669 15,615 15,791 15,581 15,598 15,837 15,684 15,547 15,579	5,583 5,434 5,624 5,739 5,805 5,641 5,774 5,882 5,688 5,688 5,688 5,688 5,832 5,9390 5,979	21,369 21,382 21,395 21,407 21,420 21,432 21,432 21,432 21,432 21,435 21,516 21,559
Changes Win 1994/5 - Spr 1995 Per cent	98 . <i>9</i>	13 .5	-13 -6.8	:	97 .7	-66 -4.1	32 .2	-11 2	21 .1
WOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1990 Spr 1990	9,130 9,057 8,687 8,918 9,057 9,215 9,358 9,694 10,189 10,311 10,229	337 455 550 639 685 680 762 785 819 845 806	143 120 120 144 128 175 193 178 159 160		9,467 9,512 9,379 9,678 9,876 9,886 10,023 10,296 10,672 11,186 11,315 11,194	665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,256 1,180 1,182 1,161 978 831 779 868	10,132 X 10,435 X 10,418 X 10,816 X 10,933 11,066 11,205 11,457 11,650 12,016 12,094 12,062	11,330 X 11,417 X 11,644 X 11,369 X 11,249 11,192 11,086 10,970 10,664 10,673	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,186 22,315 22,398 22,543 22,620 22,620 22,680 22,713
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Mut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995	10,200 10,201 10,219 10,161 10,246 10,250 10,189 10,246 10,335 10,307 10,307 10,334	777 782 771 746 792 783 797 801 809 797 801 807 801 798	126 112 126 121 118 101 112 108 112 94 102 94 96	122 121 121 105 104 98 98 93 89 98 88 93	11,224 11,215 11,237 11,134 11,215 11,235 11,257 11,261 11,316 11,315 11,290 11,321	880 958 964 925 1,001 986 940 891 923 878 819 826	12,104 12,173 12,099 12,041 12,245 12,242 12,136 12,125 12,239 12,192 12,192 12,199 12,147	$\begin{array}{c} 10,686\\ 10,621\\ 10,604\\ 10,698\\ 10,656\\ 10,562\\ 10,556\\ 10,662\\ 10,646\\ 10,559\\ 10,614\\ 10,705\\ 10,675 \end{array}$	22,790 22,794 22,795 22,796 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,806 22,814 22,822
Changes Win 1994/5 - Spr 1995 Per cent	26 .3	:	:	:	31 .3	:	38 . <i>3</i>	-30 <i>3</i>	:

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

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



7.3 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity* by age §

THOUSAND

GREATBRITAIN	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED)	NOT SEAS	ONALLY ADJU	STED					
	All aged 16	and over		_	Age groups	3	and the second second	a la dan	State State	(ISSNE)	
	All	Men	Women	All	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Wome	65 & over (M) en)60 & over (W)
n employment * Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1980 Spr 1991	23,547 23,884 23,962 24,368 25,195 26,064 26,272 25,692	13,797 13,933 13,880 14,019 14,475 14,835 14,918 14,465	9,750 9,951 10,082 10,349 10,720 11,229 11,354 11,227	23,387 23,739 23,828 24,247 25,085 25,962 26,175 25,601	812 843 834 837 914 886 795 716	1,917 1,976 1,927 1,985 2,072 2,081 1,917 1,707	2,937 3,075 3,086 3,186 3,227 3,350 3,264 3,022	5,155 5,280 5,412 5,624 5,973 6,311 6,563 6,563 6,537	7,879 8,053 8,166 8,262 8,570 8,785 8,950 8,958	4,777 4,684 4,598 4,545 4,575 4,669 4,717 4,617	722 672 640 644 668 765 764 761
Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Vin 1992 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Vin 1993 Vin 1993 Vin 1994 Vin 1994 Vin 1994 Vin 1994 Vin 1994/5 Spr 1995	25,248 25,143 25,047 24,958 24,949 24,952 25,008 25,087 25,136 25,208 25,292 25,281 25,406	14.033 13.953 13.845 13.770 13.743 13.742 13.785 13.836 13.884 13.917 14.011 14.036 14.082	11,215 11,190 11,203 11,188 11,206 11,223 11,223 11,251 11,251 11,291 11,281 11,281 11,344 11,324	$\begin{array}{c} 25,206\\ 25,276\\ 25,114\\ 24,799\\ 24,907\\ 25,085\\ 25,075\\ 24,928\\ 25,093\\ 25,341\\ 25,359\\ 25,221\\ 25,350\end{array}$	633 649 622 580 578 577 547 574 574 574 574 570	$\begin{array}{c} 1.510\\ 1.554\\ 1.445\\ 1.303\\ 1.303\\ 1.339\\ 1.308\\ 1.278\\ 1.374\\ 1.374\\ 1.313\\ 1.308\\ 1.293\end{array}$	2,830 2,869 2,737 2,771 2,779 2,630 2,612 2,667 2,667 2,609 2,512	6,555 6,574 6,584 6,537 6,642 6,681 6,709 6,678 6,678 6,801 6,803 6,803 6,831	8,979 8,971 9,018 8,957 9,022 9,055 9,055 9,116 9,113 9,158 9,247	4,536 4,517 4,476 4,464 4,478 4,481 4,510 4,509 4,582 4,6641 4,678 4,645 4,694	797 763 739 755 750 754 751 765 765 769 769 770 773
O unemployed * pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1991	3,132 3,005 3,004 2,913 2,409 2,010 1,900 2,334	1,862 1,810 1,807 1,737 1,416 1,164 1,106 1,450	1,270 1,195 1,197 1,176 993 846 794 884	3,094 2,968 2,879 2,879 2,376 1,978 1,869 2,302	223 214 219 201 150 107 103 129	541 484 495 434 326 239 250 298	632 592 607 523 437 352 325 439	726 730 754 762 621 530 501 620	691 702 682 680 551 455 444 553	447 411 406 437 401 349 314 352	58 49 46 42 40 52 35 40
r 1992 Jm 1992 Jm 1992 in 1992/3 Jm 1993 Jm 1993 Jm 1993 Jm 1993 Jm 1993 Jm 1994 Jm 1994 Jm 1994 Jm 1994/5 pr 1995	2,745 2,790 2,861 2,910 2,855 2,759 2,759 2,757 2,679 2,530 2,404 2,432	1.829 1.859 1.921 1.972 1.949 1.912 1.884 1.819 1.790 1.783 1.667 1.584 1.574	916 931 965 962 975 971 941 928 896 863 820 858	2,684 2,846 2,847 2,967 2,849 2,942 2,842 2,790 2,656 2,734 2,517 2,434 2,376	121 196 138 124 110 183 145 121 121 178 140 115 121	295 417 348 322 307 415 338 301 294 396 311 271 272	499 545 529 546 534 567 524 484 484 454 517 445 424 413	754 763 787 823 775 764 768 774 714 714 690 680 667	691 679 704 763 725 730 723 722 686 660 643 648 630	415 413 449 485 475 445 460 482 455 423 400 391 377	31 28 31 28 33 23 27 25 24 28 22 17
conomically inac pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1989 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1991	tive 15,997 16,063 16,180 16,148 15,996 15,671 15,674 15,878	4,831 4,894 5,061 5,130 5,089 5,066 5,109 5,254	11,166 11,169 11,119 11,018 10,907 10,605 10,565 10,624	16,194 16,244 16,347 16,303 16,138 15,804 15,802 16,000	715 660 614 625 562 530 552 524	1,090 1,018 971 931 881 840 859 854	833 841 854 832 822 717 727 798	1,600 1,560 1,552 1,510 1,477 1,425 1,417 1,470	1,666 1,636 1,664 1,666 1,584 1,570 1,519 1,557	2,235 2,260 2,273 2,241 2,232 2,176 2,156 2,165	8,770 8,930 9,034 9,122 9,142 9,076 9,125 9,156
pr 1992 um 1992 um 1992 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1994 or 1994 um 1994 uf 1994 jo 1995	$\begin{array}{c} 16,165\\ 16,243\\ 16,282\\ 16,308\\ 16,358\\ 16,392\\ 16,383\\ 16,383\\ 16,416\\ 16,424\\ 16,406\\ 16,540\\ 16,567\\ 16,543\\ \end{array}$	5,507 5,629 5,665 5,729 5,778 5,779 5,809 5,805 5,795 5,837 5,817 5,902	$\begin{array}{c} 10,659\\ 10,672\\ 10,653\\ 10,643\\ 10,629\\ 10,614\\ 10,604\\ 10,607\\ 10,619\\ 10,611\\ 10,663\\ 10,660\\ 10,641 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,269\\ 16,054\\ 16,228\\ 16,437\\ 16,461\\ 16,203\\ 16,330\\ 16,544\\ 16,528\\ 16,218\\ 16,218\\ 16,446\\ 16,655\\ 16,655\\ \end{array}$	579 474 546 587 632 515 538 559 586 499 553 581 609	999 795 942 1,014 1,059 843 947 1,000 1,023 811 960 1,007 1,025	896 787 813 860 865 746 812 890 898 752 834 913 887	$\begin{array}{c} 1.535\\ 1.541\\ 1.529\\ 1.5261\\ 1.527\\ 1.522\\ 1.503\\ 1.541\\ 1.526\\ 1.505\\ 1.505\\ 1.500\\ 1.504\\ 1.528\end{array}$	1,554 1,611 1,571 1,604 1,638 1,638 1,670 1,668 1,725 1,731 1,723 1,723	2,198 2,221 2,246 2,242 2,256 2,304 2,288 2,295 2,277 2,280 2,289 2,356 2,346	9.086 9.100 9.126 9.135 9.135 9.142 9.148 9.148 9.148 9.146 9.135 9.1448 9.135 9.1448 9.135 9.1448 9.132 9.1445
conomic activity r or 1984 or 1985 or 1986 or 1987 or 1988 or 1989 or 1990 or 1991	rate + per cer 62.5 62.6 62.8 63.3 64.2 64.3 63.8	t 76.4 76.3 75.6 75.4 75.7 75.9 75.8 75.8 75.2	49.7 49.9 50.4 51.1 51.8 53.2 53.5 53.3	62.1 62.2 62.5 63.0 63.9 64.0 63.6	59.1 61.6 63.2 62.4 65.5 65.2 61.9 61.7	69.3 70.7 71.4 72.2 73.1 73.4 71.6 70.1	81.1 81.3 81.2 81.7 81.7 83.8 83.2 81.3	78.6 79.4 79.9 80.9 81.7 82.8 83.3 83.0	83.7 84.3 84.2 85.2 85.5 86.1 85.9	70.0 69.3 68.8 69.0 69.0 69.8 70.0 69.8	8.2 7.5 7.1 7.0 7.2 8.3 8.1 8.0
r 1992 m 1992 t 1992 r 1992/3 m 1993 t 1993 n 1993/4 r 1994 m 1994 t 1994 n 1994/5 r 1995	63.4 63.2 63.1 63.0 62.9 62.9 62.9 62.8 62.8 62.7	74.2 73.9 73.7 73.5 73.3 73.0 73.1 72.9 73.0 73.0 73.0 73.0 72.9 72.9 72.5 72.6	53.2 53.3 53.3 53.3 53.4 53.5 53.4 53.5 53.4 53.4	63.2 63.3 62.8 62.8 63.1 62.6 62.7 63.4 62.7 63.4 62.9 62.4 62.5	$\begin{array}{c} 56.6\\ 64.1\\ 58.5\\ 50.3\\ 57.4\\ 55.5\\ 53.3\\ 60.4\\ 55.3\\ 66.4\\ 55.3\\ 1\\ 56.3\\ 1\\ 53.1\\ \end{array}$	64.4 71.3 65.5 60.3 68.0 63.9 61.7 60.6 68.6 68.6 62.8 61.1 60.4	78.8 81.3 80.5 79.2 79.0 81.7 79.9 77.8 77.3 80.9 78.6 76.3 76.7	82.6 82.8 82.9 83.0 83.3 82.9 83.3 82.9 83.1 83.4 83.4 83.4 83.4 83.1	86.2 85.7 86.1 85.8 85.6 85.6 85.6 85.6 85.5 85.0 85.0 85.0 85.1	69.3 68.9 68.7 68.8 68.1 68.5 68.5 68.5 68.9 69.0 68.9 68.9 68.4	8.3 8.0 7.7 7.9 7.8 7.9 7.8 8.0 8.0 8.0
O unemployment or 1984 or 1985 or 1986 or 1987 or 1987 or 1988 or 1989 or 1990 or 1991	rate #per cer 11.7 11.2 11.1 10.7 8.7 7.2 6.7 8.3	nt 11.9 11.5 11.5 11.0 8.9 7.3 6.9 9.1	11.5 10.7 10.6 10.2 8.5 7.0 6.5 7.3	11.7 11.1 10.6 8.7 7.1 6.7 8.3	21.5 20.3 20.8 19.4 14.1 10.8 11.5 15.2	22.0 19.7 20.4 17.9 13.6 10.3 11.5 14.9	17.7 16.2 16.4 14.1 11.9 9.5 9.1 12.7	12.3 12.2 12.2 11.9 9.4 7.8 7.1 8.7	8.1 8.0 7.7 7.6 6.0 4.9 4.7 5.8	8.6 8.1 8.1 7.0 6.2 7.1	7.4 6.8 6.7 6.2 5.6 5.6 4.3 5.0
or 1992 Jm 1992 Jm 1992 Jm 1992 Jm 1993 Jm 1993 Jm 1993 Jm 1993 Jm 1994 Jm 1994 Jm 1994 Jm 1994 Jm 1994 Jm 1994 Jm 1995	9.8 10.0 10.3 10.4 10.4 10.4 9.9 9.8 9.8 9.1 8.7 8.7	11.5 11.8 12.2 12.5 12.4 12.2 12.6 11.6 11.6 11.4 10.6 10.1	7.6 7.7 7.9 8.0 8.0 7.6 7.4 7.4 7.1 6.7	9.6 10.1 10.2 10.7 10.3 10.5 10.2 10.5 9.7 9.0 8.8	16.1 23.2 17.6 16.9 24.4 20.0 17.3 18.1 23.7 19.6 16.4	16.3 21.2 19.4 19.1 20.1 20.1 18.7 18.7 18.7 22.4 19.1 17.2	15.0 16.0 15.8 16.6 16.4 17.0 16.2 15.5 14.8 16.3 14.6 14.4	10.3 10.4 10.7 11.2 10.4 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.4 9.9 9.5 9.5 9.2 9.1	7.1 7.0 7.9 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.0 6.8 6.6 6.6	8.4 9.1 9.8 9.0 9.0 9.2 9.7 9.0 8.3 7.9 7.8	3.8 3.4 3.7 4.1 3.0 3.8 3.4 3.2 3.6 2.8

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

GREAT BRITAIN	All Full-time +			All Part-time in	n main job +		All persons w	ith second job #	
All - Seasonally adi	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1991	18,559 18,790 18,786 18,976 19,618 20,331 20,463 19,873	13,171 13,309 13,251 13,312 13,693 14,037 14,037 13,584	5,388 5,482 5,535 5,664 5,925 6,308 6,426 6,289	4,951 5,089 5,159 5,369 5,568 5,568 5,524 5,803 5,813	602 621 620 694 778 806 876 876	4,349 4,468 4,539 4,675 4,790 4,918 4,927 4,937			
Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Nin 1994 Spr 1995	19,343 18,973 18,961 18,940 19,012 19,009 19,069 19,173 19,215 19,256	13,051 12,737 12,728 12,733 12,785 12,800 12,820 12,911 12,912 12,954	6,292 6,234 6,207 6,209 6,209 6,243 6,209 6,243 6,262 6,303 6,302	5.898 5.971 5.983 6.060 6.068 6.118 6.129 6.116 6.160 6.146	978 1,004 1,012 1,046 1,046 1,081 1,081 1,081 1,100 1,122 1,126	4,920 4,967 4,971 5,013 5,022 5,036 5,042 5,017 5,037 5,020			
All - Not seasonally Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	adjusted 18,398 18,632 18,601 18,771 19,437 20,217 20,352 19,774	13,050 13,183 13,100 13,147 13,544 13,935 13,951 13,505	5,348 5,449 5,501 5,623 5,894 6,282 6,400 6,269	4,954 5,102 5,212 5,640 5,640 5,736 5,817 5,821	637 667 697 791 866 837 904 898	4,317 4,435 4,515 4,662 4,773 4,899 4,913 4,924	698 778 813 834 960 1,054 1,073 1,074	377 397 407 390 451 472 508 501	321 381 406 444 509 582 565 572
Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995	19,267 18,897 19,103 19,010 18,876 18,933 19,211 19,243 19,078 19,163	12,988 12,674 12,878 12,778 12,678 12,678 12,937 12,936 12,805 12,884	6,279 6,223 6,265 6,231 6,197 6,274 6,274 6,273 6,273 6,279	5,932 6,004 5,974 6,056 6,046 6,152 6,121 6,113 6,137 6,183	990 1,016 1,009 1,034 1,048 1,048 1,085 1,085 1,085 1,124 1,124	4,942 4,985 5,022 4,997 5,028 5,036 5,026 5,026 5,026 5,024	970 1,037 1,049 1,133 1,082 1,142 1,180 1,208 1,184 1,280	441 462 502 467 501 522 530 511 536	529 573 581 641 658 678 678 678 744
Employees - Seaso Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	nally adjusted 16,222 16,288 16,288 16,168 16,647 17,165 17,307 16,865	11,189 11,206 11,104 10,965 11,211 11,370 11,401 11,074	5,033 5,081 5,134 5,203 5,436 5,795 5,795 5,905 5,791	4,391 4,485 4,598 4,711 4,882 4,992 5,047 5,108	418 428 442 486 560 538 586 620	3,973 4,057 4,156 4,225 4,322 4,454 4,462 4,488			
Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995	16,532 16,266 16,214 16,186 16,225 16,235 16,279 16,349 16,349 16,445	$\begin{array}{c} 10,728\\ 10,502\\ 10,463\\ 10,460\\ 10,489\\ 10,513\\ 10,557\\ 10,557\\ 10,609\\ \end{array}$	5,804 5,764 5,726 5,726 5,747 5,737 5,767 5,767 5,767 5,839 5,839	5,047 5,107 5,202 5,206 5,234 5,268 5,234 5,268 5,234 5,272 5,299	648 667 709 711 727 737 738 756 790	4,399 4,440 4,459 4,493 4,495 4,508 4,531 4,486 4,516 4,509			
Employees - Not se Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	easonally adjusted 16,076 16,153 16,152 16,050 16,536 17,058 17,199 16,758	11,111 11,136 11,041 10,908 11,159 11,320 11,349 11,018	4,966 5,017 5,072 5,142 5,377 5,738 5,738 5,740	4,378 4,477 4,594 4,711 4,886 4,998 5,055 5,117	426 437 495 569 594 629	3,952 4,040 4,143 4,216 4,317 4,451 4,450 4,489	445 518 527 565 655 708 723 737	211 233 229 220 262 266 287 291	234 285 298 345 393 442 436 442
Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995	16,435 16,169 16,362 16,235 16,119 16,129 16,428 16,398 16,296 16,340	$\begin{array}{c} 10,658\\ 10,432\\ 10,573\\ 10,489\\ 10,395\\ 10,429\\ 10,623\\ 10,586\\ 10,484\\ 10,538\end{array}$	5,777 5,739 5,747 5,717 5,710 5,805 5,812 5,812 5,812 5,812 5,812	5,082 5,142 5,149 5,199 5,183 5,265 5,231 5,249 5,333	660 678 689 713 738 739 738 738 803	4,422 4,463 4,4501 4,4501 4,532 4,532 4,526 4,494 4,491 4,530	679 699 704 774 765 837 858 832 859	251 259 283 280 298 315 321 297 313	429 439 451 492 482 497 522 535 535 586
Self-employed - Se Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	asonally adjusted 2,157 2,237 2,274 2,466 2,614 2,864 2,903 2,790	1,849 1,909 2,084 2,214 2,433 2,448 2,355	308 336 344 382 399 433 455 435	451 462 519 519 549 558 558 516	137 135 124 157 149 181 186 164	314 332 362 362 368 368 372 352			
Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995	2,602 2,523 2,558 2,608 2,607 2,6610 2,657 2,6546 2,649	2,190 2,117 2,132 2,156 2,183 2,206 2,256 2,245 2,244	412 412 404 412 415 404 401 401 405	534 567 572 581 584 597 607 619 638 614	178 195 199 197 211 217 213 233 226	356 370 383 386 390 405 388			
Self-employed - No Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991	t seasonally adjus 2,168 2,248 2,248 2,285 2,479 2,627 2,878 2,915 2,802	1,847 1,899 1,928 2,083 2,214 2,432 2,447 2,354	321 349 357 395 413 446 468 448	450 466 441 519 516 548 557 515	132 130 119 151 144 175 181 158	318 323 367 372 373 377 357	246 260 286 306 346 349 336	161 164 178 170 189 206 220 209	85 96 108 99 116 140 129 127
Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5	2,611 2,537 2,543 2,582 2,616 2,617 2,670 2,620	2,195 2,121 2,137 2,166 2,196 2,196 2,191 2,226 2,221	416 416 405 415 419 404 396	5369 5671 581 5899 605 618 638	175 195 200 198 209 215 215 233	360 375 381 386 390 390 403 403	290 337 344 358 319 345 345 342 349 351 349	190 205 208 218 203 206 206 213 221	100 132 136 140 133 142 136 140 137

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

6

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.4 Full-time/ Part-time workers & second jobs (all in employment) § 7.4



7.5 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment §

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemplo	yment measure			Claimant une	mployment measu	re +		
	Seasonally a	djusted			and Marthal		States in		
							Not ILO unemp	loyed	
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	Total #	ILO unemployed	Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL Spr 1992 Suit 1992 Win 1992 Win 1992 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 19934 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 19945 Spr 1995	1,800 1,827 1,884 1,930 1,911 1,861 1,820 1,861 1,861 1,861 1,751 1,751 1,666 1,665 1,465 1,445	945 964 976 1,006 999 1,026 1,034 1,034 1,009 1,018 1,022 980 939 988	2,745 2,790 2,861 2,936 2,910 2,887 2,887 2,887 2,887 2,887 2,887 2,679 2,679 2,679 2,530 2,404 2,432	159 128 96 80 76 75 105 91 126 154 154 103 190	2,586 2,662 2,765 2,857 2,834 2,812 2,750 2,669 2,5525 2,552 2,552 2,552 2,5555 2,	1,800 1,827 1,884 1,930 1,911 1,861 1,861 1,751 1,751 1,755 1,445	494 571 543 586 570 637 586 586 555 549 549 549 549 496	292 265 337 340 352 314 343 332 337 320 322 287 301	786 836 923 951 929 918 892 869 871 836 871 836 797
Changes Win94-Spr95 Spr94-Spr95	-20 -255	48 -30	28 -285		-59 -350	-20 -255	-53 -59	14 -37	-39 -95
MEN Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Avin 1992 Sum 1992 Avin 1992 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994 Spr 1995	1,411 1,437 1,484 1,511 1,483 1,444 1,405 1,356 1,321 1,288 1,217 1,137 1,131	418 422 438 465 465 468 479 468 495 468 495 450 448 444	1,829 1,859 1,921 1,949 1,949 1,884 1,884 1,819 1,780 1,783 1,667 1,584 1,574	-151 -181 -200 -221 -226 -224 -224 -231 -198 -145 -180 -173 -135	1,980 2,040 2,121 2,193 2,174 2,158 2,158 2,050 1,987 1,987 1,928 1,448 1,757 1,710	1.411 1.437 1.484 1.511 1.483 1.443 1.405 1.356 1.321 1.288 1.287 1.131	352 405 379 422 413 470 434 433 393 383 383 373 397 343	217 198 259 260 278 269 260 260 272 253 257 253 253 236	569 603 681 714 703 693 693 693 640 630 620 579
Changes Win94-Spr95 Spr94-Spr95	-191	-25	-10 -215		-47 -278	-191	-54 -50	13 -36	-41 -87
WOMEN Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994 Win 1994 Spr 1995	389 390 400 419 428 417 416 395 378 368 333 328 314	527 542 539 546 533 558 558 558 558 558 558 558 558 558	916 931 965 965 975 971 941 928 896 863 820 858	310 309 296 301 320 320 321 323 323 229 276 326	606 622 644 659 654 642 619 605 597 573 542	389 390 400 419 428 417 416 395 378 368 333 328 314	141 165 165 157 157 152 152 161 162 152 153	76 78 78 74 74 72 65 67 74 65 65	217 233 245 231 236 226 226 229 241 216 218
Changes Win94-Spr95	-14	52	38		-12	-14	:	:	:

THOUSAND

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*. +

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GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Number of people participating in the programmes 8.1

	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth C	redits)	
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 Apr	133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	24.1	274.6
May	131.0	15.2	146.2	240.5	34.1	274.0
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.0	270.5
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	245.0	33.5 22 E	220.0
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	240.5	33.5	278.1
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288 7
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	255.0	33.7	200.7
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1
994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	24.1	201.2
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258 5	34.1	202.6
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6
Apr	122.9	. 14.4	137.3	239.4	32.8	272.1
May	119.4	14.3	133.6	235.7	31.8	267.6
Jun	115.7	14.2	129.8	231.3	32.5	263.8
Jul	107.8	13.7	121.5	241.8	32.1	273.9
Aug	103.7	13.8	117.5	242.1	32.3	274.5
Sep	103.0	14.1	117.1	242.5	33.0	275.5
Oct	113.4	14.3	127.8	252 5	33.2	285.6
Nov	116.3	14.7	131.0	254 1	33.3	287.4
Dec	117.8	14.2	132.0	255.7	33.0	288.7
995 Jan	115.7	14.4	130 1	252.4	34.0	286.4
Feb	117.4	14.6	131.9	250.5	34.3	284 7
Mar	103.7	14.4	118.1	239.7	33.6	273.3
Apr	85.4	13.6	99.0	232.7	32.6	265.4
May	81.9	13.3	95.2	230.9	31.7	262 7
Jun	79.6	12.9	92.6	229.4	20.5	250.0

Note: Latest figures for the Business Start-Up Scheme are available in the August 1995 issue of *Employment Gazette*. Because of the different ways in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, provided by the Scotlish Office are shown separately. See *Employment Gazette*, pp57-8, December 1993 for more detail.

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Number of starts on the programmes

	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth C	Youth Training (including Youth Credits)				
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain			
993 25/30 Apr	19.4	2.6	22.1	11.3	1.9	13.3			
23/28 May	21.5	2.1	23.6	10.6	1.3	11.9			
20 Jun/2	20.0	3.0	22.4	17.8	4.9	21.8			
18/30 Jul	22.2	1.8	24.2	35.7	2.8	38.7			
15/27 Aug	20.9	2.6	23.4	23.7	4.3	27.6			
12 Sep/1	23.1	3.7	25.9	27.9	4.2	31.5			
10/29 Oct	36.8	2.7	39.6	36.1	2.5	39.0			
7/26 Nov	26.4	2.7	29.1	20.3	2.0	22.6			
5/31 Dec	24.4	2.2	26.6	17.7	1.3	19.2			
994 2 Jan	12.1	n/a	14.1	11.4	n/a	13.1			
31/28 Jan	30.8	2.7	33.6	16.0	3.4	19.2			
27/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	29.5	14.7	2.6	17.1			
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	24.6	13.1	2.8	15.3			
24/29 Apr	20.0	2.6	22.6	14.0	1.9	15.9			
22/27 May	20.7	2.5	23.2	11.3	1.5	12.7			
19 Jun/1	20.2	3.0	22.6	15.4	4.4	18.9			
17/29 Jul	21.7	1.9	23.7	38.4	2.3	41.1			
14/26 Aug	19.8	2.8	22.4	26.1	4.3	29.9			
11/30 Sep	21.4	3.8	24.4	29.8	4.4	33.5			
9/28 Oct	35.1	2.8	38.0	36.8	3.0	40.1			
6/25 Nov	25.6	2.9	28.4	20.6	2.5	23.3			
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	19.3	1.8	21.3			
995 1 Jan	12.2	n/a	14.0	9.6	n/a	11.5			
30/27 Jan	25.8	2.6	28.5	16.9	3.5	20.2			
26/24 Feb	23.8	2.9	25.1	16.2	2.8	18.9			
26/30 Mar	16.4	3.3	18.3	13.9	2.9	16.2			
23/27 Apr	11.6	2.2	13.8	12.7	2.0	14.7			
21/25 May	16.1	2.4	18.5	13.3	1.4	14.7			
18/22 Jun	14.2	2.7	16.9	14.3	2.2	16.1			

Note: Latest figures for the Business Start-Up Scheme are available in the August 1995 issue of *Employment Gazette*. Because of the different way in which the programmes are administered in England, Wales and Scotland, the Scotland figures, which are provided by the Scottish Office are shown separately. The first date shown is for England, Wales and GB, but the second date shown is for Scotland. Because of this, the sum of the separate England and Wales and Scotland figures will not necessarily equal the published GB figure. See *Employment Gazette*, pp S7-8, December 1993 for more detail.

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8.3

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

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

§

Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette*. According to respondents' own classification. In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'. Those whose 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. ##



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

ENGLAND and WAL	ES	Percentage of survey respondents who were:					
Month of survey	Month of leaving YT	In a job+	In a positive outcome [#]	Unemployed			
Jul 87-Jun 88	(Apr 87-Mar 88)	61	77	20			
Jul 88-Jun 89	(Apr 88-Mar 89)	69	84	13			
Jul 89-Jun 90	(Apr 89-Mar 90)	68	82	14			
Jul 90-Sep 91	(Apr 90-Mar 91)	58	74	14			
Oct 91-Sen 92	(Apr 91-Mar 92)	50	14	20			
Oct 92-Sen 93	(Apr 92-Mar 92)	50	07	25			
Oct 93-Sep 94	(Apr 93-Mar 94)	53	69	28 25			
1993 Jan	(Jul 92)	56	72	23			
Feb	(Aug 92)	51	71	20			
Mar	(Sep 92)	47	71	23			
Apr	(Oct 92)	41	13	22			
May	(Nov 02)	44	03	31			
lun	(NOV 92)	44	60	34			
Juli	(Dec 92)	40	59	35			
JUI	(Jan 93)	45	59	35			
Aug	(Feb 93)	45	60	34			
Sep	(Mar 93)	55	68	27			
Oct	(Apr 93)	47	62	32			
Nov	(May 93)	48	63	32			
Dec	(Jun 93)	59	71	24			
1994 Jan	(Jul 93)	54	70	25			
Feb	(Aug 93)	53	72	22			
Mar	(Sep 93)	50	75	19			
Apr	(Oct 93)	53	69	26			
May	(Nov 93)	52	65	29			
Jun	(Dec 93)	51	63	32			
Jul	(Jan 94)	51	63	30			
Aug	(Feb 94)	53	66	28			
Sen	(Mar 94)	59	72	23			
Oct	(Apr 94)	55	67	23			
Nov	(May 94)	53	66	20			
Dec	(Jun 94)	63	74	29			
1995 Jan	(Jul 94)	61	75	20			
Feb	(Aug 94)	53	74	21			
Mar	(Sen 94)	54	76	17			
Anr	(Oct 94)	55	69	25			
May	(Nov 94)	56	68	25			
Jun	(Dec 94)	60	70	23			
Current and previou	s year to date						
Oct 93-Jun 94	(Apr 93-Dec 93)	52	70	25			
Oct 94-Jun 95	(Apr 94-Dec 94)	57	72	22			

Leavers to September 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers in October and November 1990 surveyed in June 1991. Leavers from December 1990 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette.* According to respondents' own classification. In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'. Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.

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Percentage of survey respondents who:								
Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one						
22	41	29						
34	52	42						
37	56	45						
36	55	51						
42	59	51						
41	62	48						
44	64	49						
56	69	58						
47	64	52						
44	61	48						
30	55	37						
28	56	36						
36	57	40						
32	57	38						
30	57	38						
44	63	49						
33	60	43						
36	64	48						
57	72	61						
52	70	58						
49	67	54						
48	64	49						
37	58	39						
34	60	39						
42	62	44						
36	60	41						
36	59	41						
45	66	50						
35	62	43						
36	63	44						
58	73	61						
56	72	60						
47	66	52						
48	64	49						
36	60	40						
36	58	38						
45	62	46						
45	65	50						

8.4

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OCTOBER 1995

8.5

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

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

g to respondents' own classification. tive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government trai hose response to the question, What are you mainly doing now?' w

had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your

ng?. ing 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 oyment 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

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

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

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

According to respondents' own classification. In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. Those whose response to the question, What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'. Those whose response to the question, 'Did you leave your last Training Programme before you were due to finish?' was, 'No'.



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GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Characteristics of Employment Training /

Apr9

the second s	A	4	A			
	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94
ENDER						
Male	66	67	70	70	70	69
emale	34	33	30	30	30	31
GE						
8-24	38	37	31	29	31	31
5-49	57	57	61	62	61	60
0-59	5	6	8	9	9	8
JNEMPLOYMENT DURAT	TION					
)-5 months	30	25	14	17	15	17
6-12 months	43	41	43	39	41	41
3-23 months	12	17	22	20	23	21
24+ months	15	16	20	24	21	21
THNIC ORIGIN						
White	87	86	86	89	87	88
Black/African/	5	5	5	4	5	4
pdian/Pakistani/	4	4	5	4	5	4
Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan						
Other	2	2	2	2	2	2
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	2	3	3	0	2	2
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUP	s					
People with disabilities	10	10	11	14	12	12
iteracy/numeracy needs	12	9	8	6	7	7
English/Welsh/Gaelic for speakers of other anguages	3	3	3	2	3	3

Starts up to and including March 1993 were on Employment Training. Starts after that were on Training For Work, which superseded ET and Employment Action. Differences in the coverage of the programme and its eligibility rules account for much of the change since March 1993.

	GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Characteristics of young people leaving Youth Training for England and Wales*										8.8 Per cent	
	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Apr94-Mar95	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95	Apr95-Jun95	
GENDER									1.1.1			
Male	59	59	59	56	59	59	56	57	55	53	52	
Female	41	41	41	44	41	41	44	43	45	47	48	
ETHNIC ORIGIN												
White	92	91	91	92	91	92	92	93	92	92	92	
Black/African/	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3	
Indian/Pakistani/	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
Bangladeshi/Sri Lankan								4	1	1	1	
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	0	-	0	ò	
Not stated (inc. prefer not to say)	3	3	2	1	2	2	1	U		U	U	
People with disabilities	3	4	5	5	5	6	5	5	5	5	6	

From April 1995 onwards, the definition of YT leavers excludes those trainees who transferred between training providers as part of their planned stay on the programme. There is at present no YT starts database: characteristics information is only available for those leaving YT in a given month. A starts database is at present being developed, and the basis of this table will switch to starts during the coming year.

or England and Wales*										
OF E	Inglanu	anu vva	lies	Per cent						
4-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94	Jan95-Mar95	Apr95-Jun95						
70	69	71	70	71						
30	31	29	30	29						
30	29	28	28	29						
9	9	10	10	9						
16	16	17	18	15						
42 20	39 21	20	18	19						
22	25	26	25	24						
89	88	89	91	89						
4	4	4	3	5						
4	4	4	4	4						
2	3	2	2	2						
0	0	0								
12	14	15	16	15						
6	7	7	6	7						
2	3	2	2	2						

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES 8.9 Destinations and Qualifications of ET/TFW## leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales

Month of leaving ET/TFW	##	Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94
GENDER Male	In a job Completing Gaining qual	26 55 30	31 60 36	32 60 36	31 62 39	32 57 32	34 58 36	34 64 41	34 68 47	37 64 39
Female	In a job	40	42	41	40	44	41	42	42	45
	Completing	56	60	61	64	57	59	63	67	61
	Gaining qual	42	44	44	48	36	41	46	49	39
AGE 18-24	In a job Completing Gaining qual	30 47 31	34 52 36	34 52 35	33 54 38	34 49 29	33 48 32	37 56 38	38 60 43	40 54 35
25-49	In a job	32	35	35	34	35	37	37	37	40
	Completing	57	63	62	64	59	61	66	70	64
	Gaining qual	36	41	39	41	35	39	44	49	40
50+	In a job	31	36	35	34	40	36	35	35	35
	Completing	64	69	68	69	66	65	70	72	70
	Gaining qual	32	38	38	39	34	39	44	47	43
UNEMPLOYMENT DURAT	ION									
<pre>< 6 months</pre>	In a job	47	50	51	50	47	54	52	51	57
	Completing	59	66	66	72	57	59	62	68	64
	Gaining qual	37	39	44	54	31	37	42	48	38
6-12 months	In a job	26	33	38	37	39	39	40	39	43
	Completing	51	58	61	65	56	58	64	67	62
	Gaining qual	32	41	41	46	33	38	44	48	41
13-23 months	In a job	19	23	28	29	29	31	31	32	33
	Completing	49	56	61	66	55	59	65	68	64
	Gaining qual	30	36	38	44	30	37	42	47	40
> 24 months	In a job	17	18	20	19	24	23	23	25	25
	Completing	56	56	60	64	55	58	64	66	62
	Gaining qual	34	36	36	41	30	34	40	43	37
ETHNIC ORIGIN										
White	In a job	32	36	36	35	36	37	37	38	40
	Completing	55	60	60	62	57	58	64	67	62
	Gaining qual	35	40	39	42	34	38	43	48	39
Afro Caribbean	In a job Completing Gaining qual	19 53 33	23 58 38	25 60 37	25 61 39	29 53 33	23 58 35	26 61 38	25 68 46	31 65 43
Asian	In a job	26	29	34	35	35	34	34	32	35
	Completing	59	63	64	67	63	60	66	69	67
	Gaining qual	26	30	34	38	32	32	37	41	34
Other .	In a job	22	25	25	21	26	25	26	27	32
	Completing	58	60	64	68	62	66	67	69	66
	Gaining qual	32	35	37	37	28	38	35	42	35
Not stated	In a job	25	27	28	28	33	25	30	29	43
(including prefer	Completing	56	59	62	65	62	60	65	78	79
not to say)	Gaining qual	33	38	36	39	35	36	46	62	57
SPECIAL NEEDS GROUPS										
People with disabilities	In a job Completing Gaining qual	24 53 35	26 58 42	28 58 41	27 60 44	32 56 38	30 55 40	30 61 46	31 67 51	36 60 40
Lit/Num needs	In a job	20	20	20	19	21	19	20	21	21
	Completing	56	59	56	57	53	53	61	66	59
	Gaining qual	29	31	37	37	35	33	39	45	37
ESOL	In a job Completing Gaining qual	21 62 20	21 62 23	26 63 36	24 66 38	31 62 37	23 62	25 67 38	25 69	25 67

See footnote to Table 8.3

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and Qualifications of Youth Training leavers by their characteristics for England and Wales

Month of leaving YT		Apr91-Mar92	Apr92-Mar93	Apr93-Mar94	Jul93-Sep93	Oct93-Dec93	Jan94-Mar94	Apr94-Jun94	Jul94-Sep94	Oct94-Dec94
GENDER Male	In a job Completing Gaining qual	50 46 50	48 45 49	52 48 56	54 54 65	52 41 41	52 40 45	55 46 50	57 54 55	56 40 42
Female	In a job Completing Gaining qual	53 40 51	52 40 48	54 42 54	51 45 63	53 34 39	59 41 45	60 46 53	55 46 50	57 38 40
ETHNIC ORIGIN White	In a job Completing Gaining qual	52 43 51	51 43 48	55 45 55	55 51 65	54 37 41	57 40 46	59 46 52	57 51 54	58 39 41
Afro Caribbean	In a job Completing Gaining qual	23 31 37	24 33 39	25 34 45	19 34 50	33 29 36	34 40 41	43 45 40	31 40 41	36 31 34
Asian	In a job Completing Gaining qual	35 41 48	31 39 42	32 38 48	29 40 55	36 36 37	35 39 37	36 40 44	29 40 40	40 39 36
Other	In a job Completing Gaining qual	33 32 42	31 35 36	36 38 49	32 41 58	43 35 40	41 41 30	38 33 37	44 44 42	54 44 45
Not stated (including prefer not to say)	In a job Completing Gaining qual	55 53 57	51 48 55	54 56 60	52 62 69	55 50 39	47 52 40	51 53 56	68 69 68	59 48 59
People with disabilities	In a job Completing Gaining qual	32 37 37	36 41 39	39 41 48	39 45 59	39 35 31	39 36 39	42 40 45	38 40 40	46 33 34

his table contains revisions to the 'In a job' measure

NOMIS

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The Central Statistical Office's ONLINE labour market database that contains information on:

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For more information contact:

CSO - 0171 273 6105/5130 Durham - 0191 374 2468/2490





OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES

+ #

Jobseekers with disabilities: placement into employment and registrations

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 8 July 1995 - 4 August 1995 +	7,218
Registered as disabled on 17 April 1995 #	381,409
and the second	the second se

Not including placings through displayed vacancies. Registration as a disabled person under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts 1944 and 1958 is voluntary. People eligible to register are those who, because of injury, disease or congenital deformity, are substantially handicapped in obtaining or keeping employment of a kind otherwise suited to their age, experience and qualifications.

A.2 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: April - June 1995 *

	East	East Midlands	London	Mersey- side	North East	North West	South East	South West	West Midlands	Yorkshir and Humbers	e England side	Scotland	Wales	Great Britain
Number of Offers	4	5	7	13	62	50	7	17	43	21	229	36	25	290
Value of Offers (£,000)	180	212	983	2,152	8,538	1,483	271	2,174	12,762	1,988	30,743	8,105	2,896	41,744
Note: Enquiries should	he directe	ed to the Der	artment of	Trade and I	ndustry tel	0171-215 2	597		3120		THE PARTY OF	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	ACTORNO STATE	101 D 10 1 1 1 1 1 1

* Date of first payment.

A.3 OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Apr - Jun 1995 *

Region and company	Travel-to-work area	Assistance offered (£)	Project category +	SIC 1992 description
EAST R J Herbert Eng Ltd Total	Wisbech	90,000 90,000	A	Mfr oth agricultural & forestry mch
EAST MIDLANDS Cannon Eng & Associates Total	Mansfield	75,000 75,000	A	Mfr of tools
LONDON Arrk Europe Ltd Katsouris Fresh Foods Ltd Maison Blanc Ltd Total	Heathrow London London	75,000 525,000 250,000 850,000	A A A	Printing nes Mfr of condiments and seasonings Mfr bread/fresh pastry goods/cakes
MERSEYSIDE Mointyre & King Ltd Modular Interior Systems Ltd Newforge Foods Ltd Petrolite Ltd Triplex Safety Glass Co. Ltd Total	Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Liverpool Wigan & St Helens	85,000 75,000 600,000 240,000 850,000 1,850,000	A A B A B	Retail sale via mail order house Mfr of steam generators Mfr of other food products nes Mfr of other chemical products nes Shaping & processing of flat glass
NORTH EAST Key Windows Ltd Bioprocessing Ltd Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd Steelnorth Tooling Ltd Brian Reed (Northern) Ltd Dewhirst Ltd Faraday Circuits Ltd Kefco Precision Engineers (Peterlee) Lg Electronics North Of England Ltd Northern Counties Meat Group Ltd Vaux Group plc Total	Durham Newcastle Upon Tyne Stockton-On-Tees Sunderland Sunderland Sunderland Sunderland Sunderland Sunderland Sunderland Sunderland	90,000 400,000 95,000 850,000 850,000 85,000 4,000,000 100,000 275,000 7,220,000	A A B A B B A A A B B A A A B	Shaping & processing of flat glass Mfr of other organic basic chems Mfr of medicaments & non-medicamts Mfr of tools Printing nes Mfr of other outerwear Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others General mechanical engineering Mfr tielevisn, radio, video, assoc Bacon & ham production Licensed clubs, pubs, bars
NORTH WEST Manchester Circuits Ltd Vernapac Ltd (Verna Group Ta) Ringtail Eng Ltd Ashville Exhausts Ltd Tronic Gravure Ltd Total	Bolton & Bury Bolton & Bury Liverpool Wigan & St Helens Wigan & St Helens	80,000 90,000 80,000 90,000 85,000 340,000	A A A A A	Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others Mfr corrugated paper, sacks, boxes Mfr other fabricated metal prods Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs Printing nes
SOUTH EAST Westgate Group Ltd Viking Brewery Co Total	Folkestone Thanet	80,000 90,000 170,000	B A	Mfr of sports goods Mfr of beer
SOUTH WEST Bairdwear (Bridgewater) Ltd Selkirk Manufacturing Ltd Topfoto Services Ltd Bhc Aerovox Ltd The Wrigley Co. Ltd Redruth Brewery (1792) Ltd Total	Barnstaple & Ilfracombe Barnstaple & Ilfracombe Bodmin & Liskeard Dorchester & Weymouth Plymouth Redruth & Camborne	150,000 325,000 250,000 270,000 220,000 700,000 1,915,000	A B A A A A	Mfr of underwear Mfr non-domestic cool'g & vent'g Photographic activities Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others Mfr confectionery Mfr of beer
WEST MIDLANDS Grayson Automotive Services Ltd Weston Beamor Ltd Jaguar Cars Ltd Sandwich Factory Ltd Albright & Wilson Ltd Robinson Bros Ltd Zeus Aluminium Products Ltd Leipold Albion Pressed Metal Ltd Simpson Strong Tie International Inc Total	Birmingham Birmingham Coventry & Hinckley Dudley & Sandwell Dudley & Sandwell Dudley & Sandwell Dudley & Sandwell Telford & Bridgnorth Walsall Walsall	75,000 96,000 200,000 1,200,000 200,000 200,000 90,000 250,000 95,000 11,956,000	A A B A B B A A A A	Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs Mfr jewellery & related arts nes Mfr of motor vehicles Mfr of other food products nes Mfr of other chemical products nes Mfr of other organic basic chems Aluminium production Mfr of elec valves, tubes, others Forging/pressing metal, powder met Forging/pressing metal, powder met

OCTOBER 1995 S72

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Regional Selective Assistance: Offers of £75,000 or more: Apr - Jun 1995 * A.3

YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE V M Fabrications Broomco (890) Ltd Extec Screens & Crushers Ltd Ksr Automotive Ltd Simpla Plastics Ltd	Barnsley Rotherham & Mexborough Rotherham & Mexborough Scunthorpe Scunthorpe	75,000 75,000 400,000 975,000	A A A
VM Fabrications Broomco (890) Ltd Extec Screens & Crushers Ltd Ksr Automotive Ltd Simpla Plastics Ltd	Barnsley Rotherham & Mexborough Rotherham & Mexborough Scunthorpe Scunthorpe	75,000 75,000 400,000 975,000	A A A
Broomco (890) Ltd Extec Screens & Crushers Ltd Ksr Automotive Ltd Simpla Plastics Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough Rotherham & Mexborough Scunthorpe Scunthorpe	75,000 400,000 975,000	A A A
Extec Screens & Crushers Ltd Ksr Automotive Ltd Simpla Plastics Ltd	Rotherham & Mexborough Rotherham & Mexborough Scunthorpe Scunthorpe	400,000 975,000	A
Ksr Automotive Ltd Simpla Plastics Ltd	Rothernam & Mexborough Scunthorpe Scunthorpe	400,000 975,000	A
Ksr Automotive Ltd Simpla Plastics Ltd	Scunthorpe Scunthorpe	975,000	
Simpla Plastics Ltd	Scunthorpe	00.000	A
		90,000	A
Total		1,615,000	
SCOTI AND			
Cubix Corporation Europe Ltd	Bathqate	700.000	٨
Jahra Corporation	Bathgata	/00,000	~
Mmmuma Braduata Ltd	Bothgate	90,000	A
Mathada Floatenia las (104)	Daingale	95,000	A
Methode Electronics Inc (USA)	Dumbarton	440,000	A
Howgate Dairy Foods Ltd	Dundee	89,000	A
Simclar International Ltd	Dunfermline	600,000	A
Atlantic Information Systems Ltd	Glasgow	80,000	A
Cerprobe Europe Ltd	Glasgow	95.000	Α
Joseph Dunn Group Ltd	Glasgow	900,000	В
Mcluckies Building & Timber I td	Glasgow	135,000	Ā
Patrol leanswear I td	Glasgow	120,000	Δ
Promier Glass Packaging Ltd	Glasgow	600,000	Â
Test Colutions Ltd	Clasgow	750,000	~
Test Solutions Ltd	Glasgow	750,000	A
The Mentholatum Co. Ltd	Glasgow	700,000	A
Charnos pic	Irvine	650,000	A
Ritchie Group plc	Kilmarnock	100,000	A
Coors Ceramics Electronics Ltd	Kirkcaldy	263,000	A
Lanarkshire Welding Co Ltd	Lanarkshire	200,000	В
Msi-Blantvre Ltd	Lanarkshire	500,000	A
Oakwood Foods Ltd	Lanarkshire	400,000	A
Unicorn Graphics Ltd	Lanarkshire	125 000	A
Total	Editarionito	7,632,000	
WALES	Deserve & Oceanordes	100.000	
Cwmni Cig Arron Cytyngedig	Bangor & Caernarion	190,000	A
International Safety Components Ltd	Bangor & Caernarion	75,000	A
Lcr Filters Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	320,000	A
Northern Engraving Graphics Ltd	Blaenau Gwent Abergavenny	850,000	A
Renold Power Transmission Ltd	Cardiff	125,000	В
Champlain Protex Ltd	Lampeter & Aberaeron	350,000	A
Dobson & Crowther Ltd	Wrexham	444,600	В
Total		2 354 600	

Date of first payment.
 A = Employment created, B = Employment safeguarded.
 Note: Enquines regarding the published information should be addressed to: English cases - Department of Trade and Industry, RD3, Bay 3, B40, 1 Victoria Street, London SW1 (tel 0171 - 215 2597).
 Scottish cases - Scottish Office, Industry Department, IE/1A Branch 3, Room 313, Magnet House, Glasgow G2 7BT (0141 - 242 5678).
 Welsh cases - Welsh Office, Industry Department, Cathays Park, Cardiff CF1 3NQ (tel 01222 825167).

SIC 1992 description

Mfr non-domestic cool'g & vent'g Mfr of refractory ceramic products Mfr mch minng/earth-movng/roadwks Mfr parts/access's for motor vehs Mfr of other rubber products

Mfr computers & oth inf proc equip Mfr telegraph/telephone equip Mfr of other food products nes Mfr of insulated wire & cable Mfr of insulated wire & cable Software consultancy & supply Mfr instruments: measuring etc Prod mineral waters & soft drinks Mfr builders' carpentry & joinery Mfr of workwear Mfr of hollow glass Mfr bintuments: measuring etc Mfr of medicaments & non-medicamts Mfr of medicaments & non-medicamts Mfr for corrugated paper, sacks, boxes Mfr for corrugated paper, sacks, boxes Mfr first proc of iron & steel nes Mfr of other ceramic products Oth first proc of iron & steel nes Mfr of other food products nes Printing nes

Slaughtering, animal by-prod proc Forging/pressing metal, powder met Mrior of elec valves, tubes, others Printing nes Mir bearings/gears/driving elements Mir of other food products nes Mir corrugated paper, sacks, boxes

DEFINITIONS

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYED

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

EARNINGS

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

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE

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

ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE

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

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

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

FULL-TIME WORKERS

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

GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES

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

HM FORCES

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

ILO UNEMPLOYED

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

LABOUR DISPUTES

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

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

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES) Employees other than those in administrative, professional, technical and clerical occupations.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

SUMMAR

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Workforc

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Workforce

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Employee

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OUTPUT

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Wages an Mar

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Levels of

Quarterly

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-BELATED 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.

	REGUL		LY PU	JBLISHED statistics			
	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page	Freq	Jency	Latest issue	Table number or page
IMARY TABLES	ultra bearde			LABOUR COSTS			
our Force Survey: UK	М	Oct 95	0.1	Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	313
kforce: UK	M	Oct 95	0.2	Annual update	А	Aug 93	381
kforce: GB	M	Oct 95	0.3				
	IVI	00195	0.4	RETAIL PRICES			
KGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	М	Oct 95	0.5	Latest figures: detailed indices	м	Oct 95	62
PLOYMENT AND WORKEORCE				: percentage changes	M	Oct 95	6.2
kforce: UK and GB				Recent movements and the index			
rterly series	M(Q)	Oct 95	1.1	excluding seasonal foods	М	Oct 95	6.1
our force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	Main components: time series and weights	M	Oct 95	6.4
All industries: by division class or group	0	Oct 95	1.4	Food prices	M	Oct 95	6.3
: time series, by order group	M	Oct 95	1.2	International comparisons	M	Oct 95	6.8
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	М	Oct 95	1.3	All items excluding housing costs	М	Oct 95	6.9
Administrative, technical and clerical in	^	Dec 04	1.10				
Local authorities manpower	D	Jan 94	1.7	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY		0-+05	7.4
oloyees in employment by region and sector	B(Q)	Oct 95	1.5	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Oct 95	7.1
sus of Employment				Economic activity, not seasonally adjusted	M	Oct 95	7.3
OR and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Full-time and part-time workers	М	Oct 95	7.4
rnational comparisons	0	Aug 95	1.9	Alternative measures of unemployment	М	Oct 95	7.5
istered disabled in the public sector	Ā	Aug 94	291	Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Jun 95	7.6
le union membership	А	Jun 94	189	Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	A	Jun 95	7.7
rism-related industries in Great Britain	Q	Aug 95	1.14	Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Jun 95	7.8
IMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES				Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	Â	Jun 95	7.10
mant unemployment				Job-related training (received by employees)	A	Jun 95	7.11
Summary: UK	М	Oct 95	2.1	Average actual weekly hours of work			
: GB	M	Oct 95	2.2	(full-time, part-time and second jobs)	A	Jun 95	7.12
Broad category: UK	M	Oct 95	2.5	Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Jun 95	7.13
Detailed category: GB	M	Oct 95	2.2	Provious occupations (II O unemployment rates) (7.14)	A	Jun 95	7.14
Region: summary	Q	Sep 95	2.6	Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates) (7.14)	Â	Jun 95	7.16
Age: time series UK	Q	Sep 95	2.7	Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates) (7.16)	A	Jun 95	7.17
Duration: time series UK	Q	Sep 95	2.15	Duration of ILO unemployment (7.17)	А	Jun 95	7.18
Region and area	-	00000		People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview) (new)	А	Jun 95	7.19
Time series summary: by region	М	Oct 95	2.3	Economically active (numbers and rates by age group) (7.18)	A	Jun 95	7.20
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas	M	Oct 95	2.4	Economically inactive (by age group) (7.19)	A	Jun 95	7.21
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Oct 95 Oct 95	2.9	(by reason including discouraged workers) (7.20)	А	Jun 95	7.22
Age and duration: summary	Q	Sep 95	2.6	Ethnic group (by economic activity) (new)	A	Jun 95	7.23
Flows							
UK, time series	M	Oct 95	2.19	LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
in duration	Q	Oct 95	2.21	Summary: latest figures	M	Oct 95	4.1
m history: number of previous claims	Q	Sep 95	2.22	: time series		Uct 95	4,2
m history: interval between claims	Q	Sep 95	2.23	Industry	~	ouno4	155
dents: by region	D	Mar 93 Oct 95	2.13	Monthly: broad sector time series	М	Oct 95	4.1
rnational comparisons	M	Oct 95	2.18	Annual: detailed	А	Jun 94	199
nic origin		May 94	147	: prominent stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
porarily stopped				Main causes of stoppage	M	Oct 05	11
Latest figures: by UK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 94	199
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and				Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94	199
placings seasonally adjusted	М	Oct 95	3.1	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region	M	Oct 95	3.2	years by industry	А	Jun 94	199
Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Oct 95	3.3	International comparisons	A	Dec 94	545
DUNDANCIES				TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROCRAMMES			
reat Britain	М	Oct 95	2.32	Participants in the programmes	м	Oct 95	8.1
by region	M	Oct 95	2.33	New starts on the programmes	М	Oct 95	8.2
by age	M	Oct 95	2.35	Destinations and qualifications			
by occupation	М	Oct 95	2.36	TFW/ET leavers	M	Oct 95	8.3
				YT leavers	M	Oct 95	8.4
RNINGS AND HOURS				VT leavers completing agreed training	M	Oct 95	8.6
Whole economy				Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England		00100	010
Main industrial sectors	М	Oct 95	5.1	and Wales	Q	Oct 95	8.7
Industries	M	Oct 95	5.3	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England			
Underlying trends	Q	Jul 95	291	and Wales	Q	Oct 95	8.8
industrial sectors and industries				Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their	0	Oct 05	80
Manual employees	Q(A)	Aug 95	5.4	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their	Q	00195	0.9
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Aug 95	5.5	characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Oct 95	8.10
All employees	Q(A)	Aug 95 Feb 95	5.6				
rnational comparisons (index)	Q(A)	1 60 90	200	DISABLED JOB SEEKERS			
Manufacturing	М	Oct 95	5.9	Registrations and placements into employment	М	Oct 95	A1
rtime and short-time: manufacturing				PEOLONIAL AND			
Latest figures: industry	M	Oct 95	1.11	REGIONAL AID Selective Assistance by region	0	Oct 05	40
regions: summary	D	Sep 95	1.13	Selective Assistance by region and company	0	Oct 95	A2 A3
o or work. manufacturing				Development Grants by region	Q	Aug 95	A4
IPUT PER HEAD		0.100	10	Development Grants by region and company	Q	Aug 95	A5
put per head: quarterly and annual indices	M(Q)	Oct 95	1.8				
Manufacturing index, time series	М	Oct 95	5.8	*Frequency of publication, frequency of compliation shown in b	rackets	(if different)	
Quarterly and annual indices	М	Oct 95	5.8	A Annual S Six monthly Q Quarterly, M Monthly, B Bi-monthly,	D Disco	ontinued.	

S74 OCTOBER 1995

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

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

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings (Tables 5.1 - 5.9)				
Average Earnings Index (monthly)	01928 792442			
Basic wage rates and hours for manual workers with a collective agreement	0171 273 5571			
New Earnings Survey (annual) ings and hours worked for gro (males and females, industrie part-time and full-time); distri ings; composition of earnings;	e levels of earn- bups of workers s, occupations, bution of earn- hours worked 01928 794903/4			
Unit wage costs, productivity,				
earnings and labour costs	0171 273 5535			
Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and	1.9-1.13)			
Census of Employment	01928 792690			
Employment and hours	01928 792563			
Workforce in employment	01928 792563			
Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)	01928 792825			
Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2) Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1	01928 792825 -7.5) 0171 273 5585			
Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2) Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1 Qualifications	01928 792825 -7.5) 0171 273 5585 01142 593787			
Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2) Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1 Qualifications Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.	01928 792825 -7.5) 0171 273 5585 01142 593787 32-2.36) 0171 273 5530			
Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2) Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1 Qualifications Redundancy statistics (Tables 2. Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6	01928 792825 -7.5) 0171 273 5585 01142 593787 32-2.36) 0171 273 5530 8)			
Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2) Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1 Qualifications Redundancy statistics (Tables 2. Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6. (Central Statistical Office) Ansafone service Enquiries	01928 792825 -7.5) 0171 273 5585 01142 593787 32-2.36) 0171 273 5530 8) 0171 217 4905 0171 217 4310			
Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2) Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1 Qualifications Redundancy statistics (Tables 2. Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6. (Central Statistical Office) Ansafone service Enquiries Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages	01928 792825 -7.5) 0171 273 5585 01142 593787 32-2.36) 0171 273 5530 8) 0171 217 4905 0171 217 4310 01142 594216			
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Trade unions (density only)	0171 273 4882
Training (Tables 8.1-8.6)	
Enterprise programmes 'Training for work', 'Youth Training' and 'Modern Apprenticeships'	01142 594027
Workforce training	01142 593489
Travel-to-Work Areas (TTWAs), composition and review of	0171 273 5530
Unemployment (Tables 2.1-2.20) (claimant count)	0171 273 5532
Vacancies (Tables 3.1-3.3) notified to Jobcentres	0171 273 5532
Youth Cohort Study	01142 594215
(Note: The table numbers quoted i	relate to tables

on the preceding pages)

FOR ADVICE ON:

Research related to qualifications, skills and training

01142 594027

Sources of labour market statistics 0171 273 5525

FOR ACCESS TO DETAILED INFORMATION, INCLUDING ON-LINE:

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

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

Skills and Enterprise Network 01142 594075

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

CSO STATFAX gives anyone with a fax machine instant access to the latest Labour Market statistics. The first two pages of the latest monthly LMS National Press Notice are available within moments of the official release time of 9.30am. The number to ring is **0336 416036**. Calls for the service are charged at 36p per minute cheap rate and at 48p per minute at all other times. Contact CSO on 0171 270 6363 if you have any problems.



RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

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

RES 51: Local Development Partnerships and Investments in People

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

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

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

(ED) S MARULLO, INCOME DATA SERVICES

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

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

D BEATON, ERNST AND YOUNG

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOAN PAYNE, POLICY STUDIES INSTITUTE

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

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

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