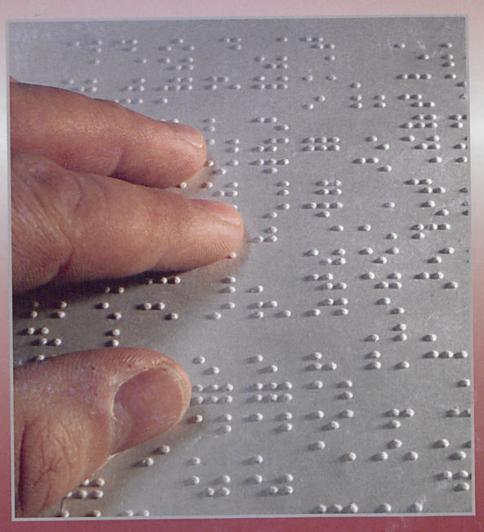


(P) AM 13-E(6) BUSINESS

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incorporating Employment GAZETTE



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Labour Market Trends

incorporating Employment GAZETTE

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News update

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plus: Bookshelf and Parliamentary Questions

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Labour Force Survey

work they can do; based on winter 1994/95 LFS.

importance to employment

sector of the economy.

The new Hours Worked Series

trends.

1984-1991

Statistical updates

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Figures for stoppages due to labour disputes in 1994 by new industrial groupings based on the revised Standard Industrial Classification 1992.

Statistics

LFS Help-Line

people, retired people who work, and length of time with employer.

Labour Market Data

subjects.

ISSN 0264-7052

AND STORMATION -----12 DEC 1995 December 1995

THE BRITISH LIROAL

SCIENCE REFERENCE

434

This issue includes features on: disabled

In this month's issue

people, small and medium-sized enterprises, a new hours worked series and re-weighting the Labour Force Survey.

Photo: Telegraph Colour Library

Disability and the labour market: findings from the

Analyses the labour market characteristics of people with health problems or disabilities that limit the

Small and medium-sized enterprises: their numbers and

Latest estimates of the number of small firms and their share of employment and turnover in each

A new Hours Worked series consistent with national accounts concepts and which identifies new

Re-weighting of the annual Labour Force Survey results

Results of re-weighting UK LFS estimates from annual surveys conducted between 1984-1991 to bring them into line with population estimates published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys.

Hours worked - data from the 1995 New Earnings Survey Key results of analysis of the 'hours worked' data drawn from Part F of NES 1995.

LFS61-64 Topics this month include: homeworkers, graduate employment, economic inactivity of working age

S1-92

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

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NEWS ubdate

Government training schemes 'useful' to employers

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED training and work placement schemes for long-term unemployed people have proved "a useful recruitment tool for a significant number of organisations," a survey concludes.

A total of 93 organisations were questioned on their experience and perception of three Government programmes in the summer 1995 postal survey of the Industrial Relations Services (IRS) A total of 26 employers had taken part in one or more of three schemes: Job Interview Guarantee, Work Trials and Training for Work. In all, 24 of the 26 had actually recruited workers from a scheme.

Findings of the survey include: Potential savings on recruitment costs was the most common primary reason for involvement in the schemes (mentioned by 45.8 per cent).

- Of the 23 organisations which replied to a question on prerecruitment training, seven believed that their scheme-based recruits had not received any such training.
- There were no dramatic differences in skill levels between those recruits hired from the schemes and those recruited from elsewhere.
- Ignorance about the schemes was "quite common", suggesting that the Employment Service and Training and Enterprise Councils would need to raise the market profile of the schemes to achieve high Government targets for throughput and placement of long-term unemployed people.
- 'Government schemes for the long-term unemployed: a survey of employers' experience' IBS Employee Development Bulletin 70. October 1995

G7 labour trends surveyed States, Canada, Japan, France, (the

NORTH AMERICA has the highest labour force participation rates of major industrial nations, and also the highest employment growth. Europeans are unemployed longer than Americans, and German hourly compensation costs are the highest among the major industrial countries. These are just some of the comparative statistics displayed in a chartbook published by the US Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The chartbook focuses on labour market trends over the period 1970 to 1994 in each of the seven major industrial nations known as the Group of Seven (G-7). These comprise the United

Government-supported

GOVERNMENT-SUPPORTED training schemes for unemployed people produce some benefits for those involved but have little impact on overall unemployment levels, argues a new study.

JR Shackleton of the University of Westminster, says that reducing unemployment to acceptable levels requires commitment to a range of other policies. These include major reform of the tax and social security systems to make it more attractive for individuals to take jobs; a programme of public sector investment creating 'real jobs' which would not otherwise arise: and improved matching services by the public employment service.

deficiencies have not been a major factor in the creation of mass unemployment. Equally, there is no convincing evidence that skills determine growth rates. While qualifications help individuals to reach the front to job queues, there is little to suggest that they expand the overall total of jobs available. Employers may be better served by improved general education in the workforce rather than the growth of narrow vocational

Government intervention either in the form of obligations to train or retraining schemes for the unemployed have little impact. Training programmes face three main problems:

• The use of performance indicators such as cost-pertrainee and number of jobs achieved at the end of courses leads to 'opportunistic behaviour' by trainers. Trainers may 'cream' those individuals most likely to become employed because of gender, age, ethnicity and other factors.

former West) Germany, Italy and

the United Kingdom. The book

contains 36 charts and 14 tables

market conditions in each of the

G-7 countries with respect to

labour force, their trends in

labour costs

International Labor

which compare and contrast labour

differences in: their population and

employment and unemployment,

sector, their hourly compensation

costs, labour productivity and unit

and within their manufacturing

Comparisons Among the G-7

Countries: A Chartbook. US

Labor Statistics, May 1995.

Department of Labor, Bureau of

- Government-sponsored schemes produce substantial displacement, with one group improving their job prospects at the expense of others. However, such scheme help to keep people in touch with the labour market and may reduce levels of juvenile crime.
- The widespread availability of training schemes results in a reduction in the perceived costs of unemployment to individuals. Studies suggest that in Sweden, for example, generous training schemes may not have reduced unemployment at all. Apart from tax and social security reform a further effective policy might be a European Unioncoordinated commitment to economic expansion and an abandonment of the commitment to monetary union.

• 'The Skills Mirage: Is training the key to lower unemployment?' **Employment Policy Institute** Economic Report vol 9 no 9. ISSN 1351-2145. Available from the **Employment Policy Institute,** Southbank House, Black Prince Road, London SE1 7SJ.

US revises unemployment indicators

THE US Bureau of Labor Statistics has introduced a new range of alternative unemployment indicators. Some of the original indicators U1 to U7 have been retained as part of a new range U1 to U6, but others are new.

The previous range of indicators had been used to monitor the labour market position in the US since 1977, with few modifications since then. All seven were derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which plays a similar role to the Labour Force Survey in Britain but produces monthly rather than quarterly figures.

U5 is the internationally standard 'ILO' definition and is by far the most widely-used indicator by US commentators. In contrast to many European countries. indicators derived from administrative systems - e.g. for registering the unemployed, or paying out unemployment-related benefits - play little part in monitoring unemployment.

Besides their use within the United States, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) has compiled U1-U7 measures for major industrial countries to facilitate international comparisons using their definitions (see report in November 1995 Labour Market Trends, page 396).

An article in the October 1995 Monthly Labour Review introduces the revised set of measures. It points out that, in spite of the general acceptance of the 'official' (ILO) measure, "some users would

like to have a more narrowly targeted measure" and others "feel that the official statistics understate the full dimension of the unemployment problem". Because unemployment statistics are used for different purposes, the article recognises that "the official concept and measurement may not perfectly suit the needs and interests of all people. Most analysts monitor unemployment to gauge current economic conditions" whereas others "look upon unemployment data as measures of economic hardship" Interest in the full range of

indicators has tended to be fairly narrow, generally limited to illustrating the contrast between the official measure of unemployment and the widest (U7) "While it is true that each indicator provides a different point estimate of 'unemployment'." says the article, "all seven measures have essentially moved in lockstep across the business cycle."

The new range of measures is shown in *table 1*, which also shows the US figures for 1994 expressed as rates. U1 and U2 are carried forward from the previous range, although there have been some small discontinuities due to the CPS re-design in 1994. The original U3 and U4 have been dropped so that the official ILO measure now becomes U3. The new indicators U4-U6 are different from their counterparts in the previous range:-

U4 is U3 plus people classified as discouraged workers, taken as a

Readers' views sought on workforce data

The Workforce in Employment series published in section 1 of the pink pages of LMT provides estimates of employment by detailed industry sectors. Following the introduction of the revised industry classification system (SIC 92) described in an article in the October 1995 Employment Gazette, we are examining whether there should be more detail in certain sectors. Our ability to provide more detail is constrained by the collection burden on the businesses which supply the data, and there may be a need to reduce detail in some areas in order to expand others.

Readers of Labour Market Trends are invited to contact lenny Myall at the address below as soon as possible, and by 31 December at the latest, if they have specific needs not met at present or particular areas which they wish to be retained. It would help if readers could explain the importance of the data to their situation. We cannot promise to meet all such requests but will do our best to take them into account.

> JENNY MYALL CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS GROUP D2 ROOM 417 EAST LANE HOUSE RUNCORN CHESHIREWA7 2DN TEL 01928 792490

Training funding and special groups - report **PEOPLE WITH disabilities,** from ethnic minorities and the

ex-offenders and other groups with special needs have been disadvantaged by the introduction of 'output-related' funding for Governmentsupported training schemes, claims a report.

The study was prepared by the Institute for Employment Studies for seven TECs and five voluntary sector training providers.

Under output-related funding, a proportion of Government money for placements on training programmes such as Training for Work and Youth Training is withheld until a job or qualification has been achieved.

The report found that training providers were becoming more selective, favouring those trainees who were most likely to find work rather than people from disadvantaged groups.

An increased Government emphasis on jobs, rather than qualifications, as the desired outcome of training ignored factors such as the existence of discrimination against trainees

extra support needed by people with moderate learning difficulties, the report argues

Increased Youth Training allowances introduced by many Training and Enterprise Councils meant that less money was now available to support people with special needs.

The report calls for an urgent review of the funding of training schemes as it affects people with special needs, including current performance and output targets, and assessment and endorsement procedures for youth and adult training programmes.

The research methodology included postal surveys of all 81 TECs and 200 training providers. Some 65 per cent of TECs and 63 per cent of training providers responded. Some face-to-face interviews were also conducted

 Winners and Losers: Funding issues for the training of people with special training needs. Institute for Employment Studies report 298. Price £10 ISBN 1 85184 2241.

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

training assessed

The paper, a personal view by

The paper argues that skill

qualifications

percentage of the labour force plus discouraged workers when expressed as a rate. In order to be classified as 'discouraged' in the re-designed CPS, people must explicitly want and be available for work and have searched for work in the prior year, even though they are not currently looking for a job because they feel their search would be in vain

U5 adds other 'marginally attached' workers to U4, with the denominator adjusted accordingly The measure, using data not available from the CPS prior to 1994, adds all people who want and are available for a job and who have recently searched for work, regardless of their reason for not

currently looking. It therefore includes those who are not currently looking for reasons such as childcare or transport problems.

U6, the widest alternative indicator, is U5 plus people working part-time for economic reasons, using the same denominator as U5 when expressed as a rate. This measure therefore includes those who are 'visibly under-employed' and represents "a general view of the degree to which existing and potential labour resources are not being utilised".

The BLS will begin regular publication of the new range of indicators for the United States early in 1996.

Table 1 Range of alternative measures of unemployment and other forms of labour resource underutilisation

(1994 annual averages, United States)	
Measure	Per cent
U-1 People unemployed for 15 weeks or longer as a percentage of the civilian labour force	2.2
U-2 Job losers and people who have completed temporary jobs, as a percentage of the civilian labour force	2.9
U-3 Total unemployed people as a percentage of the civilian labour force (the official unemployment rate)	6.1
U-4 Total unemployed people, plus discouraged workers, as a percentage of the civilian labour force plus discouraged workers	6.5
U-5 Total unemployed people, plus discouraged workers, plus all other 'marginally attached' workers as a percentage of the civilian labour force plus all 'marginally attached' workers	7.4
U-6 Total unemployed people, plus all 'marginally attached' workers, plus all people employed part-time for economic reasons, as a percentage of the civilian labour force plus all 'marginally attached'	
workers	10.9

County-level LFS data launched on Quantime

A COUNTY-level breakdown of the full range of Labour Force Survey data will be available for the first time when the summer (June-August 1995) quarter data are released later this month.

Although data have long been available at county level for key LFS variables, this was in a limited format as part of the local area tabulations available via NOMIS and Ouantime . These tabulations covered areas such as Local Authority Districts and Training

OPCS wins LFS contract

THE SOCIAL Services Division of the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) has won a fiveyear contract to collect data for the CSO's quarterly Labour Force Survey with effect from June 1996.

and Enterprise Councils.

The addition of the county-level indicator to the full quarterly database available via Quantime now makes it possible to access the complete range of LFS data for all counties in Great Britain.

The summer 1995 data are due to be released on 13 December.

• For further information, contact: Ian Wood, LMSG C1, CSO, Level 1. Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1 9NE Tel: 0171 273 5498

The contract was awarded following a competitive tender under the Government's market testing programme.

OPCS were the existing suppliers of LFS data.

STATISTICAL update



Hours worked – data from the 1995 New Earnings Survey

An article in last month's Labour Market Trends (pp 405-412) presented some key findings from the 1995 New Earnings Survey (NES) prior to its release in six separate parts.

This update presents some key results of analyses of the 'hours worked' data drawn from Part F of NES 1995.

Sex and occupational classification

NES 1995 allows us to look at the number of hours worked by different types of employees.

Typical basic hours worked are 39-40 for full-time manual men and 35-38 for full-time nonmanual men. For women the basic hours worked in a week are 38-40 for full-time manual workers and 35-38 for non-manual workers

The percentages of full-time employees with basic hours in excess of specific classifications

are given in *table 1*. We see that : Occupations • four out of five male employees

- in manual occupations work more than 37 hours in their basic week, compared with just over a half of men in non-manual occupations. • nearly one in ten men in manual
- occupations have a basic working week that involves working more than 42 hours. • one in five women employees in
- manual occupations work more than 37 hours, compared with one in ten non-manual women

Table 1 Percentage of employees with a basic working week of more than 37 hours

	>37 hours	>40 hours	>42 hours
Full-time manual men	82.3	12.4	9.0
Full-time non-manual men	52.5	8.8	5.7
Full-time manual women	22.2	4.5	3.2
Full-time non-manual women	10.3	1.8	1.3

Industry

The industry groups where the highest and lowest proportions of full-time manual and non-manual male employees are working in excess of 40 and 42 hours in the basic week are given in table 2.

We find that one in five manual employees in the real estate. renting and business activity industries have a basic working

week in excess of 42 hours, the same proportion as non-manual employees working in the hotel and restaurant industry. These compare with the electricity, gas and water supply industries where only a small proportion of both manual and non-manual employees work more than 40 hours in their basic week.

Table 2 Industry groups with the highest and lowest percentages of men working more than 40 hours a week

	>40 hours	>42 hours	
Full-time manual men – highest real estate, renting and business activities	23.8	20.2	
Full-time manual men – lowest electricity, gas and water supply	2.9	1.0	
Full-time non-manual men – highest hotels and restaurants	22.1	20.2	
Full-time non-manual men – lowest electricity, gas and water supply	0.6	0.1	

LIFETIME LEARNING

Your views on Lifetime Learning are wanted by the Department for Education and Employment

Creating a culture of lifetime learning is vital for our competitiveness. Rapid technological and organisational change means that initial education and training must be continuously reinforced. Learning throughout working life is necessary if skills are to remain relevant, individuals are to remain employable and firms are to be able to adapt and compete internationally

A Consultation Document has been produced which asks for views on important issues such as: guidance for adults, financial support for learning, local and national strategies, and improving learning methods

Your views will inform the future direction of policy in this area.

Make a written response to ensure your voice is heard. Copies of the Consultation Document can be obtained through:

Tony Clarke, Department for Education and Employment, Individual Commitment Division. N907, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, tel 0114 259 3063, fax 0114 259 4148, or on the Internet at http://www.lifelong-learning.gov.uk.

	occupations
Vaac	Staying with full-time employees

- working very long basic working weeks, we find that just over one

in three female childcare and related workers and nearly half of male tyre and exhaust fitters work more than 42 hours in their basic week. The five top occupations for men and women working very long hours are given in table 3

Table 3 Top five occupations where full-time women work more than 42 hours

	(per cent
childcare and related	36.4
security guards	21.3
pharmacists	14.5
restaurant and catering managers.	12.3
care assistants	10.7

Top five occupations where full-time men work more than 42 hours

	(per cent
tyre and exhaust fitters	49.3
security guards	37.3
mechanical plant drivers	26.4
butchers	25.6
farm owners and managers	24.4

Regions

The regions with the highest and lowest proportions of people

working more than 42 hours in their basic week work are given in table 4.

Table 4 Regions with highest and lowest percentages of people working more than 42 hours

	Highest	Lowest
Full-time manual men	Greater London (12.3)	North of England (6.5)
Full-time non-manual men	South East excluding Greater London (7.7)	Wales (4.0)
Full-time manual women	South East excluding Greater London (6.8)	East Midlands (2.5)
Full-time non-manual women		Yorkshire and Humberside (1.4)

• The key findings from NES part-time women employees 1995 presented in last month's Labour Market Trends feature article covered all aspects of the survey with the exception of some of the data in part F specifically, analyses of hours and analyses for parttime women employees. A

will appear in a future edition of Labour Market Trends. A feature article giving data from the CSO's Hours Worked Series on total hours worked in the UK economy by industry and region

appears on pages 467-476 of this issue.

Corrigendum

special feature looking at

Revisions to Part F of New Earnings Survey 1995 CSO will shortly be issuing and distributing amended Tables F151 and F152, Distribution of normal basic hours, by age group and by region, from Part F of the New Earnings Survey 1995 published on 9 November 1995. The version of the tables published in November has incorrect column titles and a column missing. The final column in both tables should

read '42-44' (instead of 'Over 42') and each table should contain a column for 'Over 44 hours' Copies of the amended tables will be sent to subscribers to NES 1995 as well as future purchasers.

Any queries regarding these amended tables should be addressed to Mr K Osborne at the Central Statistical Office, LMSG A2, Room 250, East Lane House, East Lane, Halton, Runcorn, WA7 2DN, Tel: 01928 792726

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

EMPLOYEE PARTICIPATION

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY is not bringing about either the de-skilling of workers or a new dawn of employee participation. This is one argument made by Herman Knudsen, Senior Lecturer in Industrial Relations and the Sociology of Work at Aalborg University, Denmark.

He believes that the various 1970s predications about new technology by optimists, pessimists, determinists and voluntarists, have shot far past the goal.

Much research, he says, including an influential study by Kern and Schumann (1985), showed that authoritarian approaches to employee management fails to reap the full potential of new technology. Such research contradicted the de-skilling predictions of Braverman (1974).

Also wrong, says Knudsen, was optimists like Rojot (1986), who contended that post-Fordism, dynamic markets and the need for greater flexibility in production meant that participation would become a necessity.

Knudsen argues that management styles, trade union power, dependency on labour and technology have more of an influence. Yet, a 1990 European Foundation survey found that when it came to decisions, managers in Europe rated consulting with and informing workers over joint decisionmaking and no involvement at all.

In general, Knudsen says, information technology has led to an increase in interest in employee participation, if only to utilise it better

• Employee Participation in Europe; Herman Knudsen; SAGE Publications; 1995; £29.95; ISBN 0 8039 7542 2.

RACE

RACE IS the most important factor in determining young people's route into the labour market, says David Drew of the Sheffield Hallam University. David Drew reached that con-

clusion by using a statistical model to analyse a number of variables in data from the Youth Cohort Series. Race is still important after taking into account education attainment and whether they go through training or further education before trying work.

An example of this is the underrepresentation of Asian 16-yearolds on Youth Training Schemes (YTS). Thirty-one per cent of young, white people and 28 per cent of Afro-Caribbeans participate in YTS but only 12 per cent of Asians obtain places.

Although 30 per cent of white people and Afro-Caribbeans with two or more A levels were likely to be in work at the age of 19, only 13 per cent of Asians were in work. When they went through other types of full-time education, 63 per cent of white people, 47 per cent of Afro-Caribbeans and 22 per cent of Asians were in work.

David Drew's research found that racial minorities were more likely to stay on in education after 16 than were white teenagers. He concludes that racial minorities were at a disadvantage and that his research provides strong, indirect evidence of discrimination in the labour market

• 'Race', Education and Work: The Statistics of Inequality; David Drew; Avebury; 1995; £35; ISBN 1 85972 111 7.

UNEMPLOYMENT

GROWTH IN GDP since mid-1993 in European Union states is having little impact on unemployment, according to European Commission research published in 1995.

Unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell by more that 0.1 per cent in the first five months of 1995 in five countries: Denmark, Spain, the Netherlands, Finland and Sweden. Other countries experienced no change or an increase in unemployment, such as Portugal's 0.6 per cent rise.

Researchers conclude that major reductions in unemployment may not occur until mid-1997. This is because of experience of the mid-1980s recovery: the unemployment rate was reduced significantly three years after its peak.

In terms of the Union's labour force, an expansion in its numbers in the second half of the 1980s by 1 per cent a year halted in the recession years of the 1990s. Numbers declined by three million between 1990 and 1994.

• Employment in Europe 1995; European Commission: Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities; 1995; price, ECU 12; ISBN 92 827 5017 5.

WOMEN AND WORK

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION in labour markets across **European Union countries** differs significantly, according to a European Commission expert.

The expert and University of Utrecht lecturer, Janneke Plantenga, confirms the increasing tendency for women to work, but concludes that there is a world of difference for women between labour markets in France and in Britain. Her work is published for the Open University of the Netherlands alongside a series of other essays about work, women and Europe.

Differences, she states, result from the dominance in countries of one of four distinct 'participation patterns'. The pattern is one where women's experience varies with their life cycle while men's remains comparatively constant during their working life (due to them being the breadwinner). The first, the 'two-phase pattern', is prevalent in Ireland where the woman works until she is married or has a child.

UK exemplifies the 'three-phase pattern', which is work, then childcare at home, followed by work. Greece experiences the 'agricultural/traditional pattern', which is women doing work outside the home, followed by work in the family business. A wife will tend to work in her husband's business. albeit not officially recorded.

The fourth pattern has developed in the past decade and can be called the 'parallel pattern'. Here, work is combined with childcare through leave options, childcare facilities and flexible, and part-time work. It results in a type of participation that barely falls with age and child rearing. But this pattern requires a specific social infrastructure that is prevalent in Denmark but not in all member states.

• Women and the European Labour Markets; Anne van Doorne-Huiskes, Jacques van Hoof, Ellie Roelofs (eds); Paul Chapman Publishing Ltd; 1995; £29.95; ISBN 1 85396 298 8.

SEX EQUALITY in pay and in parliament is more advanced in Sweden than in any other country in North America and Europe, United Nations research suggests.

Sweden tops the league for the closeness of women's and men's

wage in a number of selected manufacturing sectors such as food, wood and metal products. Only in textiles is Sweden beaten by Greece. Swedish women receive just over 90 per cent of the wage of their male counterparts Most of the top fifteen countries give women over 70 per cent of men's wage. Overall, the UK is around eighth and pays women between 75 and 90 per cent of men's wage in the above sectors. Greece and Denmark are just below Sweden, France is around sixth and Germany matches the UK

Sweden was the first country to reach an equal sex distribution among government ministers. Among its members of parliament, 40 per cent are women. In half of the countries less than 10 per cent of the members are women and only eight countries have more than 20 per cent. In the UK, 10 per cent of MPs are women. The UK does come top in the proportion of women (around 70 per cent) who are the members in the largest civil servant union.

• Women and Men in Europe and North America, 1995; Eurostat and United Nations: United Nations Publication: Geneva; 1995; £21; ISBN 92 1 100698 8

YOUNG PEOPLE

FORECASTS ABOUT the end of the job-for-life are wildly exaggerated, according to the independent thinktank, Demos. But jobs are becoming more insecure for all, particularly the under 34-year-old.

Demos finds evidence that the proportion of men holding jobs for five years or more have declined from 62 per cent in 1984 to 54 per cent in 1991. Job tenure is down from 10.5 years in 1975 to 9.4 in 1991

A Demos focus group found that young workers were trusting their organisations less and depending on themselves more. Some thought that their fathers had traded boring work for lifelong security. They feel they are just being offered the boring work.

• Freedom's Children: Work, relationships and politics for 18-34 year olds in Britain today: Helen Wilkinson, Geoff Mulgan; Demos; 1995; £9.95; ISBN 1 898309 27 2.

PARLIAMENTARY questions

special **FEATURE**

A selection of Parliamentary Questions (PQs) concerning labour market statistics put to Government Ministers by MPs. They are answered by Minister of State at the Treasury, Angela Knight MP, from information supplied by the Central Statistical Office. The date on which an answer was given is at the end of each PO.

Industrial relations

SIR JOHN STANLEY (Tonbridge and Malling) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what was the number of working days lost through strikes in (a) 1978 and (b) the last year for which figures are available.

ANGELA KNIGHT: In 1978, 9.4 million days were lost to strikes in the United Kingdom. This compares with a 1994 total of 278,000. (November 7)

New jobs

MARK FISHER (Stoke on Trent Central) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what proportion of new jobs, created in the last year, have been taken by people aged (a) between 16 and 19 years, (b) 19 to 25 years, (c) 25 to 30 years, (d) over 30 years and (e) over 40 years.

ANGELA KNIGHT: The available information from the Labour Force Survey (LFS) is shown in the table following

Net changes in the level of employment of persons of working age Great Britain spring (March to May) 1994 to spring 1995

A State State State	Net change
All in employment	249,000
Aged	
16-19	15,000
20-24	-101,000
25-29	-40,000
30+	374,000
40+	104,000

(October 27)

MARK FISHER asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what proportion of new jobs, created in the last year, have been taken by (a) women, (b) people with disabilities and (c) ethnic minorities

ANGELA KNIGHT: The available information from the Labour Force Survey shows that between spring (March to May) 1994 and spring 1995 the number of people of working age in employment in Great Britain rose by 249,000. Over the same period, the number of women in employment rose by 75,000, and the number of people in employment from ethnic minorities increased by 38.000.

The latest available information on people whose work is affected by long-term health problems or disability, shows that between winter (December to February) 1993/4 and winter 1994/5, the number in employment fell by 41.000

MARK FISHER (Stoke on Trent Central) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what proportion of new jobs have been taken, in the last year, by people with (a) national vocational qualifications, (b) no qualifications, (c) first degrees and (d) other professional qualifications.

ANGELA KNIGHT: The available information from the Labour Force Survey is shown in the table following.

Net change in the level of employment of persons of working age, by highest gualification held in Great Britain spring (March to May) 1994 to spring 1995

a state of the second state of the	Net change
All in employment	249,000
With no qualifications whose highest qualification is:-	-302,000
first degree	136,000
higher degree	45,000
professional qualification	-66,000
other qualification	436,000

There was a net increase of 267,000 between spring 1994 and spring 1995 in the number of people in employment of working age in Great Britain who said they had a national vocational gualification.

(October 27)

Per cent

STEPHEN BYERS (Wallsend) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer what percentage of unemployed (a) men and (b) women have (i) no qualifications, (ii) a vocational qualification, (iii) five GCSE's or equivalent, (iv) two 'A' levels and (v) a degree. ANGELA KNIGHT: The available information from

the Labour Force Survey is shown in the table following

Proportions of ILO unemployed persons of working age, by highest qualification Great Britain, spring 1995

	Men	Women	
di .	100	100	-
of which			
No qualifications	28	27	
Vocational qualifications			
below degree level	23	13	
GCSE or equivalent			
academic qualification	14	24	
f which			
five or more GSCE's			
(A-C) or equivalent	6	9	
'A' levels or equivalent		CL TOLLY CHAN	
academic qualification	5	7	
f which			
two or more 'A' levels			
or equivalent	4	4	
Degree or equivalent,			
or higher	6	6	
Il other gualifications	22	23	

International Labour Organisation (ILO). (October 27)

Overtime

MARK FISHER (Stoke on Trent Central) asked the Secretary of State, for Education and Employment what estimates she has of the amount of overtime that is being worked nationally in (a) the last year for which data are available and (b) 10 years ago.

ANGELA KNIGHT: According to the Labour Force Survey in spring (March to May) 1995, 91 million hours paid and unpaid overtime were worked per week in Great Britain. The current estimate for spring 1985 is 68 million hours overtime per week.

(October 31)

Pay

MICHAEL MEACHER asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer how many (a) females and (b) males working in (i) Great Britain and (ii) Northern Ireland in April 1995 earned less than £58.00 per week.

ANGELA KNIGHT: Estimated number and proportions of all employees on adult rates, whose pay was not affected by absence, are given in the following tables:

Proportion earning less than £58 per week

No Bala	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Male	0.1	35.7	2.3
Female	0.2	29.7	11.7

Estimated number earning less than £58 per week

A loge			Million
	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Male	-	0.3	0.3
Female	-	1.2	1.2

Note: April 1995 information for Northern Ireland is not yet available

(November 8)

Employment Select Committee to be dissolved

THE EMPLOYMENT Select Committee of the House of Commons is to be abolished with effect from 1 March 1996 following a debate in Parliament on 7 November. The committee will be replaced by a new 13-member Education and Employment Committee reflecting the formation of the new Department for Education and Employment in July 1995. The new committee will have the power to appoint a subcommittee on employment matters if it so wishes.

The Employment Select Committee will continue with work it already has in hand, including the measurement of unemployment.



Disability and the labour market: findings from the Labour Force Survey

With the recent passage of the Disability Discrimination Act, this article presents a timely, albeit brief, review of available sources of statistics on disabled people and looks more closely at their participation in the labour force using the latest available data from the Labour Force Survey (winter 1994/95). Using the LFS data, disabled people's¹ economic activity rates, qualifications, employment patterns and unemployment rates are examined and compared with those of non-disabled people. The characteristics of economically inactive disabled people are also examined.

By Frances Sly and Robert Duxbury, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office and Christine Tillsley, Social Analysis and Research Division, Department for Education and Employment.

Key findings

 Estimates of the population of working age people with disabilities vary from 8.4 per cent to 16 per cent due to differences in the definitions used in surveys.

The winter 1994/95 LFS shows that:

- 11 per cent of the working age population in private households in Great Britain (3.8 million) has a work-limiting long-term health problem or disability - 2.1 million men and 1.6 million women.
- Almost half (46 per cent) of those with disabilities reported problems with their musculo-skeletal system as the main problem (44 per cent of men and 49 per cent of women).
- The economic activity rate for disabled people of working age is currently less than half that of nondisabled people (40 per cent compared with 83 per cent).
- Two-fifths (41 per cent) of disabled people of working age have no educational qualifications, compared with under a fifth (18 per cent) of non-disabled people of working age; but for economically active disabled people the proportion is 26

per cent (compared with 16 per cent for non-disabled).

- Among the economically active, 60 per cent of both disabled and nondisabled people are qualified to GCE 'A' level and below; but non-disabled people (23 per cent) are one-and-ahalf times as likely as disabled people (15 per cent) to be qualified above GCE 'A' level standard.
- employment in winter 1994/5, an employment rate of 32 per cent (compared with 76 per cent for nondisabled people). Disabled people in employment tend to work in a similar range of jobs to non-disabled people, but are slightly more likely to be self-employed (16 per cent compared with 12 per cent) and in manual occupations (47 per cent) than non-disabled people (40 per cent).
- Unemployment rates (using the ILO definition) among people with disabilities are around two-and-a-half times those for non-disabled people (21.6 per cent compared with 9.0 per cent). For men with disabilities, the rate was 24.5 per cent (compared with 10.5 per cent for nondisabled), while for women it was 16.8 per cent (compared with 7.0 per cent).

•



Photo: Steve France

1.2 million disabled people were in

- Almost a third (30 per cent) of economically inactive people of working age have a health problem or disability which limits the kind of paid work they can do.
- Disabled economically inactive people are more likely to have had a job or a place on government supported training than nondisabled people (90 per cent compared to 72 per cent)
- There are notable differences between the jobs last held by inactive disabled men and those held by both inactive non-disabled men and those men (disabled or not) who are still in employment whose previous or current occupation and industry groups all have very similar distributions.
- Compared with disabled men in employment, those who have stopped working are more likely to have worked in manual, especially skilled manual, occupations (42 per cent compared with 31 per cent of those in employment), and less likely to have been self-employed (12 per cent compared with 21 per cent of those in employment).

⁽October 27)

Estimating the number of people with work limiting disabilities

THE LABOUR Force Survey (LFS) currently collects information in the summer and winter quarters on people with health problems or disabilities. Respondents to the LFS are asked whether they have health problems or disabilities which affect the kind of paid work they can do. From winter 1993/94 a new question was introduced in the survey asking those respondents with a health problem or disability whether they expected this to last more than one year. This provided a more reliable measure of disability by identifying respondents with long-term health problems. On this basis, the LFS estimates that there are 3.8 million disabled people of working age in Great Britain.

Over the past decade a number of surveys have provided estimates of the total population and number of working age people (men aged 16 to 64 and women aged 16 to 59) in Great Britain who have a health problem or disability. However, due to differences in the timing of surveys, in data collection techniques and in the definitions of disability used, the estimated population with a work-limiting health problem or disability has varied considerably. For example, from detailed questioning about disability and health problems in the survey conducted by OPCS in 1985-86 (OPCS 1988), it was estimated that six million people had a limiting, long-standing disability, two million of whom were of working age. By comparison, grossing up of data from the 1985 General Household Survey suggested that around nine and a half million people had a 'longstanding illness' which 'limited' their 'activities'. Of these, around five million people were of working age (16 per cent of the working age population).

A source of more detailed information on working age people with work-limiting health problems or disabilities is the Employment and Handicap survey conducted by SCPR in 1989 (Prescott-Clarke 1990). This estimated that 2.84 million people of working age (8.4 per cent of the population) in Great Britain had a longterm health problem, lasting at least 12 months, which affected the amount or type of paid work they could do. Of these, 932,000 were in employment, 55,000 on Government supported training and 285,000 were seeking paid work; 1.46 million (4.4 per cent of the working age population) were not economically active (in employment or unemployed looking for paid work).

Differences between the estimates from different surveys can be attributed to a number of factors

• As outlined above, the definition of disability used in surveys is crucial in estimating the proportion of the population with disabilities. In the 1985 General

Household Survey, which used a relatively broad definition of disability, an estimated 16 per cent of working age respondents said they had a long standing illness, disability or infirmity which limited their activities. This compares with the more focused definition used in Employment and Handicap, whereby an estimated 8.4 per cent of working age respondents said they had a long-term health problem, lasting 12 months, which affected the amount or type of paid work they could do.

- The overall purpose for which surveys are designed is another important factor. The General Household Survey was designed for very different purposes to Employment and Handicap, and therefore used different data collection methods. Employment and Handicap utilised a range of specially designed questions to investigate and measure occupational handicap, while the General Household Survey, which is an annually conducted general survey, included a small number of questions regarding health.
- Some surveys, such as the General Household Survey and LFS, rely entirely on self-reporting of health problems or disabilities, whereas others (Prescott-Clarke 1990) combine self-reporting with some form of objective measure of the degree of disability. Methods of questioning to establish the degree of disability and the definitions of disability used vary; certain surveys, (for example, Employment and Handicap) used a range of probing questions to elicit information about the extent to which an illness or disability limited the respondent's ability to work, while others (General Household Survey) tend to use simpler measures. In contrast to the Employment and Handicap survey, the LFS has not sought to determine the severity of disabilities.
- Some surveys rely more than others on proxy information, provided by another member of the household, about the extent of an individual's disability where the person concerned cannot be interviewed directly (for example, in the LFS). Evidence suggests that this can lead to underestimating the proportion of disabled people in the population (Prescott-Clarke 1990).
- Certain surveys cover only people living in private households and exclude those who live in communal establishments. In 1985-86, four per cent of people with disabilities aged between 16 and 59 lived in communal establishments (Martin 1988).
- The timing of surveys may have an impact on population estimates. Surveys conducted at different stages in the economic cycle may produce different estimates of disabled people who are either in or seeking employment.

Disabled people in the LFS²

Latest available data from the LFS (winter 1994/95) reveal that approximately one in ten of the working age population in private households in Great Britain (3.8 million) has a work-limiting long-term health problem or disability - 2.1 million men and 1.6 million women. Proportions of disabled people in the population tend to vary markedly across regions (table 1), from 9 per cent in the South West, East Anglia and the South East to 13 per cent in the North West and 16 per cent in the North and Wales.

There are also some notable intraregional variations, with for example, 15 per cent of people residing in South Yorkshire having a disability compared with 11 per cent in neighbouring West Yorkshire. The significantly higher concentration of disabled people in the North of England and Wales than in other parts of Great Britain means that while these two regions together account for 10 per cent of the population, they account for 15 per cent of all disabled people of working age. By comparison, 32 per cent of the population live in the South East, but only 27 per cent of the disabled population do so.

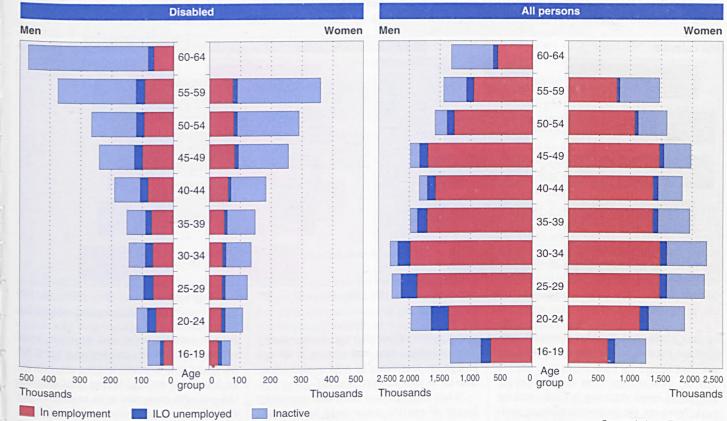
As other surveys have shown, the likelihood of having a long-term health problem or disability is clearly related to age (see figure 1 and table 1). Around six per cent of those aged between 16 and 34 have a disability (7 to 8 per cent in the North and Wales), compared with 10 per cent of those aged 35 to 49 and 24 per cent of those aged 50 to state pension age. The regional differential in the concentration of disabled people is significantly greater among older people. The concentration of disabled people aged 50 to state pension age in the North of England (32 per cent) and in Wales (34 per cent) is almost double that in the South West (17 per cent) and in East Anglia and the South East (19 per cent).

Types of health problem

Almost half (46 per cent) of respondents with long-term work-limiting health problems or disabilities reported problems with their musculo-skeletal system as the main problem (44 per cent of men and 49 per cent of women). A further 12 per cent (12 per cent of men and 13 per cent of women) experienced chest or breathing problems and 10 per cent (13 per cent of men and 7 per cent of women) cited heart, blood pressure or circulatory problems (table 2). Mental illness, in the form of depression, neuroses and phobias, was reported by 7 per cent of respondents (6 per cent of men and 8 per cent of women). Although there are minor differences in proportions reporting health problems, data presented in table 2 are generally in line with findings from the Employment and Handicap survey (see Prescott-Clarke 1990, table 6.1).

Analysis of the underlying data reveals no distinctive differences between





proportions of people with different types of health problems/disabilities in those regions with a higher concentration of disabled people compared with other regions.

Since the previous LFS conducted in winter 1993/94, reporting of musculoskeletal problems increased slightly overall, from 45 per cent to 46 per cent of the total, notably among women (from 47 per cent to 49 per cent). The relative incidence in reporting of chest or breathing problems declined among women, from 14 per cent to 13 per cent, while remaining stable among men.

Economic activity

There are currently 26.9 million people (15.3 million men and 11.6 million women) of working age in the labour force, either in employment or ILO unemployed. Of these, 6 per cent (1.5 million) have work-limiting long-term health problems or disabilities - 6 per cent of men (956,000) and 5 per cent of women (592,000). This represents a slight decline since the 1993/94 survey, when 7 per cent of men and 5 per cent of women in the labour force reported disabilities.

Table 3 summarises the labour market status of men and women with and without disabilities. Figure 7 shows this in more detail.

As table 4 shows, the economic activity rate for disabled people (40 per cent) of working age is currently less than half that of non-disabled people (83 per cent). While the activity rate for non-disabled people has remained stable since 1993/94

(83 per cent), the rate for disabled people declined from 43 per cent. The decline in economic activity rates over the year is evident among both disabled men (from 46 per cent to 44 per cent) and women (from 38 per cent to 35 per cent).

People reporting mental health problems are much less likely to be economically active (either in employment or ILO unemployed) than those with physical ailments or disabilities, or sensory impairments (table 4). Overall, those experiencing depression or neuroses are five times more likely to be economically inactive than either in or seeking employment. Nine out of ten men (91 per cent) and women (86 per cent) with long-term mental illness are economically inactive.

More typically, people with musculoskeletal problems are one and a half times more likely to be economically inactive than in employment or unemployed; 64 per cent of women compared with 57 per cent of men are economically inactive. In contrast, those who are hearing impaired are almost twice as likely to be economically active than inactive.

In contrast to non-disabled people, whose economic activity rates peak in the 35-49 age group, disabled people become progressively less economically active after the age of 20-24. Among disabled men, in winter 1994/95, economic activity peaks among 20 to 24 year olds at 71 per cent (compared with 84 per cent for nondisabled men) and declines thereafter (table 5 and figure 2). Almost all of nondisabled men aged between 35 and 49

were economically active, compared with around half of disabled men of the same age (97 per cent compared with 56 per cent). The distinction is even more marked among men aged between 50 and state pension age, with non-disabled men being almost three times as likely to be economically active as disabled men (86 per cent compared with 29 per cent).

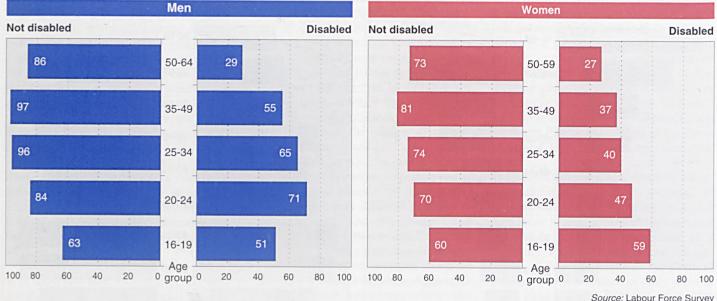
By comparison with non-disabled women, economic activity rates for women with disabilities peak much earlier with 59 per cent of 16 to 19 year olds (both disabled and not disabled) participating in the labour market. Non-disabled women aged between 35 and 49 are more than twice as likely to be economically active as disabled women (81 per cent compared with 37 per cent). For women aged 50 to state pension age, those with disabilities (27 per cent) are significantly less likely to be economically active than those without disabilities (73 per cent).

Qualifications

People with disabilities are much less likely than non-disabled people to have qualifications. Data from the 1994/95 LFS show that two-fifths (41 per cent) of disabled people of working age had no educational qualifications, compared with under a fifth (18 per cent) of non-disabled people. Even after age and sex are taken into account (both factors related to the holding of qualifications), disabled people are less likely to have qualifications than non-disabled people (see table A). Disabled women aged 35 and over, for example, are

Source: Labour Force Survey

Figure 2 Economic activity rates (per cent) by age, sex, and whether disabled; Great Britain, winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)



far less likely than disabled men and nondisabled people in this age group to have qualifications.

If we look at only those disabled people who are in employment or actively seeking work, however, the proportion without qualifications falls to 26 per cent (25 per cent for men and 29 per cent for women) (see figure 3 and table 6), compared with 16 per cent (14 per cent men and 19 per cent for women) for non-disabled economically

active people of working age. Economically active disabled men and women in all age groups are less likely to hold qualifications than those who are non-disabled.

When comparisons are made regarding levels of qualifications held by the economically active (see table 6 and figure 3), non-disabled people (23 per cent) are one and a half times as likely as disabled people (15 per cent) to be qualified above GCE 'A' level standard. This differential is

found among men and women aged between 25 and 49, and for men aged 50-64. Older non-disabled women are, however, less likely to hold higher qualifications (18 per cent compared with around 25 per cent) than younger women, while the fall is smaller among disabled women (from 19 to 15 per cent), bringing the proportions so qualified closer together for disabled and non-disabled women in the 50-59 age bracket.

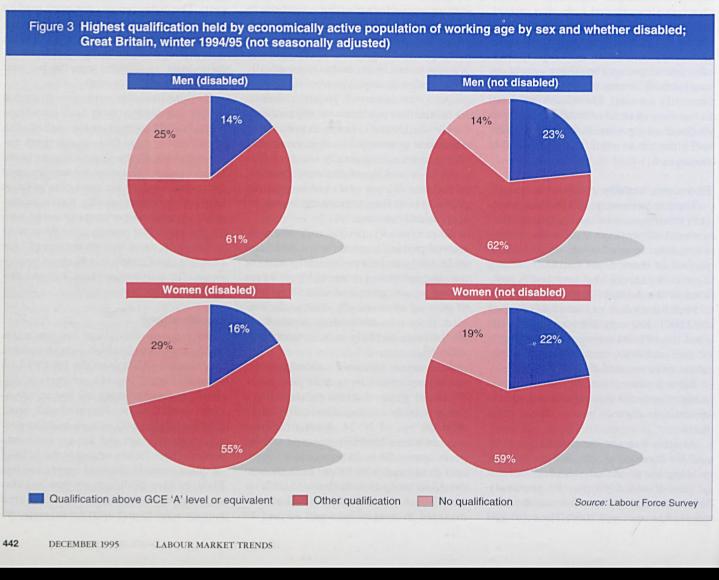
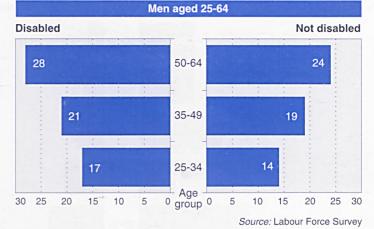


Figure 4 Self-employed people, as a percentage of all in employment, by age and whether disabled; Great Britain, winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)



In contrast, after allowing for age and gender differences, there are no significant differences between the proportions of disabled and non-disabled economically active people holding qualifications at GCE 'A' level and below, except perhaps for women aged 50-59. Overall, about 60 per cent of both disabled (59 per cent) and non-disabled people (61 per cent) are qualified to this level.

Table A shows that of all disabled people who are economically inactive, half (50 per cent) have no qualifications, and around two-fifths (43 per cent) are qualified at GCE 'A' level standard or below. Fewer than one in ten (7 per cent) of disabled people who are economically inactive are qualified to above GCE 'A' level. This compares with 60 per cent of economically inactive non-disabled people who are qualified at GCE 'A' level standard or below, 11 per cent above A level and under a third (29 per cent) who have no qualifications. Some of these differences may be related to the different age structure of the disabled and non-disabled populations, together with the increasing levels of education through the generations. There is clearly scope for further analysis of the LFS data on qualification levels of disabled people, for which there is insufficient space in an introductory article of this nature.

Employment

Some 1.2 million disabled people were in employment in winter 1994/5, an employment rate of 32 per cent (see table 7). This compares with an employment rate of 76 per cent for non-disabled people. Disabled people in employment, however, tend to work in a similar range of jobs to non-disabled people, although there are minor differences.

Table 7 shows that disabled people in employment are somewhat less likely to be employees than those without disabilities, (81 per cent compared to 86 per cent). This means that disabled people are more likely to be employed within the categories of the youngest age group. Among people

self-employed (16 per cent compared with 12 per cent), unpaid family workers (0.9 per cent compared to 0.4 per cent) or on Government supported training (2.4 per cent compared to 1.1 per cent). The difference is mainly in the propensity to be selfemployed. Older people in general and men in particular are more likely to be selfemployed but even among men aged 50 and over in employment, those with health problems are more likely (28 per cent) than others (24 per cent) to be self-employed (see figure 4).

Disabled people are slightly more likely than non-disabled people to report that they are employed in a part-time capacity (see table 8), (29 per cent compared to 22 per cent). Women are generally more likely than men to work part-time: more than half (52 per cent) of female disabled workers in employment worked part-time, compared to 43 per cent of non-disabled female workers. Some 13 per cent of disabled men worked part-time, compared with 6 per cent of other men.

No significant difference is evident between the industries in which disabled people are employed, compared with nondisabled people. They are, perhaps, slightly more likely to be employed in distribution, hotels and restaurants (21 per cent against 20 per cent) and in agriculture, forestry and fishing (2.5 per cent against 1.7 per cent see table 9). Conversely, people with disabilities are a little under represented in the banking, insurance and finance sector, where perhaps, it is significant that only 16 per cent of all employees are in the over 50 age group.

Table 10 shows that a disabled person is more likely to be employed in a manual capacity (47 per cent) than a non-disabled person (40 per cent). The difference is greatest for professional, intermediate, unskilled or partly skilled occupations.

The greater concentration of disabled people than non-disabled in manual occupations is especially evident among older workers, the difference being negligible in

aged 50-59/64, 53 per cent of disabled people compared with 43 per cent of nondisabled people are employed in a manual capacity, but in the 16-19 age range the proportions are virtually the same at 53 per cent and 52 per cent.

Unemployment

Unemployment rates (ILO definition) among people with disabilities are currently around two-and-a-half times those for nondisabled people. In winter 1994/5, the ILO unemployment rate for all people of working age was 9.0 per cent, while that for people with disabilities was 21.6 per cent (see table 11). For men with disabilities, the rate rose to 24.5 per cent (compared with 10.5 per cent), while for women it was 16.8 per cent (compared with 7.0 per cent). These rates are down by between one and three percentage points on those recorded in winter 1993/4 (see table 12), broadly in line with the fall in unemployment for the labour force as a whole.

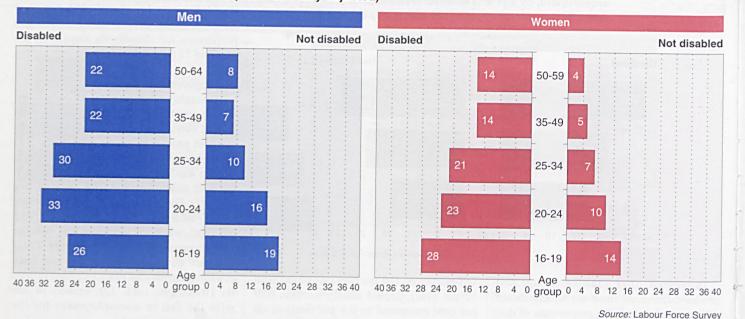
As in the general population, ILO unemployment is highest among young people. People with disabilities are less likely to be unemployed if they are aged 35 or over. Young people (under 25) with disabilities, however, suffered a lower relative disadvantage compared with able-bodied young people than older people, being less than twice as likely to be unemployed (28.8 per cent compared with 14.7 per cent (see table 11 and figure 5). In considering this finding, it should be borne in mind that the health problems and disabilities reported in the LFS are of varying severity and the extent to which work is limited is likely to be related to age. Previous research found that 'the level of handicap increases with age up to the middle years (35-45) and then levels off' (Prescott-Clarke 1990).

Half of all unemployed people with disabilities are aged 35 or over and 80 per cent are aged 25 and over. This compares with 40 per cent and 70 per cent respectively for unemployed people not reporting a long-term health problem or disability.

Table 12 shows unemployment rates according to the type of health problem or disability. The highest unemployment rates were recorded for people with severe learning difficulties (37 per cent), with mental illness (33 per cent) and those with chest or breathing problems (28 per cent). Those with hearing difficulties and those with diabetes have the lowest (15 and 17 per cent); this may be attributable to the generally less limiting nature of these categories.

Over half (52 per cent) of unemployed people with disabilities in winter 1994/5 have been unemployed for over a year, compared with 42 per cent of non-disabled ILO unemployed (see table 13). Men, whether they have disabilities or not, are more likely to be long-term unemployed than women, and the proportions of longterm unemployment for both men and women increase as they got older, although

Figure 5 ILO unemployment rates (per cent) by age, sex, and whether disabled; Great Britain, winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)



the differential was reduced. Some 64 per cent of unemployed men with disabilities aged 50-64 are long-term unemployed compared with 59 per cent for other men in this age group.

Unemployment and qualifications

The possession of some sort of academic or vocational qualification reduced the likelihood of a disabled person being unemployed, to roughly the same extent as for the labour force in general. Table 14 shows that the ILO unemployment rate for people with disabilities is 30.1 per cent for those with no qualifications compared with 18.5 per cent for those with a qualification (and the average of 21.6 per cent). For non-disabled men the comparison is 13 per cent and 7 per cent. Roughly the same difference in unemployment rates between people with and without qualifications applies after age and sex are taken into account.

Previous employment of the unemployed

Information is collected in the LFS on the occupation and industry in which unemployed people had last worked within the previous eight years. In line with the employment of people with disabilities, those who are unemployed have mainly worked last in manual occupations (67 per cent compared with 62 per cent of non-disabled people). Table 15 shows that unemployment rates by previous occupation for both disabled and non-disabled are higher for those who last worked in manual occupations, and particularly in semi-skilled and unskilled jobs. The rates for the latter groups are higher for people with disabilities but the differential is less than for those who worked in more skilled and nonmanual jobs. For example, the unemployment rates for men whose last job was unskilled are 36 per cent for those with health problems or disabilities compared

with 22 per cent for others. In contrast, the rates for skilled manual workers are 24 per cent and 10 per cent respectively. Unemployment rates for women do not vary so greatly according to last occupation and the differential between those with health problems and those without is similar in all occupation classes.

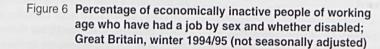
Economic inactivity

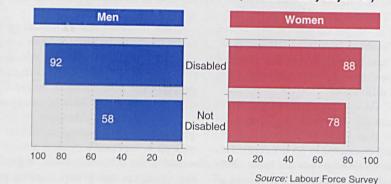
Compared with non-disabled people of working age, disabled people are much more likely to be economically inactive: in spring 1995, 60 per cent of disabled people (56 per cent for men and 65 per cent for women) are economically inactive, compared with 17 per cent of non-disabled people of working age (10 per cent of men and 25 per cent of women). Almost a third (30 per cent) of economically inactive people of working age have a health problem or disability which limits the paid work they can do.

Disabled inactive people are more likely to have had a job or a place on Government supported training at some time (90 per cent compared to 72 per cent for non-disabled economically inactive especially true for disabled men (92 per cent have worked compared with 58 per cent) who represent 44 per cent of all working age economically inactive men. The difference is far less among women (88 per cent compared to 78 per cent) partly because women generally are less likely to participate in the labour market than men (disabled women represent only 22 per cent of all working age inactive women) and health problems are less likely to be the main reason for economic inactivity.

Table 17 shows that among all economically inactive women of working age who had worked as employees, 49 per cent left employment to look after a family or for other personal reasons, compared with 7 per cent of men. Among those with disabilities or health problems, however, similar proportions of men and women exemployees gave up work for health reasons (69 per cent and 61 per cent).

Those defined according to ILO definitions as economically inactive can be analysed according to their degree of attachment to the labour market. Figure 7 shows the full spectrum of labour market people (see table 16 and figure 6). This is categories with the numbers of working







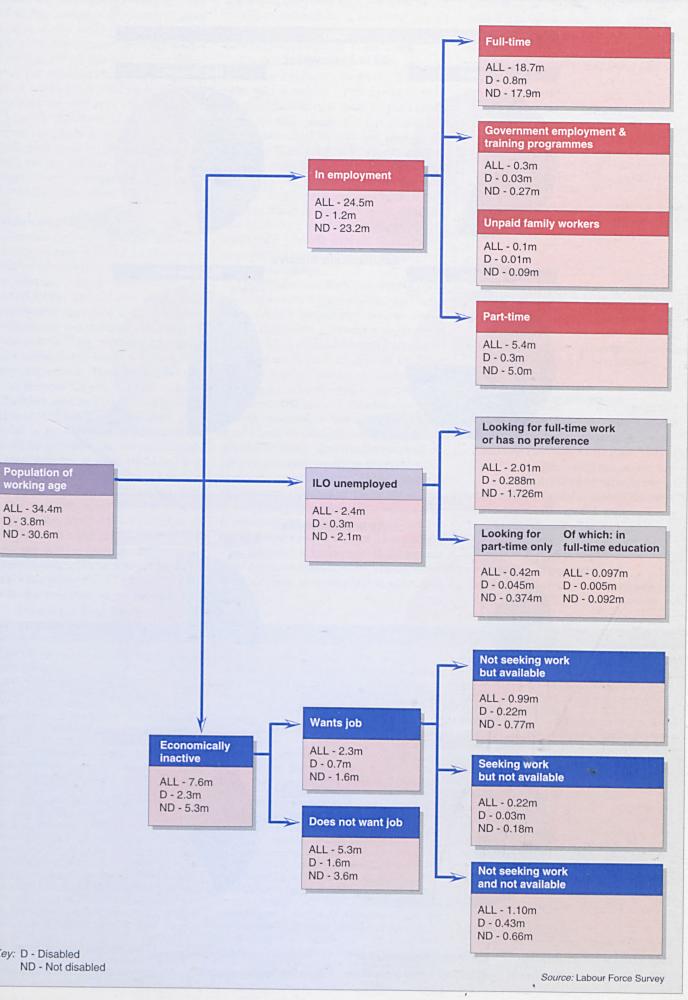
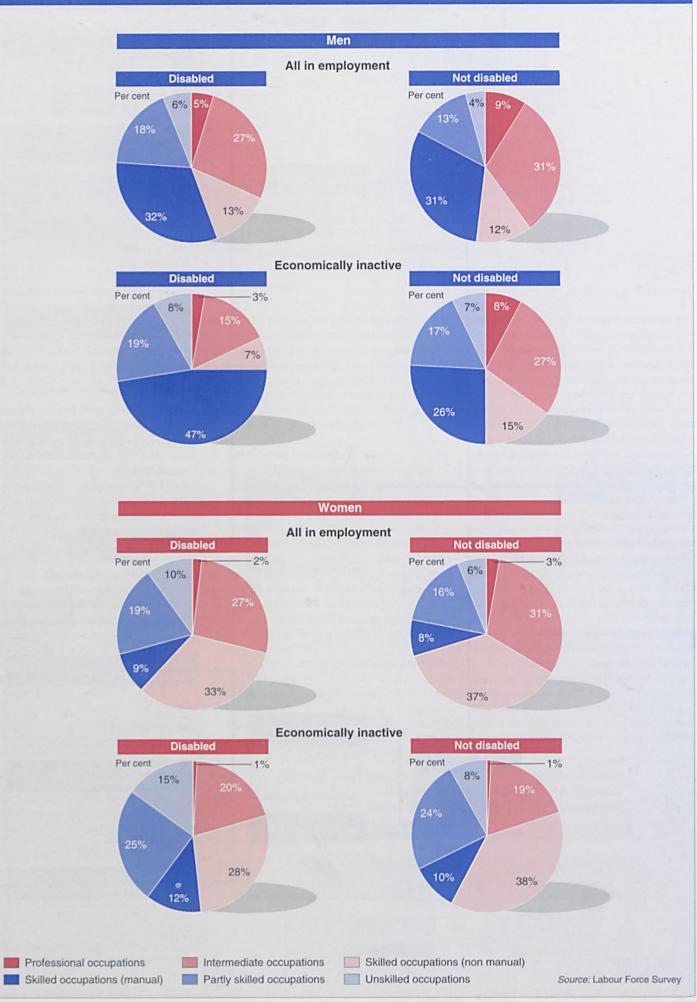


Figure 7 Labour market position of people of working age; Great Britain, winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Figure 8 Social class in current or most recent job for those who have worked and are currently economically inactive, by whether disabled; Great Britain, winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)



age people, both disabled and otherwise, in each group. They range from full-time employees to people who are not working and who say they do not want to work (part of the economically inactive main category). About a third of economically inactive disabled people say they would like to work (30 per cent) the same proportion as for non-disabled people (31 per cent) of working age (see table 18). The proportions are also very similar for men and women. However, responses to this question are likely to be very subjective and affected by current job opportunities; it should not be assumed that all of the remainder have absolutely no interest in ever working in the future.

Previous employment

Economically inactive people generally have previously worked in the same pattern of occupations and industries as those who are still in employment. As described above, disabled men and women in employment have jobs in a similar mix of occupations and industries to those of the non-disabled, but whereas this holds true for economically inactive women, it is not the case for men. There are notable differences between the jobs last held by inactive disabled men and those held by both inactive non-disabled men and those men (disabled or not) who are still in employment whose previous and current occupation and industry groups all have very similar distributions (see tables 19 to 21).

Economically inactive disabled men who had worked in the previous eight years were less likely to have worked in the service sector (48 per cent compared with 61 per cent of those in employment) and more likely to have worked in other sectors (see *table 19*). They were less likely to have worked in professional and intermediate non-manual occupations (see *table 20* and *figure 8*) (20 per cent compared with 32 per cent) and skilled nonmanual (8 per cent compared with 13 per cent) and more likely to have had manual jobs, especially in skilled occupations (42 per cent compared with 31 per cent).

Disabled men are also more likely to have been employees (see *table 21*) rather than self-employed (12 per cent selfemployed compared with 21 per cent of those in employment) but this is also true of the non-disabled (11 per cent of the inactive compared with 18 per cent of those in employment). It seems likely that self-employed people have both the need to keep working, for example because they are less likely to have adequate pensions, and the greater flexibility to allow them to adapt their working patterns to accommodate the limitations of their health problems or disabilities

The differences between working and inactive women with disabilities are, in the main, far less marked and are also similar to the differences among non-disabled women. Most of the differences are probably more a reflection of age and the types of work which can be combined with bringing up a family than of the effects of health problems and disabilities. The notable exception is that a smaller proportion of inactive disabled women previously worked in junior non-manual occupations (28 per cent) than would be expected either from the occupations of disabled women in employment (33 per cent junior non-manual), or from the minimal difference in the proportions among employed and inactive non-disabled women (37 and 38 per cent). This is probably a reflection of the greater trend towards manual work among older disabled than non-disabled women (see table 10).

Technical note

The Labour Force Survey (LFS) is a quarterly sample survey of around 60,000 households and people living in NHS accommodation (ie nurses). Between 1984 and 1991 the survey was carried out annually, with results published relating to the March to May quarter. Prior to this the survey was conducted every two years but not until 1984 did the questionnaire stabilise into a form similar to that used at present.

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

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

Economic activity classification

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

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

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

Conclusion

This article has covered a wide range of the information available from the LFS about disabled people. There is however scope for more in-depth analysis to discover, for example, the inter-relationship between the effects of age and disability on participation in the labour market.

Footnotes

- The term 'disabled people' is used to encompass all individuals questioned in the Labour Force Survey who said they had a long-term health problem or disability which affected the kind of paid work they could do and they expected to last more than one year.
- 2 For details of coverage and general definitions used in the Labour Force Survey, see *technical* note below.

References

Martin, J., Meltzer, H. & Elliot, D. (1988) OPCS Surveys of Disability in Great Britain: The Prevalence of Disability Among Adults [London: HMSO]

Prescott-Clarke, P. (1990) *Employment and Handicap*. Social and Community Planning Research.

Further information:

Further information about the LFS and the analyses presented in this article, including more detailed tabulations or a version of the article in larger print may be obtained by writing to: Labour Market Statistics Group, Branch C3 Central Statistical Office, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street,

London SW1H 9NF or by telephoning the LFS helpline: 0171 273 5585

Grossing up

The survey is designed to be representative of the whole of Great Britain. Each person in the survey is given a weight or 'grossing factor' related to that persons age, sex and region of residence. In this way the 'grossed up' survey results give the correct population total for Great Britain and reflect the distributions by age, sex and region shown by the population figures.

Results based on small samples

As with any sample survey, estimates are subject to sampling variability. In general, the larger the group, the more precise (proportionately) is the LFS estimate. Estimates of less than 10,000 people (after grossing up) are not shown in published analyses of LFS results since they are based on small samples (less than about 30 people) and therefore are likely to be unreliable.

Further Information

For further information about the Labour Force Survey, and how to access the results, telephone the LFS Helpline on 0171 273 5585.

Prevalence of disability by age and region Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted) Table 1

Percentage of the population of working age (16-59/64) who have a long-term health problem or disability Great Britain, per cent

	Age groups						
	All aged 16-59/64	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64		
II people							
Great Britain	11.2	5.8	6.0	10.1	23.8		
England	10.9	5.8	6.0	9.9	22.8		
North	15.7	8.1	8.0	14.7	32.2		
Yorkshire & Humberside ^a	12.0	5.9	6.0	11.7	25.4		
South Yorkshire	15.4	6.7	8.2	13.3	35.4		
West Yorkshire	11.2	5.4	6.1	10.9	24.2		
East Midlands	11.1	5.7	6.6	9.2	23.9		
East Anglia	9.3	5.4	5.0	8.3	19.0		
South East	9.4	5.4	5.4	8.9	18.9		
Greater London	10.0	4.9	5.1	10.3	22.7		
Rest of South East	9.0	5.8	5.7	8.1	16.8		
South West	9.1	5.5	5.4	8.3	17.1		
West Midlands region	11.2	6.2	6.1	9.5	23.9		
West Midlands (met county)	11.8	6.5	6.5	10.6	25.2		
Rest of West Midlands	10.7	5.9	5.7	8.6	22.8		
North West	13.2	5.9	6.9	11.3	30.1		
Greater Manchester							
and Merseyside	14.2	6.0	6.9	13.2	32.5		
Rest of North West	11.6	5.7	6.9	8.4	26.3		
Wales	16.0	7.2	8.4	14.1	33.8		
Scotland	11.6	5.1	5.1	9.9	28.0		

a Includes North Yorkshire and Humberside not shown separately.

Table 2Type of health problem reported by disabled people, by sex
Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age Great Britain, per cent								
	All		Men		Women			
	All aged 16-59/64	Economically active	All aged 16-64	Economically active	All aged 16-59	Economically active		
All with long-term health problems ^a		Stand School			8 6 10 T 10	TO A DOME TO TO		
(thousands = 100 per cent)	3,849	1,548	2,175	956	1,673	592		
Arms, legs, hands, feet, back, neck	46.1	45.5	43.8	43.1	49.2	49.4		
Difficulty in seeing	3.2	3.9	3.7	4.8	2.5	2.4		
Difficulty in hearing	2.6	4.2	2.8	4.4	2.3	3.8		
Skin conditions, allergies	2.1	3.4	1.9	3.2	2.4	3.8		
Chest, breathing problems	12.4	15.6	12.3	15.1	12.7	16.5		
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	10.4	7.2	13.3	8.9	6.8	4.6		
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.2	3.3		
Diabetes	3.0	3.9	3.4	4.7	2.4	2.8		
Epilepsy	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.2		
Severe or specific learning difficulties	2.6	1.9	3.1	2.4	2.0			
Mental health problems	6.8	3.0	5.8	2.8	8.0	3.3		
Other problems, disabilities	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.1	5.6	5.9		

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 a Includes those who did not state the nature of their health problem/disability.
 b Includes those who suffer from depression, bad nerves, phobias and panics.

Table 3Economic activity by sex and whether disabled
Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age

	All	
All		
All of working age	34,419	
Economically active	26,864	
In employment	24,452	
ILO unemployed	2,413	
Economically inactive	7,555	
Male		
All of working age	18,003	
Economically active	15,256	
In employment	13,650	
ILO unemployed	1,606	
Economically inactive	2,747	
Female		
All of working age	16,416	
Economically active	11,608	
In employment	10,801	
ILO unemployed	807	
Economically inactive	4,808	

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.

 Table 4
 Economic activity of people of working age with long-term health or disability problems

 Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted) and winter 1993/94 (not seasonally adjusted)

	All	
	Economic- ally active (000s)	Economic activity rate (per cent)
Wint 1001/05		
Winter 1994/95	00.004	70 1
All aged 16-59/64	26,864	78.1 82.8
All with no long-term health problems ^a	25,316 1,548	40.2
All with long-term health problems	1,546	40.2
Of which, main health problem was:	704	10
Arms, legs, hands, feet, back, neck	704	40
Chest, breathing problems	242	51
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	112	28
Other problems, disabilities	74	39
Difficulty in seeing	61	49
Diabetes	61	53
Difficulty in hearing	65	66
Skin conditions, allergies	53	65
Epilepsy	45	45
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	55	44
Mental health problems ^b	46	18
Severe or specific learning difficulties	29	29
Winter 1993/94		
All aged 16-59/64	26,940	78.5
All with no long-term health problems ^a	25,304	82.9
All with long-term health problems	1,637	42.8
Of which, main health problem was:		
Arms, legs, hands, feet, back, neck	719	42
Chest, breathing problems	264	54
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	134	34
Other problems, disabilities	81	41
Difficulty in seeing	76	59
Diabetes	64	56
Difficulty in hearing	71	67
Skin conditions, allergies	59	63
Epilepsy	40	44
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	49	37
Mental health problems ^b	49	19
Severe or specific learning difficulties	29	30
out of opeone routing announces	20	

Source: Labour Force Survey

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 a Includes those who did not state whether they had a health problem/disability.
 b Includes those who suffer from depression, bad nerves, phobias and panics.

	Great Britain, thousand
Disabled	Not disabled ^a
3,849	30,570
1,548	25,316
1,214	23,237
334	2,079
2,301	5,254
2,175	15,827
956	14,300
721	12,929
235	1,371
1,220	1,527
1,673	14,743
592	11,016
493	10,309
100	707
1,081	3,727
	Source: Labour Force Sun

Source: Labour Force Survey

			Great Britain
Men		Women	
Economic- ally active (000s)	Economic activity rate (per cent)	Economic- ally active (000s)	Economic activity rate (per cent)
15,256	84.7	11,608	70.7
14,300	90.4	11,016	74.7
956	43.9	592	35.4
412	43	293	36
144	54	98	46
85	29	27	24
40	42	35	37
46	57	14	35
45	60	16	41
42	70	23	59
31	74	22	56
26	55	19	36
36	50	20	37
26	21	19	14
23	34		*
15,325	85.4	11,616	70.9
14,312	90.7	10,991	74.6
1,012	46.6	624	37.8
418	45	301	39
150	57	114	50
100	36	33	29
48	44	· 33	38
57	67	19	45
47	66	16	40
48	74	23	56
38	81	21	45
24	56	16	33
32	41	17	32
26	20	23	17
23	40		*

Source: Labour Force Survey

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Table 5Economic activity rates by age and sex and whether disabled
Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age			Great Britain, per cent
and the second second	All persons	Disabled	Not disabled ^a
All people			
16-59/64	78.1	40.2	82.8
16-19	61.1	54.5	61.5
20-24	76.3	59.4	77.3
25-34	83.0	53.3	84.9
35-49	84.9	46.3	89.3
50-59/64	68.1	28.5	80.5
Men			
16-64	84.7	43.9	90.4
16-19	62.3	50.8	63.0
20-24	83.4	70.7	84.2
25-34	94.0	65.2	95.9
35-49	93.1	55.5	97.3
50-64	71.3	29.1	85.8
Women			
16-59	70.7	35.4	74.7
16-19	59.8	59.0	59.8
20-24	68.9	47.3	70.2
25-34	71.6	40.1	73.5
35-49	76.7	37.3	81.2
50-59	63.7	27.3	73.5
- Jackulas these who did not state w			Source: Labour Force Surv

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.

 Table 7
 Employment status of those in employment by age and sex and whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of	All				Disabled				Not disabled	^a		
	All in employ- ment ^c (000s=100 per cent)	Empl- oyee	Self empl- oyed	Govern- ment ^b scheme	All in employ- ment ^c (000s=100 per cent)	Empl- oyee	Self empl- oyed	Govern- ment ^b scheme	All in employ- ment ^c (000s=100 per cent)	Empl- oyee	Self empl- oyed	Govern- ment ^b scheme
All						00.5	10.0	2.4	23,237	86.2	12.3	1.1
16-59/64	24,452	85.9	12.5	1.2	1,214	80.5	16.2	2.4 9.4	3,666	90.7	4.3	4.6
16-24	3,820	90.4	4.3	4.8	154	84.7	10.0	9.4	6,598	89.0	10.1	0.6
25-34	6,810	88.8	10.2	0.7	212	84.4	13.0			84.8	14.5	0.3
35-49	9,175	84.6	14.6	0.4	442	80.0	17.4		8,733	81.1	17.9	0.4
50-59/64	4,645	80.7	18.2	0.4	405	77.2	20.9		4,240	01.1	17.5	0.4
Men						75.4	01.0	2.9	12,929	81.7	16.8	1.3
16-64	13,650	81.3	17.1	1.4	721	75.1	21.2	11.3	1,942	87.6	6.6	5.4
16-24	2,028	87.3	6.6	5.6	86	79.9		*	3,726	85.0	14.1	0.8
25-34	3,855	84.8	14.2	0.9	130	79.5	16.5	*	4,722	80.1	19.3	0.4
35-49	4,975	79.9	19.4	0.5	253	75.9	21.4	*	2,540	75.2	24.0	0.6
50-64	2,793	74.8	24.3	0.6	253	70.4	28.1		2,540	10.2	24.0	
Women							0.0		10,309	91.9	6.6	0.8
16-59	10,801	91.8	6.7	0.9	493	88.3	8.9		1,724	94.1	1.8	3.7
16-24	1,793	94.0	1.8	3.9	68	90.8		*	2,873	94.2	5.0	0.3
25-34	2,955	94.1	5.0	0.3	82	92.2			4,012	90.2	8.8	*
35-49	4,201	90.0	8.9	0.3	189	85.6	12.1	*		89.9	8.9	
50-59	1.852	89.8	8.9	*	153	88.4	9.0		1,700	09.9	0.5	

Population of	All				Disabled				Not disabled	l ^a		
	All in employ- ment ^c (000s=100 per cent)	Empl- oyee	Self empl- oyed	Govern- ment ^b scheme	All in employ- ment ^c (000s=100 per cent)	Empl- oyee	Self empl- oyed	Govern- ment ^b scheme	All in employ- ment ^c (000s=100 per cent)	Empl- oyee	Self empl- oyed	Govern ment ^b scheme
All						00.5	16.2	2.4	23,237	86.2	12.3	1.1
16-59/64	24,452	85.9	12.5	1.2	1,214	80.5	10.2	9.4	3,666	90.7	4.3	4.6
16-24	3,820	90.4	4.3	4.8	154	84.7	13.0	*	6,598	89.0	10.1	0.6
25-34	6,810	88.8	10.2	0.7	212	84.4	17.4	*	8,733	84.8	14.5	0.3
35-49	9,175	84.6	14.6	0.4	442	80.0	20.9		4,240	81.1	17.9	0.4
50-59/64	4,645	80.7	18.2	0.4	405	77.2	20.9		4,240			
Men						75.4	01.0	2.9	12,929	81.7	16.8	1.3
16-64	13,650	81.3	17.1	1.4	721	75.1	21.2	11.3	1,942	87.6	6.6	5.4
16-24	2,028	87.3	6.6	5.6	86	79.9		*	3,726	85.0	14.1	0.8
25-34	3,855	84.8	14.2	0.9	130	79.5	16.5		4,722	80.1	19.3	0.4
35-49	4,975	79.9	19.4	0.5	253	75.9	21.4		2,540	75.2	24.0	0.6
50-64	2,793	74.8	24.3	0.6	253	70.4	28.1		2,040	10.2		
Women									10,309	91.9	6.6	0.8
16-59	10,801	91.8	6.7	0.9	493	88.3	8.9		1,724	94.1	1.8	3.7
16-24	1,793	94.0	1.8	3.9	68	90.8		*	2,873	94.2	5.0	0.3
25-34	2,955	94.1	5.0	0.3	82	92.2	10.1		4,012	90.2	8.8	*
35-49	4,201	90.0	8.9	0.3	189	85.6	12.1		1,700	89.9	8.9	*
50-59	1,852	89.8	8.9	*	153	88.4	9.0		1,700	00.0		bour Force S

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 a Includes those who did not state whether they had a health problem/disability.
 b Those on government employment and training programmes.
 c Includes unpaid family workers.

 Table 6
 Highest^a qualification held by economically active population of working age by age, sex and whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Economically	active	population o	f working	age

	All				Disabled	Disabled			Not disabled	c		
	All economic- ally active ^b (000s=100 per cent)	Higher qualifi- cation	Other qualifi- cation	No qualifi- cation	All economic- ally active ^b (000s=100 per cent)	Higher qualifi- cation	Other qualifi- cation	No qualifi- cation	All economic- ally active ^b (000s=100 per cent)	Higher qualifi- cation	Other qualifi- cation	No qualifi- cation
All people												- CINIC
16-59/64	26,864	22.5	60.7	16.8	1,548	14.9	58.8	26.3	25,316	23.0	60.8	16.2
16-24	4,515	12.2	77.0	10.8	216	7.9	75.5	16.6	4,312	12.4	77.0	10.6
25-34	7,490	26.1	64.0	10.0	289	16.1	65.1	18.8	7,201	26.5	63.9	9.6
35-49	9,823	26.1	55.8	18.1	542	18.3	58.1	23.6	9,281	26.6	55.6	17.8
50-59/64	5,036	19.5 .	51.0	29.6	501	13.5	48.7	37.8	4,534	20.1	51.2	28.7
Men												
16-64	15,256	22.8	62.1	15.1	956	14.1	61.2	24.7	14,300	23.4	62.2	14.4
16-24	2,467	11.9	74.8	13.3	124	*	74.3	18.2	2,350	. 12.1	74.8	13.1
25-34	4,312	25.3	64.2	10.4	186	14.3	65.0	20.7	4,127	25.8	64.2	10.0
35-49	5,389	27.1	58.4	14.4	322	18.0	60.7	21.3	5,067	27.7	58.3	14.0
50-64	3,087	20.4	55.4	24.1	324	12.7	54.6	32.7	2,764	21.3	55.5	23.1
Women												
16-59	11,608	22.1	58.9	19.0	592	16.2	54.9	28.9	11,016	22.4	59.1	18.5
16-24	2,048	12.5	79.6	7.9	92	*	77.2	14.4	1,963	12.7	79.7	7.6
25-34	3,178	27.0	63.6	9.4	104	19.5	65.3	15.2	3,074	27.3	63.5	9.2
35-49	4,434	24.9	52.5	22.6	220	18.8	54.4	26.8	4,214	25.2	52.4	22.4
50-59	1,948	17.9	43.9	38.2	177	14.9	38.0	47.0	1,771	18.2	44.5	37.3

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 'Higher' qualifications are those above GCE 'A' level, 'other' qualifications are those of GCE 'A' level or lower.
 Includes those who did not state their highest qualification gained, but percentages are based upon figures which do not include these people.
 Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 8 Full and part-time workers by sex and whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age		Great Britain, per cent				
	All	Disabled	Not disabled ^a			
All aged 16-59/64	04 450	1,214	23,237			
All in employment ^b (000s =100 per cent)	24,452	71.3	77.8			
Full-time	77.5		22.2			
Part-time	22.5	28.7	22.2			
Men	10.050	701	12,929			
All in employment ^b (000s =100 per cent)	13,650	721				
Full-time	93.7	87.3	94.1			
Part-time	6.3	12.7	5.9			
Women			10.000			
All in employment ^b (000s =100 per cent)	10,801	493	10,309			
Full-time	57.0	48.1	57.5			
Part-time	43.0	51.9	42.5			
			Source: Labour Force Surve			

Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability. Includes those who did not state whether employment was full or part-time, and those on government schemes, but percentages are based on figures which do not include these people.

Great Britain, per cent

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 9 Industry by whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Populat	ion currently in employment		Great Britain, per cen			
SIC 92	Standard Street Stre	All aged 16-59/64	Disabled	Not disabled ^a		
All in em	ployment (thousands = 100 per cent) ^b	24,452	1,214	23,237		
A+B:	Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1.8	2.5	1.7		
C+E:	Energy and water supply	1.4	1.1	1.4		
D:	Manufacturing	19.1	19.9	19.1		
F:	Construction	7.2	7.0	7.2		
G+H:	Distribution, hotels & restaurants	20.3	21.4	20.2		
1:	Transport and communications	6.5	6.2	6.5		
J+K:	Banking, finance, insurance etc	14.2	12.1	14.3		
L-Q:	Other services	29.6	29.8	30.4		

Source: Labour Force Survey a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.
 b Includes those who work outside the UK, or did not state which category their employment falls under, but the percentages are based on figures which do not include these people.

Table 10 Percentage of those in employment^a in manual occupations by age, sex and whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

			Great Britain, per cent
	All people	Disabled	Not disabled ^b
All			
16-59/64	40.1	47.4	39.8
16-24	46.8	46.4	46.8
25-34	37.7	42.2	37.6
35-49	37.1	45.1	36.7
50-59/64	44.2	53.0	43.3
Male			
16-64	48.5	54.0	48.2
16-24	58.8	55.2	58.9
25-34	47.7	52.2	47.6
35-49	43.9	51.5	43.5
50-64	50.4	57.0	49.7
Female			
16-59	29.6	37.8	29.2
16-24	33.3	35.3	33.3
25-34	24.7	26.7	24.7
35-49	29.1	36.5	28.7
50-59	34.9	46.4	33.8

Less then 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 Percentages based on totals excluding those on college based schemes and those whose job could not be classified.
 Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.

ILO unemployment rates by age, sex and whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age

	All	
All		
16-59/64	9.0	
16-24	15.4	
25-34	9.1	
35-49	6.6	
50-59/64	7.8	
Male		
16-64	10.5	
16-24	17.8	
25-34	10.6	
35-49	7.7	
50-64	9.5	
Female		
16-59	7.0	
16-24	12.5	
25-34	7.0	
35-49	5.3	
50-59	4.9	

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.

Table 12ILO unemployment rates for disabled people by sex and type of health problem
Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted) and winter 1993/94 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age				a number	1000 000 - 000 -	Grea	at Britai
	All		Men		Women		
	Economic- ally active (000s)	ILO unem- ployment rate (per cent)	Economic- ally active (000s)	ILO unem- ployment rate (per cent)	Economic- ally active (000s)	ILO un ployme rate (per ce	ent
Winter 1994/95		1.8T 0		1.0			
All aged 16-59/64	26,864	9.0	15,256	10.5	11,608	7.0	
All with no long-term health problems ^a	25,316	8.2	14,300	9.6	11,016	6.4	
All with long-term health problems	1,548	21.6	956	24.5	592	16.8	
Of which, main health problem was:							
Arms, legs, hands, feet, back, neck	704	19	412	22	293	14	
Chest, breathing problems	242	28	144	31	98	23	
Heart, blood pressure, circulation	112	19	85	20	27	*	
Other problems, disabilities	74	21	40	26	35	*	
Difficulty in seeing	61	25	46	25	14	*	
Diabetes	61	17	45		16	*	
Difficulty in hearing	65	15	42		23	*	
Skin conditions, allergies	53	23	31		22	*	
Epilepsy	45	24	26		19	*	
Stomach, liver, kidney, digestion	55	24	36		20	*	
Mental health problems ^b	46	33	26	38	19	*	
Severe or specific learning difficulties	29	37	23	*		*	
Winter 1993/94							
All aged 16-59/64	26,940	10.3	15,325	12.0	11,616	8.0	
All with no long-term health problems ^a	25,304	9.4	14,312	11.0	10,991	7.3	
All with long-term health problems	1,637	23.3	1,012	25.5	624	19.8	-

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

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.
 b Includes those who suffer from depression, bad nerves, phobias and panics.

	Great Britain, per cent
Disabled	Not disabled ^a
21.6	8.2
28.4	14.7
26.7	8.4
18.4	5.9
19.1	6.5
24.5	9.6
30.7	17.1
30.0	9.7
21.5	6.8
22.0	8.1
16.8	6.4
25.3	11.9
20.7	6.6
13.8	4.8
13.9	4.0
	Courses Labour Forme Cursus

Source: Labour Force Survey

Source: Labour Force Survey

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Table 13 ILO unemployment over one year as a percentage of all ILO unemployed by age, sex and whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of workin	g age		Great Britain, per cer		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled ^a		
All people		200			
16-59/64	43.4	52.2	41.9		
16-24	29.0	35.8	28.3		
25-34	44.0	47.7	43.6		
35-49	49.4	56.6	48.0		
50-59/64	57.8	61.8	56.5		
Men					
16-64	48.5	56.9	47.1		
16-24	32.0	41.0	31.1		
25-34	50.9	55.0	50.3		
35-49	55.2	60.2	54.2		
50-64	60.2	63.7	59.0		
Women					
16-59	33.1	41.2	32.0		
16-24	23.9	*	23.5		
25-34	30.0	*	30.1		
35-49	39.0	48.4	37.6		
50-59	50.6	56.3	48.6		
*			Source: Labour Force Survey		

Source: Labour Force Survey

* Less then 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.

ILO unemployment rates by age, sex, whether qualified and whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age Great Britain, per cer									
	All ^a ag	All ^a aged 16-59/64			With qualification		No qualification		
	All	Disabled	Not disabled ^b	All	Disabled	Not disabled ^b	All	Disabled	Not disabled ^b
All people					Mag Magan				
16-59/64	9.0	21.6	8.2	7.8	18.5	7.3	14.6	30.1	13.1
16-24	15.4	28.4	14.7	13.3	24.8	12.8	32.4	48.4	31.2
25-34	9.1	26.7	8.4	7.5	21.4	7.0	22.4	49.0	20.3
35-49	6.6	18.4	5.9	5.7	15.5	5.2	10.7	27.5	9.4
50-59/64	7.8	19.1	6.5	7.0	16.8	6.1	9.6	23.1	7.6
Men									
16-64	10.5	24.5	9.6	9.0	20.5	8.3	19.2	37.0	17.2
16-24	17.8	30.7	17.1	15.5	26.9	14.9	33.0	49.7	31.7
25-34	10.6	30.0	9.7	8.6	24.0	8.0	26.8	53.1	24.3
35-49	7.7	21.5	6.8	6.5	17.7	5.9	14.7	35.1	12.7
50-64	9.5	22.0	8.1	8.4	18.4	7.3	13.3	29.7	10.6
Women									
16-59	7.0	16.8	6.4	6.3	15.2	5.8	9.8	20.7	8.9
16-24	12.5	25.3	11.9	10.8	22.0	10.3	31.4	*	30.1
25-34	7.0	20.7	6.6	6.1	17.0	5.7	15.7		14.4
35-49	5.3	13.8	4.8	4.6	12.1	4.2	7.6	18.6	6.9
50-59	4.9	13.9	4.0	4.4	13.3	3.7	5.8	14.8	4.6

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

a Includes those who did not state their highest qualification gained.
 b Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.

Table 15 ILO unemployment rates by previous social class, sex and whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age

4

	All	
All		
All occupations ^b	9.0	
Professional occupations	3.0	
Intermediate occupations	4.0	
Skilled occupations (non-manual)	6.5	
Skilled occupations (manual)	9.9	
Partly skilled occupations	11.6	
Unskilled occupations	15.4	
Men		
All occupations ^b	10.5	
Professional occupations	3.2	
Intermediate occupations	4.7	
Skilled occupations (non-manual)	8.7	
Skilled occupations (manual)	10.5	
Partly skilled occupations	14.6	
Unskilled occupations	23.2	
Women		
All occupations ^b	7.0	
Professional occupations	*	
Intermediate occupations	3.0	
Skilled occupations (non-manual)	5.5	
Skilled occupations (manual)	7.0	
Partly skilled occupations	8.2	
Unskilled occupations	7.5	

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

a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.
 b Includes members of the armed forces, those who did not state their social class, and those on college based schemes, as

well as categories listed.

Table 16 Economically inactive people of working age by sex, whether ever worked, whether disabled and previous employment status Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age

All persons

All^b (thousands)

Not had paid job or place on scheme (thousands)

Had paid job or place on scheme^c (thousands = 100 per cent)

Of which

Employee

Self-employed

Government scheme

Male

- All^b (thousands) Not had paid job or place on scheme (thousands) Had paid job or place on scheme^c
 - (thousands = 100 per cent)
- Of which

Employee

- Self-employed
- Government scheme

Female

All^b (thousands) Not had paid job or place on scheme (thousands)

Had paid job or place on scheme^c (thousands = 100 per cent)

Of which

Employee

Self-employed

Government scheme

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.
 b Includes those who did not state whether they had ever had a paid job or place on scheme.
 c Includes those who worked more than eight years ago, but percentages are based on figures which do not include these people.

	Great Britain, per cent
Disabled	Not disabled ^a
21.6	8.2
*	2.8
10.7	3.6
15.7	6.0
23.2	9.0
24.1	10.7
25.2	14.5
24.5	9.6
*	3.0
13.0	4.3
18.3	8.0
24.2	9.6
26.7	13.5
36.2	21.8
16.8	6.4
*	*
7.0	2.8
14.1	5.1
18.2	6.4
20.4	7.4
*	7.1

Source: Labour Force Survey

	Great B	ritain, per cent
All aged 16-59/64	Disabled	Not disabled ^a
7,555	2,301	5,254
1,699	226	1,472
5,854	2,073	3,781
91.3	90.0	91.8
6.7	8.4	6.0
2.0	1.6	2.2
0.747	1 000	1 507
2,747	1,220	1,527
736	101	635
2,010	1,117	892
86.9	86.7	87.1
11.4	11.8	11.0
1.7	1.6	1.9
4,808	1,081	3,727
963	125	838
3,845	956	2,889
93.9	94.7	93.7
3.9	3.6	4.0
2.2	*	2.3

Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 17 Economically inactive people who have worked as employees by sex, reason left last job, and whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

	1.1	Gr	eat Britain, per cen
	All	Disabled	Not disabled ^a
All people			
All reasons ^a (thousands = 100 per cent)	3,739	1,192	2,547
Gave up for health reasons	25	65	7
Retired	6	5	7
Gave up for family or personal reasons	36	10	48
Some other reason	33	21	38
Male			
All reasons ^a (thousands = 100 per cent)	1,351	666	685
Gave up for health reasons	41	69	12
Retired	15	7	22
Gave up for family or personal reasons	7	2	12
Some other reason	38	22	53
Female			
All reasons ^a (thousands = 100 per cent)	2,388	526	1 960
Gave up for health reasons	18	61	1,862 6
Retired	3	*	3
Gave up for family or personal reasons	49	18	
Some other reason	30	19	58 33

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

Population of working as

Source: Labour Force Survey

Less than "to, uou in cell: esumate not snown. Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability. Includes those who left their job more than eight years ago, and those who did not state why they left their last job, but percentages are based on figures which do not include these people.

Table 18 Economically inactive people by sex, reason for inactivity, and whether disabled

Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age		Great Britain, per cent			
Testenate Million In	All	Disabled	Not disabled ^a		
All					
All inactive (000's = 100 per cent)	7,555	2,301	5,254		
Total inactive who say they would like work	30.5	29.6	30.9		
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	2.9	1.5	3.5		
Not seeking, but would like work ^b Of which	27.6	28.1	27.4		
Available to start	13.1	9.5	14.7		
Not available to start	14.5	18.6	12.6		
Not seeking work, does not want work	69.5	70.4	69.1		
Male					
All inactive (000's = 100 per cent)	2,747	1,220	1,527		
Total inactive who say they would like work	31.7	31.9	31.6		
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	3.7	1.8	5.2		
Not seeking, but would like work ^b Of which	28.0	30.2	26.3		
Available to start	12.9	9.8	15.3		
Not available to start	15.2	20.4	11.0		
Not seeking work, does not want work	68.3	68.1	68.4		
Female					
All inactive (000's = 100 per cent)	4,808	1,081	3,727		
Total inactive who say they would like work	29.7	26.9	30.6		
Seeking work but not available within the next two weeks	2.4	1.2	2.8		
Not seeking, but would like work ^b	27.3	25.8	27.8		
Of which	21.0	20.0	21.0		
Available to start	13.3	9.2	14.5		
Not available to start	14.1	16.5	13.3		
Not seeking work, does not want work	70.3	73.1	69.4		

 a Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.
 b Includes those who did not state whether they were available or not, but breakdown does not. Source: Labour Force Survey

Table 19 Industry in current job of those in employment and most recent job for those who have worked and are currently economically inactive, by whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age

	All			Men			Women		
and the second second	All aged 16-59/64	Disabled	Not disabled ^a	All aged 16-64	Disabled	Not disabled ^a	All aged 16-59	Disabled	Not disabled ^a
All in employment (thousands =									
100 per cent) ^b	24,452	1,214	23,237	13,650	721	12,929	10,801	493	10,309
Manufacturing	19.1	19.9	19.1	24.8	23.9	24.9	11.9	14.2	11.8
Construction	7.2	7.0	7.2	11.7	10.6	11.7	1.5	*	1.5
Services	70.6	69.5	70.6	59.1	60.7	59.0	85.0	82.3	85.1
Other	3.1	3.6	3.1	4.4	4.8	4.4	1.5	*	1.5
Economically inactive (thousands =									
100 per cent) ^c	5,854	2,073	3,781	2,010	1,117	892	3,845	956	2,889
Manufacturing	20.8	23.8	19.4	26.0	27.4	24.6	17.6	18.9	17.3
Construction	6.2	9.8	4.4	14.1	16.0	12.2	1.3	*	1.4
Services	69.3	60.7	73.5	52.7	47.5	57.9	79.5	79.0	79.7
Other	3.7	5.6	2.7	7.2	9.1	5.2	1.5	*	1.7

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.
 Includes those who work outside the UK, or did not state which category their employment falls under, but percentages are based on figures which do not include these people.
 Includes those who did not state their previous industry, worked outside the UK, or left their previous job more than eight years ago, but percentages are based on figures which do not include these people.

Table 20 Social class in current job of those in employment and most recent job for those who have worked and are currently economically inactive, by whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age

	All			Men	Men			Women		
	All aged 16-59/64	Disabled	Not disabled ^a	All aged 16-64	Disabled	Not disabled ^a	All aged 16-59	Disabled	Not disabled ^a	
All in employment (thousands =			-							
100 per cent) ^b	24,452	1,214	23,237	13,650	721	12,929	10,801	493	10,309	
Professional occupations	5.9	3.4	6.1	8.5	4.5	8.7	2.7	*	2.8	
Intermediate occupations	30.6	27.0	30.8	30.6	27.2	30.8	30.7	26.8	30.9	
Skilled occupations (non-manual)	22.6	21.0	22.7	11.9	13.0	11.8	36.3	32.7	36.5	
Skilled occupations (manual)	20.9	22.3	20.8	30.9	31.3	30.8	8.3	9.1	8.3	
Partly skilled occupations	14.5	18.2	14.3	13.3	17.5	13.1	15.9	19.3	15.8	
Unskilled occupations	4.9	7.7	4.7	4.0	6.1	3.9	6.0	10.1	5.8	
Economically inactive (thousands =			-							
100 per cent) ^c	5,854	2,073	3,781	2,010	1.117	892	3,845	956	2,889	
Professional occupations	2.9	2.1	3.3	5.6	2.9	8.3	1.2	*	1.3	
Intermediate occupations	20.0	18.0	21.0	21.9	16.8	26.9	18.8	19.6	18.6	
Skilled occupations (non-manual)	26.4	16.1	31.4	11.3	7.8	14.6	35.7	27.6	38.0	
Skilled occupations (manual)	19.3	29.2	14.5	33.8	42.0	25.9	10.4	11.7	10.0	
Partly skilled occupations	22.1	22.7	21.7	18.6	20.9	16.5	24.1	25.3	23.8	
Unskilled occupations	9.1	11.5	7.9	8.3	9.2	7.4	9.5	14.7	8.1	

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.

the latter two groups. Includes those who were serving in the armed forces, those who have not worked in the last eight years, and those who did not state their previous social class, but percentages are based on totals which do not include the latter two groups.

Great Britain nor cont

Source: Labour Force Survey

Great Britain, per cent

Includes those who are serving in the armed forces, those who did not state their social class, and those on college based schemes, but percentages are based on twice which do not include

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 Table 21
 Employment status in current job of those in employment and most recent job for those who have worked and are currently economically inactive, by whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Population of working age

	All	All			Men			Women		
Address David 150	All aged 16-59/64	Disabled	Not disabled ^a	All aged 16-64	Disabled	Not disabled ^a	All aged 16-59	Disabled	Not disabled ^a	
All in employment (thousands =										
100 per cent)	24,452	1,214	23,237	13,650	721	12,929	10,801	493	10,309	
Employee	85.9	80.5	86.2	81.3	75.1	81.7	91.8	88.3	91.9	
Self-employed	12.5	16.2	12.3	17.1	21.2	16.8	6.7	8.9		
Government employment &					21.2	10.0	0.7	0.9	6.6	
training programmes	1.2	2.4	1.1	1.4	2.9	1.3	0.9		0.8	
Unpaid family worker	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	*	0.2	0.7		0.7	
Economically inactive (thousands =										
100 per cent) ^b	5,854	2,073	3.781	2,010	1,117	892	3,845	956	0.000	
Employee	91.3	90.0	91.8	86.9	86.7	87.1	93.9	94.7	2,889	
Self-employed	6.7	8.4	6.0	11.4	11.8	11.0	3.9		93.7	
Government scheme	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.9		3.6	4.0	
Unpaid family worker	*	*	*	*	*	1.9	2.2	*	2.3	

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.
 Includes those who worked in their last job more than eight years ago, but percentages are based on figures which do not include these people.

Table A Economic activity by age, sex and highest^a qualification by whether disabled Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)

Popula	tion o	f working	age
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Population of working a	ge				bolan	alb-midi	Why yes .	1127 -01	Vilesine	Great	Britain, t	housands
	All				Male				Female		20110	
	All aged 16-59/64 ^b	Higher qualifi- cation	Other qualifi- cation	No qualifi- cation	All aged 16-64 ^b	Higher qualifi- cation	Other qualifi- cation	No qualifi- cation	All aged 16-59 ^b	Higher qualifi- cation	Other qualifi- cation	No qualifi- cation
All persons												oution
All aged 16-59/64												
All	34,419	6.762	20,360	7.176	18.003	3.763	10,987	2 104	10 110	0.000		
Economically active	26,864	6.027	16,255	4,490	15,256	3,467		3,184	16,416	2,999	9,373	3,992
In employment	24,452	5.762	14,776	3.834			9,440	2,292	11,608	2,560	6,815	2,198
ILO unemployed	2,413	265	1,479		13,650	3,292	8,458	1,852	10,801	2,469	6,318	1,983
Inactive	7.555			656	1,606	175	982	440	807	90	497	215
mactive	7,555	736	4,105	2,686	2,747	296	1,547	892	4,808	440	2,558	1,794
16-24												
All	6,436	661	1.050	000			1.5					
Economically active			4,859	880	3,296	353	2,448	477	3,140	308	2,411	403
In employment	4,515	547	3,461	487	2,467	292	1,838	327	2,048	255	1,623	160
	3,820	493	2,983	329	2,028	259	1,540	219	1,793	233	1,443	110
ILO unemployed	695	55	478	158	440	33	298	108	255	22	180	50
Inactive	1,921	114	1,398	394	829	61	611	151	1,092	53	788	243
25-34												
All	9,024	2.095	5,709	1 100	1 500							
Economically active	7,490			1,182	4,586	1,125	2,905	532	4,438	971	2,804	649
In employment		1,944	4,769	744	4,312	1,087	2,755	448	3,178	857	2,014	297
ILO unemployed	6,810	1,864	4,342	578	3,855	1,036	2,474	328	2,955	827	1,868	250
	680	80	426	166	457	51	281	120	223	29	146	47
Inactive	1,534	151	940	437	274	37	150	85	1,260	114	790	353
35-49												
All	11,566	2,747	6,280	0.500	5 700							
Economically active	9,823	2,558		2,509	5,788	1,494	3,338	939	5,778	1,253	2,942	1,570
In employment			5,465	1,774	5,389	1,459	3,141	774	4,434	1,100	2,324	1,000
ILO unemployed	9,175	2,475	5,091	1,585	4,975	1,403	2,896	661	4,201	1,073	2,195	924
	648	83	374	189	415	56	245	114	233	27	130	76
Inactive	1,743	189	815	735	399	36	198	165	1,344	154	618	570
50-59/64												
	7,392	1,259	0.514	0.005	1.000	-						
Economically active			3,511	2,605	4,332	792	2,295	1,235	3,060	467	1,216	1,370
In employment	5,036	978	2,560	1,485	3,087	629	1,707	743	1,948	348	853	742
	4,645	930	2,359	1,343	2,793	594	1,547	644	1,852	336	812	699
ILO unemployed	391	47	201	142	295	36	160	99	96	12	41	43
Inactive	2,356	281	951	1,120	1,245	162	588	492	1,111	119	363	628

Continued on next page

 Table A
 Economic activity by age, sex and highest^a qualification by whether disabled

 Winter 1994/95 (not seasonally adjusted)
 [continued]

	All				Male				Female			
	All aged 16-59/64 ^b	Higher qualifi- cation	Other qualifi- cation	No qualifi- cation	All aged 16-64 ^b	Higher qualifi- cation	Other qualifi- cation	No qualifi- cation	All aged 16-59 ^b	Higher qualifi- cation	Other qualifi- cation	No qualifi- cation
Disabled												
All aged 16-59/64 All Economically acactive In employment ILO unemployed Inactive	3,849 1,548 1,214 334 2,301	393 230 206 24 163	1,889 907 720 187 982	1,556 406 283 122 1,151	2,175 956 721 235 1,220	217 134 118 16 83	1,162 583 452 131 579	789 235 148 87 555	1,673 592 493 100 1,081	175 95 88 *	727 324 268 57 403	767 171 136 35 596
	2,001	100	002	1,101	1,220		0.0		.,			
16-24 All	375	20	256	96	198	11	133	52	177	*	123	44
Economically active In employment ILO unemployed Inactive	216 154 61 160	17 14 *	161 120 41 94	35 18 17 61	124 86 38 74	* * *	91 66 25 42	22 11 11 30	92 68 23 85	* * *	70 54 17 52	1:
25-34												
All Economically active In employment ILO unemployed Inactive	543 289 212 77 254	57 47 42 * 10	323 188 142 46 135	162 54 28 27 108	285 186 130 56 99	30 27 23 *	168 121 89 32 47	87 38 18 20 48	258 104 82 21 154	27 20 19 *	155 67 54 14 88	7: 10 10 59
35-49												
All Economically active In employment ILO unemployed	1,170 542 442 100	151 99 90 *	568 314 259 55	448 127 92 35	581 322 253 69	76 58 52 *	317 195 156 39	187 68 44 24	589 220 189 30	75 41 38 *	252 120 104 16	26 5 4 1
Inactive	628	52	254	321	258	18	122	118	369	34	132	20
50-59/64												
All Economically active In employment ILO unemployed Inactive	1,761 501 405 96 1,260	165 67 60 * 97	742 243 198 45 499	850 189 145 44 661	1,112 324 253 71 788	100 41 36 * 59	544 176 141 35 368	464 106 74 31 358	650 177 153 25 472	64 26 24 * 38	198 67 57 10 130	38 8 7 1 30
Not disabled ^c												
All aged 16-59/64 All	30,570	6,370	18,470	5,620	15,796	3,545	9,808	2,381	14,712	2,821	8,629	3,21
Economically active In employment ILO unemployed Inactive	25,316 23,237 2,079 5,254	5,797 5,555 242 573	15,348 14,056 1,292 3,123	4,084 3,551 533 1,536	14,294 12,921 1,397 1,495	3,333 3,172 160 212	8,854 8,002 865 950	2,055 1,702 365 324	11,014 10,293 736 3,696	2,464 2,377 86 357	6,489 6,042 455 2,139	2,02 1,84 19 1,18
16-24											-/	
All Economically active In employment ILO unemployed Inactive	6,061 4,300 3,666 634 1,761	641 530 478 52 110	4,603 3,300 2,863 436 1,304	784 451 310 141 333	3,098 2,343 1,942 402 755	341 283 252 30 59	2,315 1,747 1,474 273 569	425 304 208 97 121	2,963 1,956 1,724 232 1,007	300 248 226 22 52	2,288 1,553 1,389 164 735	35 14 10 4 21
25-34											•	
All Economically active In employment ILO unemployed Inactive	8,481 7,201 6,598 603 1,280	2,038 1,897 1,822 76 141	5,386 4,581 4,200 381 805	1,020 690 550 140 330	4,301 4,127 3,726 401 175	1,095 1,061 1,013 48 34	2,737 2,634 2,386 249 103	446 409 310 99 36	4,180 3,074 2,873 202 1,106	944 836 809 28 107	2,649 1,947 1,814 132 702	57 28 24 29
35-49										-		
All Economically active In employment ILO unemployed Inactive	10,397 9,281 8,733 548 1,116	2,597 2,459 2,386 74 138	5,712 5,151 4,831 319 561	2,061 1,647 1,492 154 414	5,208 5,067 4,722 345 141	1,419 1,401 1,351 50 18	3,022 2,946 2,740 205 76	753 706 616 90 47	5,189 4,214 4,012 203 975	1,178 1,058 1,035 23 120	2,690 2,205 2,091 114 485	1,30 94 87 6
50-59/64												1
All Economically active In employment ILO unemployed Inactive	5,631 4,534 4,240 295 1,097	1,094 910 870 40 184	2,769 2,317 2,161 156 452	1,755 1,296 1,198 98 459	3,221 2,764 2,540 223 457	691 588 558 30 103	1,751 1,531 1,406 125 220	771 638 570 68 134	2,410 1,771 1,700 71 639	403 322 312 10 81	1,018 786 755 31 232	98 65 62 32

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 'Higher' qualifications are those above GCE 'A' level, 'other' qualifications are those of GCE 'A' level or lower.
 Includes those who did not state their highest qualification gained.
 Includes those who did not state whether they had a long-term health problem/disability.

Great Britain, the	ousands
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Small and medium-sized enterprises: their numbers and importance to employment

Interest in small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs) is higher than ever. This article sets out the latest SME statistics produced by the Department of Trade and Industry and includes small enterprises not usually accounted for in official inquiries. They reveal the number of small, medium and large enterprises, and their share of employment and turnover, in each sector of the economy. The estimates make full use of the new Inter-Departmental Business Register, the IDBR.

By lan Dale and John Kerr, Small Firms and Business Link Division. Department of Trade and Industry.

Introduction

IN RECENT years there has been an increasing interest in smaller firms and their contribution to the economy. This interest was reflected in the publication of a booklet, 'Competitiveness: Helping Smaller Firms', by the Government in May in conjunction with its second White Paper on competitiveness.

Key findings

- Enterprises with fewer than 100 employees are the source of half of UK non-government employment.
- 3.6 million enterprises were in operation in the UK at end-1993 an increase of 1.2 million since end-1979.
- Six out of every seven enterprises are run by the self-employed.
- Most enterprises are small only 17,000 have a hundred or more employees.
- Large enterprises continue to dominate in energy and water, chemicals and finance.



But the lack of any single, comprehensive data source means there has been a fairly limited range of statistics on small firms.

The first estimates of the numbers of firms of different sizes were produced by the economic consultants Graham Bannock and Partners Ltd for the (former) Employment Department in 1989. These were compiled by combining data from a range of different sources. Updates of these estimates, published in Employment Gazette and the NatWest Review of Small Business Trends, have been the main source of data on the size and growth of the small firms sector.

The estimates given here are a continuation of the work started by G. Bannock and are the first to be based on an analysis of the new Inter-Departmental Business Register (IDBR) [see box 1]. This article contains an updated series showing the trend in the total number of enterprises since 1979, and an explanation of the new methodology. However, the detailed estimates are not comparable with those published earlier because of a number of significant changes to the methodology.

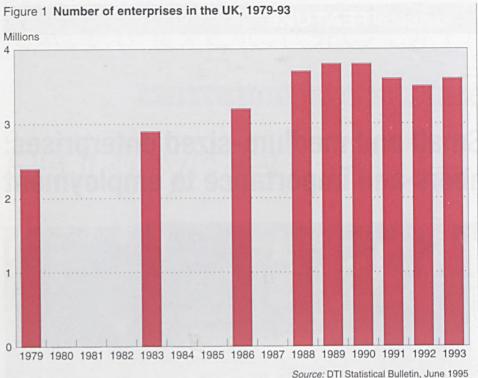
Photo: Steve France

Box 1: The Inter-Departmental **Business Register**

The IDBR is a new register administered by the Central Statistical Office (CSO). Its main role is as a sampling frame for official inquiries but it can also be used for analyses of the UK business population.

The register holds information on all businesses registered for VAT and all businesses operating a PAYE scheme. It records each business's employment, turnover and industrial classification.

Employment is taken from the Census of Employment or, if the business has been sampled more recently, from a CSO inquiry. Failing that, it is estimated from PAYE returns. Turnover also comes from a CSO inquiry, or direct from VAT returns.



Number of enterprises

There were an estimated 3.6 million active enterprises in the United Kingdom at the end of 1993.² As figure 1 shows, the number of enterprises rose throughout the 1980s reaching a peak of 3.8 million in 1989. It declined during the recession years and started to increase again in 1993. The number of enterprises is estimated to have risen by 50 per cent (from 2.4 million) since 1979. Over the same period there has been a similar increase in the number of self-employed people without employees. This shows that most of the growth in the enterprise population has been in one or two-people businesses.

Some indication of trends in the number of businesses since the end of 1993 can be obtained from estimates of business starts and closures published by Barclays Bank plc and from VAT registration and deregistration estimates and self-employment figures from the Labour Force Survey (LFS). These sources suggest a small increase in the total number of businesses during 1994

Table 1 Number of enterprises by size (number of employees), 1993

-	UK, thousands and per cent						
All	3,581	100.0					
0	2,589	72.3					
1-9	791	22.1					
10-19	107	3.0					
20-49	59	1.6					
50-99	19	0.5					
100-199	9	0.2					
200-249	2						
250-499	3	0.1					
500+	3	0.1					

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Small firms (including those without employees) accounted for 50 per cent of non-government employment at end-1993, and 40 per cent of turnover (see figure 2). In contrast, the 3,000 largest businesses accounted for 37 per cent of employment and 41 per cent of turnover.

Construction accounts for the largest number of firms without employees, over 23 per cent of such businesses. This is followed by real estate, renting and business activities with 15 per cent and wholesale, retail and repairs with 14 per cent.

Size class zero enterprises make a substantial contribution to the output of a number of sectors. They account for over a third of turnover in agriculture, construction, education and other services (see figure 3).

Many size class zero enterprises are 'labour-only subcontractors'. That is selfemployed people trading in their own skills or professional knowledge. Not all labouronly subcontractors would say they are running a business. Some would consider themselves as part of the organisation they sell their skills to - for example people whose employers have simply shifted their job from employee to self-employed status.

It would, however, be difficult to distinguish between the two sorts of labour-only subcontractor within the self-employment statistics. Much depends on individuals' perceptions and on working practices in different industries and occupations. The SME statistics therefore include all size class zero enterprises.

Industry patterns

Small firms accounted for 38 per cent of employment and 25 per cent of turnover in manufacturing (see tables 3 and 4). Within

Figure 2 Employment and turnover by size of enterprise, UK, 1993

Small, medium and large firms

Of the 3.6 million enterprises at end-

1993, the majority, around 2.6 million,

were made up solely of 'size class zero'

enterprises: one or more self-employed

people with no employees (see table 1).

Even when size class zero is excluded, the

vast majority of the million or so firms

with at least one employee were small

Only 14,000 were medium-sized (100-

499 employees) and just 3,000 were large

(fewer than 100 employees).

(500 or more employees).

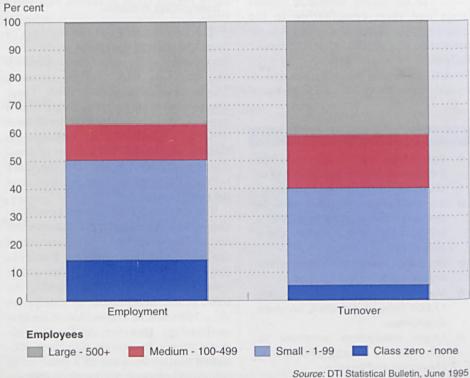


Figure 3 Class zero enterprises' share of employment and turnover, UK, 1993

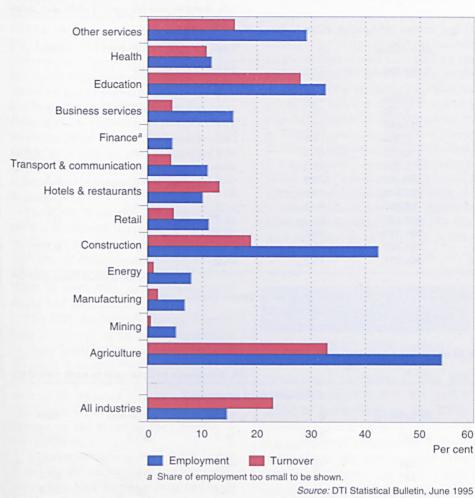
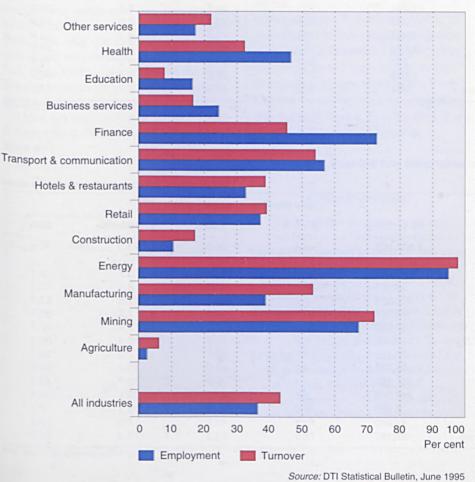


Figure 4 Large enterprises' share of employment and turnover, UK, 1993



* Negligible (less than 0.05 per cent).

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS



Per cent

manufacturing, they featured strongly in wood products, furniture, fabricated metal products and printing and publishing.

Agriculture is dominated by small firms: they provide 95 per cent of employment and produce 90 per cent of turnover. Small firms' shares of employment and turnover were also higher than average in construction, education, and most service industries

More detailed industry figures show employment was particularly reliant on small firms in areas as diverse as computer software, advertising and business services; entertainment, sport and catering; real estate, road transport, vehicle maintenance and repair and the sale of fuel.

Some industries were still dominated by large-sized enterprises: energy and water, mining and quarrying, chemicals and financial intermediation (see figure 4).

UK enterprise population

No single source is able to estimate the total number of enterprises in the UK. The register of enterprises created by the Central Statistical Office (CSO) for their statistical inquiries, the Inter-Departmental Business Register, holds records of 1.9 million enterprises, including those in central and local government, but its coverage is known to be incomplete among the very smallest enterprises. Therefore, the SME statistics include an estimate of the number of unregistered enterprises, their employment and turnover.

The underlying method for estimating the number of unregistered enterprises is well established. There are three steps: to estimate the total number of self-employed people; to estimate how many of them run businesses appearing on the official register and to allocate the remainder to unregistered businesses.

An important consideration is who to include in the estimate of the number of self-employed people. With the previous method, a decision was made that the coverage should include all people who were self-employed in their main job, other than those in central and local government. As a result, it excluded people whose second job was conducted on a self-employed basis. However, it is clear that some selfemployed people run more than one business, and that some employees run businesses in their spare time.

The aim in producing these estimates was to have as complete a coverage of the overall business population as possible and so second-job self-employed are included.

The greatest uncertainty lies in how many self-employed people operate alone, and how many are in partnership. The more that are assumed to operate alone, the greater the estimate of the total number of enterprises. Evidence from the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes (SPI) suggests that most very small firms are in fact one-person operations.

Table 2 Size distribution of enterprises by industry, 1993

		Size (numb	per of employees)		
	All (=100%)	0	1-99	100-499	500-
All industries ^a	3,581,469	72.3	27.2	0.4	0.1
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	209,693	82.8	17.1		
C Mining and quarrying	7,709	79.0	19.4	1.1	1.5
D Manufacturing	417,047	67.2	31.3	1.3	0.3
E Energy, gas and water supply	2,387	71.9	25.8	0.9	1.6
F Construction	706,059	85.5	14.4	0.1	
G Wholesale, retail and repairs	620,200	60.1	39.4	0.3	0.1
H Hotels and restaurants	160,919	58.9	40.6	0.4	0.1
Transport, storage and communication	201,259	79.5	20.0	0.3	0.1
J Financial intermediation	60,850	67.8	31.2	0.6	0.3
K Real estate, renting and business activities	607,132	65.0	34.6	0.3	0.1
M Education	101,798	92.8	6.8	0.3	
N Health and social work	191,897	75.3	24.4	0.2	0.1
O Other community, social and personal service	294,519	75.2	24.6	0.1	

Negligible (less than 0.05 per cent)

a The SME statistics exclude public administration, private households and extra-territorial bodies (sections L, P and Q of the Standard Industrial Classification 1992).

Table 3 Distribution of employment by size of enterprise and industry, 1993

UK, thousands and per cent in each size class

			Size (numb	Size (number of employees)						
		All (=100%)	0	1-99	100-499	500+				
All in	dustries	20,607	14.6	35.7	13.1	36.5				
A, B	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	441	54.1	40.7	2.6	2.6				
С	Mining and quarrying	137	5.2	12.1	15.3	67.4				
D	Manufacturing	4,827	6.8	31.5	22.7	38.9				
Ξ	Energy, gas and water supply	242	0.8	2.1	2.1	94.9				
-	Construction	1,553	42.4	38.4	8.6	10.6				
G	Wholesale, retail and repairs	4,246	11.2	41.6	9.9	37.3				
H	Hotels and restaurants	1,264	10.1	48.1	9.0	32.8				
	Transport, storage and communication	1,482	11.9	22.3	8.9	56.9				
J	Financial intermediation	1,001	4.5	13.3	9.2	72.9				
<	Real estate, renting and business activities	2,682	15.7	43.7	16.0	24.5				
Ν	Education	307	32.7	30.3	20.5	16.4				
1	Health and social work	1,558	11.7	35.8	6.0	46.6				
C	Other community, social and personal service	866	29.2	43.8	9.7	17.3				

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, June 1995

Table 4 Distribution of turnover by size of enterprise and industry, 1993

			UK, £ milli	on and per cent in e	each size o
		Size (num	ber of employees))	
	All (=100%)	0	1-99	100-499	500+
All industries ^a	1,536,025	5.5	34.5	19.3	40.8
A, B Agriculture, forestry and fishing	19,841	33.0	57.2	3.7	6.1
C Mining and quarrying	34,309	0.5	19.3	8.0	72.1
D Manufacturing	410,818	1.8	23.1	21.8	53.3
E Energy, gas and water supply	44,781	0.1	1.3	1.1	97.7
F Construction	87,640	18.9	46.1	17.9	17.1
G Wholesale, retail and repairs	515,209	4.7	39.9	16.4	39.1
H Hotels and restaurants	38,135	13.1	40.7	7.5	38.7
I Transport, storage and communication	103,725	4.2	28.3	13.4	54.0
J Financial intermediation	2,057,106		20.9	33.7	45.3
K Real estate, renting and business activities	219,966	4.4	43.9	35.1	16.5
M Education	6,502	28.0	49.0	15.3	7.7
N Health and social work	17,913	10.7	49.7	7.2	32.3
O Other community, social and personal service	37,187	15.9	43.3	18.9	22.0

Negligible (less than 0.05 per cent). Excluding financial intermediation. See footnote 3 page 465.

Size distribution of UK firms

Previous official estimates of the number of firms of different sizes for the years 1979-1991 have been published in Employment Gazette and in the NatWest Review of Small Business Trends. Estimates of the size distribution within industry sector have appeared in the Eurostat reports, Enterprises in Europe.4 None of these estimates are directly comparable with the figures in this article. The earlier work was not able to draw on the IDBR, and the method used gave lower estimates of the number of unregistered businesses

The IDBR is the official business register for statistical inquiries. It contains records of all enterprises registered for VAT and all enterprises operating a PAYE scheme. Until the establishment of the IDBR in 1993, SME statistics were based on the VAT Register alone.

The VAT Register did not achieve as wide a coverage as the IDBR. In addition to many small businesses below the VAT threshold, it excluded businesses trading in goods exempt from VAT. This particularly affected the financial, insurance, education and health sectors. These enterprises do appear on the IDBR if they operate a PAYE scheme.

A further advantage of the IDBR is that it records the employment of each enterprise. The VAT Register recorded each firm's turnover, but not its employment. Therefore, for all previous estimates, the size distribution of enterprises, and the employment within each size class, had to be imputed from turnover. This approach, though the only one available at the time, was clearly open to error, mainly due to the lack of up-to-date information on the relationship between turnover and employment for detailed industry sectors.

Other key improvements in the method for estimating the number of unregistered firms are:

a) The VAT register contained no information on working proprietors and the number of self-employed people running VAT registered businesses had to be estimated using Inland Revenue data on the average numbers of partners per partnership. IDBR information on working proprietors suggests that there are fewer self-employed people running registered businesses than was previously assumed, and consequently a greater number running unregistered businesses. b) It was previously assumed that partnerships were just as common among unregistered businesses as among the smallest registered businesses. Evidence from Inland Revenue sources now suggest that sole proprietorship is more common.

Box 2: Accuracy of the SME statistics

The smallest size class enterprises with no employees - is most open to error. Unlike the other size classes it is not just a count of enterprises on the IDBR but also includes an estimate of the number of enterprises that do not appear on the register. The latter depends on the selfemployment estimates, which are subject to sampling errors, and the reliability of the assumptions about self-employed people in partnerships. A further source of uncertainty in the estimates for size class zero is the extent to which the classification of individuals as selfemployed is consistent in the Inter-Departmental Business Register, the Labour Force Survey and the Survey of Personal Incomes.

Further information:

The 'Statistical Bulletin: Small and Medium sized Enterprises in the UK - 1993' contains a complete size class breakdown of the number of enterprises, employment and turnover to a more detailed industry level (2 digits of the Standard Industrial Classification 1992). The Bulletin is available from the address below, price £3. Dr John Kerr, Small Firms Statistics Unit, Department of Trade and Industry, Level 2, St Mary's House, c/o Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PO. tel 0114 259 7475, fax 0114 259 7505.

Source: DTI Statistical Bulletin, June 1995

To illustrate the effect of the changes. the number of firms at end-1993 was previously estimated at about 2.81 million. The extra coverage provided by the IDBR added 90,000 firms. The addition of selfemployment from second jobs added 230,000 firms. The other changes, including the assumption that most unregistered businesses are sole proprietorships, added a further 450,000.

Estimates of the number of businesses from 1979 have been revised upwards in line with the changes. Although the new estimates are higher, the underlying trend remains the same. The absence of IDBR data for previous years has made it impossible to produce a revised size breakdown. As the vast majority of enterprises are small however, the overall numbers are a good guide to the trend in the number of small firms.

Footnotes

- See, for example, Daly, M and McCann, A: 'How many small firms?'. Employment Gazette, February 1992, pp 47-51; McCann, A: 'More small Firms?' NatWest Review of Small Business Trends, June 1994, pp 5-9.
- 2 Throughout this article the terms enterprise, firm and business are used interchangeably. However, consistent definitions of units are essential for statistical analyses and all estimates given here relate to numbers of enterprises, which are defined according to European Union Regulation on business registers
- Small firm's overall share of turnover excludes 3 financial intermediation. The turnover data used is from VAT returns and shows extremely high values of turnover per head for financial intermediation (£2,055,000) in comparison with the average for all other sectors (£78,000). Including financial intermediation in the all industry comparisons would distort the figures as small enterprises do not figure highly in this sector.
- 4 'Enterprises in Europe: Third Report'. Eurostat. Brussels, 1994.

Technical note

The estimates

The SME statistics represent a count of active enterprises on the Inter-Departmental Business Register (the IDBR) at end-1993, supplemented by an estimate of the number of unregistered enterprises. The IDBR is a new register administered by the Central Statistical Office (CSO). It holds records of all enterprises registered for VAT and all enterprises operating a PAYE (Pay As You Earn) scheme. Careful monitoring of the Register minimises double counting. The IDBR records each enterprise's employment (and hence size), turnover and industry.

Employment is taken from the Census of Employment or, if the enterprise has been sampled more recently, from a CSO inquiry. Failing that, it is estimated from PAYE returns. Turnover also comes from a CSO inquiry, or direct from VAT returns. For the small number of records for which there is no source of, say, employment, it is imputed from turnover (and vice versa). The CSO also sends a short form to new enterprises with over ten employees to confirm this information.

Many enterprises are not covered by the IDBR. Excluded are those that are neither registered for VAT nor operate a PAYE scheme. The threshold for compulsory VAT registration is. currently, an annual turnover of £46,000 (set in November 1994). Below that some enterprises register voluntarily for example if they expect to go over the threshold. On the other hand,

Table 5 Businesses and self-employment on and off the IDBR

				UK, millions
	On the IDBR		Unregistered	
	Businesses	Self-employed	Businesses	Self-employed
Sole proprietorships	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.6
Partnerships	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5
Companies	0.6	-	-	-
All	1.7 ^a	1.5	1.9	2.1
		and the second se	Source: DTI Stat	istical Bulletin, June 1995

a Totals 1.9 million including enterprises not shown in the SME statistics

enterprises with a turnover above the threshold are not required to register if they trade exclusively in exempt goods. If an enterprise has no employees or only low paid (perhaps part-time) employees then it is unlikely to operate a PAYE scheme.

Very few unregistered enterprises are likely to be incorporated. They are almost certainly self-employed businesses. According to the Labour Force Survey, there were around 3.6 million self-employed jobs at end-1993. This is made up of 3.3 million people describing themselves as self-employed in their main job, and 0.3 million (in some cases the same people) who had a second job with self-employed status. However simply adding the self-employment estimate and the IDBR count would lead to over-counting. Firstly, not every selfemployed person runs an enterprise by his or herself - some are in partnership. Secondly, some of them run IDBR registered enterprises.

Evidence from the IDBR data proving form suggested that at end-1993 about

1.5 million self-employed people were proprietors of registered enterprises. The remaining 2.1 million selfemployed were estimated to run a further 1.9 million enterprises. This reflects the assumption, based on evidence from the Inland Revenue's Survey of Personal Incomes, that some of them (about 0.5 million) were in a partnership rather than acting alone. A summary of the numbers of registered and unregistered businesses and the self-employed people run-

ning them is given in table 5. It is also assumed that all unregistered enterprises are in the smallest size class, that is with no employees. Some may generate employment, but it is likely to be transitory or low paid, or a PAYE scheme would be in operation. Their turnover is imputed; it is assumed that unregistered enterprises are on average only about half as productive as IDBR registered enterprises. At end-1993 the resulting addition to total turnover was £43 billion - only one per cent of the overall figure.

Definitions used in the SME statistics

Enterprises

The terms 'enterprise', 'firm' and 'business' are often used interchangeably, and often without any clear definition. Generally, it means a legal unit, person or group of people producing goods or services under their own control and with their own legal identity. A branch or office of a larger organisation is not in itself an enterprise. There is, however, a widely accepted definition of the enterprise, contained in European Union Regulation. It is: 'the smallest group of legal units within an enterprise group with a certain degree of autonomy, especially for the allocation of current resources'. This definition is used for the IDBR and hence also for the production of these estimates.

Size of enterprise

Size refers to the number of employees. There is no universally accepted definition of a small, medium or large enterprise. For statistical purposes, the definitions adopted by Eurostat (the statistical office of the European Union) are frequently used. Enterprises with under 100 employees are considered small, and those with at least 100 but under 500 employees, medium sized. (Eurostat also has a separate classification for those with under 10 employees: micro enterprises.)

Employment

Employment estimates include the number of employees plus the number of self-employed people that run the enterprise. Individuals with two jobs and self-employed people running two enterprises will be counted twice. The official estimate of the 'workforce in employment' in 1993 is around 25 million. The estimate shown within the SME statistics differs in that it excludes employment in central and local government, HM Forces and participants on government training programmes who do not have a contract of employment. Conversely, the SME statistics include self-employment from second jobs, whereas the workforce in employment estimate does not.

Turnover

The value of sales, work done and services rendered, excluding VAT.

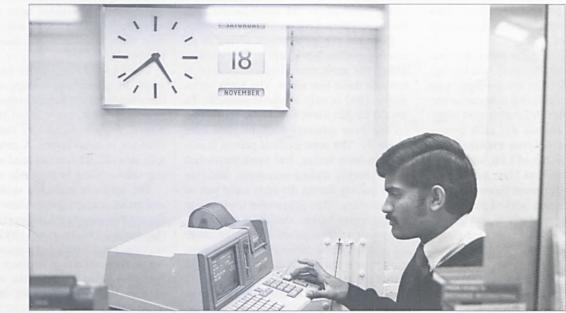
Coverage

The SME statistics cover the market sector. This includes all private sector enterprises, even if they sell their products exclusively to the Government, and public corporations, which in many ways behave like large enterprises in their own right. It excludes central and local government, charities and other non-profit organisations. There is no lower bound for an enterprise's inclusion in the SME statistics. Even a small amount of enterprise activity counts.

The new Hours Worked Series

Patterns of work are undergoing change and organisations inside and outside Government have been calling for a definitive measure of hours worked. This feature presents a new hours worked series consistent with national accounts concepts and identifies new trends.

By Jenny Myall, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office.



Key findings

- Total hours worked fell more sharply in recession and rose more steeply in the most rapid part of the recovery than numbers of people in employment. This suggests a tendency for employers to adjust hours before numbers of employees. However, over the whole period 1984-1990, employment rose more than total hours.
- Since 1993, total hours worked has fallen only in construction. In production, total hours rose while employment fell. In private services both employment and hours rose.
- Since 1993, total hours worked fell only in the North West and Scotland. In most other regions, it rose by a greater proportion than the number of employees.
- Total hours worked by part-time employees and by women was less affected by the economic cycle than those worked by full-time employees and men.

Introduction

THE SHIFT to a more flexible labour market over recent years

means that a simple count of the number of people in employment is a less satisfactory indicator of the amount of work done in the UK economy. It is clear that there has been a rise in part-time working, but variations in working patterns among both fulland part-time workers cloud the picture both of levels and trends in the use of labour

A different way to measure labour inputs is needed. The total number of hours worked is largely unaffected by patterns of work. Where, for example, full-time employees have been replaced by more part-time workers, the number of employees will have risen. However, the average hours figure will have fallen, and the total hours figure will reflect this compensating effect, and indicate whether in fact more work is being done.

Demand for a definitive hours worked series has come from many quarters inside and outside government. Although the Labour Force Survey (LFS) publishes data on hours worked, its concepts and analysis by industry are not consistent with other



Photo: Steve France

series that contribute to national accounts. This is because the LFS is based on replies from individuals, whereas the national accounts surveys are drawn from a register of employers that ensures consistent industry classification. This register of employers, completed this year, was developed to improve compatibility of national accounts and productivity estimates.1 The hours worked series introduced in this article is a logical consequence of the register project.

The new series applies average hours data from the LFS to employment data from the Workforce in Employment (employer) series to produce total hours worked consistent with national accounts concepts. The technical note describes the methodology used. The series is experimental at this stage. Updates will be provided each quarter. Feedback from users will be assessed before the series is published as an official series in the 'Labour Market Data' section of Labour Market Trends.

Results

A future Labour Market Trends article that updates an article in Employment Gazette, October 1993, will analyse differences between employment estimates available from the LFS and employer surveys. Since the LFS counts people employed, whereas the employer survey counts jobs (so that people with two jobs are counted twice), direct comparisons between the two series are difficult. The new hours series compensates for this second jobs effect (and other conceptual differences) and should clarify comparisons between the two sources.

Figure 1 charts the two seasonally adjusted series for total employment in Great Britain. The levels are different, as expected from the known differences in coverage. There are two noticeable differences in the trends. The Workforce in Employment shows a steeper drop in the third quarter of 1992, and rises less steeply from the middle of 1994.

The difference in the surveys that provide the source data for total hours is significant. The source of the average hours data is the LFS, which is a continuous survey. The Workforce in Employment represents a snapshot on one day each quarter. The effect of multiplying average hours from the spring quarter of LFS, which covers the period March to May, by the June Workforce in Employment figure is to give a picture of total hours worked per week in the quarter ending on the June survey date. For this reason, spring LFS data are plotted against June data from the new hours series.

Figure 2 compares the two total hours worked series. The LFS hours series is published for all in employment for GB, whereas the new series is produced for UK. Solely for the purposes of this article, the comparable figures for GB have been calculated, so that they may be compared

ences between employment estimates available from the LFS and employer surveys. Since the LFS counts people employed, whereas the employer survey is larger than one might at first expect. The reasons for this are explained in the *technical note*.

The trends of the two hours series are similar, but two features stand out. Firstly, both hours series rise in the third quarter of 1992 whereas the employment series fall. The rise is not as marked in the Workfree in Employment series as in the LFS. This rise happens because LFS average hours did not fall between spring and summer 1992 as much as they usually do. Secondly, the Workforce in Employment series rises less steeply from the middle of 1994, again reflecting the trends in the underlying employment estimates. Overall movements in the hours series are more similar than their corresponding employment series.

Because the new hours series is an extension of the Workforce in Employment series, the most interesting comparison is between these two series. The hours series before 1992 is only available annually. To get the longest view, both series are plotted on the June quarters back to 1984 (see *figure 3*)². The same cyclical pattern is evident in both series, but total hours fall more sharply during recession, and rise more quickly during the most rapid part of the recovery. This suggests a tendency to adjust hours before deciding on redundancy or recruitment. However, over the whole period 1984-1990 employment grew more than total hours. Figure 3a shows the same data as indices.

The hours series is quarterly only from June 1992. Comparing total hours with the Workforce in Employment series since this date (see *figure 4*), the most obvious difference is that the hours series has a much greater seasonal effect, with peaks in the

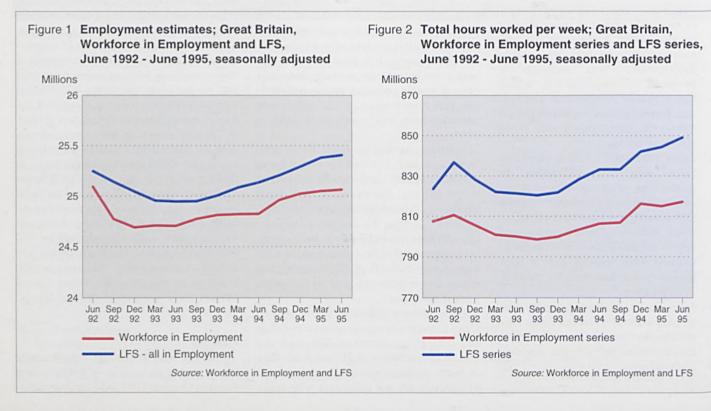
quarters to June and December, rather than just in the December quarter. Average hours are higher in spring and autumn (applied to June and December), and lower in summer and winter (applied to September and March). The quarter to December therefore has the effect both of higher employment and longer hours, whereas the quarter to June has only the effect of the latter, and the peaks are lower. *Figure 4a* shows the same data as indices.

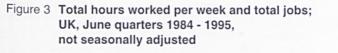
Figure 5 compares broad industry groups from June 1993 to June 1995. Total hours have fallen only in construction. All other industry groups have shown a rise in hours. However, it is only in private services that this is matched by a rise in employment. There has been a switch in employment into services, while in production, more work is being done by fewer people.

The changes in public services are small. In agriculture, forestry and fishing, there has been the largest proportional fall in employment, but a small rise in total hours. *Figure 5a* shows the absolute changes in total hours. A more detailed split into SIC 92 sections, and manufacturing sub-sections is available on request. The series is available split by region

and broad industry group since June 1992. *Figure 6* compares the regional series from the June 1993 to June 1995. In most regions, total hours have increased by a bigger proportion than numbers of employees. This again suggests the tendency to increase hours before taking on new staff in the period of recovery.

The North West and Scotland have shown declining hours worked. Northern Ireland has shown a recovery in hours much greater than that indicated by the rise





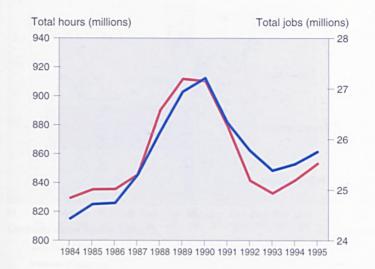
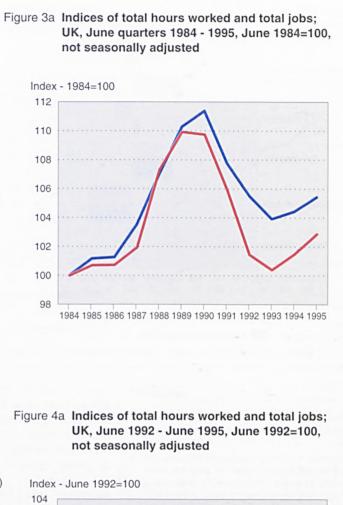


Figure 4 Total hours worked per week and total jobs; F UK, June 1992 - June 1995, not seasonally adjusted

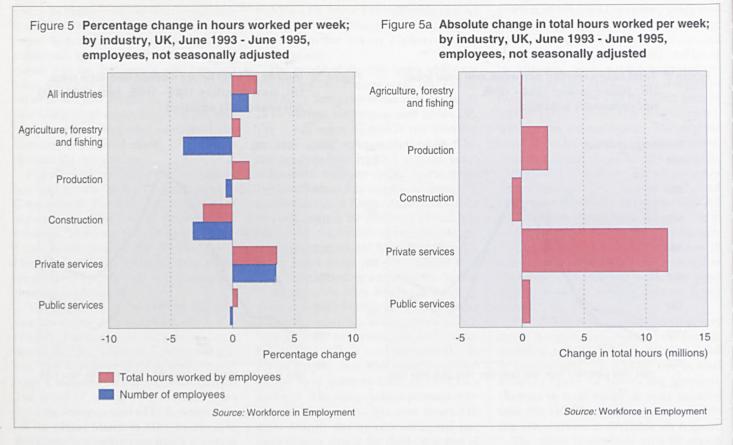


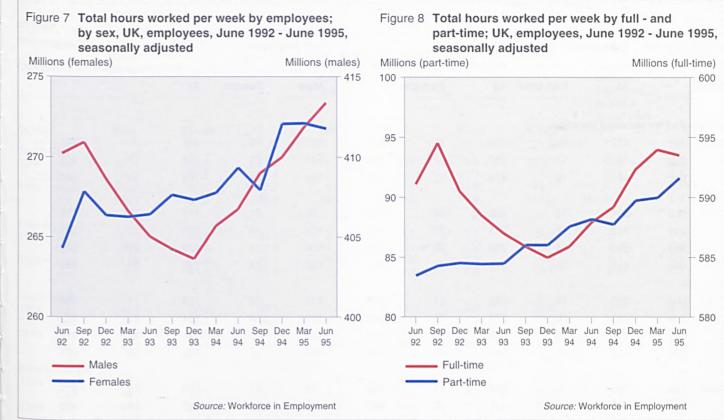
Total jobs (Workforce in Employment)

Source: Workforce in Employment



Total hours worked per week in all jobs
 Total jobs (Workforce in Employment)
 Source: Workforce in Employment





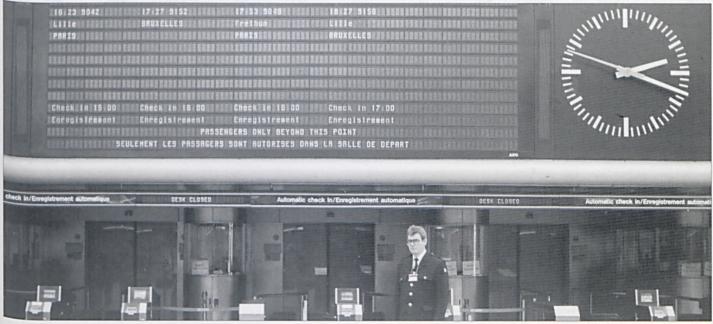
in employment. However this is largely because the estimate of average hours worked in Northern Ireland was unusually low in 1993 (considerably out of line with that for other years). Since the figures of average hours were obtained from the Northern Ireland Labour Force Survey which is a sample survey and subject to sampling error, year-on-year fluctuations are inevitable. Figure 6a shows the absolute changes in total hours by region.

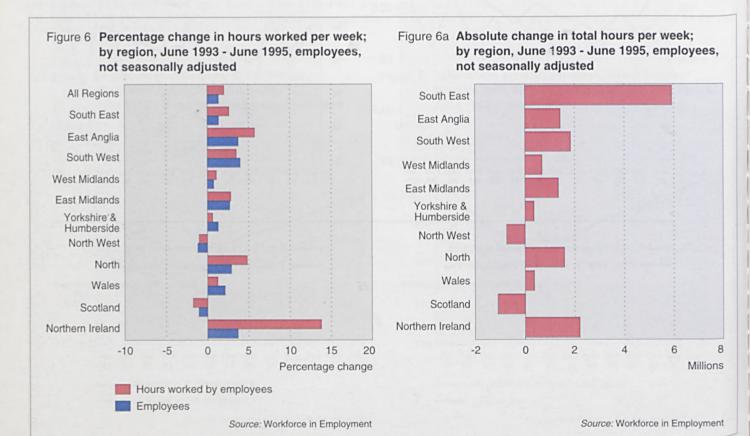
The interest in the series came from the shift to a more flexible labour market. The data show that total hours worked by men have been more affected by the economic cycle than those worked by women (see

figure 7). Seasonally adjusted, hours worked by women fell in the third quarter of 1994. This was due to a greater than usual fall in average hours reported to LFS in that summer quarter followed by larger than usual rise in average hours in autumn.

Figure 8 shows that hours worked in part-time jobs are also less affected by the economic cycle than those worked in fulltime jobs. The shift to part-time working shows an upward trend over the whole period from June 1992. However, part-time working accounts for only just over 13 per cent of employees' total hours in June 1995. This compares with just over 12 per cent in June 1992.

15:23 9042 17153 9048822288 PRRIS Enregistrement Enregistrement





Footnotes

- See the article on the Inter-departmental Business Register in Economic Trends, November 1995.
- The annual LFS has been regrossed to new population estimates, the results of which are published in this issue of Labour Market Trends pp S62-83. This chart is based on the previous estimates for 1984-1991. However, the effects on average hours, and therefore of total hours calculated from them, can be expected to be very small, and very unlikely to affect the findings of this article.

Unpaid family workers were not separately identified in LFS 1984-91. Estimates of total hours in this period do not include a total for them. However, their hours account for about 0.3 per cent of the total from 1992 onwards and their inclusion before then would not affect the conclusions drawn.

Photo: Steve France

Table 1 Total hours worked per week

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

United	d Kingdom	Employ	ees in employn	nent			Self-em	ployed		HMF	Total
		Male		Female		All				- WRGT UPFW ^a	
SIC 92	2	All	Part-time	All	Part-time		Male	Female	All		
											-
	usted for se										
1992	Jun	417	14	269	70	686	107	25	132	24	842
	Sep	405	14	260	67	665	107	25	132	24	821
	Dec	421	15	274	73	695	106	24	130	24	849
1993	Mar	394	14	262	69	656	96	21	117	23	796
	Jun	412	14	271	71	683	104	24	128	22	833
	Sep	399	15	259	68	658	106	23	129	22	808
	Dec	416	15	275	74	691	108	23	131	21	844
1994	Mar	393	15	263	71	656	100	22	123	21	800
	Jun	413	16	274	73	688	109	24	134	20	842
	Sep	403	16	259	69	663	111	23	134	20	818
	Dec	422	17	280	76	702	114	24	139	20	861
1995	Mar	399	16	268	73	667	104	22	106	10	011
1990	Jun	420	17						126	19	811
	Jun	420	17	277	76	697	113	24	137	19	853
Adjus	ted for seas	onal vari	ation								
1992	Jun	410	14	264	70	675	106	24	130	24	828
	Sep	411	14	268	70	679	105	24	130	24	832
	Dec	409	14	266	70	675	103	23	127	24	825
1993	Mar	407	14	266	70	673	103	23	125	23	821
	Jun	405	14	266	70	671	103	23	126	22	819
	Sep	404	15	268	71	672	104	23	126	22	820
	Dec	404	15	267	71	671	105	23	128	21	820
1994	Mar	406	16	268	72	673	107	24	131	21	825
	Jun	407	16	269	72	676	108	24	131	21	828
	Sep	409	16	268	72	677	109	23	132	20	830
	Dec	410	16	272	73	682	111	24	135	20	837
1995	Mar	412	16 -	272	73	684	111	23	134	19	837
	Jun	413	17	272	75	685	111	23	134	19	840

a HMF - Her Majesty's Forces; WRGT - World-Related Government Training; UPFW - Unpaid Family Worker.

Unadju	ard region	seasonal varia	ation		Agriculture hunting, forestry & fishing	Production industries	Construc- tion	Other services	Public admin. defence, education, health &	Additivity adjustment
SIC 92		Male	Female	All	A/B	C-E	F	G-K/O-P	social work L-N	
South I 1994 1995	East Sep Dec Mar Jun	167.1 175.3 165.6 174.7	94.6 102.1 97.1 101.6	261.7 277.4 262.7 276.3	4.3 3.7 3.1 3.7	35.8 38.1 36.1 38.5	19.5 20.9 18.6 20.3	153.2 159.7 153.1 159.8	49.2 55.7 52.2 54.1	-0.3 -0.7 -0.5 -0.2
East Ar 1994	nglia Sep Dec	20.1 20.8	10.8 11.6	30.9 32.3	2.1 1.7	5.9 6.2	2.5 2.4	14.7 15.5	5.7 6.4	0.1 0.2
1995	Mar Jun	19.2 20.3	10.9 11.7	30.1 32.0	1.4 1.5	5.4 6.1	2.2 2.4	14.9 15.7	6.1 6.5	0.1 -0.1
South 1 1994	West Sep Dec	43.4 44.6	23.6 25.3	67.1 69.8	4.4 4.3	12.2 12.7	5.9 5.8	31.9 32.3	12.9 14.8	-0.2 -0.1
1995	Mar Jun	41.6 44.7	23.6 25.1	65.2 69.8	3.8 4.2	11.7 12.7	5.2 6.1	30.6 32.2	14.0 14.7	-0.1 -0.2
	lidlands									
1994	Sep Dec	46.2 49.7	24.1	70.2 76.0	2.5 2.1	18.4 20.4	5.5 5.9	31.2 33.4	12.3 13.7	0.3 0.5
1995	Mar Jun	47.4 49.1	25.8 26.4	73.2 75.5	2.0 2.5	20.0 20.4	5.1 5.3	32.6 33.1	13.2 14.0	0.3 0.2
East M 1994	idlands Sep	37.6	19.2	56.9	2.5	15.6	4.8	25.2	9.0	-0.3
1995	Dec Mar	38.2 35.8	20.4 19.8	58.5 55.5	2.0 1.9	16.4 15.6	5.3 4.8	24.8 23.5	10.1 9.7	-0.1 0.0
	Jun	37.0	20.4	57.4	1.9	16.3	4.6	25.0	9.7	-0.1
Yorkshi 1994	ire & Hurr Sep	41.7	22.7	64.4	2.1	15.1	5.4	30.0	11.9	-0.1
1995	Dec Mar Jun	43.9 41.4 44.7	24.3 23.2 23.7	68.2 64.5 68.4	2.0 1.8 2.3	16.4 15.3 16.2	5.4 4.8 5.4	30.8 29.7 31.4	14.0 13.3 13.4	-0.3 -0.3 -0.2
North V 1994	West Sep	52.2	29.2	81.4	1.4	18.3	6.6	39.5	15.4	0.2
1995	Dec	54.0 50.5	31.6 29.7	85.6 80.2	1.2 1.3	19.4 17.9	6.6 5.7	40.8 38.4	17.2 16.7	0.4 0.2
	Jun	53.4	30.3	83.7	1.7	19.0	6.1	39.8	16.9	0.2
North 1994	Sep	23.8	13.1	37.0	1.4	8.6	3.4	16.0	7.6	0.0
1995		25.4 23.5	14.4 13.2	39.8 36.7	1.4 1.2	9.0 8.1	3.8 3.1	16.8 16.0	8.8 8.2	0.1 0.1
Wales	Jun	25.5	14.4	39.9	1.3	8.8	3.6	17.0	8.7	0.4
1994	Sep Dec	24.1 24.6	13.0 13.7	37.1 38.3	3.1 2.9	8.7 9.3	3.2 2.7	14.6 14.9	7.4 8.6	0.1
1995		22.9 24.1	12.9 13.3	35.8 37.4	2.3 2.6	8.6 9.2	2.4 2.6	13.9 14.3	8.5 8.5	0.1 0.1
Scotlar						10.0			10.0.1	
1994 1995	Dec	44.2 46.3	24.7 27.1	68.8 73.4	3.4 3.2	13.0 14.0	6.6 6.4	31.8 33.6	13.9 * 15.9	0.1
1995	Jun	41.9 45.2	25.5 26.4	67.4 71.6	2.9 3.2	12.4 13.9	5.4 6.1	31.7 33.1	15.0 15.4	0.2 -0.1
Great E 1994		500.5	275.0	775.6	27.2	151.5	63.4	388.0	145.4	0.0
1995	Dec	522.8 489.7	296.7 281.7	819.5 771.4	24.3 21.7	162.1 151.2	65.2 57.3	402.6 384.5	165.2 156.7	0.0 0.0
	Jun	518.6	293.3	811.9	24.9	161.0	62.5	401.4	162.1	0.1
Northe 1994		13.9	7.7	21.5	2.0	4.0	1.6	7.8	6.2	-0.0
1995	Dec Mar Jun	13.7 13.4 14.2	7.7 7.8 8.0	21.4 21.2 22.2	1.9 1.8 2.2	4.0 4.0 4.2	1.6 1.6	7.6 7.4	6.3 6.4	-0.0 -0.0

a See technical note page 475.

Millions

Table 3 Total hours worked per week, employees and self-employed, by industry

Subsection

Section June 1995

March 1995

20.5 2.3 11.6 5.5 39.9 20.5 15.9 36.4 18.4 2.1 11.4 5.4 37.3

June 1994

United Kinadom

Technical note

Millions

Methodology of the new series Sources of hours of work data

Data on average hours worked are already available, therefore, it was not necessary to impose any additional burdens on businesses to construct this series. This also has the advantage that a time series could be constructed from past data. Conceptually, two series are measurable: hours worked and hours paid. An individual can work basic hours, overtime, which may or may not be paid for, and short time. He or she may be off sick or on leave, and again these hours may be paid or unpaid.

The System of National Accounts specifies that the required measure is total actual hours worked, whether paid or unpaid, but excluding hours paid but not worked, such as holidays. References in this article to total hours mean total actual hours. and to average hours mean average total actual hours. A 'paid hours' series could be developed given sufficient demand.

There are two official sources of data on hours worked. The New Earnings Survey (NES) is a survey of employers. It is conducted annually, and collects information on basic hours and paid overtime hours of a one per cent sample of employees based on PAYE (Pay As You Earn) records. NES hours data exclude unpaid overtime and include paid leave, and are therefore not appropriate to the definition of total actual hours.

The other available source is the Labour Force Survey. This is conducted quarterly, on a sample of 60,000 households. Several different measures of hours are available. including the definition required. The LFS publishes a measure of total actual hours worked per week. However, LFS concepts are not consistent with national accounts needs.

For example, the LFS includes employment for foreign armed forces and embassies and for companies abroad, which do not contribute to UK GDP. It also includes some, but not all, members of the UK armed forces. It excludes personnel in UK embassies abroad.

Furthermore, government users require the hours worked series to have a fairly detailed industry split, which matches other business-based surveys. The industry to which LFS respondents are allocated depends on their own (or in the case of proxy responses, another family member's) view of the business in which their

employer is involved. This is likely to be less accurate than the employer's own view. However, it is assumed that at the margin between two industries, bias arising from differences in average hours worked is likely to be small compared with the bias in the numbers employed.

Industry classification in the other source of employee estimates, the Workforce in Employment series is consistent with other business survevs. For all these reasons, the method adopted was to multiply average hours from LFS by the Workforce in Employment employee numbers, industry by industry, to get total hours worked each week by employees. The average excluded the hours mentioned above which do not contribute to GDP. The method outlined above is an innovation in combining data from these two major sources of labour market statistics into a single series. LFS became a quarterly series only in spring 1992. Between 1984 and 1991 it was conducted annually in spring. Earlier, biannual, LFS results and unpublished quarterly data from 1984-1991, based on a smaller sample, were considered insufficiently reliable for the new series. The decision to use LFS hours data, therefore, did have the disadvantage that the series could go back only as far as 1984, and

quarterly only back to 1992.

Categories of employment

So far, only employees have been mentioned. Other categories of employment are: the self-employed, unpaid family workers, participants on work-related government training programmes and UK armed forces.

LFS is the sole source of information about the self-employed so it is natural to take their total hours data from this source, as is done for the number of self-employed people shown in the Workforce in Employment series for GB. For Northern Ireland, annual estimates of self-employed have come from a composite measure, including, but not exclusively, LFS data. These estimates are used in the new hours series. The LFS became quarterly in Northern Ireland in winter 1994/5, and this will affect the way self-employment is estimated. No estimate for June 1995 is yet available, and an estimate from LFS has been used for this quarter and for March 1995.

Similarly, only LFS can provide information about unpaid family workers. The work done by the latter contributes to GDP despite not being paid for, and it was considered correct to

	Group	Male		Female		All				Male		Female		All
SIC 92	Class	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Male	Female	Ali	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	-
Adjusted for seasonal variation														
All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	502.8	22.1	214.7	80.6	820.1	522.8	295.4	818.2	494.3	20.3	214.9	78.0	807.5
Agriculture, hunting and forestry	A/B	20.8	1.4	3.5	0.8	26.5	21.8	4.1	25.9	21.0	1.0	3.1	0.7	25.9
Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply	C-E	121.9	1.2	33.8	4.5	161.4	123.0	38.5	161.6	119.3	1.2	33.6	4.5	158.7
Construction	F	59.3	0.7	2.6	0.7	63.3	60.1	3.5	63.6	59.2	0.6	3.1	0.7	63.6
Wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants, transport, financial, real estate and other services	G-K/ O-P	243.2	15.0	103.9	42.7	404.7	255.9	148.1	403.9	236.5				
Public administration, defence, private		2.012	10.0	100.0	42.1	404.7	200.0	140.1	403.9	230.5	13.8	104.0	41.1	395.3
households with employed persons, education, health and social work	L-N	57.6	3.8	70.9	31.9	164.1	62.0	101.2	163.2	58.3	3.6	71.1	30.9	164.0
Upadjusted for sessenal variation														
Unadjusted for seasonal variation All sections (excluding Q)	A-P	510.7	22.1	219.7	81.6	834.2	503.1	289.5	792.6	502.3	20.3	219.8	79.0	821.4
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	A/B	21.1	1.3	3.8	0.9	27.1	19.9	3.6	23.5	21.3	0.9	3.4	0.8	26.4
Mining and quarrying	С	3.0	•	0.2		3.3	2.8	0.2	3.0	2.8		0.2		3.1
Manufacturing	D	117.1	1.2	33.2	4.4	155.8	110.2	35.9	146.1	114.3	1.2	32.8	4.4	152.7
Manufacture of:														
food products, beverages & tobacco	DA	10.9	0.2	4.0	0.9	16.0	10.7	4.7	15.4	11.4	0.2	4.3	0.9	16.9
textiles and textile products	DB	5.9		6.4	0.8	13.1	5.7	6.9	12.6	5.7	*	6.3	0.9	13.0
leather and leather products	DC	0.9		0.7		1.6	0.9	0.6	1.6	1.0		0.6	*	1.6
wood and wood products	DD	3.3		0.4		3.7	3.1	0.5	3.5	3.6		0.4		4.1
pulp, paper & paper products,	-													
publishing and printing coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DE	12.1	0.2	4.8	0.7	17.8	11.5	5.4	16.9	11.8	0.2	4.7	0.8	17.4
chemicals, chemicals products and man-made fibres	DF	1.2 6.6		0.2		1.4	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.2		0.2		1.4
rubber and plastic products	DH	6.6		2.2 1.3	0.2	9.0	6.1	2.2	8.3	6.5		2.1	0.2	8.9
other non-metallic mineral products	DI	5.1		1.0	U.2 *	8.2 6.3	6.1	1.5	7.6	6.1		1.4	0.2	7.8
basic metals	DJ	20.1		2.4	0.4	22.9	5.0 18.7	1.0	6.0	5.0		0.8		6.0
machinery and equipment NEC	DK	13.3		2.4	0.4	15.7			21.4	19.7		2.3	0.3	22.5
electrical and optical equipment	DL	12.8	0.2	4.6	0.2	18.1	12.2	2.2	14.4	12.9		2.1	0.2	15.2
transport equipment	DM	11.9	*	1.3	0.4	13.4	12.2	4.7	16.9	12.1		4.6	0.4	17.2
Manufacturing NEC	DN	6.5		1.8	0.2	8.5	11.0 5.9	1.3 1.9	12.3 7.8	11.5 5.8		1.2 1.7	0.2	12.9 7.7
Electricity, gas and water supply	E	4.9		1.0		6.1	4.9	10					U.L	
						0.1	4.9	1.2	6.1	5.4		1.2		6.8
Construction	F	60.0	0.7	2.7	0.7	64.2	55.6	3.3	59.0	59.9	0.7	3.2	0.7	64.5
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor														
vehicles, motorcycles and personal and	~													
household goods	G	80.4	4.7	30.5	17.1	132.6	82.8	47.8	130.6	79.4	4.2	31.6	17.3	132.6
Hotels and restaurants	н	18.9	2.7	12.6	7.6	41.9	20.2	19.1	39.3	17.4	2.7	12.2	6.9	39.2
Transport, storage and communication	I	44.9	1.5	9.4	1.8	57.6	44.4	10.5	54.8	44.6	1.4	9.5	1.4	56.8
Financial intermediation	J	17.0	0.3	13.2	2.0	32.4	16.5	15.2	31.7	17.6	0.3	13.7	2.0	33.6
Real estate, renting and business activities	К	64.0	3.6	28.5	8.7	104.8	63.6	35.4	99.0	61.6	3.1	27.4	8.1	100.3
Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	L	24.0	0.5	16.4	3.0	43.8	24.2	18.6	42.8	25.1	0.5	16.3	3.0	45.0
Education											0.0	10.0	0.0	40.0
Education	М	17.3	1.5	21.2	9.2	49.2	18.3	28.1	46.3	17.7	1.3	21.7	9.0	49.7
	N	17.6	1.8	35.5	20.6	75.5	19.4	54.5	73.9	16.8	1.8	35.1	19.8	73.4
Other community, social and personal service activities employed persons in private														

Estimates of less than 150,000 hours are not published. Note: NEC - Not elsew

households

O-P

include their hours. Their output will be included in output measures of GDP. While they themselves have no income, the pay they do not get will be picked up in income measures of GDP as the extra profit of the proprietor for whom they work. There are fewer than 150,000 unpaid family workers in UK; it is not appropriate to split the total number of hours for this category by industry.

Participants on work-related government training programmes who have contracts of employment are included in the Workforce in Employment employee estimates. They cannot be distinguished in this series from other employees. The method outlined above for calculating total hours of employees will have the effect of applying to these workers the average hours of employees in the same industry. This is taken to be a reasonable assumption, and their hours will be included with the employees. There is an estimate of the number of people on government training schemes who do not have contracts of employment with an employer. An estimate of their average hours was obtained from LFS, to produce a separate total hours figure.

HM Forces contribute to GDP. Some but not all members of the Armed Forces are covered by LFS. Only those who live in private households are surveyed. These are not likely to be representative of all members of the Armed Forces, hence LFS data were not suitable to calculate total hours worked by the armed forces, and MOD data were used. The output of Armed Forces personnel is not measurable directly, and there is no direct relationship between their pay and hours. However, it is important that the input and output measures are in step. For this reason, the average hours figure taken from MOD data was kept constant from quarter to quarter, and multiplied by the counts which were already published in the Workforce in Employment series. The total number of hours, therefore, varies only with the strength of the armed forces.

Three categories of workers are known to be excluded from the Workforce in Employment employee count. Employers who pay piecework rates to manual workers working at home (for example machine sewing, or making Christmas crackers) are asked to exclude them from their returns. These workers are judged to

Continued overleaf

Technical note - continued

be self-employed because they control their own conditions of work. However, if they report themselves to LFS as employees, they will not be in the Workforce in Employment series either as self-employed or as an employee. Examination of this category of employee in LFS led to the conclusion that most of these workers are reporting themselves correctly as self-employed; the numbers reporting as employees are very low indeed, at most 20,000. No adjustment was thought necessary.

The Workforce in Employment series surveys employers who run a PAYE scheme, and excludes those who do not. The method outlined above will calculate hours only for those employees whose employer runs a PAYE scheme. The LFS asks respondents (only in the autumn quarter) whether their employer runs a PAYE scheme, irrespective of whether they themselves pay tax. It ought to be possible to take the total hours of those who answer 'no' to this question, and add them to the total hours already calculated for employees.

However, it is acknowledged that this question is misunderstood by many respondents, and that many answer incorrectly. If the respondent does not pay tax himself he may be unaware that his employer runs a PAYE scheme for other employees. and answer 'no', when the true answer is 'yes'. Since the employer includes all his employees when responding to the Workforce in Employment survey, whether or not they pay tax, there is an obvious danger of double-counting some employees in making an adjustment.

Because there can be no reliable estimate of the number of employees who are excluded from the Workforce in Employment employee count, no adjustment has been made. The total hours series is therefore consistent with the Workforce in Employment series

Private domestic servants are not covered by the Workforce in Employment survey. The total hours figures for these employees are taken direct from LFS.

Second jobs

Generally speaking, employers will not know if an employee has a second job, hence such jobs are included in the Workforce in Employment series like any other job. Estimates of the number and hours of those with second jobs are available frm the LFS and adjustments made by industry, sex. and full- and part-time. Total hours and total persons in second jobs are added to those for main jobs before the average is calculated. For selfemployed, total hours in second jobs as self-employed have been added to total hours in main jobs, again, by industry of the second job.

It has been found that the difference in level between the new hours series and the LFS total hours series is greater than might be expected from the difference in headline employee estimates. The average applied to Workforce in Employment data is lower than the average for employees in their main job. Second jobs have lower hours, and adjusting for these reduces the average. The LFS series, because it is a count of people rather than jobs, includes the hours in second jobs with hours in main jobs. This means the average applied to LFS employment estimates is higher than the average in main jobs. The effect of this is that the difference between the hours estimates is proportionately greater than the difference in the employment estimates.

SIC conversions

The new hours series has been published to SIC 92. LFS was originally coded to SIC 80 until winter 1993-1994. Where the data were originally coded to SIC 80, they have been converted to SIC 92 by use of matrices. but the industry detail is less accurate.

Northern Ireland

Before winter 1994-1995, LFS in Northern Ireland was only conducted annually, in spring. To obtain results for the whole of the UK for intervening quarters, the Northern Ireland effect from the surrounding spring quarters was used to augment the GB results.

Full-time/part-time

Interest was shown in the way work is spread between full-time and parttime workers. The Workforce in Employment and LFS have different definitions of full and part-time. The Workforce in Employment uses 30 hours per week as the dividing line.

LFS uses self-classification. It would be possible to distinguish people in the LFS whose usual basic hours are 30 or less, but it was decided on examination of definitions and data that self-classification would in fact give satisfactory results. However, because no classification between full- and part-time could be exactly the same in the two surveys, more reliance was put on the overall average hours and overall number of employees. The full-and part-time information was used to apportion totals obtained by direct calculation. Second jobs are mainly part-time

by definition. However, some people interviewed by LFS report long hours in second jobs. Since an employer would not necessarily know that the iob was not his employee's main job. all second jobs of more than 30 hours per week were taken as fulltime jobs.

Regions

The Workforce in Employment series naturally relates to place of work. The LFS gives place of work only twice a year, but of residence every quarter. It was decided that region of residence from the LFS was a good enough proxy for region of work because of the large size of the standard regions.

Where the total across regions for men or women did not sum to the UK total, it was constrained to the total for that sex, using the regional detail as proportions.

Similarly, where the totals across regions do not sum to the relevant industry total, they have been constrained to the industry total, using the region-by-industry detail as proportions. Because the region-byindustry totals were calculated separately from the region-by-sex totals, it is possible that the sum of the industries across a region is not the same as the sum of the sexes. The additivity adjustment quoted in the tables shows the extent of the problem (less than one per cent in all cases)

Until the LFS became quarterly in Northern Ireland, there are no estimates for this region. Smoothed estimates were made from the spring quarters data for Northern Ireland before all regions were constrained to the UK total.

statistical **FEATURE**

Re-weighting of the annual Labour Force Survey results 1984-1991

All UK LFS estimates from the annual surveys conducted between 1984 and 1991 have been re-weighted to bring them into line with the population estimates published by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, following their assessment of the 1991 Census of Population. This re-weighting follows an earlier exercise to re-weight more recent guarterly LFS estimates. For consistency with this earlier exercise, results for Great Britain only are presented here.

By Richard Laux, Labour Market Statistics Group, Central Statistical Office.

Key findings

- The overall population of Great Britain aged 16 and over has been revised upwards by 89,000, on average between 1984-1991.
- Revised annual estimates of total employment are up by an average of 141,000 (0.6 per cent).
- Revised estimates of ILO unemployment are up by an average of 21,000 (0.9 per cent).
- Revised estimates of economic inactivity are down by 73,000 (-0.5 per cent), on average.
- The trends of the key LFS series have been virtually unaltered by the re-weighting exercise and the effects on the levels of the annual LFS estimates are very similar to those of the reweighting of the guarterly LFS estimates.

Background

ALL ANNUAL estimates from the labour force surveys conducted

between 1984 and 19911 have been reweighted in order to ensure that they accurately reflect the revised mid-year population estimates introduced last year by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) following their assessment of the detailed results of the 1991 Census of Population². This reweighting of annual LFS data follows a corresponding exercise to re-weight quarterly (spring 1992 onwards) LFS data, which was described in an article in the May 1995 issue of Employment Gazette. For the convenience of readers, this article includes selected results from the previous re-weighting exercise for the years 1992 to 1995. For consistency with the earlier exercise, this article presents results for Great Britain only.



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Photo: Francesca Yorke/Telegraph Colour Library

As with the re-weighting of the quarterly surveys, the methodology as well as the underlying population estimates have been improved. For consistency with the quarterly data, no distinction has been made between married and non-married women in the weighting methodology.

The discontinuity between the annual (1984 to 1991) and quarterly (spring 92 onwards) results owing to the earlier reweighting of the results for the more recent time period has now been removed. The underlying differences³ between the annual and quarterly LFS in terms of coverage and methodology remain the same as prior to the re-weighting exercise.

Details

The main revisions to the OPCS population estimates, and the change to the LFS weighting methodology, are detailed in table 1, together with the broad effect they have upon LFS estimates.

Table 1 Effects on LFS estimates of main revisions to population estimates and LFS weighting methodology

Revision	Effect on LFS estimates
To population estimates	
The number of asylum seekers who gained residence between 1981 and 1991 in the UK has been increased.	This increases LFS estimates of the working- age population, particularly economically active men.
The number of retired people living in nursing homes has been increased.	As institutions such as nursing homes are not surveyed in the LFS, this decreases estimates of the number of people above working age, the majority of whom in the older age-bands are economically inactive women.
To weighting methodology (see below)	
A marital status split for women is no longer used.	This increases LFS estimates of non-married women, reducing estimates of part-time, and increasing estimates of full-time, employment

Of necessity, an additional change was made to the methodology used to re-weight 1984 estimates. To perform the full weighting procedure it is necessary to have details about the local authority in which respondents live. But as these could, under certain circumstances, be used alongside other data to identify LFS respondents OPCS treat this local residence detail as personal; hence in anonymising a data file, they remove this area identifier.

The fact that these un-anonymised data are no longer available has necessitated a variation upon the re-weighting methodology for 1984. Instead of correcting for non-response between strata of local authorities, and for age-bands, and then weighting to regional population estimates (all for men and women separately), as was the case for 1985 to 1991, the correction process for 1984 has only taken account of age-bands and the regional population estimates.

However, a comparison of estimates produced using this 'cut-down' approach with estimates using the 'full' approach for 1985 suggests that the former method is satisfactory for regional and national estimates. But because of certain features of the simplified weighting procedure users are advised against analysing 1984 data below the metropolitan/non-metropolitan level in the regions most affected -Yorkshire & Humberside (where the metropolitan area of South Yorkshire and West Yorkshire should not be disaggregated), and the North West (for Greater Manchester and Merseyside).

LFS demographic estimates

Figures 1 to 4 illustrate these effects in greater detail. Although the figures refer only to the changes arising from re-weighting (spring) 1990, the effects they illustrate are broadly constant across all years.

The overall effect of using the revised population estimates in the re-weighting exercise has been to increase the LFS estimate of men by almost 145,000, and the number of women by just under 3,000. Figure 1 shows these changes by quinary age-bands. The two most noticeable features are the increase in the estimate of men of working age, but particularly aged 16 to 34, and the very large reduction in the numbers of people, mainly women, aged 80 and over. Both of these results are in line with the anticipated pattern, as outlined in table 1.

Figure 2 shows the regional changes. The picture is not particularly clear-cut in terms of metropolitan/non-metropolitan areas, as it was for the quarterly re-weighting. In a number of cases there are increases in the more urbanised areas, and decreases elsewhere. But this pattern does not hold for Outer London and Greater Manchester, where the population has fallen, or the South West and the non-metropolitan parts of the West Midlands and the North West, which have seen population increases. Instead, the population in the north (including Scotland) has decreased slightly; that in middle Britain (including Wales) has increased a little, and that in the south has increased substantially.

Revisions to the estimates of the marital status of the population are shown in figure 3. For men, most of the increase has been in the category of single (never married). For women however, a large decrease in estimates of the number married or widowed has been offset by a slightly larger increase in the non-married categories (single, cohabiting, divorced, separated). This is in line with the anticipated effect of the change to the LFS weighting methodology, as outlined in table 1 above, and is similar to the effects on the quarterly estimates of the earlier reweighting exercise.

Figure 4 shows revisions to the estimates of population by ethnic origin. While the revisions are dominated in absolute terms by white men, the percentage change between the previous and latest

estimates is relatively small (as figure 4 shows). The non-white population has increased overall, for both men and women. Within this grouping there are relatively large percentage increases in male and female West Indians, and decreases in Indian, and (particularly) Pakistani and Bangladeshi women. These effects are in line with the change made to the weighting methodology, and with those previously made to the quarterly LFS estimates.

Seasonal adjustment

Between 1984 and 1991 the LFS comprised two elements: a small experimental quarterly survey (conducted in Great Britain only) and an annual 'boost' survey, conducted in the spring (March to May) quarter, in the whole of the United Kingdom. While the quarterly survey was too small to provide useful data in itself, it was invaluable in providing an assessment of seasonality - and, for a time, was used in the estimation of seasonal factors in the quarterly (post spring 1992) surveys. As reported in the May Employment Gazette, a more accurate method of seasonal adjustment is now used, using data only from the full quarterly LFS run from 1992 onwards.

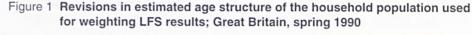
In order to provide seasonally adjusted data for the years 1984 to 1991 the seasonal factors4 previously calculated for spring 1984 to spring 1991 have been applied to the new estimates.

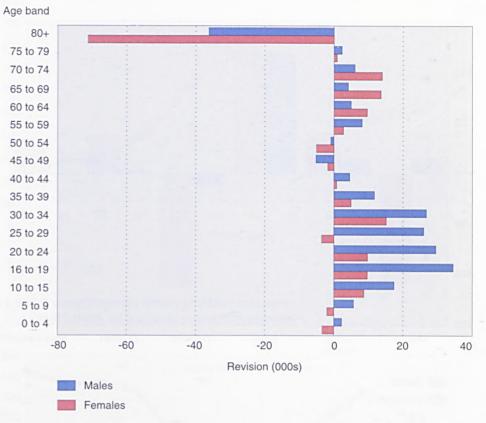
Effects on seasonally adjusted LFS estimates of economic activity

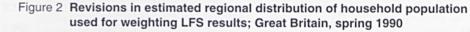
Tables 2 to 4 show key seasonally adjusted estimates for each year from 1984 to 1991 on both the new and the previous weighting bases. Table 2 shows that in general, the size of the increases between the old and revised population figures increases steadily over the period in question, with the exception of a blip in 1986 when the revision was particularly large.

As with the quarterly re-weighting, the effect of re-weighting on annual LFS estimates of economic activity has been to alter the level slightly, but not to change the overall trend. Figures 5, 6 and 7 illustrate this for total employment, ILO unemployment, and economic inactivity, respectively. The re-weighting has increased estimates of the level of economic activity - by an average of 141,000 a year (or 0.6 per cent) for employment (73,000 for men, 69,000 for women), and 21,000 a year (or 0.9 per cent) for ILO unemployment (comprising 11,000 men and 10,000 women) - while the estimate of inactivity has fallen by an average of 73,000 a year (or -0.5 per cent) - falls of 6,000 and 68,000 for men and women, respectively - over the same period.

The differential effects for men and women of re-weighting are illustrated in figures 8, 9 and 10, again for employment, ILO unemployment and inactivity respectively. While these reinforce the point that



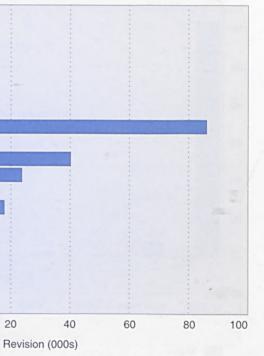


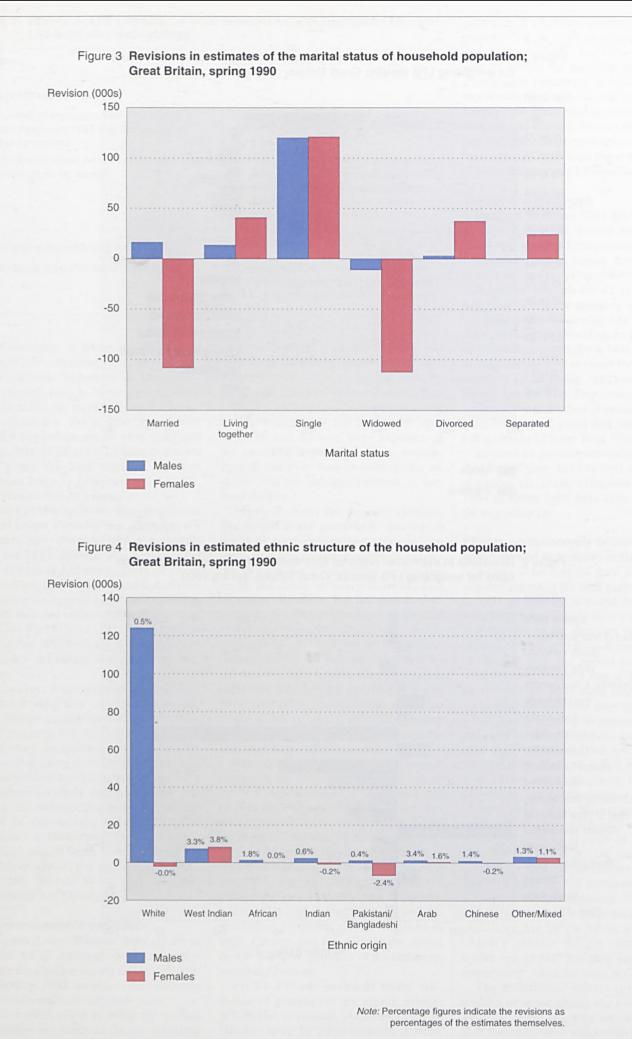


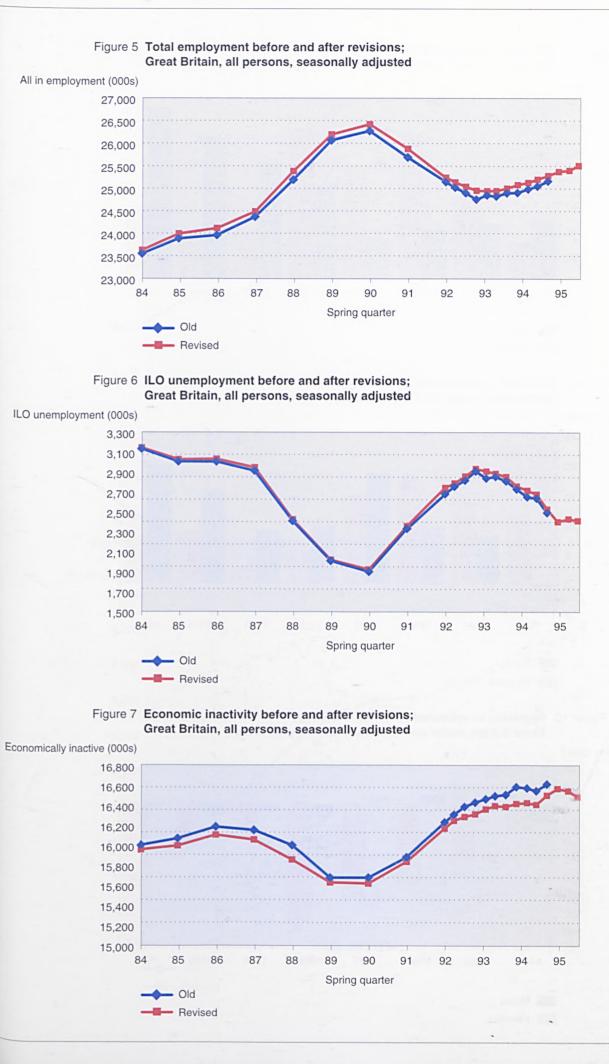
Region Tyne & Wear Rest of Northern Region South Yorkshire West Yorkshire Rest of Yorkshire & Humberside East Midlands East Anglia Inner London Outer London Rest of South East South West West Midlands (met county) Rest of West Midlands Greater Manchester Merseyside Rest of North West Wales Strathclyde Rest of Scotland -40 -20

20

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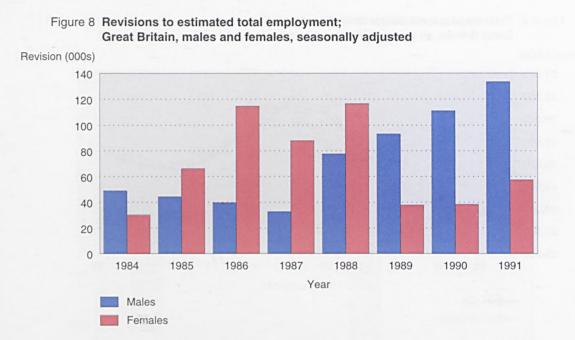
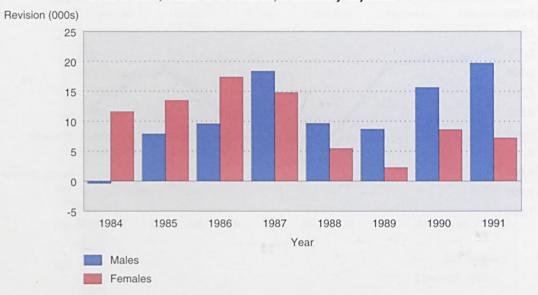
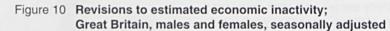
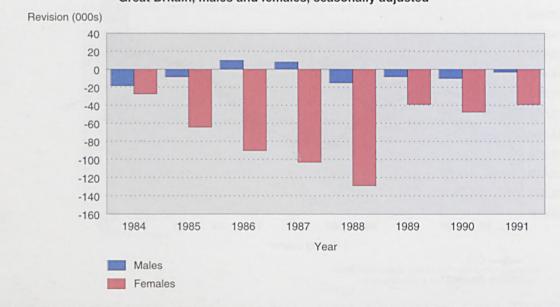


Figure 9 Revisions to estimated ILO unemployment; Great Britain, males and females, seasonally adjusted







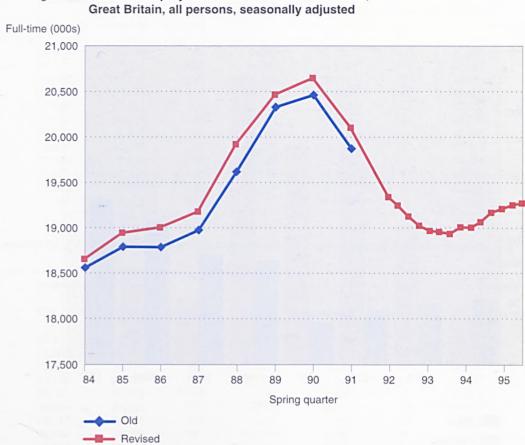


Figure 12 Part-time employment before and after revisions; Great Britain, all persons, seasonally adjusted

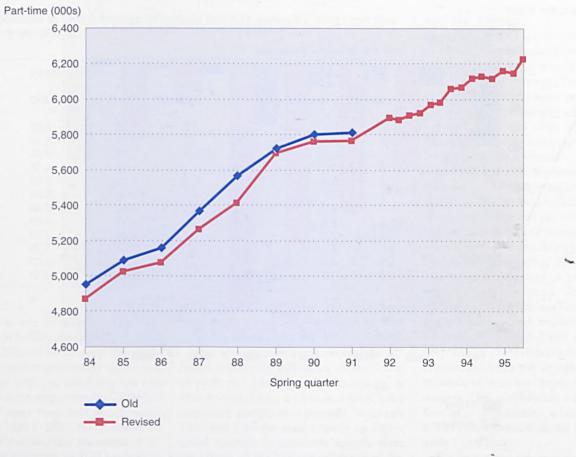


Figure 11 Full-time employment before and after revisions;



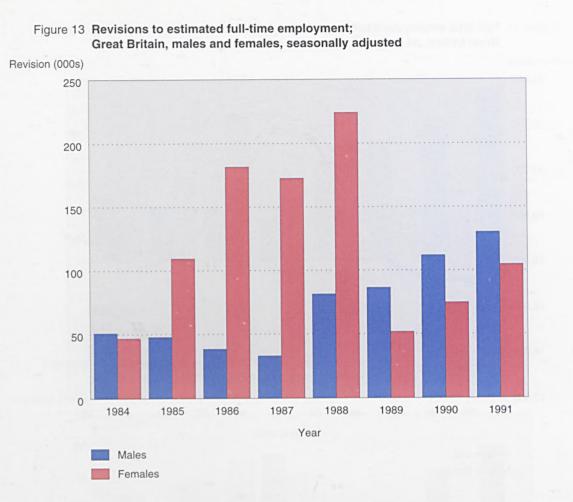


Figure 14 Revisions to estimated part-time employment; Great Britain, males and females, seasonally adjusted

Revision (000s)

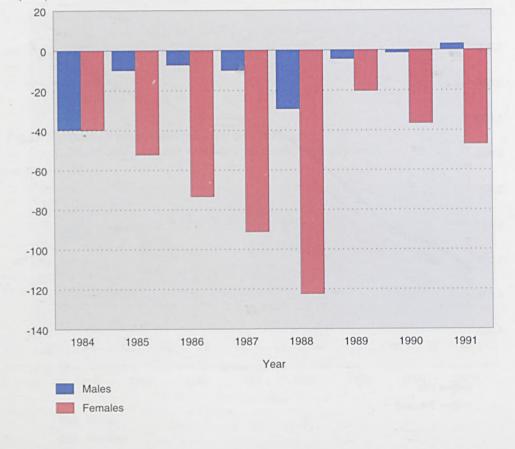


Table 2 Revisions to LFS estimates of economic activity and inactivity due to re-weighting

Year	Econor	nically active		Econor	nically inactive		Total population 16+			
	Old	Re-weighted	Revision	Old	Re-weighted	Revision	Old	Re-weighted	Revision	
Spring 1984	26,678	26,768	90	15,997	15,951	-46	42,675	42,720	45	
Spring 1985	26,889	27,021	132	16,063	15,990	-73	42,952	43,011	59	
Spring 1986	26,966	27,148	182	16,180	16,100	-80	43,146	43,246	100	
Spring 1987	27,281	27,435	154	16,148	16,053	-95	43,429	43,487	59	
Spring 1988	27,604	27,813	209	15,996	15,852	-144	43,600	43,665	65	
Spring 1989	28,074	28,216	142	15,671	15,623	-48	43,745	43,839	94	
Spring 1990	28,172	28,346	174	15,674	15,616	-58	43,846	43,962	116	
Spring 1991	28,026	28,243	218	15,878	15,835	-42	43,903	44,078	175	
Spring 1992	27,828	27,994	166	16,226	16,165	-61	44,054	44,159	105	
Spring 1993	27,687	27,859	172	16,458	16,358	-101	44,145	44,217	71	
Spring 1994	27,635	27,853	218	16,570	16,424	-146	44,206	44,277	72	
Spring 1995	N/A	27.838	N/A	N/A	16,543	N/A	N/A	44,381	N/A	

Table 3 Revisions to LFS estimates of all in employment and ILO unemployment due to re-weighting

Year	In empl	oyment		ILO un	employed		Economically active			
	Old	Re-weighted	Revision	Old	Re-weighted	Revision	Old	Re-weighted	Revision	
Spring 1984	23,547	23,626	79	3,132	3,143	11	26,678	26,768	90	
Spring 1985	23,884	23,995	111	3,005	3,026	21	26,889	27,021	132	
Spring 1986	23,962	24,117	155	3,004	3,031	27	26,966	27,148	182	
Spring 1987	24,368	24,489	121	2,913	2,946	33	27,281	27,435	154	
Spring 1988	25,195	25,389	194	2,409	2,424	15	27,604	27,813	209	
Spring 1989	26,064	26,195	131	2,010	2,021	11	28,074	28,216	142	
Spring 1990	26,272	26,421	149	1,900	1,925	24	28,172	28,346	174	
Spring 1991	25,692	25,883	191	2,334	2,361	27	28,026	28,243	218	
Spring 1992	25,147	25,248	101	2,681	2,745	64	27,828	27,994	166	
Spring 1993	24,849	24,949	100	2,838	2,910	72	27,687	27,859	172	
Spring 1994	24,986	25,136	150	2,650	2,717	68	27,635	27,853	218	
Spring 1995	N/A	25,406	N/A	N/A	2,432	N/A	N/A	27,838	N/A	

Table 4 Revisions to LFS estimates of activity and ILO unemployment rates due to re-weighting

Year	Econo	mic activity rate		ILO unemployment rate					
	Old	Re-weighted	Revision	Old	Re-weighted	Revision			
Spring 1984	62.5	62.7	0.1	11.7	11.7	0.0			
Spring 1985	62.6	62.8	0.2	11.2	11.2	0.0			
Spring 1986	62.5	62.8	0.3	11.1	11.2	0.0			
Spring 1987	62.8	63.1	0.3	10.7	10.7	0.1			
Spring 1988	63.3	63.7	0.4	8.7	8.7	0.0			
Spring 1989	64.2	64.4	0.2	7.2	7.2	0.0			
Spring 1990	64.3	64.5	0.2	6.7	6.8	0.0			
Spring 1991	63.8	64.1	0.2	8.3	8.4	0.0			
Spring 1992	63.2	63.4	0.2	9.6	9.8	0.2			
Spring 1993	62.7	63.0	0.3	10.3	10.4	0.2			
Spring 1994	62.5	62.9	0.4	9.6	9.8	0.2			
Spring 1995	N/A	62.7	N/A	N/A	8.7	N/A			

between years, they do highlight some noteworthy differences between the years.

Figure 8 (total employment) shows that from 1985 to 1988, re-weighting has had the effect of increasing estimates of female employment more than male employment; in 1984, and 1989 to 1991, the reverse is the case. Figure 9 shows that the effect of reweighting on estimates of ILO unemployment has been to increase levels for women

the revisions are broadly comparable | more than for men between 1984 and 1986 - but the reverse between 1987 and 1991. This appears to be a reflection of the different underlying influences on the levels of male and female economic activity in this re-weighting exercise which have impacted at different periods. Between 1984 and 1986 the main impacts on differential numbers in economic activity were the effects of the reduced estimates of the population of women above working age,

Seasonally adjusted, thousands

and the change to the re-weighting methodology. This led to reduced estimates of the number of economically inactive women, and consequently increased estimates of active women. These increases outweighed the increases in estimates of the numbers of economically active men between 1984 and 1986 which resulted from the inclusion of asylum seekers in the revised population figures.

In 1987 and 1988 the female population relevant to LFS weighting shrank slightly, and the effect of the revised age-structure of the population and the changed weighting methodology was a sizeable transfer from economic inactivity to activity. During the same period the male population increase continued to boost the numbers of economically active people although, as for the earlier period, this upward revision was smaller than that for women. But from 1989 to 1991 the increase in the estimate of active men (stemming from the revised population estimates) was far larger than that for women. This is consistent with the inward flow of asylum seekers, which is estimated to have been greatest in the late 1980s, as table 5 confirms.

By comparing the increases in the estimates of the economically active with the

		Economically active	Economically inactive	All aged 16+
1984 to 1986	Men	50	-5	44
	Women	85	-60	23
1987 to 1988	Men	69	-4	66
	Women	112	-116	-4
1989 to 1991	Men	127	-7	120
	Women	51	-42	8
1992 to 1994	Men	129	-20	109
	Women	55	-90	-35

increases in the overall population figures, this table also explains the changes in the economic activity rates between 1984 and 1991 shown in table 4.

Full-time and part-time employment

Users of employment data are reminded that when the re-weighted quarterly LFS estimates were published, the coverage of full- and part-time was extended from employees and self-employed to include all in employment. This broadening of the coverage was undertaken for both quarterly and annual estimates. Hence the revisions (described below) to annual estimates of full- and part-time employment caused by re-weighting are comparing like with like. And as was evident from the May 1995 Employment Gazette article on the re-weighting of the quarterly LFS estimates, the extension to all in employment for analyses of full-time and parttime workers had no discernible effect on the trends in the 'headline' full-time and part-time series

It was noted above that the effect of the re-weighting on total employment has been to increase the level while the trend has

weighting. Figures 11 and 12 show that the trends in the re-weighted estimates of both full-time and part-time employment are similar to the trends based on the previous weighting, with estimates of full-time employment being revised upwards, and those of part-time employment being revised downwards. Figures 13 and 14 help explain this. Male employment is predominantly full-time, so the overall effects of the revised population estimates are concentrated among this group, with estimates of male full-timers increasing by an average of 72,000 a year, and parttimers falling by an average of 12,000 a year. A far greater proportion of women work part-time, and estimates of the size of this group have been considerably affected by the removal of the marital status constraint in the re-weighting - this decreased estimates of the numbers of married women, who are more likely than their non-married counterparts to be in part-time employment, and hence decreased LFS estimates of female parttime employment, by an average of 60,000 a vear.

remained very similar to that prior to re-

Footnotes

- 1 Although such a re-weighting exercise is extremely time-consuming and represents a considerable use of staff resources, users of LFS data were clear that the exercise would be a valuable one-off investment, CSO and OPCS are currently considering the merits of extending the re-weighting back to cover the biennial 1979-83 LFS data; early indications are that this would be even more complex and time-consuming than the annual re-weighting exercise. However, users with a potential interest in re-weighted 1979-83 data are invited to write in and describe their requirements fully. Comments to: Richard Laux, LMSG, Central Statistical Office, Level 1, Caxton House, Tothill Street, London SW1H 9NF
- 2 See Population Trends No. 77 (Autumn 94), 'Retrospective revisions to population estimates for 1981-90'.
- See October 1992 Employment Gazette, 'The Quarterly Labour Force Survey - a new dimension to labour market statistics'
- Seasonal factors are the results of a statistical process which attempts to distinguish between the underlying trend in a series of data, and particular (seasonal) effects which occur at regular intervals. Since the revisions being made by the re-weighting exercise are relatively small (about 1/2 per cent on estimates of total employment). and because each year's revisions vary relatively little, the assumption of unchanged seasonality is safe

Further information:

A full set of annual LFS databases for 1984 to 1991 including revised weights is now available via the Quantime Bureau service tel: 0171 625 7111.

Detailed tables showing a complete time series for many LFS series are included in the Labour Market Data section (pp S62-83) in this issue of Labour Market Trends.

LABOUR DISPUTES IN 1994

This update sets out the figures for stoppages due to labour disputes in 1994 by new industrial groupings based on the Standard Industrial Classification revised 1992.

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

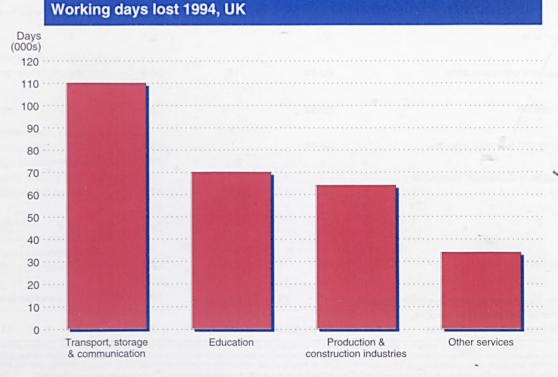
nalyses of the figures for stoppages A of work due to labour disputes in the United Kingdom in 1994 were first published in the July 1995 issue of Employment Gazette (pp 279-289).

THE ARTICLE included analyses of the industrial make-up of the number of stoppages, incidence rates, cause and region. The industry groupings were based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1980 (SIC 1980). These figures have been dual coded and the industry groupings are now available based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1992 (SIC 1992). It is not possible to re-classify earlier years' figures to SIC 1992. The 1994 figures will provide the link for annual comparison purposes. The overall figures for all industries and services are not affected.

Table 1 shows the number of stoppages by industry group. The previously published 26 industry groupings have been increased to 27. In the cause and regional tables (tables 2 and 3), the industry groupings have been increased from 10 to 11. Some categories of industries, for which very few disputes or low numbers of days lost are recorded, have been combined. Conversely, some industries which were previously grouped together have now been separated.

There are substantial differences in structure between SIC 1992 and SIC 1980. The new groupings are not comparable in every detail to those used before, although broad industry groupings will be similar. However, even where the industry description remains the same, for example transport, storage and communication, there may be differences in the figures.

Examples of some of the changes affecting the figures are as follows: Transport, storage and communication - now includes tourist offices and





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radio and television transmission (previously included under 'other services').

Manufacturing - now includes fuel processing and production (previously included under 'energy and water supply industries')

Real estate, renting and business activities - now includes research and development (previously included under 'education, research and development').

Further details of SIC 1992 and how it relates to SIC 1980 can be found in Indexes to the Standard Industrial Classification of economic activities 1992', ISBN 0 11 620551 2, published by the Central Statistical Office.

Table 1 Stoppages in progress in 1994 by industry

Industry group (SIC 1992)	Class	Working days lost (000s)	Workers involved (000s)	Stoppages	Working days lost per 1,000 employees
All industries and services		278	107	205	13
Mining, energy and water	10-14, 40, 41	1	0.1	1	2
Manufacturing	15-37	58	23	71	15
Services	50-99	215	83.2	129	13
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	01, 02, 05	-	_	_	_
Mining and quarrying	10-14	1	0.1	1	8
Manufacturing of:	15.10		4.7		17
Food products, beverages and tobacco	15, 16	8	1.7	5	17
Textiles and textile products Leather and leather products	17, 18 19	1	1.3 0.5	5	4 19
	20		0.5	1 1000-015 001	19
Wood and wood products Pulp, paper and paper products; printing and publishing	20 21, 22	1	0.2	2	2
Coke, refined petroleum products and nuclear fuels	21, 22		0.2	2	2
	23	-	-	-	-
Chemicals, chemical products and man-made fibres Rubber and plastic products	25		-	-	
	25	1	0.6	1	7
Other non-metallic mineral products Basic metals and fabricated metal products	20 27, 28	6	1.7	14	11
Machinery and equipment not elsewhere specified	29	4	2.7	9	12
Electrical and optical equipment	30-33	8	3.7	11	12
Transport equipment	34, 35	24	10.3	20	74
Manufacturing not elsewhere specified	36, 37	4	0.3	20	21
Manufacturing not observice opconica	00,07		0.0	-	2.
Electricity, gas and water supply	40, 41	-	-	-	-
Construction	45	5	0.8	4	6
Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles,					
motorcycles and personal and household goods	50-52	1	1	7	-
Hotels and restaurants	55	-	0.1	1	-
Transport, storage and communication	60-64	110	36.9	54	84
Financial intermediation	65-67	6	3.9	2	6
Real estate, renting and business activities	70-74	1	0.3	4	-
Public administration and defence; compulsory					
social security	75	11	7.5	27	8
Education	80	70	29.1	13	38
Health and social work	85	5	2.1	7	2
Other community, social and personal service activities,					
private households with employed persons,					

⁻ Nil or negligible.

Notes:
1. The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sums of constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
2. Some stoppages involved workers in more than one of the above industry groups, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.

Table 2 Stoppages in progress in 1994 by region and industry group

Industry group (SIC 1992)	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Mids	East Mids	Yorks & Humb	North West	North	Wales	Scot- land	Norther Ireland	
Working days lost (thousands)												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and												
water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	2	-	10	12	3	1	17	1	2	7	3	58
Construction	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Ę
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs;												
hotels and restaurants	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transport, storage and communication	26	1	2	4	2	2	12	2	3	2	1	11
Finance, real estate, renting and business	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	1	
Public administration and defence	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Education	19	5	3	6	2	13	7	4	7	5	-	7
Health and social work	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	
Other community, social and personal												
services, private households with												
employees, extra territorial												
organisations	1	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
All industries and services	56	7	20	30	8	18	42	9	13	16	5	27
Days lost per 1,000 employees –												
all industries and services	8	9	11	15	5	10	18	8	14	8	9	1:
Workers involved (thousands)										-		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and												
Water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.
Manufacturing	0.4	0.3	1.5	5.4	1.4	0.6	7.0	0.4	1.1	2.9	2.0	23.
Construction	-	-	0.6	-	-	0.1	-	-	-	0.1	-	0.
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs;												
hotels and restaurants	0.2	-	-	0.6	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	1.
Transport, storage and communication	17.2	0.7	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	4.4	1.7	2.1	1.2	0.4	36.
Finance, real estate, renting and business	-	-	-	0.1	-	-	2.7	-	0.1	0.2	1.1	4.
Public administration and defence	4.4	-	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	1.9	-	0.1	0.6	-	7.
Education	9.2	0.9	0.3	4.1	0.8	4.4	2.0	1.4	1.5	4.5	-	29.
Health and social work Other community, social and personal	-	-	0.1	-	0.5	-	0.2	1.1	-	0.3	-	2.
services, private households with												
employees, extra territorial												
organisations	0.6	-	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	-	-	0.2	-	2.
All industries and services	32.1	1.9	4.2	12.2	4.2	6.9	18.2	4.7	4.9	10.0	3.7	107.
Stoppages												
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- /	-	
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and												
water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
Manufacturing	4	1	3	10	4	4	21	5	3	10	6	7
Construction	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs;												
hotels and restaurants	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-		1	4	
Transport, storage and communication	17	4	5	6	4	4	13	6	5	5	3	5
Finance, real estate, renting and business	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	1 *	- 1	-
Public administration and defence	14	-	1	1	-	3	2	-	3	2	-	2
Education	9	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1	-	1
Health and social work	-	-	1	-	2	1	1	1	-	1	-	
Other community, social and personal services, private households with									-			
employees, extra territorial												
organisations	7	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	2	1	1
All industries and services	52	6	13	23	11	19	40	14	13	25	15	20

- Nil or negligible.

Notes:
 The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sums of constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
 The number of stoppages by region do not sum to the total for the UK all industries and services, as some disputes which affect more than one region have been counted only once in the total for all industries and services. Similarly, the sum of the constituent items for the broad industry groups do not sum to the total for all industries as some stoppages affect more than one industry in the group shown.
 Figures for widespread stoppages which cannot be disaggregated down to regional level are included in the UK total.

Table 3 Stoppages in progress in 1994 by main cause and broad industry group

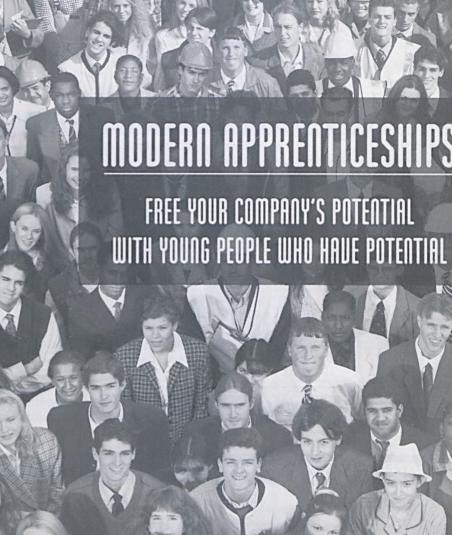
	-			-				01.00		
ndustry group (SIC 1992)	Pay All	of which Wage	Extra	Duration and pattern	Redund- ancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and	Staffing and work allocation	Dismissal causes other	All causes
		rates & earnings	wage & fringe	of hours	4		super- vision		disciplinary measures	
Vorking days lost (thousands)										
griculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Aning, quarrying, electricity, gas and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
water	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	50	48	3	-	4	-	1	1	1	58
Construction	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Vholesale and retail trade; repairs;										
hotels and restaurants	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
ransport, storage and communication Finance, real estate, renting and	81	79	1	7	5	-	-	9	9	110
business	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7
Public administration and defence	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	8	1	11
Education	6	5	2	-	2	-	-	63	-	70
Health and social work	1	1	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	5
Other community, social and personal services, private households with										
employees, extra territorial										
organisations	9	9	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	11
All industries and services	160	154	6	8	14	1	2	82	12	278
Workers involved (thousands)										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing Alining, quarrying, electricity, gas and	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			-
water	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1
Manufacturing	17.8	15.7	2.2	0.3	1.7	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.2	23.0
Construction	0.7	0.7	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.8
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs;										
hotels and restaurants	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.2	1.1
Transport, storage and communication	19.3	17.8	1.5	4.3	4.5	-	-	6.3	2.6	36.9
inance, real estate, renting and										
business	4.2	4.2	-	-	-	-	-		0.1	4.2
Public administration and defence	0.4	0.4	-	0.1	1.6	-	0.2	4.7	0.5	7.5
Education	6.8	4.5	2.3	-	2.1	-	-	20.1	-	29.1
Health and social work	0.2	0.2	-	-	1.1	0.3	-	0.5	-	2.1
Other community, social and personal services, private households with										
employees, extra territorial				122						
organisations	1.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	-	-	0.2	0.2	2.3
All industries and services	51.4	45.1	6.3	4.9	11.7	0.5	2.0	32.8	3.8	107.0
Stoppages										
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and										
water	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Manufacturing	50	43	7	3	9	1	1	4	3	71
Construction	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Wholesale and retail trade; repairs;		0	0							0
hotels and restaurants	6	3	3	1	- 7	-	-	17	0	8
Fransport, storage and communication	14	9	5	6	7	1	-	17	9	54
Finance, real estate, renting and		-								
business	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 7	6 27
Public administration and defence	1	1	-	1	11	-	1	6	/	13
Education	5	1	4	-	6	- 1	1	1	-	13
Health and social work	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	3	-	1
Other community, social and personal services, private households with employees, extra territorial										
organisations	5	2	3	2	4	-	-	1	3	15

- Nil or negligible.

Notes

The figures for working days lost and workers involved have been rounded and consequently the sums of constituent items may not agree precisely with the totals.
 The number of stoppages for the industry groups shown may not sum to the total for all industries and services as some stoppages which affect more than the broad industry groups have been counted once only in the total for all industries and services.

3 This table gives figures for stoppages in progress and is not comparable with the 'beginning in' figures published in the corresponding table for the annual articles for 1984 and previous years.



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The Labour Force Survey (LFS) provides a wide range of information about the labour force using internationally standard definitions. This feature presents some analyses carried out in response to enquiries on the Central Statistical Office's LFS Help-Line. The LFS is a sample survey of around 60,000 households each guarter which is conducted by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. CONTENTS FOR DECEMBER 1995 - PRESENTING RESULTS FROM SPRING (MARCH TO MAY) 1995 LFS Graduate employment Persons of retirement age who are in employment • 14 per cent of those in employment in spring 1995

were graduates. 2 Homeworkers • There were 631,000 employees and self-employed who

work in their own home.

3 Economic Inactivity of persons of working age

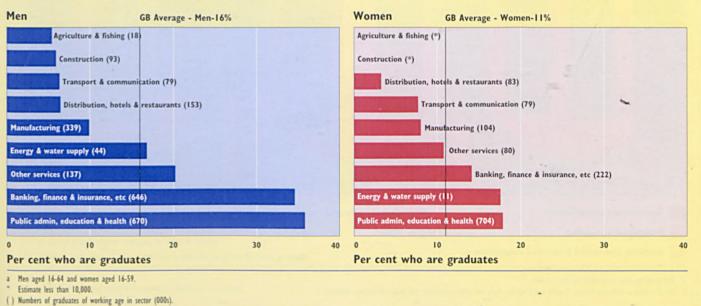
• Of the 7.5 million inactive people of working age in Great Britain, more than two thirds did not want a job.

GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT

In spring 1995 there were 3.9 (16 per cent of men and 11 per health, and Banking, finance in the private sector, 11 per cent

million graduates (of working age), cent of women). Figure 1 shows and insurance sectors had the are graduates; the corresponding of whom 87 per cent were in the proportion of graduates in each highest percentages of graduates, figure for the public sector is 23 employment, and 4 per cent ILO industry sector for men and Agriculture and fishing and per cent. unemployed. Graduates represented women. In spring 1995, the Public Construction had the lowest. 14 per cent of all in employment administration, education and Of those of working age employed

Figure 1 The proportion of graduates of working age^a working in each industry sector, by sex (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



 Efficient computer mapping User support services

brochure.





Prepared by Statistical Service

• There were 773,000 persons of state retirement age who were in employment.

5 Length of time with employer

• 71 per cent of employees have been with their employer for more than two years.

BOUR FORCE SURVEY HELP-LINE

HOMEWORKERS 2

In spring 1995 there were 631,000 employees and self-employed who worked in their own home in their main job (2.5 per cent of all employees and self-employed). Over a quarter (342,000) of all employees and self-employed with a second job work in their home or use their home as a base in their second job.

Table 1 gives information about employees and self-employed working in their own home, and others using home as a base. More than half of those working at home work on their own account. Almost two-thirds of the women working at home work part-time and these represent 4.5 per cent of all part-time female employees and self-employed. 1.6 million people work in different places with home as a base (travelling sales representatives for example), 81 per cent of these work full-time.

Figure 2 shows the occupations of men and women who work in their own home. 72 per cent of homeworkers are in the managerial, professional, technical, clerical and secretarial occupations and many of these may be using information technology to carry out their jobs at home, which provides a possible indication of the extent of 'teleworking'. Of the 454,000 homeworkers working in these occupations, 224,000 were working on their own account and 71,000 were working for an outside firm.

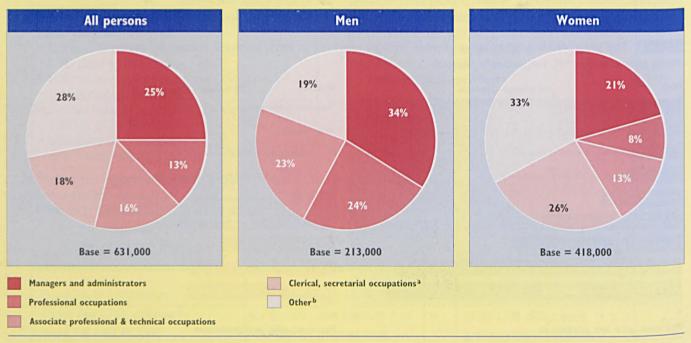
Table 1 Employees and self-employed working at home or in different places using home as a base (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

Thousands ^a	All	Men	Women
Paid employees and self-employed working in	n their own home in t	their main job	
All in main job	631	213	418
Full-time	312	160	152
Part-time	317	53	265
Who they work for			
an outside organisation	112	35	76
on their own account	353	149	205
a family business	165	29	136
Others working in own home or using home	as a base		
Employees and self-employed working			
in their own home in their second job	180	67	114

100	07	114
		Section 1
56	*	47
base		
1,598	1,284	315
1,295	1,157	137
303	126	177
162	104	58
24,944	13,812	11,132
1,261	530	731
	56 base 1,598 1,295 303 162 24,944	56 * base 1,598 1,284 1,295 1,157 303 126 162 104 24,944 13,812

* Less than 10.000 in cell, estimate not shown a Those who were noncontactable in the spring 1995 quarter have been allocated pro-rata according to those who responded to homeworking question.

Figure 2 Men and women working at home in their main job, by occupation (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



a Not shown for men, as estimate less than 10.000.

Includes those in Craft and Related, Personal and Protective, Sales and other occupations and Plant and machine operatives.

ECONOMIC INACTIVITY OF PERSONS OF WORKING AGE

ment requires that, in addition to were seeking work but were not they were long-term sick or having done no work in the available to start was highest for disabled or were students, and the reference week, a person must have both looked actively for work in the past four weeks and be available to start work in the next two weeks. People not satisfying either of both of these criteria are defined as 'economically inactive' in the LFS. This group can be divided into three sub categories: those who say in response to the LFS that they 'do not want a job'; those who state that they 'want a job' but have not sought work in the past four weeks; and those who state that they 'want a job' but are not available to start in the next two weeks. Within these sub-categories, the LFS can also be used to identify the reasons for not seeking a job, or not being available to start, such as studying, looking after family or home, or sickness or disability.

Figure 3 shows the percentage, of men and women of different ages, in the three main economic inactivity groups. 70 per cent of the economically inactive did not want a job. This percentage was highest among men and women approaching state retirement age and lowest for men aged 25-49.

The ILO definition of unemploy- The proportion of people who women who were inactive because the most common reason was young persons, aged 16-24.

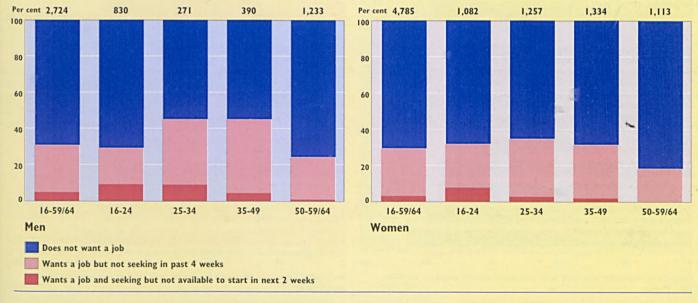
Table 2 shows the differences in reasons for inactivity between men and women, and between people of different age groups. aged 16-24, was because they were There were more men than students. For persons aged 25-49

Table 2 Reasons for not seeking persons of working age^a (Great Brita

Thousands of	All persons working age	Men	Women	16-24	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
Total Economically Inactive	e 7,510	2,724	4,785	1,912	1,528	1,723	2,346
Wants a job	2,230	836	1,394	583	554	592	501
Discouraged workers ^a	95	54	41	*	12	13	62
Long-term sick/disabled	519	324	195	23	59	182	255
Looking after family/home	779	54	725	125	343	251	60
Students	419	217	201	349	44	23	*
Temporarily sick/disabled	132	74	57	15	29	44	43
Other	287	112	174	62	67	79	78
Does not want a job	5,279	1,888	3,391	1,329	974	1,132	1,844
Retired	437	299	139	*	*	*	432
Long-term sick/disabled	1,356	756	599	36	119	365	836
Looking after family/home	1,855	71	1,784	220	670	601	365
Students	1,177	612	565	1,000	117	51	*
Does not need/want job	160	37	123	*	*	38	112
Other	295	112	182	71	61	72	90

People whose reason for not seeking work was that they believed no jobs were available Cell less than 10,000, estimate not shown.

Figure 3 Men and women of working age^a who were economically inactive, by whether they wanted work, were seeking and were available (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



a The numbers above each bar represent the number of people in each category

main reason for inactivity given for women was looking after the family or home. The main reason for inactivity among young people,

looking after the family/home, and of those inactive approaching retirement age most were longterm sick or disabled. There were, in spring 1995, 437,000 persons of working age (299,000 men and 139,000 women) whose reason for inactivity was that they had retired.

a job, or	not being	able to	start, by	sex and	age of
ain, spring	1995, not sea	asonally ac	ljusted)		

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY HELP-LINE

PERSONS OF RETIREMENT AGE WHO ARE IN EMPLOYMENT 4

In spring 1995, 773,000 (7.8 per cent) of people above the state retirement age (men aged 65 and over and women aged 60 and over) were in employment. This represents 7.8 per cent of all men aged 65 and over, and 7.7 per cent of all women aged 60 and over. Table 3 shows the percentage of these who were working full/part-time and their employment status. Almost three quarters of these people were working parttime, and most were employees. Over two thirds of the women aged 60 or over who were in employment were aged 60-64.

Table 3 Employment status of men aged 65 or over and women aged 60 or over, in employment (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)

	Pers	Persons over retirement age ^a		
	All	Men	Women	
			windy the la	of whom are aged 65
All persons over retirement (thousands) *	9,936	3,541	6,394	5,01
In employment (thousands)	773	278	496	15
as a percentage	7.8	7.8	7.7	3.
Per cent of those in employment full-time	27	33	24	1
part-time	73	67	76	8
employee	70	53	80	6
self-employed	26	44	16	2

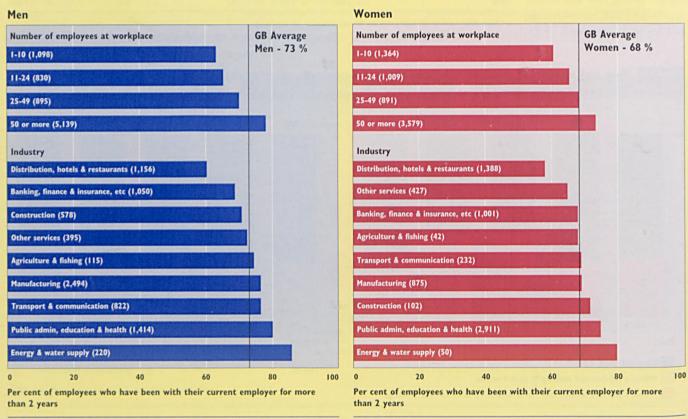
5 LENGTH OF TIME WITH EMPLOYER

at how long people have been same employer for more than by size of workplace and industry continuously employed with their two years. Figure 4 shows the sector. The proportion is highest lowest proportions in smaller current employer. On average 71 proportion of employees in spring for larger workplaces and for the workplaces and in the Distribution, per cent of employees had been 1995 who had been with their energy and water, and public hotels and restaurants sector.

The LFS can be used to look continuously employed with the employer for more than two years,

administration, education and health industry sectors, with the

Figure 4 The proportion of employees who have been continuously employed with the same employer for more than 2 years, by industry and size of workplace (Great Britain, spring 1995, not seasonally adjusted)



() The figures in brackets represent the number of employees who have been with their current employer for more than two years (000s).

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LABOUR MARKET update

Labour market overview

- October's small increase in claimant unemployment and the third successive monthly fall in manufacturing employn in September indicate some further loss of momentum in the labour market recovery.
- Contrasting this, however, are the October figures on new vacancies notified to Jobcentres and the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service, together with an equally sharp fall in the numbers entering claimant nployment, that suggest the labour market continues to be buoyant.
- The claimant unemployment figures for October are difficult to interpret because of exceptional factors, largely associated with the beginning of the academic year, which complicate the seasonal adjustment calculation. Given the uncertainties, it is probably best to view the last four months' figures as a whole which suggest that the underlying downward trend in mant unemployment has continued.
- Jobs in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell over the month to September following falls in July and August, resulting in a net fall over the quarter to September, the second successive quarterly fall. Though over the year to September, manufacturing jobs were up.
- Overtime worked rose over the month while short-time working also rose for the second successive month.

Economic background

Table 0.5

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the third quarter of 1995 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and gas GDP in the third quarter of 1995 was 0.5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 2.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Retail sales volumes in the three months to October were 0.3 per cent lower than in the previous three months but 0.1 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing output in the three months to September vas up 0.2 per cent on the previous three months and was 1.2 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Construction output in the second quarter of 1995 was 1 per cent lower than the previous quarter and 1 per cent lower than a year earlier.
- Manufacturing Investment in the second quarter of 1995 was 5 per cent higher than the previous quarter and 11 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Government consumption in the second quarter of 1995 was 0.4 per cent higher than the previous guarter and 0.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- The balance of visible trade in the three months to August was in deficit by £3.30 billion. This compares to a deficit of £2.81 billion in the previous guarter and £2.10 billion a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics export volumes in the three months to August were up 1.8 per cent on the previous three months and 6.4 per cent higher than a year earlier.
- Excluding oil and erratics import volumes in the three months to August were 3.4 per cent higher than in the previous three months and 8.7 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Employment

Figures 1 & 2. Tables 0.2, 0.4, 1.1-1.5, 1.11, 1.12

- Jobs in the manufacturing industries in Great Britain fell by 3,000 over the month to September, following falls of 2,000 and 4,000 in August and July respectively. These monthly movements have led to a net fall of 9,000 in manufacturing jobs over the guarter to September. (Table 1.2)
- Jobs in the energy and water supply industries remained broadly level in the month to September at 231,000. This sector has seen a fall of 4,000 jobs over the quarter and 19,000 (7.5 per cent) over the year. (Table 1.2)
- Overtime worked rose by 0.7 million hours over the month to September to stand at 8.9 million hours - over the year to

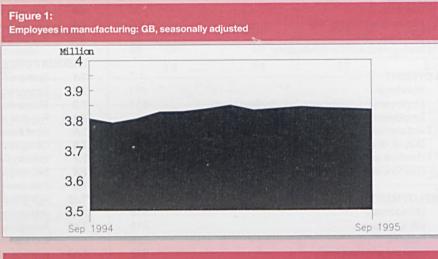
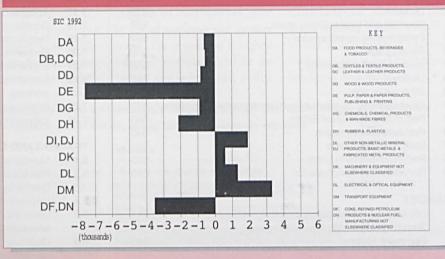


Figure 2: Quarterly changes in employees by manufacturing industry sub-sections. June to September 1995: Great Britain (seasonally adjusted)





Sentember the series has averaged 8.8 million hours per week. Short-time working rose for the second successive month to stand at 0.19 million hours, and is broadly level over the three months to September. (Table 1.11)

- These monthly movements in overtime and short-time have led to the total and average hours worked by manufacturing operatives remaining level over the month to September. (Table 1.12)
- There are no revisions to the workforce components this month. The June quarterly rise of 15,000 in the workforce in employment was entirely in employees, which rose by 57,000. Self-employed fell by 21,000, participants on work-related government training schemes fell by 17,000, while HM Forces fell by 4,000. (*Table 1.1*)

Claimant unemployment

- Figures 3 & 4. Tables 0.2,0.4, 2.1-2.20, execpt 2.18 UK seasonally adjusted level of claimant unemployment rose by 200 in October 1995 to stand at 2,265,500. (Table 2.1)
- Unemployment level 671,700 (42 per cent) higher than in April 1990 when claimant unemployment reached its last trough, but 713,000 (24 per cent) lower than in December 1992 when unemployment last reached a peak.
- The seasonally adjusted rate of claimant unemployment, at 8.1 per cent of the workforce, is the same as in the previous month (which was the lowest rate since May 1991). (Table 2.1)
- United Kingdom unemployment rate is 0.9 percentage points lower than 12 months ago and, over the year, has fallen in every region for both men and women. (Tables 2.1 & 2.3)
- Between September and October the level of seasonally adjusted claimant unemployment fell in six regions; remained unchanged in the North and the Northern Ireland; and rose in the East Midlands, the North West and Wales, (Table 2.3)
- Over the month the rate of seasonally adjusted unemployment ained unchanged in seven regions; fell in the South East, East Anglia and Scotland; and rose in Wales. (Table 2.3)
- C The LIK upadiusted level of claimant upemployment fell by 79,845 in October to stand at 2,212,336 or 7.9 per cent of the workforce, down 0.9 percentage points over the year. (Table 2.1)
- Unadjusted UK long-term (over 1 year) claimant unemployment fell by 36,600 over the quarter ended October 1995 to 825,700. (Tables 2.6 & 2.8)
- Unadjusted UK youth (18-24 years old) claimant unemployment was down 59,200 over the quarter ended October 1995 to 594,700. (Tables 2.5 & 2.6)
- On the ILO basis, seasonally adjusted unemployment in Great Britain (Summer 1995) stood at 2.41 million (or 8.6 per cent). which is 195,000 higher than the GB claimant count for the same period. (See Labour Force Survey section).

Jobcentre vacancies

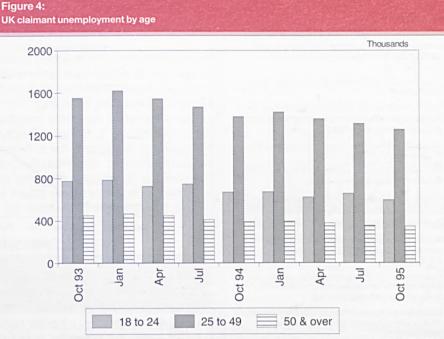
Tables 3.1-3.3

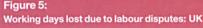
- C The number of vacancies remaining unfilled at Jobcentres (UK seasonally adjusted) fell by 1,800 to 191,000. (Table 3.1)
- C The seasonally adjusted number of new vacancies notified to Jobcentres increased by 3,700, to 231,700. (Table 3.1)
- On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of people placed into jobs by the Employment Service increased by 9,500 to 179,500, the highest ever level in the present series. (Table 3.1)

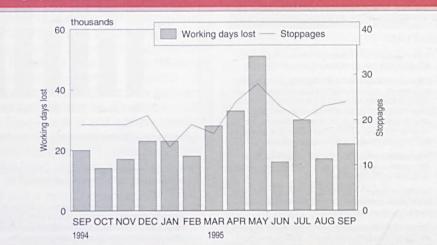
Labour disputes

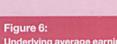
Figure 5. Tables 4.1, 4.2

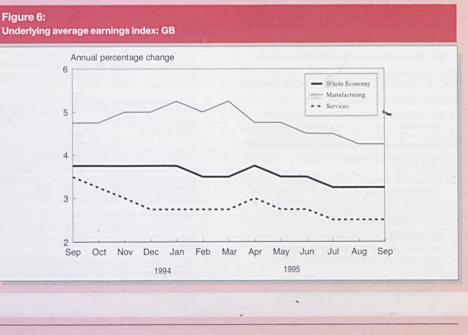
- Lt is provisionally estimated that 22,000 working days were lost due to stoppages of work in September 1995. This compares with 17,000 in August 1995 and 20,000 in September 1994.
- The number of working days lost in the 12 months to September 1995 is provisionally estimated to be 293,000, equivalent to 13 days lost per 1,000 employees. The latest estimate is lower than the total for the corresponding period a year ago (404,000). It compares with an annual average over the ten year period to September 1994 of 3.2 million days lost.
- Of the 293,000 days lost in the latest 12 month period, 31 per cent was lost in the transport, storage and communication group (92,000) and 30 per cent in education (86,000).
- A provisional total of 24 stoppages were recorded as being in progress in September 1995. The 12 months to September total (206) is higher than the number for the corresponding period last year, which was 190. Data on stoppages in progress were first recorded in 1920.











Average earnings

Figure 6. Tables 5.1.5.3

- Underlying rate of increase in average earnings for the whole economy in the year to September 1995 was provision ed to be 3¼ per cent. This is the same as the August figure (Table 5 1)
- Actual increase in whole economy average earnings 3.0 per cent. (Table 5.1)
- In the manufacturing industries the underlying increase was 4¼ per cent. This is the same as the August figure, which has been revised down 1/2 point. (Table 5.1)
- The production industries increase was 4½ per cent. This is the same as the August figure. (Table 5.1)
- In the service industries the increase was 2½ per cent. This is the same as the August figure. (Table 5.1)

Productivity and unit wage costs

Figure 7. Tables 1.8, 5.8

- Manufacturing output rose by 1.2 per cent in the three months ending September 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing productivity in terms of output per head rose 0.5 per cent in the three months ending September 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- Manufacturing unit wage costs rose 3.8 per cent in the three months ending September 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)
- Whole economy output per head was 1.8 per cent higher in the second quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 1.8)
- U Whole economy unit wage costs were 0.7 per cent lower in the second quarter of 1995, compared with a year earlier. (Table 5.8)

Prices

Tables 6.1-6.5

- The increase over the 12 months to October in the 'all-items' RPI was 3.2 per cent, down from 3.9 per cent in September.
- The main downward effect on the 12 month rate came from housing costs, where the effect of a fall in mortgage interest rates in October was reinforced by the previous year's rise in interest rates dropping out of the 12 month comparison. Other downward effects on the 12 month rate came from seasonal food prices, which fell sharply from their unusually high September levels, and from motoring costs.
- Between September and October the 'all-items' index fell by 0.5 per cent, compared to a rise of 0.1 per cent between September and October 1994.
- Excluding mortgage interest payments, the latest 12 month rate of price increases was 2.9 per cent for October, down from 3.1 per cent in September
- 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 2.4 per cent, down from 2.6 per cent for September.
- The 12 month rate of increase in the price index for the output of manufactured products is provisionally estimated at 4.6 per cent for October, compared with a 4.5 per cent provisional increase for September. The index of prices of materials and fuels purchased by manufacturing industry provisionally increased by 7.8 per cent over the year to October, compared with a provisional increase of 9.2 per cent for September.

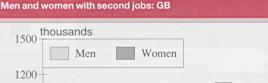
Labour Force Survey (LFS)

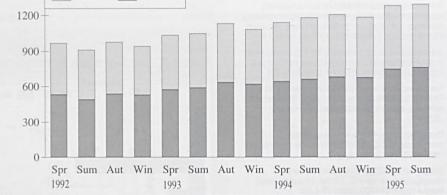
Figure 8. Tables 0.1,0.3, 7.1-7.24

- C Key LFS rapid release results, published on 18 October showed that the number of people in employment in summer 1995 rose by 107,000 to 25.5 million (seasonally adjusted) compared with spring 1995. This measure differs from the figures given in the employment section which are numbers of jobs. (Table 7.1)
- The number of employees rose by 141,000 on the quarter to 21.9 million (seasonally adjusted) and self-employment fell by 20,000 to 3.2 million. In addition there were 0.26 million cople on Government employment and training schemes and 0.13 million unpaid family workers. (Table 7.1)
- The number in full-time employment increased by 21,000 on the quarter to 19.3 million (seasonally adjusted) and the number in part-time employment rose by 81,000 to 6.2
- 2.4 million people (seasonally adjusted) were unemployed on the ILO definition, a fall of 18,000 since spring 1995.

Figure 7: Manufacturing unit wage costs and output per person: UK







- ILO unemployment (seasonally adjusted) fell by 3,000 for males and fell by 16,000 for females since spring 1995. (Table 7.1)
- □ The total number economically active rose by 89,000 on the quarter to stand at 27.9 million in summer 1995. This rise consisted of a 15,000 increase in the number of economically active men and an increase of 74,000 increase on the number of economically active women.

Training

Figure 8:

Tables 8.1-8.10

- Seasonally adjusted, 2.8 million (13.1 per cent) employees of
- working age received job-related training in a four week period during Spring 1995. This suggests a slight increase on winter 1994/95. Figures for spring 1994 and earlier are not directly comparable due to a change in the questionnaire. The number participating in Training for Work (TFW) fell
- between July and August 1995. The number of participants is down 31 per cent from the number participating in August 1994. (Table 8.1) □ The proportion of leavers from TFW in the first 11 months of
- 1994/95 who were in a job six months after leaving, was slightly higher than the equivalent figure for leavers a year earlier. The proportion who gained a qualification was greater than the equivalent for leavers a year earlier. These proportions continue to show upward trends. (Table 8.3)
- The number of Youth Training (YT) participants increased slightly between July and August 1995. The number of participants was 2 per cent lower than in August 1994. (Table 8.1)
- The proportion of YT leavers in the first 11 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 11 months of 1994/95 who gained a qualification 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).

not seasonally adjusted

International comparisons

- Among our EU partners the internationally comparable ILO ployment rate for the UK (using OECD figures) is lower than in Spain, Finland, Ireland, France, Italy, Belgium and Sweden. (Table 2.18) and is also lower than in Canada.
- The UK ILO unemployment rate is still higher than in the Netherlands and Portugal (OECD figures for Unified Germany, Denmark, Greece, Luxembourg & Austria are not available). (Table 2.18)
- The UK unemployment rate is also below the EU average using the latest available figures from the OECD (8.7 per cent for the UK in August 1995 compared to 10.9 per cent in July 1995 for the EU average - excluding Denmark. Greece. Luxembourg and Austria.). (Table 2.18)
- The UK rate is below the EU average using the latest available SOEC data (8.2 per cent for the UK in September 1995 compared to 10.5 per cent for the EU as a whole.)
- Manufacturing average earnings increase higher than in 11 OECD countries. (Table 5.9)
- In EC countries there was an average rise in consumer prices of 3.1 per cent (provisional) over the 12 months to September, compared with an increase of 3.9 per cent in the UK. Over the same period consumer prices rose in France by 2.0 per cent and in West Germany by 1.6 per cent. While outside the EC, consumer prices rose by 2.5 per cent in the United States, by 2.3 per cent in Canada and by 0.1 per cent in Japan.
- It should be noted that these comparisons can be affected by variations in the way national indices are compiled. In particular the treatment of housing costs differs between countries.

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

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

EMPLOYMENT

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

GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

Because interviews are conducted throughout each quarter, ILO unemployment from the LFS is based on an average over a 13 week period. The claimant unemployment figures are based on those claiming unemployment related benefits at Employment Service offices on a particular day each month who are out of work, available for, capable of and actively seeking employment. Claimant unemployment figures are published on a monthly basis (see table 2.1) but have only been shown guarterly 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

NOTES ON SUMMARY TABLES

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

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

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

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

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SUMMARY TABLE The Labour Force Survey in the United Kingdom

	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 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr	22,082 21,875 21,970	3,216 3,174 3,290	376 354 333	181 151 146	25,855 25,554 25,740	2,832 2,999 2,799	28,687 28,552 28,539	16,622 16,847 16,926	45,310 45,400 45,465
1994/95 Win 1995 Spr	22,191 22,260	3,370 3,350	300 279	133 140	25,994 26,030	2,481 2,511	28,475 28,541	17,067 17,033	45,543 45,574
Changes Win 94 - Spr 95	69	-20	-21	7	36	30	66	-34	31
Spr 94 - Spr 95	290	60	-54	-6	290	-288	2	107	109
Males 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr	11,637 11,430 11,477	2,436 2,382 2,478	245 232 219	55 43 49	14,374 14,087 14,224	1,891 2,012 1,851	16,265 16,099 16,075	5,659 5,886 5,975	21,924 21,985 22,050
1994/95 Win 1995 Spr	11,586 11,660	2,551 2,545	201 182	43 43	14,381 14,429	1,640 1,632	16,022 16,061	6,088 6,071	22,110 22,132
Changes Win 94 - Spr 95	74	-6	19	0	48	-8	39	-17	22
Spr 94 - Spr 95	183	67	-37	-6	205	-219	-14	96	82
Females 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr	10,445 10,445 10,493	780 792 811	130 123 115	126 108 97	11,481 11,467 11,516	941 986 948	12,422 12,453 12,464	10,963 10,961 10,951	23,386 23,415 23,416
1994/95 Win 1995 Spr	10,604 10,600	819 806	99 98	90 97	11,612 11,601	841 879	12,453 12,480	10,980 10,962	23,433 23,442
Changes Win 94 - Spr 95	-4	-13	-1	7	-11	38	27	-18	9
Spr 94 - Spr 95	107	-5	-17	0	85	-69	16	11	26

THOUSAND

THOUSAND

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

SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in the United Kingdom .2 0

STORES AND IN	Workforce in emp	ployment	And the state of the state			The real sector of	
	Employees in Employment	Self- employed	Work-related government training programmes	HM forces	Total	Claimant unemployed	Workforce
All 1992 Jun 1993 Jun 1994 Jun	21,904 21,588 21,639	3,219 3,178 3,288	325 311 302	290 271 250	25,738 25,348 25,478	2,735 2,920 2,645	28,473 28,268 28,123
1994 Dec 1995 Mar 1995 Jun	21,798 21,832 21,889	3,358 3,367 3,346	297 280 264	237 235 230	25,689 25,715 25,729	2,419 2,347 2,313	28,108 28,061 28,044
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	57	• -21	-16	-5	14	-34	-17
Jun 94 - Jun 95	250	58	-38	-20	251	-332	-79
Males 1992 Mar 1993 Mar 1994 Mar	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 13,967	1,848 1,794 1,764	15,791 15,759 15,731
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	25	-8	-13	-4	2	-30	-28
Jun 94 - Jun 95	126	66	-28	-18	146	-261	-115
Females 1992 Mar 1993 Mar 1994 Mar	10,677 10,636 10,717	782 794 811	120 117 111	20 19 18	11,599 11,566 11,657	639 677 620	12,238 12,244 12,278
1994 Dec 1995 Mar 1995 Jun	10,803 10,811 10,842	816 817 803	110 104 100	17 17 16	11,746 11,749 11,762	571 553 550	12,317 12,302 12,312
Changes Mar 95 - Jun 95	31	-14	-4	-1	13	-3	10
Jun 94 - Jun 95	125	-8	-11	-2	105	-70	34

	Workforce in emp	loyment						
	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

			THOUSAND
ILO unemployed	Total econ. active	Econ. inactive	All aged 16 & over
2,679 2,530	27,887 27,823	16,406 16,500	44,293 44,322
2,404 2,432 2,414	27,785 27,838 27,927	16,567 16,543 16,483	44,352 44,381 44,410
-18	89	-60	29
-265	40	77	117
1,783 1,667	15,700 15,679	5,795 5,837	21,495 21,516
1,584 1,574 1,572	15,620 15,657 15,671	5,917 5,902 5,909	21,537 21,559 21,580
-3	15	7	21

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

SUMMARY TABLE The Workforce in Great Britain 0.4

NOMS

YOUR OPEN DOOR TO LABOUR MARKET DATA

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- Employment
- Unemployment
- Jobcentre vacancies
- Labour Force Survey
- Census of Population
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N	0	M	1	S

OMIS	Jun Jul Aug Sep	
		Visi Exp
3	1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	
	1994 Q2	

	Output									Income			
	GDP	GDP	101	Index of output	at UK			Index of		Real persona	1	Gross tradin	ıg
		1990 prices		Production industries ^{1,2}		Manufacturing industries ^{1,3}	9	OECD countries 1		disposable income		profits of companies 4	ŀ
	1990=100	£ billion	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%
989 990 991 992	99.6 100.0 98.0 97.5	476.2 478.9 468.9 466.5	2.3 0.6 -2.1 -0.5	100.3 100.0 96.3 96.2	2.1 -0.3 -3.7 -0.1	100.2 100.0 94.6 94.0	4.5 -0.2 -5.4 -0.6	98.4 100.0 99.8 99.4	3.3 1.6 -0.2 -0.4	98.2 100.0 99.9 r 102.2	4.9 1.8 -0.1 2.3	67.5 68.0 67.9 68.3	8.6 0.7 -0.1 0.6
993 1994	99.7 103.6	476.9 495.7	2.2 3.9	98.1 103.1	2.0 5.1	95.1 99.2	1.2 4.3	99.1 103.7	-0.3 4.6	103.9 104.7	1.7 0.8	77.0 88.8	12.7 15.3
1994 Q3 Q4	104.2 104.9	124.7 125.6	4.2 4.3	104.4 r 104.2	6.0 4.4	100.0 100.7	4.9 5.3	104.7 106.1	5.2 6.3	105.0 105.2	1.1 0.4	22.6 r 23.0	17.1 13.6
1995 Q1 Q2 Q3	105.5 r 106.1	126.3 r 127.0	3.7 2.8	105.0 105.1 105.6	4.3 2.0 1.1	100.7 101.0 101.2	3.7 2.3 1.2	106.6 106.5	5.4 3.4	106.8 106.6	2.2 2.3	22.1 22.8	3.8 4.1
1995 Mar				105.9 r	4.2	100.9 r	3.5	107.1 r	5.4				
Apr May Jun	··· ···			105.0 105.3 104.9	3.7 3.2 2.0	100.7 101.1 101.2	3.3 2.9 2.2	106.3 106.7 106.4	4.6 4.1 3.3	··· ·	· · · · ·		· · · · ·
Jul Aug Sep				105.5 105.4 105.9	1.7 1.5 1.2	101.2 101.5 100.9	2.0 1.8 1.3	106.4	2.8				

		Expenditure										2	Base lending	Effective exchange	
		Consumer expenditure		Retail sales volumes 1		Fixed inve	stments 5			General government		Stock changes	rates + 8	rate + 1,9	
		1990 prices		volumes		All industries 1990 price	s 6	Manufacturing industries 1990 prices ³		consumption at 1990 prices		1990 prices 7			
		£ billion	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	£ billion	%	1990=100	%
989 990 991 992 993 994	4	345.4 347.5 339.9 339.5 348.4 358.9	3.2 0.6 -2.2 -0.1 2.6 3.0	99.3 100.0 98.7 99.4 102.4 106.2	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
994	Q3 Q4	90.0 90.8	2.4 2.5	106.9 107.1	3.3 2.7	18.9 19.2	r 3.4 3.4	3.0 3.1	7.1 14.8	29.6 29.6	0.9 0.7	0.32 0.90	5.75 6.25	87.9 89.1	-1.3 1.4
995	Q1 Q2 Q3	90.7 91.4	2.1 2.4	106.4 107.3 107.2	0.7 1.4 0.3	18.8 19.4		3.1 3.2 P	10.7 10.3	29.6 29.8	0.2 0.7	0.21 0.88	6.75 6.75	87.2 84.3 84.3	-2.1 ' -3.3
995	Mar			106.9	0.9					••			6.75	85.6	-2.1
	Apr May Jun	::		107.3 107.1 107.5 r	1.3 1.0 0.9					::	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··	6.75 6.75 6.75	84.5 84.3 84.1	-1.3 -0.2 -0.2
	Jul Aug Sep			107.8 106.9 107.0	0.9 0.7 0.2		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						6.75 6.75 6.75	83.6 84.4 84.8	-0.6 1.0 0.5
		Visible trade				Balance of	payments			Prices		100			
		Export volum	le 1	Import volum	e 1	Visible balance	Current balance			Tax and price index + 1,10		Producer	price index	+ 1,3,10	
			-		-		bulunce				-	Materials	and fuels	Home sales	
		1990=100	%	1990=100	%	£ billion	£ billion			Jan 1987=100	%	1990=10	0 %	1990=100	%
989 990 991 992 993 993		94.2 100.0 101.2 103.7 107.4 118.6	5.8 6.2 1.2 2.5 3.6 10.4	99.9 100.0 94.7 100.9 104.8 109.1	8.1 0.1 -5.3 6.5 3.9 4.1	-24.7 -18.8 -10.3 -13.1 -13.4 -10.7	-22.5 -19.0 -8.2 -9.8 -11.0 -1.8			110.6 119.7 126.2 129.8 131.4 135.2	7.1 8.2 5.4 2.8 1.3 2.9	100. 97. 97. 101. 104 .	8 -2.2 4 -0.4 8 4.5	100.0 105.4 108.7 113.0 115.8	5.4 3.1 4.0 2.5
994	Q2 Q3 Q4	117.1 119.5 r 123.9	11.8 11.5 13.4	108.0 107.5 r 114.2	5.6 3.0 6.2	-3.1 -2.2 -3.1 r	-1.2 0.5 -0.6			135.6 135.7 135.7	2.5 3.1 2.7	100. 101. 103.	0 -3.0	113.9 114.9 115.6	3.9 3.3 2.2
1995	Q1 Q2	124.2 123.3	10.1 5.3	109.8 112.5	4.2	-1.9 -3.2	-1.2 -2.3			141.0 141.0	6.2 3.1	112. 114.		119.0 120.4	4.8 5.7
1995	Feb Mar	123.3 126.7 r	9.0 9.6	110.3 110.1 r	2.7 0.4	-0.7 -0.5	::			146.9 138.8	3.1 6.2	112. 112.		119.0 119.5	3.3 3.7
	Apr May Jun	120.5 125.1 124.2	6.9 7.4 4.9	113.7 111.9 111.9	1.9 2.2 4.4	-1.4 -0.9 -0.9	··· ···			140.3 141.0 141.2	6.0 3.9 3.8	114. 114. 115.	8 11.4	120.2 120.5 120.6	3.9 4.1 4.2
	Jul Aug	124.3 126.0	6.6 4.4	115.3 117.1	5.0 6.4	-1.1 -1.3				140.4 141.3	3.8 3.8	114. 114.	2 10.3	120.9 121.1 P	4.3 4.4

Revised

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

BACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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The broken sector and the sector of the sector of the sector and the sector of the sector and a sector of the sect

appreciation. Gross domestic fixed capital formation, excluding fixed investment in dwellin transfer costs of land and existing buildings and the national accounts stati adjustment.

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.

1.1 EMPLOYMENT Workforce *

		Employees	in employment		1		Self-employ		Work-related	Workforce in	
		Male		Female		All	 persons (with or with) 		government training	employment #	#
		All	Part-time +	All	Part-time +		employees)		programmes +	+	
	ED KINGDOM usted for seasonal Sep Dec	variation 11,451 11,357	1,015	10,667 10,712	4,739	22,118 22,068	3,362 3,316	297 295	338 355	26,115 26,034	28,566 28,585
1992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,250 11,228 11,061 10,995	1,120	10,681 10,703 10,519 10,595	4,806	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		10,916 10,952 10,993 10,963	1,083 1,093 1,104 1,134	10,552 10,660 10,663 10,757	4,766 4,827 4,808 4,937	21,468 21,613 21,656 21,720	3,141 3,189 3,196 3,245	275 271 267 258	354 311 306 329	25,238 25,384 25,424 25,552	28,235 28,249 28,336 28,334
1994		10,867 10,921 11,045 11,012	1,122 1,147 1,174 1,196	10,658 10,739 10,739 10,865	4,875 4,931 4,905 5,046	21,525 21,660 21,784 21,877	3,246 3,298 3,306 3,371	254 250 246 237	323 302 292 297	25,349 25,510 25,628 25,783	28,126 28,095 28,208 28,200
1995		10,961 11,046	1,196 1,247	10,766 10,862	4,975 5,053	21,727 21,908	3,341 3,351	235 230	280 264	25,583 25,753	27,982 28,007
Adjus	ED KINGDOM ted for seasonal v Sep Dec	ariation 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	4,754	22,019 21,904 21,590 21,521	3,259 3,219 3,229 3,178	293 290 284 280	363 325 317 356	25,934 25,738 25,420 25,334	28,589 28,473 28,254 28,313
1993	Mar 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	4,780 4,809 4,864 4,880	21,559 21,588 21,660 21,645	3,167 3,178 3,190 3,231	275 271 267 258	354 311 306 329	25,355 25,348 25,423 25,463	28,294 28,268 28,316 28,243
1994	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,925 10,921 11,009 10,994	1,131 1,141 1,189 1,177	10,700 10,717 10,773 10,803	4,892 4,917 4,959 4,986	21,624 21,639 21,782 21,798	3,272 3,288 3,301 3,358	254 250 246 237	323 302 292 297	25,473 25,478 25,620 25,689	28,195 28,123 28,182 28,108
1995	Mar Jun	11,022 11,047	1,207 1,241	10,811 10,842	4,995 5,039	21,832 21,889	3,367 3,346	235 230	280 264	25,715 25,729	28,061 28,043
Jnadj	Sep Dec	variation 11,173 11,080	982 1,039	10,402 10,441	4,633 4,726	21,576 21,521	3,270 3,224	297 295	318 336	25,461 25,376	27,807 27,826
992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,975 10,952 10,784 10,719	1,025 1,057 1,018 1,083	10,413 10,435 10,250 10,324	4,690 4,711 4,583 4,692	21,388 21,387 21,035 21,043	3,178 3,147 3,151 3,108	293 290 284 280	345 307 297 337	25,204 25,130 24,767 24,768	27,807 27,704 27,504 27,646
993	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,642 10,676 10,715 10,685	1,046 1,054 1,065 1,094	10,280 10,390 10,390 10,480	4,653 4,713 4,693 4,818	20,922 21,066 21,105 21,165	3,058 3,108 3,115 3,164	275 271 267 258	336 295 288 311	24,591 24,740 24,774 24,898	27,481 27,502 27,579 27,580
994	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,589 10,642 10,764 10,729	1,082 1,106 1,134 1,153	10,383 10,462 10,460 10,579	4,757 4,812 4,785 4,920	20,972 21,104 21,224 21,308	3,165 3,216 3,224 3,289	254 250 246 237	305 286 273 279	24,697 24,856 24,967 25,113	27,376 27,345 27,449 27,439
995	Mar Jun	10,680 10,763	1,154 1,202	10,483 10,579	4,851 4,930	21,162 21,342	3,259 3,269	235 230	262 247	24,918 25,087	27,228 27,256
Adjus	ted for seasonal v Sep Dec	ariation 11,144 11,065	* 1,012 1,019	10,439 10,393	4,693 4,678	21,583 21,458	3,260 3,213	297 295	318 336	25,458 25,302	27,806 27,752
992	Mar Jun Sep Dec	11,026 10,951 10,755 10,704	1,029 1,047 1,042 1,063	10,449 10,408 10,290 10,273	4,702 4,689 4,642 4,640	21,474 21,359 21,045 20,977	3,166 3,136 3,145 3,095	293 290 284 280	345 307 297 337	25,279 25,091 24,772 24,688	27,831 27,721 27,500 27,561
993	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,695 10,675 10,683 10,668	1,052 1,048 1,083 1,074	10,318 10,365 10,427 10,424	4,666 4,695 4,749 4,761	21,013 21,039 21,110 21,092	3,083 3,098 3,109 3,150	275 271 267 258	336 295 288 311	24,706 24,703 24,774 24,812	27,540 27,520 27,563 27,491
994	Mar Jun Sep Dec	10,646 10,642 10,729 10,711	1,091 1,101 1,149 1,134	10,424 10,439 10,493 10,519	4,774 4,797 4,839 4,860	21,069 21,081 21,223 21,231	3,191 3,206 3,219 3,276	254 250 246 237	305 286 273 279	24,820 24,822 24,960 25,022	27,443 27,370 27,427 27,348
995	Mar Jun	10,739 10,763	1,165 1,197	10,527 10,558	4,871 4,916	21,266 21,321	3,285 3,264	235 230	262 247	25,048 25,062	27,305 27,288

Note: Definitions of terms used will be found at the end of the section.
Workforce in employment plus claimant unemployed. For the claimant unemployment series see tables 2.1 and 2.2 and their footnotes.
HM Forces figures, provided by the Ministry of Defence, represent the total number of UK service personnel, male and female, in HM Forces, wherever serving and including those on release leave. The numbers are not subject to seasonal adjustment.
* Estimates of the self-employed are based on the results of the Labour Force Survey. The Northern Ireland estimates are not seasonally adjusted.
+ Includes all participants on government training and employment programmes who are receiving some work experience on their placement but who do not have a contract of employment (those with a contract are included in the employment environment) 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.

GREAT BRITAIN	All industries an A-Q	All industries and services A-Q		Manufacturing industries D		stries	Production and construction industries C-F		
Section, subsection, group	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	All employees unadjusted	Seasonall	
1981 Jun 1982 Jun 1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1986 Jun 1986 Jun 1987 Jun 1987 Jun 1988 Jun 1980 Jun 1980 Jun 1990 Jun 1991 Jun	21,386 20,916 20,572 20,741 20,920 20,886 21,080 21,740 22,134 22,382 21,728 21,728 21,7387	21,373 20,904 20,562 20,735 20,909 20,874 21,071 21,736 22,133 22,370 21,359	5,661 5,341 5,034 4,928 4,882 4,763 4,697 4,735 4,723 4,605 4,196 3,983	5,677 5,358 5,052 4,946 4,895 4,777 4,713 4,754 4,754 4,747 4,628 4,215 3,995	6,338 5,986 5,644 5,504 5,431 5,262 5,157 5,170 5,140 5,000 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 6,179 6,242 6,114 5,592 5,242	7,480 7,067 6,706 6,564 6,474 6,280 6,197 6,254 6,267 6,267 6,142 5,616 5,620	
1993 Apr May Jun	21,066	21,039	3,785 3,780 3,808	3,811 3,800 3,814	4,088 4,076 4,097	4,114 4,098 4,106	4,937	4,950	
Jul Aug Sep	21,105	21,110	3,825 3,828 3,818	3,817 3,807 3,798	4,114 4,115 4,101	4,108 4,094 4,080	4,943	4,917	
Oct Nov Dec	21,165	21,092	3,829 3,833 3,803	3,808 3,807 3,795	4,111 4,111 4,079	4,088 4,084 4,069	4,923	4,908	
1994 Jan Feb Mar	20,972	21,069	3,770 3,771 3,765	3,788 3,785 3,789	4,044 4,043 4,032	4,060 4,055 4,056	4,876	4,907	
Apr May Jun	21,104	21,081	3,768 3,771 3,789	3,792 3,788 3,793	4,031 4,030 4,046	4,056 4,049 4,052	4,893	4,904	
Jul Aug Sep	21,224	21,223	3,799 3,826 3,827	3,790 3,805 3,808	4,054 4,081 4,078	4,046 4,059 4,057	4,942	4,916	
Oct Nov Dec	21,308	21,231	3,811 3,827 3,836	3,793 3,806 3,829	4,058 4,073 4,080	4,039 4,051 4,072	4,933	4,919	
1995 Jan Feb Mar	21,162	21,266	3,814 3,827 3,826	3,830 3,839 3,850	4,053 4,066 4,064	4,069 4,076 4,087	4,883	4,914	
Apr May Jun	21,342	21,321	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 R Aug R Sep			3,849 3,858 3,854	3,841 3,839 3,836	4,081 4,089 4,085	4,074 4,070 4,067			

GREA	T BRITAIN			SEASONALLY	ADJUSTED						
		Service Industri G-Q	es	Agriculture, hunting, forestry	Mining and quarrying, supply of	Food products beverages and tobacco	Manufacture of clothing, textiles, leather	Wood and wood products	Paper, pulp, printing, publishing &	Chemicals, chemical products &	
SIC 19 Sectionsubse		All employees Seasonally unadjusted adjusted		A,B 01-05	electricity, gas and water C,E 10-12,40-41	DA 15-16	and leather products DB/DC 17-19		& recording media DE 21-22	man-made fibres DG 24	
983 984 985 986 986 987 988 989 990 990	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 15,974 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	368 363 355 346 334 325 317 303 297 289 291	677 645 610 577 550 500 461 437 419 398 373 336	606 582 546 531 525 508 504 495 485 485 485 479 481 455	617 579 550 549 552 557 546 549 519 476 404 388	84 78 78 80 83 85 89 92 91 80 78	485 471 459 455 458 448 454 457 466 467 456 447	362 347 327 326 322 313 306 311 317 305 276 268	
993	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	
994	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	
995	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	16,160	16,130	293 P	236 236 235	432 430 429	381 384 381	81 81 82	463 463 469	236 236 236	
	Jul Aug Sep				233 231 231	433 R 432 R 429	382 R 382 380	81 81 81	464 464 461	235 235 235	

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain

EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment in Great Britain: seasonally adjusted .2

GREAT BRITAIN	Rubber and plastic products	Non-metallic mineral products, metal & meta	and equipment nec	Electrical and optical equipment	Transport equipment	Coke, nuclear fuel and other manufacturing	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, and repairs	Hotels and restaurants
SIC 1992 Section, subsection, group	DH 25	products DI/DJ 26-28	DK 29	DL 30-33	DM 34-35	nec DF,DN 23,36-37	F 45	G 50-52	H 55
1981 Jun 1982 Jun 1983 Jun 1984 Jun 1985 Jun 1985 Jun 1988 Jun 1987 Jun 1989 Jun 1989 Jun 1999 Jun 1991 Jun	213 203 196 201 202 203 208 218 222 216 190 185	1121 1050 954 925 911 866 844 854 854 854 856 765 765 722	587 547 504 491 480 475 485 485 489 488 457 422	675 639 617 615 596 588 586 588 586 582 550 488 447	674 619 583 540 523 506 485 482 474 470 425 398	238 225 220 217 219 223 226 232 238 238 238 238 209 2003	1,125 1,062 1,042 1,040 1,029 1,002 1,063 1,101 1,116 1,028 929	3,272 3,205 3,189 3,287 3,287 3,291 3,395 3,530 3,597 3,532 3,5521	904 929 917 959 989 988 993 1,068 1,158 1,216 1,188 1,174
1993 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
1994 Jan Feb Mar	186 187 189	680 679 684	373 374 371	423 423 424	320 319 317	202 202 206	850	3,552	1,145
Apr May Jun	188 187 188	684 685 687	370 371 370	425 424 427	316 315 314	205 207 211	852	3,563	1,162
Jul Aug Sep	190 192 195	685 686 684	372 371 373	424 429 432	314 313 312	209 214 217	859	3,575	1,184
Oct Nov Dec	195 196 197	684 686 690	374 374 375	427 432 437	312 310 313	218 219 219	847	3,583	1,183
1995 Jan Feb Mar	199 199 200	692 692 693	375 375 376	431 431 446	314 314 314	223 227 225	827	3,575	1,221
Apr May Jun	198 198 197	689 688 686	378 378 376	436 437 445	314 316 317	226 228 227	818	3,580	1,238
Jul R Aug Sep	196 195 195	686 686 688	377 378 377	443 443 R 447	316 318 R 320	227 224 224			
GREAT BRITAIN	Transport & storage		Financial Real ntermediation	com	arch, admin	istration efence;	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social &

GREA	TBRITAIN	Transport & storage	Post and telecomm- unication	Financial intermediation	Real estate	Renting, research, computer & other business	Public administration and defence; compulsory	Education	Health activities	Social work activities	Other community social & personal
SIC 1 Section	on,	1		J	К 70	activities	social security L +	м	N		activities O-Q *
subse	ection, group	60-63	64	65-67	70	71-74	75	80	851-852	853	90-93
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	Jun Jun Jun Jun Jun	953 910 881 876 868 846 832 849 878 910 897 887	453 451 446 447 435 436 453 463 463 462 455 446	786 786 811 837 858 881 920 996 1.038 1.047 1.024 991	122 141 140 147 152 157 165 183 190 186 205	1,487 1,506 1,562 1,643 1,719 1,777 1,846 1,964 2,083 2,202 2,167 2,158	1,505 1,471 1,468 1,453 1,424 1,418 1,418 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 1.307 1.332 1.381 1.409 1.445 1.493 1.513	514 532 568 613 654 707 767 848 812 794 800 846	762 771 751 831 852 874 884 884 884 880 885 894
1993	Apr May Jun	873	420 *	959	237	2,209	1,401	1,752	1,470	899	923
	Jul Aug Sep	876	418	956	245	2,222	1,397	1,764	1,465	911	943
	Oct Nov Dec	867	417	957	241	2,225	1,393	1,754	1,471	915	942
1994	Jan Feb Mar	867	413	951	240	2,226	1,384	1,748	1,473	920	946
	Apr May Jun	873	410	942	240	2,233	1,374	1,763	1,457	927	936
	Jul Aug Sep	870	409	949	241	2,314	1,361	1,766	1,455	949	937
	Oct Nov Dec	870	402	942	241	2,343	1,343	1,759	1,451	948	954
1995	Jan Feb Mar	871	394	935	240	2,371	1,336	1,753	1,449	954	960
	Apr May Jun	872	395	929	237	2,403	1,318	1,770	1,456	964	969
	Jul Aug Sep										

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 tables 1.3 and 1.4. These figures do not cover all employees in national and local government. They exclude those engaged in, for example, building, education and health. Members of HM forces are excluded. Excludes private households with employed persons, extra-territorial organisations and bodies. :

GREAT BRITAIN	Section, sub-	Sep 1994	-		July 1995	5 R		Aug 1995	R		Sep 1995	-	THOUSAND
SIC 1992	section or group	Male	Female	All									
PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES	C-E	2,883.2	1,194.4	4,077.6	2,899.4	1,181.6	4,081.0	2,906.8	1,182.6	4,089.3	2,901.6	1,183.7	4,085.3
MINING AND QUARRYING	С	60.4	8.5	68.9	60.1	7.2	67.3	60.8	7.3	68.1	60.5	7.9	68.3
Mining and quarrying of energy Producing materials Mining	CA (10-12)		4.7	43.5	38.8	4.1	42.9	39.2	4.2	43.4	38.4	4.4	42.7
Oil & natural gas extraction & incidental services	10/12	15.5	1.3	16.8	14.2	0.3	14.5	14.3	0.3	14.6	13.8	0.3	14.1
	11	23.3	3.4	26.7	24.6	3.8	28.4	25.0	3.8	28.8	24.6	4.0	28.7
Mining and quarrying except of energy producing materials	CB (13/14)	21.6	3.8	25.4	21.3	3.0	24.4	21.6	3.2	24.7	22.1	3.5	25.6
MANUFACTURING	D	2,684.6	1,142.9	3,827.5	2,712.1	1,136.8	3,848.8	2,719.5	1,138.2	3,857.7	2,714.7	1,139.3	3,853.9
Manufacture of food products, beverages and tobacco												.,	0,000.0
of food of beverages & tobacco	DA 15.1-15.8	267.7	168.0 147.3	435.7 366.2	273.0 226.5	164.7 146.3	437.7 372.9	274.9 228.0	164.6 145.9	439.5 373.9	272.2 224.6	162.5 143.8	434.6 368.4
	15.9/16	48.8	20.7	69.5	46.5	18.4	64.9	47.0	18.6	65.6	47.6	18.7	66.3
Manufacture of textiles & textile products	DB	140.0	200.0	340.1	136.7	198.2	335.0	137.4	198.6	336.0	136.7	198.2	334.9
of textiles of made-up textile articles,	17	102.0	82.9	185.0	99.3	80.9	180.3	99.2	81.1	180.3	99.1	80.9	180.0
except apparel of textiles, excluding made-up textiles	17.4 Rest of 17	17.8 84.2	22.2 60.7	40.1 144.9	16.9 82.5	21.8 59.1	38.7 141.6	17.1 82.1	22.1 59.0	39.1 141.1	17.0	21.9	38.9
of wearing apparel; dressing & dyeing of fur	18	38.0	117.1	155.1	37.4	117.3	154.7	38.2			82.1	59.0	141.1
Manufacture of leather &				100.1	01.4	117.5	104.7	30.2	117.5	155.7	37.5	117.3	154.8
leather products including footwear of leather and leather goods	DC 19.1/19.2	23.7 9.2	23.2 8.1	47.0	23.9	22.0	46.0	23.7	22.0	45.7	23.7	22.4	46.1
of footwear	19.3	14.5	15.2	17.3 29.7	9.6 14.4	7.5 14.6	17.0 28.9	9.4 14.3	7.5 14.5	16.9 28.8	9.7 13.9	8.1 14.4	17.8 28.3
Manufactuer of wood & wood products	DD (00)												
	DD (20)	69.8	15.1	84.9	66.6	15.8	82.4	66.1	15.2	81.3	66.7	15.4	82.1
Manufacture of pulp, paper & paper products; publishing & printing	DE	290.9	173.8	464.7	294.0	169.0	463.1	294.4	171.6	466.0	290.7	175.0	465.7
of pulp, paper & paper products Publishing, printing	21	89.8	38.9	128.7	91.4	36.4	127.8	92.3	36.9	129.2	91.8	37.0	128.8
& reproduction of recorded media	22	201.1	134.9	336.0	202.6	132.6	335.2	202.1	134.7	336.8	198.8	138.0	336.9
Manufacture of coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	DF (23)	30.6	7.6	38.2	29.3	7.0	00.0	00.0	7.0			-	
of refined petroleum products	23.2	16.3	4.2	20.5	16.1	4.1	36.3 20.1	29.3 16.2	7.0 4.1	36.3 20.3	30.0 16.8	7.4 4.4	37.4 21.2
Manufacture of chemicals, chemical products & man-made fibres	DG (24)	161.3	72.4	000 7	100.0	70.0							
Manufacture of rubber and	DG (24)	101.5	12.4	233.7	162.0	73.3	235.4	162.9	75.0	237.8	159.8	72.2	232.0
plastic products	DH (25)	146.7	48.7	195.5	148.8	48.0	196.8	148.6	47.9	196.6	147.6	47.8	195.4
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	DUOC												
	DI (26)	112.7	30.0	142.7	112.1	28.5	140.5	111.0	28.3	139.2	109.2	28.9	138.1
Manufacture of basic metals and fabricated metal products	DJ	452.0	91.7	543.7	457.9	89.9	547.8	460.8	89.1	549.9	461.5	91.0	552.4
of basic metals of fabricated metal products,	27	113.5	13.9	127.5	115.9	13.6	129.5	117.1	13.9	131.1	116.5	13.8	130.3
except machinery	28	338.5	77.7	416.2	342.0	76.3	418.3	343.7	75.1	418.8	345.0	77.2	422.2
Manufacture of machinery & eqpt. nec	DK (29)	301.9	73.0	374.8	305.1	74.0	379.1	305.4	74.6	379.9	304.5	74.3	378.8
Manufacture of electrical & optical equipment	DL	288.4	146.3	434.8	290.8	149.8	440.6	292.6	149.9	442.5	200.4	150 7	
of office machinery & computers of electrical machinery	30	28.7	13.9	42.6	28.1	15.3	43.4	27.3	14.9	442.5	300.1 27.1	150.7 15.0	450.8 42.1
& apparatus nec of electric motors, etc: control apparat	31	105.0	49.5	154.5	104.7	50.3	155.0	107.5	50.7	158.3	112.4	50.8	163.2
and insulated cable of accumulators, primary cells,	31.1-31.3	68.0	27.6	95.6	68.7	28.4	97.1	71.4	28.7	100.1	76.8	28.6	105.4
batteries, lighting eqpt., lamps & electrical eqpt. nec	31.4-31.6	27.0											
of radio, television & communication eqpt.		37.0	21.9	58.9	36.0	21.9	57.9	36.2	22.0	58.2	35.6	22.2	57.8
of electronic components	32 32.1	69.7 30.1	39.7 21.4	109.4 51.5	74.4 31.0	40.4 21.1	114.8 52.1	74.6 31.3	40.7 21.3	115.3 52.5	75.1 31.5	40.8 21.6	115.9 53.0
of radio & TV and telephone apparatus sound and video recorders etc.	32.2-32.3	39.6	18.2	57.8	43.4	19.3	62.7	43.4	19.4	62.8	43.7	19.2	62.9
of medical, precision & optical eqpt; watches	33	85.1	43.2	128.3	83.5	43.8	127.3	83.2	43.6	126.8	85.5	44.0	129.5
Manufacture of transport							121.0	00.2	40.0	120.0	03.5	44.0	129.5
of motor vehicles, trailers	DM 34	269.9 133.7	42.0 25.2	311.9 158.9	274.0 144.4	42.5 27.2	316.5 171.6	274.5 143.8	42.0	316.5	277.1	42.1	319.2
of other transport equipment	35	136.2	16.8	153.0	129.6	15.3	144.9	130.7	26.6 15.4	170.4 146.1	145.1 132.0	26.7 15.4	171.8 147.5
Manufacturing nec of furniture	DN 36.1	129.1 74.9	50.9 21.5	180.0 96.3	137.9	53.9	191.8	137.8	52.5	190.3	135.0	51.4	186.4
ELECTRICITY, GAS		14.0	21.0	50.5	81.2	23.5	104.8	79.1	22.1	101.2	79.2	21.9	101.1
AND WATER SUPPLY	E	138.2	43.0	181.2	127.2	37.7	164.9	126.5	37.0	163.5	126.4	36.6	163.0
Electricity, gas, steam and hot water supply	40	101 1	01.0	100.0	05.0								- I George
Collection, purification and distribution of Water		104.1	31.9	136.0	95.0	26.9	121.9	94.7	26.3	121.0	93.0	25.4	118.4
Provisional	41	34.1	11.2	45.2	32.2	10.8	43.0	31.7	10.8	42.5	33.4	11.2	44.6

P Provisional R Revised

THOUSAND

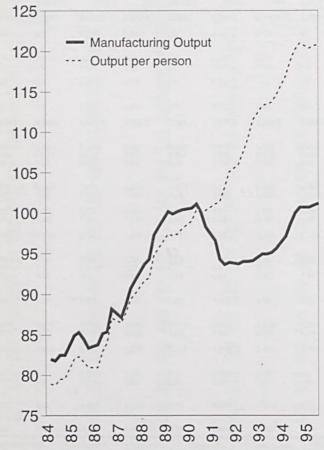
EMPLOYMENT Employees in employment: industry: production industries

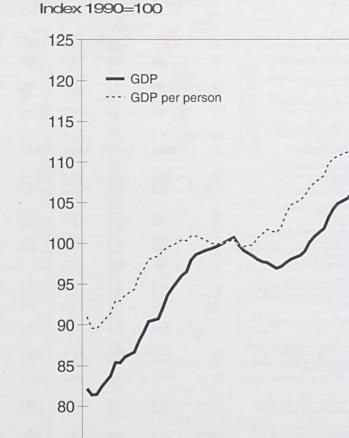
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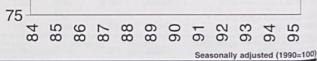
S13

EMPLOYMENT 8 Indices of output, employment and productivity

Index 1990=100







97.1 98.7 100.0 100.7

100.7 101.0 **101.2**

116.9 118.8 120.2 121.0

120.4 120.7 **120.8**

83.1 83.1 83.2 83.3

83.6 83.7 **83.8**

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 1993 1994	92.7 97.3 99.4 100.0 97.9 97.4 99.6 103.5	93.4 96.7 99.4 100.0 97.1 94.7 93.7 94.3	99.2 100.6 100.0 100.8 102.9 106.3 109.8	93.7 98.2 100.3 100.0 96.3 96.2 98.1 103.1	102.3 103.0 102.9 100.0 92.5 86.8 83.1 82.2	91.5 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 99.2	101.3 102.5 102.7 100.0 92.2 86.6 83.6 83.2	88.4 93.5 97.5 100.0 102.6 108.6 113.7 119.2
1988 Q1	96.0	95.6	100.4	96.5	102.9	93.8	93.7	102.3	91.6
Q2	96.5	96.2	100.3	97.2	103.0	94.4	94.3	102.5	92.0
Q3	97.9	• 97.0	100.9	99.4	103.0	96.4	97.3	102.6	94.8
Q4	98.6	97.8	100.9	99.6	103.1	96.6	98.3	102.7	95.7
1989 Q1	99:1	98.7	100.4	99.9	103.2	96.9	100.2	102.9	97.4
Q2	99:3	99.3	100.0	99.9	103.0	96.9	99.9	102.8	97.2
Q3	99:5	99.6	99.9	100.5	102.9	97.7	100.2	102.9	97.4
Q4	99:8	100.0	99.9	100.8	102.4	98.5	100.4	102.3	98.1
1990 Q1	100.4	100.1	100.2	100.3	101.6	98.7	100.6	101.6	99.0
Q2	100.7	100.3	100.5	101.6	100.7	100.8	101.1	100.6	100.4
Q3	99.8	100.1	99.7	99.8	99.7	100.1	100.1	99.8	100.3
Q4	99.1	99.5	99.6	98.3	98.0	100.4	98.3	98.0	100.3
1991 Q1	98.4	98.5	99.8	97.6	95.6	102.1	96.6	95.5	101.1
Q2	98.0	97.4	100.6	96.1	93.2	103.1	94.3	93.0	101.4
Q3	97.7	96.6	101.1	95.4	91.3	104.5	93.6	90.9	103.1
Q4	97.6	96.0	101.7	96.2	89.8	107.1	93.9	89.4	105.1
1992 Q1	96.9	95.7	101.3	95.9	88.7	108.1	93.7	88.4	106.0
Q2	97.1	95.2	102.0	95.6	87.7	109.0	94.0	87.5	107.5
Q3	97.6	94.2	103.6	96.4	86.2	111.8	94.0	86.1	109.2
Q4	98.0	93.6	104.7	97.1	84.5	114.9	94.1	84.4	111.5
1993 Q1	98.5	93.5	105.3	96.8	83.7	115.7	94.9	83.8	113.2
Q2	99.0	93.5	105.8	97.3	83.3	116.8	94.9	83.6	113.5
Q3	100.1	93.7	106.8	98.6	82.9	119.0	95.1	83.6	113.7
Q4	100.8	93.9	107.4	99.8	82.5	120.9	95.6	83.5	114.5

TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

SSENTIAL INFORMATION on basic E rates of pay, hours and holiday entitlement contained in 149 national collective around agreements and statutory wages orders affecting manual employees. (For more details ring 01928 792440).

To: Central Statistical Office, LMSG A1, Room 424, PO Box 12, East Lane, Runcorn, Cheshire WA7 2DN. ENCLOSED PLEASE find a cheque for £60, being one year's subscription (including UK postage) from January 1996, for monthly updates of the loose-leaf publication TIME RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK. New subscribers receive an updated copy of the publication, complete with binder, and updates for the remainder of the calendar year. The

copies should be sent to:

NAME		
COMPANY		
COMPANY		
	-	
ADDRESS		

1995 Q1 Q2 Q3

101.8 103.2 104.2 104.9

105.5 106.1

1994

Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4

Gross d The em ved lab our force co yment, the self-employed, and HM Forces. This series is used as a denominator for the productivity calculations for the reason d on page S6 of the Aug ring index has been reba ed from 1988=100 to 1990=100, in common with other eco mic series. Figures on a 1988=100 basis were last published in Employment Gazette, Septembe The Manufacturing inc 1993.

82.3 82.2 82.1 82.2

82.2 82.3 **82.2**

122.4 125.3 127.1 126.9

127.8 127.7 **128.5**

100.7 103.0 104.4 104.2

105.0 105.1 **105.6**

94.0 94.0 94.4 94.7

94.9 94.9

108.3 109.8 110.4 110.7

111.2 111.8

SUBSCRIPTION FORM

EMPLOYMENT Overtime and short-time operatives in manufacturing industries 1.11

GREAT BRITAIN	OVERTIM	E		1	1	SHORT-T	IME		-						
	Opera-	Percent- age of all		overtime v	vorked	Stood off whole we		Working	part of we	ek	Stood off	for whole	or part of v	week	
	tives working overtime	opera-	Average	Actual	Season-	Opera-	Hours	Opera-	Hours lo	st	Opera- tives	Percent- age of all	Hours los	t	
	(000)		per operative working over- time	(million)	ally adjusted	tives (000)	lost (000)	tives (000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the week	(000)	opera- tives	Actual (000)	Season- ally adjusted	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1993 R			9.6 9.6	8.42 8.48		32	106 86	14 15	124 129	8.9 8.5	17 17		235 216		14.3 12.4
1994 Week ended 1993 Nov 12	874			8.28	7.81 8.21	32	117	14 17	142 176	10.1	17 19		259 232	271 211	15.1 12.4
1993 Nov 12 Dec 10 1994 Jan 14	896 838		9.5 9.7 9.3	8.68 7.76 7.91	8.38	2 3 4	56 116	17 15 19	123 203	10.3 8.3 10.5	18		238 343	213 237 239	13.4 14.9 12.6
Feb 11 Mar 11	852 898		9.3 9.6	8.62	8.26 8.65	2	141 87 73	19 19 17	185 160	9.6 9.6	23 22 19		273 234 172	239 199 226	12.6 12.6 9.8
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	22 24	73 57 137	16 18	115 153	7.1 8.4	18 22		290	240	9.8 13.3 15.5
Jul 15 Aug 12	861 796	::	9.7 9.7 9.8	8.31 7.72 9.08	8.23 8.16 8.83	2 2 1	91 67 36	12 7	73 132 50	9.0 10.8 7.1	11 14 8		164 198 86	263 242 120	14.3 10.8
Sep 9 Oct 14	931 937 964		9.8 9.8	9.16 9.49	8.71 8.98	2	75	17 17	139 98	8.3 5.9 7.3	19 18 19	 	214 153 222	212 173 193	11.4 8.5 11.5
Nov 11 Dec 9 1995 Jan 13	952		9.7 9.7	9.25	8.78	3	101 114	17 12	121 99 130	8.3 10.0	15 15		213 194	191 138	14.4 13.1
Feb 10 Mar 10	834 874 903	:	9.5 9.7	8.10 8.28 8.77	8.67 8.73	322 3	64 62 102	13 14 19	111	7.9	16		173 245	168 203 204	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	40 136	16 11	123 113	7.9 10.8	22 17 14		162 249	199	11.2 9.8 17.7
Jul 14 R Aug 11 R Sep 15	906 826 923	:	9.8 9.8 9.9	8.90 8.08 9.18	8.87 8.15 8.85	2 1 2	65 54 56	4 7 9	40 71 95	10.7 10.3 10.7	6 8 10	::	106 125 151	171 183 193	19.2 15.1 14.6
SIC 1992 Week ended 15 Septembe	r 1995														
Manufacture of food product beverages & tobacco (DA) of food (15.1 - 15.8)			9.8 9.9	1.00 0.87		0.4 0.4	13.8 13.8	0.2	0.9 0.3	5.2 4.6	0.5		14.7 14.1		27.4 33.4
(15.9/16)	13.1		9.9	0.87		- 0.4		0.1	0.6	5.5	0.1		0.6		5.5
Manufacture of textiles & tex products (DB) of textiles (17) of made-up textile artic	55.2		8.7 9.7	0.48 0.41		0.5 0.4	18.4 15.6	4.4 4.2	41.6 39.8	9.5 9.5	4.9 4.6	::	60.0 55.5 0.5		12.3 12.0 10.5
expt. apparel (17.4)	ies, 5.7		8.8	0.05			-		0.5	10.5 9.5	4.6		55.0		12.1
Made-up textiles (Rest of 17) of wearing apparel; dre & dyeing of fur (18) Manufacture of leather &	36.3 essing 13.3		9.8 5.5	0.36		0.4	15.6 2.8	4.1 0.2	39.3 1.7	9.5	0.3		4.5		16.9
Manufacture of leather & leather products inc. footwear (DC)	10.9		6.4	0.07				0.7	6.1	8.8	0.7		6.2		8.9 6.0
Manufacture of reaction of leather products inc. footwear (DC) of leather & leather goods (19,1/19,2) of footwear (19,3) Manufacture of wood & wo	4.1 6.8	::	7.8 5.5	0.03 0.04		:	:	0.7	0.2 6.0	6.0 8.9	0.7		0.2 6.0		9.0
Manufacture of wood & woo products (DD) Manufacture of pulp, paper paper products; publishing	00 19.7 &		7.5	0.15		-				-	-		7.4		23.1
printing (DE) of pulp, paper & paper products (21)	α 87.0 40.4		10.8	0.94		0.2	6.7 0.8	0.1	0.8	5.2 3.2	0.3		1.0		16.1
reproduction of			9.8	0.46		0.2	5.8	0.1	0.7	5.9	0.3		6.5		24.7
recorded media (22) Manufacture of coke, refine petroleum products & nucle fuel (DF)	be		11.1							. 8.0					5.5
products (23.2) Manufacture of chemicals	0.2		11.1						•	• •		•			3.2
chemical products & man-made fibres (DG) Manufacture of rubber & pl products (DH)	astic 38.7	*	11.4				- 0.7		0.1			·	0.1		15.2
metallic mineral products (E) 40.3		9.7	0.54								· · ·	2.7		4.6
Manufacture of basic metal fabricated metal products (of basic metals (27)	S & DJ) 190.5 47.9			1.94		0.3	9.8	0.5	13.7	25.5	0.8				29.6 27.5
Manufacture of basic metal fabricated metal products (of basic metals (27) of fabricated metal pr except machinery (28) Manufacture of machinery	oducts 142.6		10.0			0.3							2.0		29.6 14.1
eqpt. nec (DK) Manufacture of electrical &	113.6		0.0			0.1	- 1.6 1 4.4						12.8		15.8
optical eqpt. (DL) of office machinery & computers (30)	90.7		6 0				-	. 0.1		7 8.0	0.1	1 .	. 0.7		8.0
Manufacture of machinery eqpt. nec (DK) Manufacture of electrical & optical eqpt. (DL) of office machinery & computers (30) of electrical machinery apparatus nec (31) of electric motors; cor annartus & insultate	43.0 43.0)	. 9.1	0.39)	0.	1 4.4	0.4	4 2.1	9 7.9	0.5	5.	. 7.3		15.1
of electric motors, con apparatus, & insulater cable (31.1-31.3) of accumulators, prim cells, batteries, lightin eqpt, lamps & electri eqpt nec (31.4-31.6) of radio, television & communication.	31.5 ary	;	9.7	0.30)		•	- 0.4	4 2.	9 7.9					7.9
eqpt., lamps & electric eqpt nec (31.4-31.6) of radio, television &	cal 11.5	5 :	. 7.5	5 0.09	9	0.	1 4.4	1	-	•	- 0.	1 .	. 4.4		38.2
equipment (32) of electronic compon	ents 23.0		. 9.0				-					-			38.2
(32.1) of radio & TV and te apparatus; sound an															
of radio & TV and te apparatus; sound an video recorders etc. (32.2-32.3) of medical, precision optical eqpt & Manufacture of transport eqpt. (DM) of motor vehicles, trailers (34) of other transport eqpt (35)	& 11.3						-		-	8 20.0	- 0 0.	2	. 4.8	3	20.0
watches (33) Manufacture of transport	20.4		0				- 0.	- 0. 7 1.					. 18.3		13.4
eqpt. (DM) of motor vehicles, trailers (34)	88. 50.		0				- 0.						18.3	7	13.4
Manufacturing nec (DN)	38. 30. 23.	6	9. 11. 11.	5 0.3 0 0.3 3 0.2	737		:	:	:	:	-				
of furniture (36.1) MANUFACTURING (D)	23. 923.		9.			1.	.5 56.	1 8.	.9 95	.3 10.	7 10.	.4	. 151.	4	14.6

923.3 MANUFACTURING(D) 9.9 Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification group number of industries included. Note:

	Overtime				Short-tim	e .							
			Hours of a worked	overtime	Stood off week	for whole	Working	part of week	¢	Stood off or part of	for whole we f week	eek	
			- C					Hours los	st			Hours los	st
Week ended September 15 1995	Operatives (000)	Percent- age of all operatives	Average per operative working overtime	(000)	Opera- tives (000)	Hours lost (000)	Opera- tives (000)	(000)	Average per operative working part of the work	Opera- tives (000)	Percent- age of all opera- tives	(000)	Average per operative on short time
Analysis by region													
South East	173.6		10.4	1,798.0	0.3	12.3	0.4	3.3	8.3	0.7		15.6	22.3
Greater London *	42.8		11.5	492.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	8.5	0.0		0.4	0.0
East Anglia	33.2		9.8	326.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	5.1	0.1		0.5	5.0
South West	77.5		9.6	746.4	0.4	14.2	0.6	4.9	8.0	1.0		19.1	19.1
West Midlands	147.6		9.6	1,420.3	0.0	0.8	0.5	2.1	4.0	0.5		2.9	5.8
East Midlands	107.2		9.4	1,007.7	0.2	8.6	0.2	1.3	5.6	0.4		9.9	24.8
Yorkshire and Humberside	101.9		10.9	1,110.1	0.0	0.4	1.6	26.9	16.3	1.6		27.2	17.0
North West	111.7		9.7	1,081.1	0.1	5.4	3.3	28.6	8.7	3.4		34.0	10.0
North	46.6		10.0	466.5	0.1	5.2	1.4	17.8	13.1	1.5		23.0	15.3
Wales	54.8		9.7	532.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
Scotland	69.2		10.0	690.2	0.2	9.4	0.7	9.8	13.6	0.9		19.2	21.3

uded in the South East

DECEMBER 1995 LABOUR MARKET TRENDS S16

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT UK Summary 2.1

		MALE AND	FEMALE		Sale and a second					
		UNEMPLOY	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #		UNEMPLOY	ED BY DURATION		
-		Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over
991 992 993 994)) 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					
993	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
994	Jan 13	2,887.1	10.3	2,778.2	9.9	-1.9	-23.6	283	2,565	39
	Feb 10	2,841.4	10.1	2,748.4	9.8	-29.8	-21.8	272	2,532	37
	Mar 10	2,777.5	9.9	2,721.9	9.7	-26.5	-19.4	246	2,496	35
	Apr 14	2,734.4	9.8	2,684.8	9.6	-37.1	-31.1	266	2,435	33
	May 12	2,652.6	9.5	2,665.4	9.5	-19.4	-27.7	233	2,387	33
	Jun 9	2,585.6	9.2	2,645.3	9.4	-20.1	-25.5	224	2,331	31
	Jul 14	2,643.1	9.4	2,630.1	9.4	-15.2	-18.2	349	2,265	29
	Aug 11	2,638.3	9.4	2,592.7	9.3	-37.4	-24.2	276	2,335	27
	Sep 8	2,580.4	9.2	2,562.1	9.1	-30.6	-27.7	261	2,294	25
	Oct 13	2,455.0	8.8	2,514.5	9.0	-47.6	-38.5	264	2,167	24
	Nov 10	2,423.0	8.7	2,470.3	8.8	-44.2	-40.8	258	2,142	23
	Dec 8	2,417.0	8.6	2,418.5	8.6	-51.8	-47.9	243	2,150	23
995	Jan 12	2,503.4	8.9	2,392.1	8.5	-26.4	-40.8	261	2,219	23
	Feb 9	2,458.8	8.8	2,366.7	8.5	-25.4	-34.5	243	2,193	23
	Mar 9	2,398.3	8.6	2,346.8	8.4	-19.9	-23.9	222	2,154	23
	Apr 13	2,375.3	8.5	2,327.8	8.3	-19.0	-21.4	259	2,095	23
	May 11	2,302.3	8.2	2,317.4	8.3	-10.4	-16.4	199	2,081	23
	Jun 8	2,254.5	8.1	2,313.6	8.3	-3.8	-11.1	208	2,026	21
	Jul 13	2,336.2	8.3	2,313.4	8.3	-0.2	-4.8	325	1,991	21
	Aug 10	2,350.2	8.4	2,292.3	8.2	-21.1	-8.4	263	2,068	21
	Sep 14 R	2,292.2	8.2	2,265.3	8.1	-27.0	-16.1	256	2,017	21
	Oct 12 P	2,212.3	7.9	2,265.5	8.1	0.2	-16.0	251	1,942	19

THOUSAND

2.2 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT GB Summary

991 992 993 994) 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					
993	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
994	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
995	Jan 12	2,411.5	8.8	2,300.9	8.4	-25.4	-39.7	254	2,134	24
	Feb 9	2,368.3	8.7	2,276.1	8.4	-24.8	-33.5	237	2,109	23
	Mar 9	2,309.3	8.5	2,257.2	8.3	-18.9	-23.0	216	2,071	22
	Apr 13	2,287.2	8.4	2,239.1	8.2	-18.1	-20.6	252	2,014	21
	May 11	2,216.6	8.1	2,229.3	8.2	-9.8	-15.6	194	2,001	21
	Jun 8	2,169.0	8.0	2,226.0	8.2	-3.3	-10.4	266	1,947	20
	Jul 13	2,244.3	8.2	2,225.4	8.2	-0.6	-4.6	315	1,909	19
	Aug 10	2,258.2	8.3	2,205.1	8.1	-20.3	-8.1	256	1,983	19
	Sep 14 R	2,202.1	8.1	2,178.8	8.0	-26.3	-15.7	248	1,936	19
	Oct 12 P	2,126.8	7.8	2,179.0	8.0	0.2	-15.5	244	1,864	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				FEMALE				1000	and the second second	and the second second
UNEMPLOYE	D	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #	UNEMPLOYE	ED	SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTED #	MARRIED		
Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number	Per cent workforce *	Number		
1,737.1 2,126.0 2,236.1 2,014.4	10.7 13.1 14.0 12.6	1,734.1 2,118.6 2,225.7 2,004.8	10.6 13.1 13.9 12.7	554.9 652.6 683.1 622.1	4.5 5.3 5.6 5.1	552.1 646.4 674.9 614.6	4.5 5.3 5.5 5.0	-	1991) 1992) Annual 1993) average 1994)	es
2,135.5	13.3	2,185.7	13.6	658.1	5.4	663.4	5.4	201.5	1993 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	
,101.3	13.3	2,059.5	13.0	633.1	5.2	625.3	5.1	188.9	Apr 14	
,042.1	12.9	2,042.2	12.9	610.5	5.0	623.2	5.1	179.9	May 12	
,988.8	12.6	2,025.1	12.8	596.8	4.9	620.2	5.1	173.6	Jun 9	
,998.0	12.6	2,006.5	12.7	645.1	5.3	623.6	5.1	177.0	Jul 14	
,979.1	12.5	1,978.4	12.5	659.1	5.4	614.3	5.0	182.7	Aug 11	
,947.3	12.3	1,957.2	12.4	633.1	5.2	604.9	5.0	169.6	Sep 8	
,868.2	11.8	1,921.0	12.2	586.9	4.8	593.5	4.9	158.2	Oct 13	
,848.9	11.7	1,884.9	11.9	574.1	4.7	585.4	4.8	154.6	Nov 10	
,854.3	11.7	1,847.7	11.7	562.7	4.6	570.8	4.7	151.6	Dec 8	
,918.2	12.1	1,827.7	11.6	585.1	4.8	564.4	4.6	157.4	1995 Jan 12	
,882.3	11.9	1,808.9	11.4	576.5	4.7	557.8	4.6	153.6	Feb 9	
,838.8	11.6	1,794.0	11.3	559.5	4.6	552.8	4.5	147.8	Mar 9	
,815.5	11.5	1,775.6	11.2	559.8	4.6	552.2	4.5	150.9	Apr 13	
,766.1	11.2	1,767.4	11.2	536.2	4.4	550.0	4.5	141.1	May 11	
,728.9	10.9	1,763.8	11.2	525.6	4.3	549.8	4.5	136.7	Jun 8	
758.6	11.1	1,761.0	11.1	577.5	4.7	552.4	4.5	143.1	Jul 13	
753.7	11.1	1,745.8	11.0	596.4	4.9	546.5	4.5	152.1	Aug 10	
724.0	10.9	1,727.9	10.9	568.2	4.7	537.4	4.4	139.2	Sep 14 R	
676.4	10.6	1,725.4	10.9	535.9	4.4	540.1	4.4	133.4	Oct 12 P	
660.4	-						IMANT UN	GB Su	YMENT	2.2
044.6 155.4 939.1	10.5 13.0 13.9 12.5	1,658.0 2,037.9 2,145.7 1,929.6	10.5 12.9 13.8 12.6	531.1 627.8 658.8 600.1	4.5 5.3 5.5 5.0	529.0 622.5 651.2 592.8	4.4 5.2 5.5 5.0		1991) 1992) Annual 1993) averages 1994)	s
056.5	13.2	2,106.5	13.5	634.2	5.3	640.4	5.4	193.7	1993 Oct 14	
046.1	13.1	2,079.8	13.3	622.5	5.2	632.4	5.3	189.2	Nov 11	
068.2	13.3	2,058.9	13.2	614.6	5.2	620.7	5.2	186.7	Dec 9	
144.4	14.0	2,056.7	13.4	642.4	5.4	621.6	5.2	193.7	1994 Jan 13	
106.1	13.7	2,032.9	13.2	635.7	5.3	615.9	5.2	189.1	Feb 10	
059.1	13.4	2,013.1	13.1	619.8	5.2	609.7	5.1	183.3	Mar 10	
024.3	13.2	1,982.7	12.9	611.7	5.1	603.0	5.1	182.0	Apr 14	
967.0	12.8	1,966.1	12.8	589.8	5.0	601.1	5.1	173.3	May 12	
914.1	12.5	1,949.2	12.7	575.3	4.8	597.9	5.0	167.0	Jun 9	
921.8	12.5	1,931.1	12.6	620.0	5.2	601.0	5.1	169.2	Jul 14	
903.3	12.4	1,903.8	12.4	633.9	5.3	592.3	5.0	174.8	Aug 11	
872.0	12.2	1,883.1	12.3	609.4	5.1	583.4	4.9	162.9	Sep 8	
795.8	11.7	1,847.7	12.0	565.8	4.8	572.4	4.8	152.0	Oct 13	
777.5	11.6	1,812.2	11.8	554.0	4.7	564.4	4.7	148.7	Nov 10	
783.4	11.6	1,776.0	11.6	543.5	4.6	550.3	4.6	145.9	Dec 8	
845.9	12.0	1,756.6	11.4	565.6	4.8	544.3	4.6	151.6	1995 Jan 12	
810.8	11.8	1,738.2	11.3	557.4	4.7	537.9	4.5	147.9	Feb 9	
768.5	11.5	1,724.1	11.2	540.8	4.6	533.1	4.5	142.2	Mar 9	
746.5	11.4	1,706.6	11.1	540.8	4.6	532.5	4.5	145.0	Apr 13	
598.4	11.1	1,698.7	11.1	518.2	4.4	530.6	4.5	135.8	May 11	
561.8	10.8	1,695.5	11.0	507.2	4.3	530.5	4.5	131.4	Jun 8	
89.4 84.7	11.0 11.0 10.8	1,692.8 1,678.1 1,660.5	11.0 10.9 10.8	554.9 573.5 546.9	4.7 4.8 4.6	532.6 527.0 518.3	4.5 4.4 4.4	136.5 145.2 133.5	Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14 R	
555.2									SED 14 H	

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.1

THOUSAND

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2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

	NUMBER U	JNEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE		SEASONALLY ADJUSTED #				moodan	
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
SOUTH EAST					-		-			-		
1991) 1992) Annual 1993) average 1994)	638.8 854.1 s 929.9 828.3	477.9 645.4 700.3 622.2	160.9 208.7 229.6 206.1	6.9 9.3 10.2 9.1	9.0 12.3 13.6 12.1	4.0 5.2 5.9 5.3	637.7 851.0 925.6 824.2	6.9 9.2 10.2 9.1			477.3 643.8 698.0 620.0	160.4 207.3 227.6 204.2
1994 Oct 13	774.3	577.9	196.4	8.6	11.3	5.0	788.5	8.7	-14.9	-12.2	592.0	196.5
Nov 10	759.5	568.2	191.3	8.4	11.1	4.9	772.6	8.6	-15.9	-13.1	579.2	193.4
Dec 8	755.1	568.1	187.0	8.4	11.1	4.8	755.2	8.4	-17.4	-16.1	566.9	188.3
1995 Jan 12	768.5	578.2	190.2	8.5	11.3	4.8	744.7	8.2	-10.5	-14.6	558.4	186.3
Feb 9	759.4	571.4	188.0	8.4	11.2	4.8	736.5	8.2	-8.2	-12.0	552.6	183.9
Mar 9	743.8	560.0	183.8	8.2	11.0	4.7	730.8	8.1	-5.7	-8.1	548.3	182.5
Apr 13	740.5	555.7	184.8	8.2	10.9	4.7	726.2	8.0	-4.6	-6.2	543.8	182.4
May 11	722.1	543.1	179.0	8.0	10.6	4.6	724.2	8.0	-2.0	-4.1	542.1	182.1
Jun 8	709.9	534.4	175.5	7.9	10.5	4.5	724.3	8.0	0.1	-2.2	542.3	182.0
Jul 13	726.3	539.8	186.5	8.0	10.6	4.7	724.7	8.0	0.4	-0.5	542.0	182.7
Aug 10	732.3	539.7	192.6	8.1	10.6	4.9	717.3	7.9	-7.4	-2.3	537.2	180.1
Sep 14 R	720.0	531.6	188.4	8.0	10.4	4.8	710.1	7.9	-7.2	-4.7	531.8	178.3
Oct 12 P	697.9	517.8	180.1	7.7	10.1	4.6	708.9	7.8	-1.2	-5.3	529.9	179.0
GREATER LONG	DON (includ	ded in South E	ast)									
1991) 1992) Annual 1993) average 1994)	332.1 430.3 s 469.6 434.6	244.3 320.1 348.6 322.7	87.8 110.2 121.0 111.9	8.1 10.5 11.6 10.8	10.3 13.5 14.9 13.8	5.0 6.4 7.1 6.6	331.7 429.2 467.9 432.8	8.0 10.5 11.6 10.7			244.1 319.6 347.8 321.8	87.6 109.6 120.2 111.0
1994 Oct 13	417.2	308.4	108.8	10.3	13.3	6.3	420.2	10.4	-4.8	-4.1	312.2	108.0
Nov 10	409.0	303.0	106.0	10.1	13.1	6.2	414.3	10.3	-5.9	-4.4	307.6	106.7
Dec 8	406.8	302.7	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	407.6	10.1	-6.7	-5.8	303.0	104.6
1995 Jan 12	407.5	303.4	104.1	10.1	13.1	6.1	403.8	10.0	-3.8	-5.5	300.1	103.7
Feb 9	404.1	301.0	103.1	10.0	13.0	6.0	399.6	9.9	-4.2	-4.9	297.1	102.5
Mar 9	398.7	297.2	101.5	9.9	12.8	5.9	396.2	9.8	-3.4	-3.8	294.5	101.7
Apr 13	400.8	297.7	103.1	9.9	12.8	6.0	395.8	9.8	-0.4	-2.7	293.3	102.5
May 11	394.2	293.4	100.8	9.8	12.6	5.9	394.4	9.8	-1.4	-1.7	292.4	102.0
Jun 8	390.5	290.8	99.7	9.7	12.5	5.8	394.1	9.8	-0.3	-0.7	292.2	101.9
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14 R	397.7 400.7 396.5	293.3 293.1 290.2	104.5 107.6 106.3	9.9 9.9 9.8	12.6 12.6 12.5	6.1 6.3 6.2	394.1 390.8 388.2	9.8 9.7 9.6	-3.3 -2.6	-0.6 -1.2 -2.0	291.9 289.6 287.5	102.2 101.2 100.7
Oct 12 P EAST ANGLIA	385.6	283.4	102.2	9.6	12.2	6.0	387.4	9.6	-0.8	-2.2	286.5	100.9
1991) 1992) Annual 1993) average 1994)	59.1 77.7 s 84.0 74.2	44.2 58.3 63.1 55.3	15.0 19.4 20.9 18.9	5.9 7.6 8.2 7.2	7.6 9.9 10.7 9.4	3.5 4.5 4.7 4.3	58.9 77.3 83.4 73.7	5.8 7.6 8.1 7.2			44.1 58.1 62.8 55.0	14.9 19.2 20.7 18.6
1994 Oct 13	66.9	49.4	17.5	6.5	8.6	3.9	70.1	6.8	-1.9	-1.2	52.2	17.9
Nov 10	66.8	49.5	17.3	6.5	8.6	3.8	68.8	6.7	-1.3	-1.4	51.1	17.7
Dec 8	67.3	50.2	17.1	6.6	8.8	3.8	67.4	6.6	-1.4	-1.5	50.2	17.2
1995 Jan 12	71.9	53.5	18.3	7.0	9.3	4.1	67.1	6.6	-0.3	-1.0	49.8	17.3
Feb 9	71.1	52.8	18.3	6.9	9.2	4.1	66.3	6.5	-0.9	-0.8	49.1	17.2
Mar 9	69.5	51.8	17.7	6.8	9.0	3.9	65.8	6.4	-0.5	-0.5	48.8	17.0
Apr 13	68.3	50.6	17.7	6.7	8.8	3.9	65.2	6.4	-0.6	-0.6	48.2	17.0
May 11	65.6	48.7	16.9	6.4	8.5	3.8	65.3	6.4	0.1	-0.3	48.3	17.0
Jun 8	63.4	47.0	16.4	6.2	8.2	3.6	65.5	6.4	0.2	-0.1	48.4	17.1
Jul 13	65.1	47.6	17.5	6.4	8.3	3.9	65.9	6.4	0.4	0.2	48.6	17.3
Aug 10	65.5	47.5	18.0	6.4	8.3	4.0	65.6	6.4	-0.3	0.1	48.5	17.1
Sep 14 R	64.0	46.7	• 17.3	6.2	8.1	3.8	65.1	6.4	-0.5	-0.1	48.1	17.0
Oct 12 P	61.6	45.1	16.5	6.0	7.9	3.7	65.0	6.3	-0.1	-0.3	48.0	17.0
SOUTH WEST	101.0						100 5				100.0	
1991) 1992) Annual 1993) average 1994)	161.2 208.9 217.8 191.7	121.1 158.7 164.6 143.9	40.1 50.2 53.2 47.8	6.9 9.2 9.5 8.4	9.1 12.4 12.7 11.1	4.1 5.2 5.5 4.8	160.7 207.8 216.4 190.4	6.9 9.2 9.5 8.3			120.9 158.1 163.8 143.2	39.9 49.7 52.6 47.2
1994 Oct 13	176.1	131.3	44.8	7.7	10.3	4.4	181.5	8.0	-3.9	-3.1	136.0	45.5
Nov 10	176.5	131.7	44.9	7.7	10.3	4.5	178.4	7.8	-3.1	-3.2	133.7	44.7
Dec 8	176.9	132.5	44.4	7.8	10.4	4.4	173.1	7.6	-5.3	-4.1	129.7	43.4
1995 Jan 12	184.2	137.6	46.6	8.1	10.8	4.6	171.0	7.5	-2.1	-3.5	127.9	43.1
Feb 9	180.8	135.0	45.8	7.9	10.6	4.5	169.7	7.4	-1.3	-2.9	127.2	42.5
Mar 9	175.7	131.7	44.0	7.7	10.3	4.4	168.9	7.4	-0.8	-1.4	126.7	42.2
Apr 13	170.6	128.0	42.6	7.5	10.0	4.2	166.5	7.3	-2.4	-1.5	124.6	41.9
May 11	163.5	123.0	40.5	7.2	9.6	4.0	166.3	7.3	-0.2	-1.1	124.2	42.1
Jun 8	158.1	119.0	39.1	6.9	9.3	3.9	166.1	7.3	-0.2	-0.9	123.9	42.2
Jul 13	161.9	120.3	41.6	7.1	9.4	4.1	164.9	7.2	-1.2	-0.5	123.0	41.9
Aug 10	163.9	120.8	43.2	7.2	9.5	4.3	163.5	7.2	-1.4	-0.9	122.2	41.3
Sep 14 R	161.5	119.5	42.0	7.1	9.4	4.2	162.0	7.1	-1.5	-1.4	121.3	40.7
Oct 12 P	157.0	116.5	40.5	6.9	9.1	4.0	161.9	7.1	-0.1	-1.0	121.0	40.9

All Male Female All Male Female WEST MIDLANDS
 1991
 218.7

 1992
 Annual
 270.5

 1993
 averages
 281.9

 1994
 246.2
 165.1 206.3 215.6 186.8 53.6 64.1 66.3 59.4 10.9 13.6 14.6 12.6 8.4 10.4 10.9 9.6 4.9 5.9 6.1 5.4 1994 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 228.2 222.4 220.5 172.1 168.4 167.8 56.1 54.0 52.6 9.1 8.8 8.8 11.9 11.7 11.7 5.2 5.0 4.9 1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 227.1 222.5 216.6 172.8 169.1 164.9 54.3 53.4 51.8 12.0 11.7 11.4 9.0 8.8 8.6 5.0 5.0 4.8 Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8 214.8 208.9 205.5 52.0 50.2 49.4 11.3 11.0 10.8 162.8 158.7 156.0 8.5 8.3 8.2 4.8 4.7 4.6 Jul 13 212.3 Aug 10 213.9 Sep 14 R 208.6 158.4 158.3 155.3 54.0 55.5 53.3 8.4 8.5 8.3 11.0 11.0 10.8 5.0 5.2 5.0 Oct 12 P 199.3 149.6 49.8 7.9 10.4 4.6 EAST MIDLANDS 1991) 142.1 1992) Annual 174.9 1993) averages 183.8 1994) 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 1994 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 156.3 153.8 154.4 118.6 117.1 118.2 37.7 36.7 36.2 8.1 7.9 8.0 10.9 10.7 10.8 4.5 4.3 4.3 1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 155.1 124.0 122.1 118.9 38.1 37.6 36.2 8.4 8.2 8.0 11.4 11.2 10.9 4.5 4.4 4.3 Apr 13 152.6 May 11 147.6 Jun 8 143.3 116.6 113.0 109.6 36.0 34.5 33.7 10.7 10.4 10.0 7.9 7.6 7.4 4.3 4.1 4.0 Jul 13 148.2 Aug 10 148.7 Sep 14 R 144.4 111.0 110.5 107.9 37.2 38.2 36.5 7.6 7.7 7.5 10.2 10.1 9.9 4.4 4.5 4.3 Oct 12 P 138.7 104.5 34.2 7.2 9.6 4.0 YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE 1991) 207.4 1992) Annual 236.6 1993) averages 245.6 1994) 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 1994 Oct 13 212.5 Nov 10 211.1 Dec 8 212.4 163.9 163.6 165.5 48.6 47.5 46.9 9.0 9.0 9.0 4.7 4.6 4.6 12.4 12.4 12.5 1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 222.5 218.6 213.7 173.2 170.1 166.4 49.2 48.6 47.3 9.5 9.3 9.1 13.1 12.9 12.6 4.8 4.7 4.6 Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8 213.1 205.5 201.6 165.2 160.1 156.7 47.9 45.4 44.9 9.1 8.7 8.6 4.6 4.4 - 4.4 12.5 12.1 11.9 Jul 13 208.6 Aug 10 210.2 Sep 14 R 205.7 159.5 158.1 156.9 49.1 52.0 48.8 8.9 8.9 8.8 12.1 12.0 11.9 4.8 5.0 4.7 Oct 12 P 197.7 152.3 45.4 8.4 11.5 4.4 NORTH WEST 1991) 287.1 1992) Annual 323.7 1993) averages 324.3 1994) 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 1994 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8 268.7 264.5 263.6 208.3 205.6 206.0 60.4 58.9 57.7 9.2 9.1 9.1 12.8 12.6 12.6 4.7 4.6 4.5 1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9 276.0 269.9 263.0 215.0 210.2 205.2 61.0 59.8 57.8 9.5 9.3 9.0 13.2 12.9 12.6 4.8 4.7 4.5 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 Jul 13 255.8 Aug 10 256.6 Sep 14 R 248.9 196.4 195.3 190.7 59.4 61.3 58.3 8.8 8.8 8.5 12.1 12.0 11.7 4.6 4.8 4.5

NUMBER UNEMPLOYED PER CENT WORKFORCE *

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

Oct 12 P 238.8 See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

184.6

54.2

8.2

11.3

4.2

THOUSAND

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CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.3



SEASONAL	LY ADJUSTE	D #	ALMANE CONTRACTOR		
Number	Per cent workforce	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
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
233.5	9.3	-5.2	-4.0	177.0	56.5
228.2	9.1	-5.3	-4.7	172.7	55.5
222.3	8.8	-5.9	-5.5	168.4	53.9
218.9	8.7	-3.4	-4.9	165.7	53.2
215.5	8.6	-3.4	-4.2	163.3	52.2
213.0	8.5	-2.5	-3.1	161.4	51.6
211.6	8.4	-1.4	-2.4	160.0	51.6
210.9	8.4	-0.7	-1.5	159.3	51.6
210.4	8.4	-0.5	-0.9	158.9	51.5
209.4	8.3	-1.0	-0.7	157.8	51.6
206.6	8.2	-2.8	-1.4	156.0	50.6
203.8	8.1	-2.8	-2.2	154.2	49.6
203.5	8.1	-0.3	-2.0	153.7	49.8
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
162.0	8.4	-3.5	-2.1	123.7	38.3
158.7	8.2	-3.3	-2.7	120.9	37.8
155.0	8.0	-3.7	-3.5	118.1	36.9
153.8	7.9	-1.2	-2.7	117.2	36.6
152.1	7.9	-1.7	-2.2	115.9	36.2
150.3	7.8	-1.8	-1.6	114.6	35.7
148.6	7.7	-1.7	-1.7	113.2	35.4
147.6	7.6	-1.0	-1.5	112.4	35.2
147.2	7.6	-0.4	-1.0	111.9	35.3
147.2 145.8 143.4	7.6 7.5 7.4	-1.4 -2.4	-0.5 -0.6 -1.3	111.7 110.7 109.0	35.5 35.1 34.4
144.1	7.4	0.7	-1.0	109.3	34.8
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
217.7	9.3	-3.4	-2.7	168.6	49.1
215.5	9.2	-2.2	-2.5	166.7	48.8
212.2	9.0	-3.3	-3.0	164.6	47.6
212.1	9.0	-0.1	-1.9	164.6	47.5
210.0	8.9	-2.1	-1.8	163.0	47.0
208.5	8.9	-1.5	-1.2	161.8	46.7
208.1	8.9	-0.4	-1.3	161.0	47.1
206.9	8.8	-1.2	-1.0	160.3	46.6
207.1	8.8	0.2	-0.5	160.2	46.9
207.3	8.8	0.2	-0.3	160.3	47.0
205.7	8.8	-1.6	-0.4	158.6	47.1
203.1	8.6	-2.6	-1.3	157.5	45.6
202.8	8.6	-0.3	-1.5	156.9	45.9
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
275.8	9.5	-5.1	-4.6	214.5	61.3
270.8	9.3	-5.0	-4.6	210.2	60.6
265.4	9.1	-5.4	-5.2	206.4	59.0
262.7	9.0	-2.7	-4.4	204.4	58.3
260.9	9.0	-1.9	-3.3	202.8	58.1
258.0	8.9	-2.9	-2.5	200.7	57.3
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
251.8	8.6	-1.7	-1.0	195.5	56.3
248.6	8.5	-3.2	-1.6	193.3	55.3
244.4	8.4	-4.2	-3.0	190.0	54.4
245.6	8.4	1.2	-2.1	190.5	55.1

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2.3 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Regions

-	N	UMBER U	NEMPLOYED		PER CENT	WORKFORCE		SEASONAL	LLY ADJUSTED	#		SIL CON	THOUSAND
	Ā	.11	Male	Female	All	Male	Female	Number	Per cent workforce *	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Male	Female
NORT	н					1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							
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	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	148.0	116.9	31.1	10.5	14.5	5.1	147.2	10.5	0.4	-0.5	117.4	29.8
	Aug 10	148.4	116.0	32.4	10.5	14.4	5.4	147.1	10.5	-0.1	-0.2	117.1	30.0
	Sep 14 R	145.8	114.9	30.9	10.4	14.3	5.1	144.8	10.3	-2.3	-0.7	115.6	29.2
	Oct 12 P	141.7	112.5	29.2	10.1	14.0	4.8	144.8	10.3	-	-0.8	115.4	29.4
WAL	S	113.2	88.6	24.6	9.0	12.2	4.6	112.9	9.0			88.5	24.4
1991 1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages	127.2 131.1 120.7	100.2 103.2 94.1	24.0 27.0 28.0 26.6	10.0 10.4 9.6	13.8 14.4 13.1	5.0 5.1 4.9	126.6 130.4 119.9	10.0 10.3 9.3			99.9 102.7 93.6	26.8 27.6 26.3
1994	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	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	109.8	83.1	26.6	8.5	11.2	4.9	107.2	8.3	-1.0	0.1	83.0	24.2
	Sep 14 R	108.0	82.5	25.4	8.4	11.1	4.6	106.3	8.2	-0.9	-0.3	82.6	23.7
	Oct 12 P	103.8	80.2	23.6	8.0	10.8	4.3	106.6	8.3	0.3	-0.5	82.7	23.9
1991	LAND	220.2	165.5	54.7	8.8	11.7	5.0	. 219.3	8.8			165.0	54.3
1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages	241.0	183.8 189.5 178.6	57.3 56.9 52.8	9.5 9.9 9.3	12.8 13.7 12.9	5.2 5.1 4.7	238.8 243.3 228.4	9.4 9.7 9.2			182.5 187.7 176.9	56.3 55.7 51.5
1994	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	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	209.0	155.4	* 53.6	8.4	11.2	4.8	197.8	7.9	-1.0	-0.8	151.6	46.2
	Sep 14 R	195.3	149.3	46.0	7.8	10.8	4.1	196.0	7.9	-1.8	-0.7	150.5	45.5
	Oct 12 P	190.2	146.7	43.5	7.6	10.6	3.9	195.8	7.8	-0.2	-1.0	150.5	45.3
1991	THERNIREL	100.4	76.7	23.8	13.4	17.4	7.7	99.1	13.2			76.1	23.0
1991 1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages	106.1	76.7 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	99.1 104.7 103.7 97.1	13.2 13.8 13.8 12.9			80.7 80.0 75.2	23.0 24.0 23.6 21.8
1994	Oct 13	93.5	72.4	21.1	12.4	16.4	6.7	94.4	12.5	-1.2	-1.2	73.3	21.1
	Nov 10	91.5	71.4	20.1	12.1	16.2	6.4	93.7	12.4	-0.7	-1.0	72.7	21.0
	Dec 8	90.1	70.9	19.2	11.9	16.1	6.1	92.2	12.2	-1.5	-1.1	71.7	20.5
1995	Jan 12	91.9	72.3	19.6	12.2	16.4	. 6.2	91.2	12.1	-1.0	-1.1	71.1	20.1
	Feb 9	90.6	71.5	19.1	12.0	16.2	6.1	90.6	12.0	-0.6	-1.0	70.7	19.9
	Mar 9	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	91.9	69.3	22.6	12.2	15.7	7.2	88.0	11.7	0.4	-0.2	68.2	19.8
	Aug 10	92.0	69.0	23.0	12.2	15.6	7.3	87.2	11.6	-0.8	-0.3	67.7	19.5
	Sep 14 R	90.0	68.7	21.3	11.9	15.6	6.8	86.5	11.5	-0.7	-0.4	67.4	19.1
	Oct 12 P	85.5	66.6	18.9	11.3	15.1	6.0	86.5	11.5	-	-0.5	67.5	19.0

See footnotes to tables 2.1 and 2.2.

THOUSAND

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed						per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
TRAVEL-TO-WORK AREAS						Hastings Haverhill Heathrow Helston	5,088 649 34,929 730	1,474 284 12,604 306	6,562 933 47,533 1,036	13.1 7.7 7.3	10.2 6.4 6.2
Accrington and Rossendale Alfreton and Ashfield Alnwick and Amble Andover Ashford	1,978 4,029 1,050 792 2,133	598 1,055 307 357 613	2,576 5,084 1,357 1,149 2,746	5.6 8.4 11.1 3.7 8.2	4.7 7.5 8.7 3.2 6.7	Hereford and Leominster Hertford and Harlow Hexham Hitchin and Letchworth Honiton and Axminster Horncastle and Market Rasen	2,504 10,833 775 2,992 886	1,006 3,970 306 1,200 311 311	3,510 14,803 1,081 4,192 1,197	16.4 7.6 6.9 7.3 7.3 6.7	11.2 6.1 5.9 5.3 6.2 4.8
Aylesbury and Wycombe Banbury Barnsley Barnstaple and Ilfracombe Barrow-in-Furness	6,748 1,410 6,701 1,971 3,167	2,322 602 1,635 596 797	9,070 2,012 8,336 2,567 3,964	5.4 7.3 12.1 9.0 10.2	4.5 6.0 10.6 7.1 8.8	Huddersfield Hull Huntingdon and St Neots Ipswich Isle of Wight	5,873 16,346 2,124 5,209 4,043	1,983 4,605 924 1,743 1,394	936 7,856 20,951 3,048 6,952 5,437	7.8 9.0 10.9 6.0 6.6	5.8 7.8 9.8 5.1 5.8
Basingstoke and Alton Bath Beccles and Halesworth Bedford Berwick-on-Tweed	2,669 3,720 958 3,900 460	978 1,492 442 1,393 146	3,647 5,212 1,400 5,293 606	4.4 7.6 8.7 7.5 6.0	3.9 6.4 6.7 6.5 4.9	Keighley Kendal Keswick Kettering & Market Harboroug Kidderminster	1,835 761 132	696 287 41 692 818	2,531 1,048 173 2,493 3,045	12.0 8.9 4.5 5.1 6.2 7.9	9.6 7.6 3.5 3.4 5.3 6.7
Bicester	655	280	935	5.5	4.4	King's Lynn and Hunstanton	2,430	814	3,244	7.8	6.5
Bideford	978	299	1,277	12.4	9.6	Lancaster & Morecambe	3,672	1,142	4,814	10.2	8.6
Birmingham	56,600	18,238	74,838	10.4	9.4	Launceston	521	220	741	10.2	6.7
Bishop Auckland	3,375	826	4,201	10.4	9.0	Leeds	20,755	6,292	27,047	7.9	7.2
Blackburn	3,903	928	4,831	7.6	6.6	Leek	420	156	576	5.1	4.1
Blackpool Blandford Bodmin and Liskeard Bolton and Bury Boston	6,565 322 2,019 10,507 1,263	1,729 123 715 2,977 435	8,294 445 2,734 13,484 1,698	7.1 4.9 11.7 7.9 7.4	5.8 3.7 8.5 6.8 6.0	Leicester Lincoln Liverpool	14,376 4,730 44,191 262,079 2,893	4,961 1,626 12,534 94,331 1,097	19,337 6,356 56,725 356,410 3,990	7.6 9.3 13.7 11.3 6.1	6.7 8.1 12.2 9.8 5.4
Bournemouth	7,358	2,240	9,598	9.3	7.5	Louth & Mablethorpe	1,145	355	1,500	11.1	8.5
Bradford	15,558	4,388	19,946	9.3	8.3	Lowestoft	2,785	944	3,729	11.7	10.0
Bridgwater	2,140	675	2,815	9.5	7.6	Ludlow	699	270	969	8.6	5.9
Bridlington and Driffield	1,957	649	2,606	12.8	10.4	Macclesfield	1,834	637	2,471	4.2	3.6
Bridport	558	226	784	8.8	6.3	Malton	252	98	350	4.2	3.5
Brighton	14,671	5,295	19,966	12.7	10.4	Malvern & Ledbury	1,168	447	1,615	7.3	5.6
Bristol	20,413	6,999	27,412	8.1	7.1	Manchester	48,445	14,245	62,690	8.9	8.0
Bude	643	259	902	13.5	9.1	Mansfield	5,174	1,448	6,622	12.2	10.7
Burnley	1,823	428	2,251	5.9	5.2	Matlock	620	247	867	5.1	4.1
Burnon-On-Trent	3,519	1,100	4,619	7.8	6.8	Medway & Maidstone	15,359	5,085	20,444	9.7	8.2
Bury St Edmunds	1,137	521	1,658	4.9	4.1	Melton Mowbray	796	307	1,103	4.9	4.0
Buxton	964	324	1,288	6.0	4.7	Middlesbrough	14,201	3,325	17,526	14.1	12.8
Calderdale	4,962	1,582	6,544	8.0	7.1	Milton Keynes	4,575	1,555	6,130	6.2	5.5
Cambridge	4,776	1,884	6,660	4.7	4.0	Minehead	750	280	1,030	12.1	8.8
Canterbury	3,474	1,008	4,482	9.3	7.7	Morpeth & Ashington	5,111	1,268	6,379	14.0	12.1
Carlisle	2,687	882	3,569	6.8	5.8	Newark	1,594	601	2,195	9.2	7.7
Castleford and Pontefract	3,651	960	4,611	9.0	8.1	Newbury	1,288	527	1,815	4.4	3.7
Chard	435	178	613	6.6	5.3	Newcastle upon Tyne	31,738	8,504	40,242	11.1	10.0
Chelmsford and Braintree	5,268	2,080	7,348	7.1	5.9	Newmarket	1,157	484	1,641	6.0	4.9
Cheltenham	3,467	1,207	4,674	6.3	5.4	Newquay	1,158	464	1,622	14.5	11.1
Chesterfield	5,920	1,573	7,493	10.6	9.2	Newton Abbot	1,664	566	2,230	8.5	6.7
Chichester	2,749	871	3,620	6.2	4.9	Northallerton	589	269	858	4.6	3.9
Chippenham	1,524	630	2,154	6.9	5.5	Northampton	5,352	1,895	7,247	6.4	5.7
Cinderford and Ross-on-Wye	1,604	664	2,268	9.2	7.2	Northwich	2,419	854	3,273	6.5	5.6
Cirencester	462	177	639	4.8	3.9	Norwich	7,807	2,775	10,582	7.0	6.1
Clacton	2,511	699	3,210	16.1	12.3	Nottingham	25,275	7,559	32,834	10.1	8.9
Clitheroe	233	79	312	3.0	2.5	Okehampton	339	141	480	9.5	6.5
Colchester	4,346	1,560	5,906	7.5	6.3	Oldham	5,368	1,623	6,991	9.6	8.3
Corby	1,662	492	2,154	7.0	6.3	Oswestry	786	310	1,096	8.3	6.5
Coventry and Hinckley	14,072	4,687	18,759	8.4	7.4	Oxford	6,818	2,458	9,276	5.2	4.5
Crawley	6,177	2,131	8,308	4.4	3.7	Pendle	1,507	409	1,916	6.2	5.2
Crewe	2,568	971	3,539	7.6	6.7	Penrith	454	234	688	4.6	3.3
Gromer and North Walsham	1,334	463	1,797	9.0	7.0	Penzance & St.Ives	1,855	638	2,493	13.9	10.2
Darlington	3,573	972	4,545	8.9	7.7	Peterborough	5,718	1,983	7,701	7.5	6.7
Dartmouth and Kingsbridge	628	219	847	10.9	7.0	Pickering & Helmsley	290	113	403	5.2	3.9
Derby	10,010	3,064	13,074	8.4	7.5	Plymouth	11,511	3,958	15,469	11.5	9.9
Devizes	588	247	835	6.5	5.3	Poole	3,567	1,118	4,685	7.1	5.9
Diss	626	310	936	6.4	4.9	Portsmouth	10,974	3,213	14,187	9.3	8.1
Doncaster	10,061	2,701	12,762	13.2	11.6	Preston	7,472	2,242	9,714	6.5	5.7
Dorchester and Weymouth	2,491	802	3,293	8.2	6.9	Reading	6,400	2,035	8,435	5.6	4.8
Dover and Deal Dudley and Sandwell Durham Eastbourne Evesham	3,292 19,590 3,983 3,204 1,122	918 6,518 1,148 1,090 495	4,210 26,108 5,131 4,294 1,617	9.4 10.2 8.4 7.7 5.6	8.1 9.1 7.4 6.1 4.2	Redruth & Camborne Retford Richmondshire Ripon Rochdale	2,514 1,422 582 468 4,480	725 487 408 198 1,292	3,239 1,909 990 666 5,772	15.7 10.0 7.2 7.0 10.2	4.0 12.4 8.4 5.7 5.2 8.8
Exeter	4,749	1,689	6,438	6.8	5.7	Rotherhan & Mexborough	10,751	2,634	13,385	14.0	12.5
akenham	736	248	984	8.9	6.6	Rugby & Daventry	2,109	881	2,990	5.6	4.8
Salmouth	1,322	448	1,770	15.9	12.2	Salisbury	1,897	677	2,574	5.7	4.8
Olkestone	3,323	812	4,135	12.6	10.4	Scarborough & Filey	2,351	778	3,129	9.3	7.8
Sainsborough	999	343	1,342	10.4	8.7	Scunthorpe	4,001	1,207	5,208	8.7	7.7
Gloucester Goole and Selby Gosport and Fareham Grantham Great Yarmouth Grimes.	3,874 2,217 3,036 1,063 3,939	1,237 769 1,157 464 1,209	5,111 2,986 4,193 1,527 5,148	7.5 9.6 7.7 6.6 11.9	6.6 8.4 6.7 5.5 9.9	Settle Shaftesbury Sheffield Shrewsbury Sittingbourne & Sheerness	221 669 21,772 1,974 3,725	95 247 6,740 723 1,217	316 916 28,512 2,697 4,942	4.9 6.2 10.9 5.8 13.1	3.5 4.4 9.8 4.8 10.9
Grimsby	6,356	1,879	8,235	10.9	9.7	Skegness	964	357	1,321	10.9	8.5
Guildford and Aldershot	6,162	2,138	8,300	4.6	3.8	Skipton	368	149	517	4.6	3.6
Harrogate	1,637	676	2,313	5.5	4.6	Sleaford	548	269	817	6.7	5.4
Hartlepool	4,443	954	5,397	14.4	12.8	Slough	7,279	2,325	9,604	5.5	4.8
Harwich	791	225	1,016	16.5	13.5	South Molton	292	104	396	8.4	5.4

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4

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CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.4 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment by Travel-to-Work Areas⁺ as at October 12 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate #			Male	Female	All	Rates #	
				per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce					per cent employees and unem- ployed	per cent workforce
South Tyneside Southampton Southend Spalding & Holbeach St.Austell	7,405 11,280 20,498 947 1,883	1,799 3,190 6,800 386 703	9,204 14,470 27,298 1,333 2,586	18.1 8.1 11.4 5.8 11.2	16.0 7.1 9.4 4.5 8.6	South Pembrokeshire Swansea Welshpool Wrexham	1,744 7,446 294 3,086	484 1,952 132 1,068	2,228 9,398 426 4,154	16.3 9.4 5.3 8.2	12.2 8.1 3.6 6.9
Stafford Stamford Stockton-on-Tees Stoke Stroud	2,812 649 7,314 9,936 1,816	992 306 1,960 3,111 738	3,804 955 9,274 13,047 2,554	6.2 5.6 11.8 7.2 6.8	5.3 4.5 10.7 6.3 5.4	Scotland					
Sudbury	1,053	407	1,460	8.9	6.9	Aberdeen	5,952	2,054	8,006	4.1	3.7
Sunderland	16,499	4,058	20,557	13.0	11.6	Alloa	1,680	492	2,172	13.3	11.7
Swindon	4,283	1,476	5,759	5.2	4.6	Annan	447	168	615	7.0	5.8
Taunton	2,313	727	3,040	6.6	5.4	Arbroath	898	399	1,297	13.5	11.3
Telford & Bridgnorth	3,754	1,324	5,078	6.6	5.8	Ayr	2,834	959	3,793	7.8	6.9
Thanet	5,139	1,436	6,575	17.1	13.5	Badenoch	282	88	370	9.3	7.2
Thetford	1,184	516	1,700	7.6	6.4	Banff	422	180	602	6.3	4.9
Thirsk	208	123	331	5.0	4.1	Bathgate	3,227	950	4,177	8.2	7.6
Tiverton	548	199	747	6.6	5.1	Berwickshire	281	117	398	7.1	5.3
Torbay	4,540	1,373	5,913	12.7	9.6	Blairgowrie and Pitlochry	562	187	749	6.7	5.3
Torrington	375	155	530	10.9	7.2	Brechin and Montrose	914	374	1,288	8.7	7.1
Totnes	549	223	772	9.7	6.9	Buckie	318	81	399	9.6	8.1
Trowbridge & Frome	2,379	929	3,308	6.8	5.7	Campbeltown	318	106	424	11.6	8.5
Truro	1,440	536	1,976	7.6	6.1	Crieff	254	103	357	8.7	7.0
Tunbridge Wells	3,807	1,244	5,051	5.5	4.4	Cumnock and Sanquhar	1,843	441	2,284	18.7	15.5
Uttoxeter & Ashbourne	443	191	634	4.9	4.1	Dumbarton	2,490	772	3,262	10.2	9.2
Wakefield & Dewsbury	8,138	2,356	10,494	9.5	8.6	Dumfries	1,453	462	1,915	7.5	6.6
Walsall	11,310	3,534	14,844	10.8	9.4	Dundee	6,475	2,032	8,507	9.9	9.0
Wareham & Swanage	570	173	743	6.9	5.4	Dunfermline	3,805	1,214	5,019	10.0	8.9
Warminster	386	176	562	8.8	6.9	Dunoon and Bute	856	263	1,119	13.0	9.7
Warrington	3,790	1,338	5,128	6.3	5.8	Edinburgh	15,589	4,685	20,274	6.7	6.0
Warwick	3,053	1,153	4,206	5.2	4.4	Elgin	904	401	1,305	7.6	6.7
Watford & Luton	16,740	5,408	22,148	7.1	6.1	Falkirk	4,127	1,205	5,332	8.8	8.0
Wellingborough & Rushden	2,194	838	3,032	6.4	5.5	Forfar	475	225	700	7.8	6.5
Wells	1,510	626	2,136	8.7	6.8	Forfar	376	123	499	16.2	13.0
Weston-super-Mare	3,161	1,096	4,257	10.5	8.4	Fraserburgh	276	98	374	5.6	4.4
Whitby	732	260	992	13.6	9.9	Galashiels	539	209	748	4.7	4.0
Whitchurch & Market Drayton	694	298	992	6.9	5.0	Girvan	399	132	531	14.5	11.5
Whitehaven	2,630	672	3,302	10.7	9.5	Glasgow	43,632	11,842	55,474	9.5	8.6
Widnes & Runcorn	4,695	1,358	6,053	10.5	9.7	Greenock	2,533	576	3,109	8.3	7.4
Wigan & St.Helens	12,852	3,851	16,703	10.6	9.3	Haddington	595	194	789	6.4	5.4
Winchester & Eastleigh	2,115	714	2,829	3.6	3.1	Hawick	409	131	540	6.7	5.8
Windermere	205	58	263	3.2	2.3	Huntly	221	82	303	8.8	6.8
Wirral & Chester	16,550	5,043	21,593	11.0	9.8	Invergordon and Dingwall	1,559	399	1,958	12.6	11.2
Wisbech	1,251	477	1,728	10.3	8.1	Inverness	2,796	775	3,571	8.4	7.4
Wolverhampton Woodbridge & Leiston Workegton Worksop	10,680 1,092 3,057 2,845 2,016	3,543 376 1,135 781 573	14,223 1,468 4,192 3,626 2,589	11.2 5.9 6.8 13.4 10.7	9.9 4.8 5.8 11.0 9.7	Irvine Islay/Mid Argyll Keith Kelso and Jedburgh Kilmarnock	4,534 308 283 175 2,534	1,382 110 92 74 837	5,916 418 375 249 3,371	11.6 9.3 6.8 4.5 10.9	10.3 7.6 5.6 3.7 9.6
Worthing Yeovil York	3,877 1,860 4,719	1,188 746 1,608	5,065 2,606 6,327	6.9 6.2 6.4	5.6 5.0 5.6	Kirkcaldy Lanarkshire Lochaber Lockerbie Newton Stewart	5,197 12,216 486 248 355	1,607 2,927 156 100 131	6,804 15,143 642 348 486	11.7 10.9 8.0 9.7 18.2	10.3 9.6 6.6 7.2 12.1
Wales						North East Fife Oban Orkney Islands Peebles Perth	1,001 385 316 241 1,576	380 180 143 106 534	1,381 565 459 347 2,110	7.7 6.8 6.2 7.7 6.7	6.5 5.2 4.2 6.3 5.9
Aberdare	1,887	457	2,344	14.6	12.2	Peterhead	713	245	958	7.1	6.1
Aberystwyth	643	* 303	946	8.5	6.5	Shetland Islands	256	88	344	3.2	2.7
Bangor & Caernarfon	2,749	776	3,525	12.0	10.0	Skye and Wester Ross	442	200	642	9.4	7.4
Blaenau,Gwent & Abergaven	2,913	792	3,705	11.0	9.3	Stewartry	529	186	715	10.3	7.5
Brecon	373	147	520	6.5	4.5	Stirling	1,940	592	2,532	7.2	6.3
Bridgend	3,761	1,131	4,892	9.0	7.7	Stranraer	613	188	801	10.9	8.9
Cardiff	14,935	4,119	19,054	9.1	8.1	Sutherland	465	186	651	15.3	11.7
Cardigan	714	267	981	13.4	8.1	Thurso	492	137	629	9.1	7.8
Carmarthen	921	321	1,242	6.6	5.0	Western Isles	1,165	309	1,474	13.0	10.7
Conwy & Colwyn	2,650	835	3,485	10.5	8.2	Wick	471	99	570	12.9	10.1
Denbigh Dolgellau & Barmouth Fishguard Haverfordwest Holyhead	598 379 337 1,922 1,893	261 151 99 559 579	859 530 436 2,481 2,472	8.8 11.2 11.6 13.5 14.8	6.0 8.2 7.3 10.5 11.7	Northern Ireland					
Lampeter & Aberaeron	490	204	694	11.1	7.3	Ballymena	1,656	629	2,285	9.0	7.4
Llandeilo	226	106	332	9.1	5.5	Belfast	32,281	10,083	42,364	11.8	10.3
Llandrindod Wells	498	267	765	8.2	5.5	Coleraine	3,987	1,141	5,128	15.2	12.9
Llanelli	2,585	846	3,431	11.5	9.6	Cookstown	1,343	359	1,702	18.6	15.1
Machynlleth	313	136	449	10.9	7.4	Craigavon	5,127	1,544	6,671	11.0	9.3
Merthyr & Rhymney	4,706	1,100	5,806	12.5	10.8	Dungannon	2,054	611	2,665	16.1	13.3
Monmouth	287	110	397	9.4	6.4	Enniskillen	2,491	571	3,062	15.6	12.5
Neath & Port Talbot	2,939	710	3,649	9.1	8.1	Londonderry	7,565	1,598	9,163	18.0	15.6
Newport	5,698	1,871	7,569	8.9	7.9	Magherafelt	1,472	409	1,881	14.6	12.2
Newtown	282	124	406	4.1	3.0	Newry	4,567	1,062	5,629	19.7	16.2
Pontypool & Cwmbran Pontypridd & Rhondda Porthmadoc & Ffestiniog Pwllheli Shotton,Flint & Rhyl	2,459 4,715 522 536 4,678	718 1,128 195 181 1,480	3,177 5,843 717 717 6,158	8.1 9.3 10.7 12.1 7.6	7.1 8.1 8.2 8.4 6.4	Omagh Strabane	2,044 2,044	543 357	2,587 2,401	15.0 21.2	12.2 17.5

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

UNITED		18-24				25-49				50 and o	ver			All ages			
KINGDO	M	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All	Up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	All
MALE AI 1993 O	ND FEM	ALE 426.0	139.6	209.9	775.5	606.7	287.7	656.5	1,550.9	152.6	93.4	204.2	450.2	1,200.1	522.5	1,071.0	2,793.6
Ju	pr	424.6 354.6 405.3 375.9	155.1 177.4 153.7 119.5	206.0 192.5 187.2 175.7	785.6 724.5 746.2 671.1	667.5 605.4 572.1 540.0	287.8 294.7 275.5 246.9	665.6 643.5 621.1 592.4	1,620.9 1,543.6 1,468.7 1,379.3	166.1 156.5 139.1 127.5	90.0 82.9 76.3 73.1	210.0 209.3 195.7 188.1	466.0 448.7 411.0 388.7	1,272.7 1,131.9 1,131.9 1,057.7	534.7 557.0 507.0 440.9	1,081.9 1,045.6 1,004.3 956.5	2,889.3 2,734.4 2,643.1 2,455.0
Ju	an pr ul Oct	371.3 316.8 368.2 345.6	135.4 150.3 132.4 107.6	165.8 155.2 153.3 141.5	672.6 622.3 653.8 594.7	591.5 545.1 525.3 504.9	251.7 257.9 243.9 228.8	577.5 554.8 542.8 522.0	1,420.7 1,357.9 1,312.1 1,255.8	141.2 136.3 124.0 119.2	68.9 64.6 62.2 64.1	183.5 176.5 165.9 161.9	393.7 377.3 352.1 345.2	1,118.7 1,014.1 1,033.9 984.7	457.5 474.4 440.0 401.9	927.1 886.7 862.3 825.7	2,503.4 2,375.3 2,336.2 2,212.3
MALE														050 7	004.4	0074	0 105 5
1993 0	Oct	279.8	100.4	163.6	543.8	447.2	219.3	562.9	1,229.4	118.2	73.8	160.7	352.7	853.7	394.4	887.4	2,135.5
JI	pr	285.3 239.6 260.2 245.9	109.9 123.9 107.6 84.8	.160.9 150.1 144.2 134.3	556.1 513.6 511.9 465.1	502.6 451.9 416.6 398.8	218.9 223.6 210.6 188.6	571.3 552.4 531.9 507.0	1,292.8 1,227.9 1,159.1 1,094.4	129.6 121.1 104.8 96.5	70.4 64.0 58.8 56.1	165.6 164.7 153.7 147.3	365.6 349.8 317.3 299.9	925.8 821.3 790.2 749.0	400.3 412.6 377.9 330.3	898.1 867.4 829.9 788.8	2,224.2 2,101.3 1,998.0 1,868.2
JI	an opr ul Oct	250.5 216.1 237.4 226.7	94.4 103.8 92.7 76.9	127.1 118.3 115.4 106.1	472.0 438.2 445.4 409.7	444.8 405.6 383.7 372.7	192.6 197.0 187.1 176.3	495.2 474.5 463.5 444.9	1,132.6 1,077.1 1,034.4 993.9	107.6 102.7 91.4 88.3	52.7 48.8 47.0 48.4	144.0 138.5 130.2 126.8	304.4 290.0 268.5 263.5	811.3 733.6 721.8 696.1	340.5 350.6 327.7 302.4	766.4 731.4 709.2 678.0	1,918.2 1,815.5 1,758.6 1,676.4
FEMALE 1993 O	Dct	146.2	39.3	46.3	231.7	159.5	68.4	93.7	321.6	34.4	19.6	43.5	97.5	346.4	128.1	183.7	658.1
J	an Apr ul Oct	139.3 115.0 145.1 130.0	45.2 53.5 46.1 34.7	45.0 42.4 43.1 41.4	229.5 210.9 234.2 206.1	164.9 153.5 155.6 141.2	68.9 71.1 64.9 58.3	94.3 91.1 89.1 85.4	328.1 315.7 309.6 284.9	36.5 35.5 34.2 31.1	19.5 18.8 17.5 17.0	44.4 44.6 42.0 40.7	100.4 98.8 93.8 88.8	346.9 310.6 341.7 308.7	134.4 144.3 129.1 110.5	183.8 178.1 174.3 167.6	665.1 633.1 645.1 586.9
A	an Apr ul Dct	120.8 100.7 130.8 118.9	41.0 46.5 39.7 30.7	38.7 36.9 38.0 35.4	200.6 184.0 208.4 185.0	146.7 139.5 141.6 132.3	59.1 60.8 56.8 52.5	82.3 80.4 79.3 77.1	288.1 280.7 277.7 261.9	33.6 33.6 32.7 30.9	16.2 15.7 15.2 15.8	39.5 38.0 35.7 35.1	89.3 87.4 83.6 81.7	307.5 280.6 312.1 288.7	117.0 123.8 112.3 99.5	160.6 155.4 153.1 147.7	585.1 559.8 577.5 535.9

luding some aged under 18.

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT OF

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2.6 UNEMPLOYMENT Age and duration: October 12 1995 Regions

Duration of		Male				Female				Male				Female			
in weeks	ent	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *	18-24	25-49	50 and over	All ages *
2 or less Over 2an 4	nd up to 4	SOUTH 7,904 6,932 12,177	EAST 14,407 12,050 21,329	3,856 2,665 5,027	26,538 21,994 39,016	4,714 4,264 7,655	6,426 4,856 9,186	1,388 977 1,950	12,840 10,414 19,283	YORKSH 2,860 2,638 4,646	4,796 4,046 6,520	HUMBERS 1,272 826 1,570	9,102 7,666 12,970	1,429 1,335 2,329	1,531 1,178 2,204	302 260 474	3,359 2,893 5,201
8 13 26	13 26 52	12,245 21,511 21,128	22,437 44,993 58,642	5,066 10,445 15,714	40,105 77,351 95,660	7,016 11,943 9,769	8,860 16,219 18,702	1,982 3,980 5,373	18,190 32,515 34,008	4,135 7,789 7,823	6,202 12,254 16,460	1,427 2,790 4,385	11,901 23,016 28,754	1,885 3,759 2,915	2,081 3,845 4,455	517 902 1,296	4,602 8,630 8,726
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	18,692 6,828 3,257 1,808 662 113,144	59,994 29,620 21,738 18,664 17,853 321,727	13,578 7,294 5,827 5,027 6,264 80,763	92,315 43,742 30,822 25,499 24,779 517,821	8,363 2,373 949 439 167 57,652	15,133 5,815 3,377 2,424 2,420 93,418	4,859 2,242 1,488 1,154 1,568 26,961	28,397 10,430 5,814 4,017 4,155 180,063	6,198 1,953 1,008 701 378 40,129	14,175 6,079 4,458 4,930 7,826 87,746	3,614 1,731 1,256 1,279 3,295 23,445	23,994 9,763 6,722 6,910 11,499 152,297	2,150 560 225 142 71 16,800	2,831 912 644 596 937 21,214	1,056 451 321 282 830 6,691	6,049 1,923 1,190 1,020 1,838 45,431
2 or less Over 2an 4	nd up to 4	GREATE 3,491 3,217 5,895	R LONDO 6,729 5,869 10,717	N (Include 1,411 1,057 2,060	ed in South 11,782 10,287 18,867	h East) 2,313 2,205 4,000	3,350 2,651 5,035	622 419 858	6,433 5,421 10,111	NORTH 3,722 3,373 5,668	WEST 5,710 4,622 7,772	1,460 939 1,744	11,107 9,108 15,451	1,905 1,577 3,092	1,982 1,437 2,680	418 265 643	4,466 3,410 6,575
8 13 26	13 26 52	6,054 10,807 11,462	11,613 24,277 32,810	2,106 4,400 6,905	19,925 39,694 51,268	3,835 6,500 5,785	4,923 9,200 10,660	953 1,858 2,604	9,870 17,770 19,143	5,180 10,104 9,611	7,913 15,192 19,494	1,656 3,215 4,452	14,972 28,736 33,670	2,492 4,706 3,491	2,448 4,346 4,897	587 1,052 1,434	5,689 10,245 9,874
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	11,195 4,394 1,964 1,087 402 59,968	36,855 18,951 13,439 11,365 11,648 184,273	6,859 3,794 3,098 2,725 3,806 38,221	54,934 27,139 18,501 15,177 15,856 283,430	5,527 1,639 600 296 110 32,810	9,795 3,922 2,172 1,569 1,554 54,831	2,585 1,246 834 640 946 13,565	17,933 6,807 3,606 2,505 2,610 102,209	7,866 2,597 1,278 796 478 50,673	17,369 7,565 5,645 5,629 10,224 107,135	3,650 1,829 1,365 1,303 3,902 25,515	28,909 11,991 8,288 7,728 14,604 184,564	2,688 702 302 149 95 21,199	3,341 1,192 735 592 1,094 24,744	1,037 465 367 281 884 7,433	7,088 2,359 1,404 1,022 2,073 54,205
2 or less Over 2ar 4	nd up to 4 8	EAST A 980 821 1,336	NGLIA 1,750 1,333 2,162	541 309 603	3,322 2,497 4,152	569 509 803	691 530 936	174 137 223	1,471 1,203 2,020	NORTH 2,049 1,798 3,114	3,917 2,858 4,624	1,041 642 1,112	7,123 5,409 9,032	916 796 1,552	1,081 813 1,426	246 148 313	2,321 1,825 3,418
8 13 26	13 26 52	1,300 2,114 2,080	2,126 3,699 4,754	545 1,163 1,725	4,013 7,015 8,566	664 1,127 904	776 1,434 1,648	199 437 563	1,667 3,033 3,126	2,727 5,558 5,713	4,472 8,575 11,247	1,021 1,978 3,152	8,332 16,236 20,152	1,138 2,324 1,825	1,261 2,405 2,790	306 561 934	2,769 5,388 5,578
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	1,411 461 240 154 54 10,951	4,070 1,779 1,317 1,213 1,351 25,554	1,288 670 532 444 589 8,409	6,774 2,910 2,089 1,811 1,994 45,143	632 152 57 37 13 5,467	1,056 373 234 166 205 8,049	409 203 157 90 167 2,759	2,098 728 448 293 385 16,472	4,916 1,657 813 473 252 29,070	11,107 5,051 3,801 3,695 6,109 65,456	2,657 1,371 974 865 2,491 17,304	18,689 8,079 5,588 5,033 8,852 112,525	1,516 369 144 82 28 10,690	1,892 645 441 385 586 13,725	606 297 200 167 546 4,324	4,028 1,311 785 634 1,160 29,217
2 or less Over 2ar	nd up to 4	SOUTH 2,446 2,045	WEST 4,111 3,393	1,289 821	7,964 6,377	1,384 1,189	1,769 1,223	486 312	3,733 2,832	WALES 1,811 1,513	2,751	729 470	5,359 4,247	936 753	927 688	253 134	2,184 1,619
8 13	13 26	3,476 3,042 5,422	5,899 5,601 9,898	1,524 1,423 2,780	11,101 10,176 18,212	2,100 1,526 2,787	2,329 2,063 3,480	594 490 963	5,157 4,179 7,325	2,725 2,226 4,698	3,734 3,456 6,956	847 758	7,440 6,534 13,141	1,377 1,005 1,975	1,239 1,031 1,902	313 233 424	3,031 2,322 4 366
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	52 104 156 208 260	5,018 3,747 1,167 581 373 156 27,473	12,119 10,917 4,562 3,535 3,344 3,721 67,100	4,214 3,512 1,702 1,289 1,103 1,579 21,236	18,187 7,431 5,405 4,820 5,456 116,519	2,008 1,460 353 155 96 30 13,088	4,019 2,675 934 569 459 553	1,355 1,078 430 348 250 470 6,776	7,415 5,219 1,717 1,072 805 1,053 40,507	4,276 3,189 987 502 290 138 22,355	8,351 7,088 3,108 2,469 2,478 3,453 46,030	2,023 1,626 924 649 575 1,293	14,684 11,908 5,019 3,620 -3,343 4,884 80,179	1,489 985 208 116 49 19 8,912	2,210 1,459 466 338 265 360 10,885	649 564 267 144 135 330	4,376 3,014 941 598 449 709 23,609
2 or less Over 2au 4	nd up to 4 8	WEST M 2,547 2,276 4,037	11DLANDS 3,985 3,218 5,479	1,141 677 1,451	7,804 6,276 11,082	1,385 1,244 2,282	1,615 1,172 2,239	365 234 524	3,465 2,732 5,165	SCOTLA 3,019 2,493 4,428	AND 5,536 4,346 7,269	913	10,248 7,963 13,541	1,528 1,148 2,080	1,915 1,287 2,386	271	4,062 2,856 5,223
8 13 26	13 26 52	3,851 7,575 6,871	5,868 11,618 15,128	1,396 2,832 4,445	11,224 22,133 26,478	2,015 4,023 3,062	3,927	1,111	4,792 9,155 9,451	3,844 7,921 7,042	6,490 13,006 14,521	2,818	24,066	1,720 3,568 2,316	2,075 4,143 4,064	980	
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	5,906 2,152 1,262 838 350 37,665		3,737 1,948 1,763 1,773 3,414 24,577	23,533 10,978 8,889 8,980 12,176 149,553	2,475 740 360 226 87 17,899	1,269 906 822 1,084	673 461	7,063 2,682 1,727 1,456 2,097 49,785	266	6,731	1,711 1,286 1,047 3,607	9,146 6,295 5,285	1,456 381 149 78 55 14,479	2,656 859 538 476 723 21,122	463 327 268 860	1,014 822 1,638
2 or less Over 2a 4	ind up to 4	EAST M 2,043 1,736 2,985	2,528	965 622 1,228	6,512 4,972 8,845	1,112 931 1,637	943	182	2,628 2,143 4,007	NORTH 1,040 931 1,725	991	273 182	2,107	663 548 1,224	490 415 805	45	1,009
8 13 26	13 26 52	2,893 5,144 5,058	8,369	1,113 2,132 3,394	8,369 15,735 19,311	1,492 2,630 2,084	2,918	870	3,592 6,483 6,571	1,248 2,845 2,290	3,470	614	6,933	1,514	630 1,298 1,457	249	3,067
52 104 156 208 Over 260 All	104 156 208 260	3,816 1,372 765 435 227 26,474	4,331 3,538 3,472 4,668	2,161	16,486 7,023 5,363 4,823 7,056 104,495		795 489 423 644	371 231 189 550	4,410 1,559 893 700 1,237 34,223	1,055 632 352 223	4,094 3,487 2,857 11,489	907 7 763 599 9 4,111	6,056 4,882 3,802 15,823	296 148 55 61	1,272 674 483 300 1,187 9,011	275 248 148 891	1,245 879 503 2,139

Include some aged under 18. These figures have been affected by the change in benefit regulations for under 18 year olds introduced in September 1988. See also note + to *tables 2.1* and *2.2*.

REAT BRITAIN	AGE G	ROUP	S						40.44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and	All ages
nemployment neeks	Under	18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54		over	Anages
ALE Dife or less Over 1 and up to 2 2 4 4 6	1,4	331 772 420 328	2,240 2,210 4,315 5,927	1,939 1,986 3,632 3,716	9,865 11,141 17,678 17,158	7,195 8,613 12,998 12,489	5,321 6,340 9,602 9,417	3,836 4,792 6,936 6,845	3,138 3,982 5,670 5,656	2,961 4,190 5,374 5,377	2,638 4,237 4,423 5,285	2,074 2,988 3,342 3,806	701 1,089 1,119 1,211	42,739 52,340 76,509 78,215
6 8 8 13 13 26 26 39	1,	350 498 704 551	2,646 5,961 10,091 6,034	2,623 5,976 10,533 6,298	12,522 29,506 57,212 31,539	9,549 22,204 42,830 29,946	7,158 16,856 32,947 24,565	5,090 11,597 23,451 17,940	4,009 9,282 18,343 14,257	3,697 8,893 16,989 13,971	3,121 7,674 15,280 13,868	2,406 6,117 12,070 10,713	744 2,082 4,191 3,747	54,41 127,64 245,64 173,42
39 52 52 65 65 78 78 104		207 112 32 12	3,066 629 242 172	4,670 5,828 3,161 3,239	23,013 19,702 13,295 14,624	21,470 18,541 12,929 17,188	17,591 14,769 10,777 14,700	12,633 10,665 7,497 10,955	9,966 8,522 5,882 8,362	9,203 7,679 5,441 7,993	8,839 7,081 4,814 7,498	7,295 6,164 4,484 7,774	2,828 1,340 292 369	120,78 101,03 68,84 92,88
104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260		0000	44 0 - 0 0	556 33 0 0	20,223 10,452 6,274 2,961	21,101 14,179 12,521 13,132	18,590 13,746 13,105 16,565	13,723 10,889 10,667 14,440	11,012 9,152 8,928 12,908	10,333 8,629 8,405 13,303	9,508 7,680 7,053 11,664	10,607 7,972 6,965 16,388	385 349 314 543	116,0 83,0 74,2 101,9
All	9.	317	43,577	54,190	297,165	276,885	232,049	171,956	139,069	132,438	120,663	111,165	21,304	1,609,77
FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 2 4 4	1.	616 611 134	1,429 1,484 2,943 4,874	1,150 1,254 2,201 2,456	4,775 5,786 8,602 8,727	2,688 3,627 4,832 5,037	1,664 2,281 2,903 3,287	1,171 1,600 2,067 2,525	1,230 1,603 2,044 2,679	1,372 1,863 2,281 2,831	1,041 1,582 1,745 2,352	680 1,012 1,164 1,464	2 8 11 11	17,8 22,7 31,9 37,3
4 6 6 8 13 26 39	1	088 681 191 315 416	1,672 3,629 5,895 3,144	1,479 3,655 6,360 3,293	5,699 13,669 26,587 11,379	3,407 7,940 14,419 8,954	2,112 5,041 9,481 6,773	1,424 3,631 6,606 4,713	1,494 3,524 6,635 4,894	1,611 4,243 7,478 5,771	1,289 3,411 6,429 5,342	871 2,274 4,825 4,065	10 15 26 45	21,7 52,2 96,0 58,7
39 52 52 64 65 74 78 10	3	154 84 38 10	1,601 345 124 117	2,441 3,137 1,456 1,268	8,005 7,167 4,862 4,652	6,155 4,830 2,936 3,327	4,394 3,222 1,758 2,154	2,920 2,291 1,264 1,666	2,879 2,452 1,422 1,931	3,575 2,950 1,761 2,501	3,253 2,643 1,577 2,263	2,686 2,366 1,421 2,433	27 18 9 10	38,0 31,5 18,6 22,3
104 150 156 200 208 260 Over 260	5	00000	30 0 0 0	217 11 0 0	5,984 2,619 1,386 608	3,939 2,217 1,660 1,871	2,441 1,498 1,263 1,796	1,842 1,210 986 1,325	2,163 1,407 1,131 1,448	2,875 1,939 1,568 2,166	2,787 1,987 1,628 2,485	3,055 2,043 1,589 4,592	20 14 7 54	25,3 14,9 11,2 16,3
All	7	.338	27,287	30,378	120,507	77,839	52,068	37,241	38,936	46,785	41,814	36,540	287	517,0
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UNITED KINGDOM Duration of	AGE	GROU	IPS						40.44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60 and	All age
unemployment in weeks	Unde	er 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-45			over	
MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2	4 1	835 775 ,423 ,332	2,314 2,290 4,473 6,226	1,998 2,066 3,772 3,935	11,548 18,311	8,898 13,383	6,494 9,827	3,938 4,915 7,104 7,026	3,205 4,077 5,793 5,785	3,023 4,272 5,464 5,477	2,681 4,326 4,512 5,388	3,407	1,109 1,147 1,240	53, 78, 80,
6 8 1 13 2	8	855 ,500 ,708 551	2,721 6,187 10,475 6,168	2,729 6,167 10,955	12,904 30,337 59,251	22,786 44,066	17,235 33,822	5,199 11,884 24,053 18,433	4,080 9,470 18,754 14,619	3,754 9,028 17,335 14,283	15,578 14,169	6,227 12,306 10,952	2,122 4,271 3,826	130, 252, 178,
39 5 52 6	258	208 112 32 12	3,133 631 243 172	6,062 3,300	2 20,391 0 13,833	19,134 13,390	15,236 11,171	10,964 7,743	10,221 8,746 6,085 8,693	9,419 7,865 5,611 8,297	7,257 4,966	6,287 4,604	1,380 306	104,

INITED KINGDOM	AGE GROU	JPS									55-59	60 and	All ages
Duration of Inemployment n weeks	Under 18	18	19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	over	All ages
MALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 2 4 4 6	835 775 1,423 1,332	2,314 2,290 4,473 6,226	1,998 2,066 3,772 3,935	10,205 11,548 18,311 17,802	7,433 8,898 13,383 12,843	5,447 6,494 9,827 9,650	3,938 4,915 7,104 7,026	3,205 4,077 5,793 5,785	3,023 4,272 5,464 5,477	2,681 4,326 4,512 5,388	2,113 3,058 3,407 3,899	713 1,109 1,147 1,240	43,905 53,828 78,616 80,603
6 8 8 13 13 26 26 39	855 1,500 1,708 551	2,721 6,187 10,475 6,168	2,729 6,167 10,955 6,483	12,904 30,337 59,251 32,542	9,802 22,786 44,066 30,821	7,342 17,235 33,822 25,247	5,199 11,884 24,053 18,433	4,080 9,470 18,754 14,619	3,754 9,028 17,335 14,283	3,173 7,816 15,578 14,169	2,443 6,227 12,306 10,952	764 2,122 4,271 3,826	55,76 130,75 252,57 178,09
39 52 52 65 65 78 78 104	208 112 32 12	3,133 631 243	4,822 6,062 3,300 3,341	23,762 20,391 13,833 15,336	22,147 19,134 13,390 17,957	18,146 15,236 11,171 15,350	13,005 10,964 7,743 11,409	10,221 8,746 6,085 8,693	9,419 7,865 5,611 8,297	9,049 7,257 4,966 7,760	7,473 6,287 4,604 8,036	2,897 1,380 306 408	124,28 104,06 71,28 96,77
104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260	000	44 0 0	559 33 0 0	21,275 11,084 6,626 3,184	22,205 15,061 13,185 14,440	19,624 14,620 13,797 18,992	14,560 11,600 11,273 17,074	11,592 9,691 9,373 15,467	10,872 9,110 8,849 15,864	9,947 8,063 7,376 13,741	11,022 8,317 7,216 18,307	438 384 339 658	122,13 87,96 78,03 117,72
All	9,343	45,077	56,222	308,391	287,551	242,000	180,180	145,651	138,523	125,802	115,667	22,002	1,676,40
FEMALE One or less Over 1 and up to 2 2 4 4 6	1,135	1,541 3,063	1,204 1,309 2,291 2,633	4,956 6,038 8,940 9,066	2,765 3,747 4,980 5,201	1,704 2,328 2,982 3,399	1,205 1,644 2,146 2,615	1,262 1,645 2,090 2,744	1,394 1,895 2,344 2,896	1,058 1,624 1,770 2,407	699 1,042 1,184 1,506	4 8 11 12	18,3 23,4 32,9 38,7
6 8 8 13 13 26 26 39	1,197 1,321	3,727 6,060	1,574 3,807 6,634 3,387	5,926 14,037 27,662 11,717	3,519 8,154 14,895 9,225	2,171 5,167 9,757 6,971	1,477 3,740 6,834 4,868	1,544 3,604 6,806 5,018	1,646 4,344 7,625 5,900	1,317 3,472 6,567 5,461	885 2,307 4,935 4,171	10 15 27 45	22,4 53,5 99,1 60,3
39 52 52 65 65 78 78 104	5 84 3 38	348 124	2,509 3,280 1,509 1,306	7,417 5,048	6,323 4,966 3,012 3,463		3,022 2,370 1,313 1,745	2,955 2,516 1,472 2,039	3,664 3,034 1,822 2,601	3,316 2,722 1,638 2,374	1,478 2,568	27 18 9 11	39,0 32,5 19,2 23,3
104 156 156 208 208 260 Over 260	з С	0 0	222 11 0 0	2,767 1,441	4,099 2,338 1,717 2,080	1,566 1,315	1,289 1,043	2,275 1,499 1,187 1,669	3,034 2,062 1,646 2,456	2,878	2,157 1,663 5,084	20 14 8 60	26,5 15,8 11,7 18,4
All	7.373	3 28,271	31,676	125,016	80,484	53,908	38,800	40,325	48,363	43,365	38,047	299	535,9

Age and duration: October 12 1995 2.6

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2.7 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Age

UNITED KINGDOM	All 18 and over	18 to 19	20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE 1994 Oct	2,439.2	181.7	489.5	412.7	557.9	408.8	360.5	28.2	2,455.0
1995 Jan Apr Jul Oct	2,486.9 2,357.5 2,318.0 2,195.6	180.6 168.0 167.7 161.2	491.9 454.3 486.2 433.4	423.3 399.0 388.2 368.0	578.6 554.4 536.7 514.9	418.8 404.5 387.1 372.9	365.6 351.7 329.1 322.9	28.1 25.6 23.0 22.3	2,503.4 2,375.3 2,336.2 2,212.3
MALE 1994 Oct	1,859.4	114.4	350.6	322.4	458.4	313.6	272.0	27.9	1,868.2
1995 Jan Apr Jul Oct	1,908.9 1,805.3 1,748.3 1,667.1	115.3 108.0 106.0 101.3	356.6 330.3 339.4 308.4	334.5 313.1 302.2 287.6	477.7 454.9 438.4 422.2	322.4 309.2 293.7 284.2	276.7 264.7 245.9 241.5	27.7 25.2 22.7 22.0	1,918.2 1,815.5 1,758.6 1,676.4
FEMALE 1994 Oct	579.8	67.2	138.9	90.3	99.5	95.1	88.5	0.3	586.9
1995 Jan Apr Jul Oct	578.0 552.1 569.7 528.6	65.3 60.0 61.6 59.9	135.3 124.0 146.8 125.0	90.9 85.8 86.0 80.5	101.0 99.5 98.2 92.7	96.3 95.4 93.4 88.7	88.9 87.0 83.2 81.4	0.3 0.4 0.3 0.3	585.1 559.8 577.5 535.9

* Including some aged under 18.

2.8 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Duration

UNITE	ED KINGDOM	Up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 and up to 104 weeks	Over 104 and up to 156 weeks	Over 156 weeks	All unemployed	Total over 52 weeks
	AND FEMALE								Thousand
1994	Oct	264.2	793.5	440.9	404.2	204.0	348.3	2,455.0	956.5
1995	Jan	260.6	858.2	457.5	389.1	187.0	351.0	2,503.4	927.1
	Apr	258.5	755.6	474.4	372.3	168.9	345.5	2,375.3	886.7
	Jul	325.4	708.5	440.0	365.1	159.6	337.6	2,336.2	862.3
	Oct	251.1	733.7	401.9	347.2	148.7	329.8	2,212.3	825.7
		Prope	ortion of number un	employed					Per cent
1994	Oct	10.8	32.3	18.0	16.5	8.3	14.2	100.0	39.0
1995		10.4 *	34.3	18.3	15.5	7.5	14.0	100.0	37.0
	Apr	10.9	31.8	20.0	15.7	7.1	14.5	100.0	37.3
	Jul	13.9	30.3	18.8	15.6	6.8	14.5	100.0	36.9
	Oct	11.3	33.2	18.2	15.7	6.7	14.9	100.0	37.3
MALE									Thousand
1994		185.7	563.3	330.3	319.0	170.3	299.6	1,868.2	788.8
1995	Ian	182.2	629.1	340.5	308.4	155.7	302.3	1,918.2	766.4
1335	Apr	180.2	553.3	350.6	294.0	139.8	297.6	1,815.5	731.4
	Jul	209.0	512.8	327.7	286.9	131.4	290.9	1,758.6	709.2
	Oct	176.3	519.7	302.4	272.1	122.1	283.7	1,676.4	678.0
		Draw	ortion of number un	hand					Destaunt
1994	Oct	9.9	30.2	17.7	17.1	9.1	16.0	100.0	Per cent 42.2
1994	OCI	9.9	30.2	17.7	17.1	9.1	10.0	100.0	42.2
1995	Jan	9.5	32.8	17.8	16.1	8.1	15.8	100.0	40.0
	Apr	9.9	30.5	19.3	16.2	7.7	16.4	100.0	40.3
	Jul	11.9	29.2	18.6	16.3	7.5	16.5	100.0	40.3
	Oct	10.5	. 31.0	18.0	16.2	7.3	16.9	100.0	40.4
FEMA	IF								Thousand
1994		78.4	230.2	110.5	85.2	33.7	48.7	586.9	167.6
		70.4							
1995		78.4	229.1	117.0	80.7	31.2	48.7	585.1	160.6
	Apr	78.3	202.3	123.8	78.4	29.1	47.9	559.8	155.4
	Jul	116.4	195.7	112.3	78.2	28.2	46.8	577.5	153.1
	Oct	74.7	213.9	99.5	75.1	26.6	46.0	535.9	147.7
		Propo	ortion of number un	employed					Per cent
1994	Oct	13.4	39.2	18.8	14.5	5.7	8.3	100.0	28.6
1995	Jan	13.4	39.2	20.0	13.8	5.3	8.3	100.0	27.5
1000	Apr	14.0	36.1	22.1	14.0	5.2	8.6	100.0	27.8
	Jul	20.2	33.9	19.4	13.5	4.9	8.1	100.0	26.5
	Oct	13.9	39.9	18.6	14.0	5.0	8.6	100.0	27.6

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at October 12 1995

THOUSAND

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	4.
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
SOUTH EAST						Three Rivers	1,295	400	1,695		
Bedfordshire	13,115	4,463	17,578	8.2	7.0	Watford Welwyn Hatfield	1,855 1,510	601 548	2,456 2,058		
Luton Mid Bedfordshire	5,965 1,751	1,804 780	7,769 2,531			Isle of Wight	4,043	1,394	5,437	12.0	9.6
North Bedfordshire South Bedfordshire	3,410 1,989	1,189	4,599 2,679			Medina South Wight	2,292	796	3,088	12.0	5.0
Berkshire							1,751	598	2,349		
Bracknell	13,993 1,538	4,560 495	18,553 2,033	5.4	4.7	Kent Ashford	42,455 2,222	13,019 639	55,474 2,861	9.7	8.1
Newbury Reading	1,806 3,828	712 1,146	2,518 4,974			Canterbury Dartford	3,474 2,090	1,008	4,482 2,718		
Slough	3,226	996	4,222			Dover	3,292	628 918	4,210		
Windsor and Maidenhea Wokingham	d 1,959 1,636	641 570	2,600 2,206			Gillingham Gravesham	2,868 3,080	1,027 894	3,895 3,974		
uckinghamshire	11,452	3,899	15,351	5.7	4.9	Maidstone Rochester-upon-Medway	2,858	974 1,577	3,832 6,367		
Aylesbury Vale Chiltern	2,472 1,214	878 408	3,350			Sevenoaks	1,943	657	2,600		
Milton Keynes	4,046	1,349	1,622 5,395			Shepway Swale	3,323 3,725	812 1,217	4,135 4,942		
South Buckinghamshire Wycombe	813 2,907	288 976	1,101 3,883			Thanet Tonbridge and Malling	5,139 1,791	1,436 643	6,575 2,434		
ast Sussex	22,337	7,635	29,972	11.8	9.6	Tunbridge Wells	1,860	589	2,449		
Brighton	7,819	2,895	10,714	11.0	5.0	Oxfordshire	9,356	3,463	12,819	5.4	4.4
Eastbourne Hastings	2,062 3,367	650 939	2,712 4,306			Cherwell Oxford	1,915 3,130	808 1,064	2,723 4,194		
Hove Lewes	3,597 2,007	1,367 609	4,964 2,616			South Oxfordshire Vale of White Horse	2,056 1,207	714 454	2,770		
Rother	1,837	575	2,412			West Oxfordshire	1,048	454 423	1,661 1,471		
Wealden	1,648	600	2,248	-		Surrey	14,247	4,842	19,089		
Basildon	38,879 4,742	13,461 1,646	52,340 6,388	9.9	8.2	Elmbridge Epsom and Ewell	1,784 1,011	705 355	2,489 1,366		
Braintree Brentwood	2,616	1,019	3,635			Guildford	1,625	565	2,190		
Castle Point	1,190 2,167	390 743	1,580 2,910			Mole Valley Reigate and Banstead	993 1,799	318 572	1,311 2,371		
Chelmsford Colchester	2,715 3,294	1,101 1,160	3,816 4,454			Runnymede Spelthorne	1,068 1,510	399 463	1,467 1,973		
Epping Forest	2,732	1,059	3,791			Surrey Heath	883	310	1,193		
Harlow Maldon	2,115 1,115	781 386	2,896 1,501			Tandridge Waverley	1,100 1,362	372 459	1,472 1,821		
Rochford Southend-on-Sea	1,564 6,188	567 1,938	2,131 8,126			Woking	1,112	324	1,436		
Tendring Thurrock	3,758 3,783	1,098 1,202	4,856 4,985			West Sussex Adur	11,683	3,852	15,535	5.6	4.6
Uttlesford	900	371	1,271			Arun	1,093 2,442	351 759	1,444 3,201		
reater London	283,430	102,209	385,639	10.9	9.6	Chichester Crawley	1,508 1,531	478 555	1,986 2,086		
Barking and Dagenham Barnet	5,393 8,026	1,601 3,170	6,994 11,196			Horsham Mid Sussex	1,488 1,661	494 630	1,982 2,291		
Bexley Brent	5,692 13,516	2,063 4,954	7,755 18,470			Worthing	1,960	585	2,545		
Bromley	6,981	2,499	9,480			EASTANGLIA					
Camden City of London	9,009 102	3,881 37	12,890 139			Cambridgeshire	13,010	4,937	17.947	6.1	5.2
City of Westminster Croydon	6,585 11,218	2,754 3,874	9,339 15,092			Cambridge East Cambridgeshire	2,384 778	893	17,947 3,277	0.1	ULL
Ealing	10,099	3,658	13,757			Fenland	1,805	893 353 738	1,131 2,543		
Enfield Greenwich	9,319 9,612	3,182 3,359	12,501 12,971			Huntingdon Peterborough	2,262 4,419	996 1,392	3,258 5,811		
Hackney Hammersmith and Fulhar	14,972 m 7,512	5,386 3,091	20,358 10,603			South Cambridgeshire	1,362	565	1,927		
Haringey	13,673	4.992	18,665			Norfolk	18,560	6,499	25,059	8.2	6.8
Harrow Havering	4,745 5,272	1,851 1,769	6,596 7,041 6,891			Breckland Broadland	2,094 1,624	851 689	2,945 2,313		
Hillingdon Hounslow	5,121 6,327	1,770 2,316	6,891 8,643			Great Yarmouth North Norfolk	3,613 1,827	1,104 629	4,717 2,456		
Islington	10,670	4,294	14,964		- 11 - 11	Norwich	4,866	1,512	6,378		
Kensington and Chelsea Kingston-upon-Thames	3,110	2,621 1,121	7,869 4,231			South Norfolk West Norfolk	1,752 2,784	781 933	2,533 3,717		
Lambeth Lewisham	16,779 13,442	6,324 4,540	23,103 17,982			Suffolk	13,573	5,036	18,609	7.0	6.0
Merton Newham	5,381 13,739	1,961 4,043	7,342			Babergh	1,457	560	2,017	7.0	0.0
Redbridge	7,182	2,534	9,716			Forest Heath Ipswich	788 3,238	333 954	1,121 4,192		
Richmond-upon-Thames Southwark	14,580	1,332 5,144	4,614 19,724			Mid Suffolk St Edmundsbury	1,128 1,585	505 733	1,633 2,318		
Sutton Tower Hamlets	3,962 11,531	1,318 3,075	5,280 14,606			Suffolk Coastal Waveney	2,016	732	2,748		
Waltham Forest	10,435	3,431	13,866				3,361	1,219	4,580		
Wandsworth	10,915	4,264	15,179			SOUTH WEST	123-00				
Basingstoke and Deane	33,722 2,405	10,581 891	- 44,303 3,296	6.9	5.9	Avon Bath	27,154 2,671	9,522 1,059	36,676 3,730	8.2	7.2
East Hampshire Eastleigh	1,496 1,634	549 538	2,045 2,172			Bristol Kingswood	14,884 1,853	4,881	19,765 2,508		
Fareham	1,585	583	2,168			Northavon	2,420	655 975	3,395	-	
Gosport Hart	1,653 803	644 305	2,297 1,108			Wansdyke Woodspring	1,360 3,966	555 1,397	1,915 5,363		
Havant New Forest	3,231 2,763	901 899	4,132 3,662			Cornwall	14,855			10.0	
Portsmouth	6,734	1,946	8,680			Caradon	2,057	5,256 715	20,111 2,772	12.6	9.1
Rushmoor Southampton	1,118 7,766	399 2,045	1,517 9,811			Carrick Isles of Scilly	2,606 17	906	3,512 26		,
Test Valley Winchester	1,126 1,408	436 445	1,562 1,853			Kerrier North Cornwall	3,031	98.1	4,012		
ertfordshire						Penwith	1,938 2,279	740 777	2,678 3,056		
Broxbourne	19,109 2,114	6,685 780	25,794 2,894	6.4	5.4	Restormel	2,927	1,128	4,055		
Dacorum East Hertfordshire	2,445 1,857	749 741	3,194 2,598			Devon East Devon	28,316 1,817	9,610 678	37,926 2,495	9.6	7.7
Hertsmere	1,675	621	2,296			Exeter	2,838	970	3,808		
North Hertfordshire St Albans	2,278 1,812	832 655	3,110 2,467			Mid Devon North Devon	1,093 2,311	404 717	1,497 3,028		
Stevenage	2,268	758	3,026				2.011	/ 1 /	3,020		

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

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.9

Unemployment in counties and local authority districts as at October 12 1995

	Male	Female	All	Rate +			Male	Female	All	Rate +	
				Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce					Per cent employees and unem- ployed	Per cent workforce
South Hams Teignbridge Torbay Torridge West Devon	1,601 2,361 4,406 1,470 941	642 806 1,328 492 357	2,243 3,167 5,734 1,962 1,298			North West Leicestershin Oadby and Wigston Rutland Lincolnshire	e 1,567 722 315 13,191	511 319 129 4,968	2,078 1,041 444 18,159	8.2	6.9
Dorset Bournemouth Christchurch East Dorset North Dorset Poole Purbeck	15,046 5,610 769 1,049 541 3,069 747	4,775 1,656 245 418 203 902 245	19,821 7,266 1,014 1,467 744 3,971 992	8.2	6.6	Boston East Lindsey Lincoln North Kesteven South Holland South Kesteven West Lindsey	1,189 2,718 3,538 1,361 978 1,750 1,657	409 996 1,064 663 401 780 655	1,598 3,714 4,602 2,024 1,379 2,530 2,312		
West Dorset Weymouth and Portland	1,383 1,878	517 589	1,900 2,467			Northamptonshire Corby Daventry	11,755 1,543 754	4,280 454 342	16,035 1,997 1,096	6.4	5.4
Gloucestershire Cheltenham Cotswold Forest of Dean Gloucester Stroud	11,102 2,461 883 1,468 3,074 1,858	3,954 799 381 592 940 738	15,056 3,260 1,264 2,060 4,014 2,596	6.9	5.9	East Northamptonshire Kettering Northampton South Northamptonshire Wellingborough	1,335	401 591 1,630 364 498	1,411 2,134 6,302 1,262 1,833		
Tewkesbury Somerset Mendip Sedgemoor South Somerset Taunton Deane West Somerset	1,358 9,891 2,185 2,313 2,330 2,221 842	504 3,608 921 744 937 694 312	1,862 13,499 3,106 3,057 3,267 2,915 1,154	7.8	6.3	Nottinghamshire Ashfield Bassettaw Broxtowe Gedling Mansfield Newark Nottingham Rushcliffe	33,975 3,474 3,219 2,392 2,544 3,298 2,824 14,152 2,072	10,079 904 1,022 858 886 947 931 3,740 791	44,054 4,378 4,241 3,250 3,430 4,245 3,755 17,892 2,863	10.2	8.9
Wiltshire Kennet North Wiltshire	10,155 1,011 1,941	3,782 425 810	13,937 1,436 2,751	5.8	4.8	YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSI			-1000		
Salisbury Thamesdown WestWiltshire WEST MIDLANDS Hereford and Worcester	1,836 3,369 1,998 13,886	646 1,107 794 5,425	2,482 4,476 2,792 19,311	7.4	6.2	Humberside Beverley Boothferry Cleethorpes East Yorkshire Glanford Great Grimsby	29,885 2,039 1,703 2,078 2,239 1,486 3,941	8,789 758 602 737 785 520 1,013	38,674 2,797 2,305 2,815 3,024 2,006 4,954	10.5	9.3
Bromsgrove Hereford Leominster	1,801 1,313 758 1,534	708 571 274	2,509 1,884 1,032			Holdemess Kingston-upon-Hull Scunthorpe	1,271 12,942 2,186	436 3,367 571	1,707 16,309 2,757		
Malvern Hills Redditch South Herefordshire Worcester Wychavon Wyre Forest	1,534 1,850 842 2,154 1,538 2,096	614 735 346 741 679 757	2,148 2,585 1,188 2,895 2,217 2,853			North Yorkshire Craven Hambleton Harrogate Richmondshire Ryedale	13,886 633 1,253 2,216 588 1,198	5,269 261 584 925 415 465	19,155 894 1,837 3,141 1,003 1,663	6.7	5.6
Shropshire Bridgnorth North Shropshire Oswestry	7,740 781 815 679	2,857 339 356 264	10,597 1,120 1,171 943	6.7	5.5	Scarborough Selby York	3,058 1,737 3,203	1,026 646 947	4,084 2,383 4,150		
Shrewsbury and Atcham South Shropshire The Wrekin		602 261 1,035	2,357 931 4,075			South Yorkshire Barnsley Doncaster Rotherham	48,201 7,455 11,267 9,445	13,291 1,792 2,921 2,449	61,492 9,247 14,188 11,894	12.1	10.6
Staffordshire Cannock Chase East Staffordshire Lichfield Newcastle-under-Lyme South Staffordshire Stafford Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Tarnworth	22,245 2,283 2,425 1,575 2,315 2,076 2,180 1,261 6,383 1,747	7,548 766 767 786 819 754 483 1,848 663	29,793 3,049 3,192 2,237 3,101 2,895 2,934 1,744 8,231 2,410	7.7	6.6	Sheffield West Yorkshire Bradford Calderdale Kirklees Leeds Wakefield NORTH WEST	20,034 60,325 15,220 4,962 10,121 21,151 8,871	6,129 18,082 4,415 1,582 3,135 6,406 2,544	26,163 78,407 19,635 6,544 13,256 27,557 11,415	8.7	7.7
Varwickshire North Warwickshire Nurreaton and Bedworth Rugby Stratford-on-Avon Warwick	9,084 1,115 2,684 1,636 1,470 2,179	3,462 411 943 *676 641 791	12,546 1,526 3,627 2,312 2,111 2,970	6.4	5.5	Cheshire Chester Congleton Crewe and Nantwich Ellesmere Port and Nest Halton	21,015 2,740 1,221 2,314 ton 2,124 4,415	6,973 869 509 858 643 1,236	27,988 3,609 1,730 3,172 2,767 5,651	7.1	6.2
West Midlands Birmingham Coventry	96,598 44,522 9,863	30,493 13,450 3,137	127,091 57,972 13,000	10.6	9.5	Macclesfield Vale Royal Warrington	2,116 2,295 3,790	728 792 1,338	2,844 3,087 5,128		
Dudley Sandwell Solihull Walsall Wolverhampton	8,191 11,470 4,508 8,711 9,333	2,847 3,683 1,751 2,624 3,001	11,038 15,153 6,259 11,335 12,334			Greater Manchester Bolton Bury Manchester Oldham	74,618 6,490 3,307 21,992 5,899	21,726 1,732 1,143 6,228 1,794	96,344 8,222 4,450 28,220 7,693	9.0	7.9
EAST MIDLANDS						Rochdale Salford Stockport	5,905 7,259 5,649	1,715 1,857 1,702	7,620 9,116 7,351		
Derbyshire Amber Valley Bolsover Chesterfield	25,874 2,469 2,395 3,539 8,281	7,892 837 590 921 2,418	33,766 3,306 2,985 4,460	8.8	7.7	Tameside Trafford Wigan Lancashire	5,582 5,010 7,525	1,802 1,582 2,171 8,508	7,384 6,592 9,696 38,554	7.1	6.1
Derby Derbyshire Dales Erewash High Peak North East Derbyshire South Derbyshire	8,281 915 2,711 1,686 2,556 1,322	2,418 397 873 578 811 467	10,699 1,312 3,584 2,264 3,367 1,789			Lancashire Blackburn Blackpool Burnley Chorley Fylde Hyndburn	30,046 3,715 4,318 1,796 1,709 746 1,230	8,508 859 1,056 416 538 269 343	4,574 5,374 2,212 2,247 1,015 1,573	7.1	
Leicestershire Blaby Charnwood Harborough Hinckley and Bosworth Leicester Melton	19,700 1,095 2,569 767 1,115 10,953 597	7,004 443 1,061 320 495 3,490 236	26,704 1,538 3,630 1,087 1,610 14,443 833	6.7	6.0	Lancaster Pendle Preston Ribble Valley Rossendale South Ribble West Lancashire	1,230 3,695 1,507 3,994 499 936 1,576 2,655	1,155 409 1,052 166 314 549 898	1,573 4,850 1,916 5,046 665 1,250 2,125 3,553		

	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 s workforce
Wyre	1,670	484	2,154			SCOTLAND			_		
Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral	58,885 7,286 24,653 9,582 5,614 11,750	16,998 1,873 6,838 2,949 1,776 3,562	75,883 9,159 31,491 12,531 7,390 15,312	13.8	12.4	Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	1,645 281 539 584 241	637 117 209 205 106	2,282 398 748 789 347	5.8	4.6
NORTH	11,750	5,502	10,012			Central Region Clackmannan	7,496 1,513	2,204 445	9,700 1,958	9.0	8.0
Cleveland	25,397	6.059	31,456	13.4	12.3	Falkirk Stirling	3,979 2,004	1,138	5,117 2,625		
Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	4,188 6,225 7,670 7,314	890 1,500 1,709 1,960	5,078 7,725 9,379 9,274	10.4	12.0	Dumfries and Galloway Region Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale Stewartry		1,323 268 550 186	5,230 963 2,265 715	9.2	7.5
Cumbria Allerdale	12,992 3,049	3,794 868	16,786 3,917	8.4	7.0	Wigtown	968	319	1,287		
Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland Eden South Lakeland	2,737 2,475 2,759 565 1,407	659 792 710 274 491	3,396 3,267 3,469 839 1,898			Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy North East Fife	10,176 3,799 5,135 1,242	3,266 1,181 1,582 503	13,442 4,980 6,717 1,745	10.6	9.5
Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside	17,273 1,503 3,291 2,687	4,493 432 857 649	21,766 1,935 4,148 3,336	10.2	8.9	Grampian Region Banfi and Buchan City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside	9,620 1,411 4,692 949 687	3,439 523 1,515 425 279	13,059 1,934 6,207 1,374 966	5.0	4.3
Durham Easington Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley	2,134 2,849 2,246 436 2,127	697 632 580 162 484	2,831 3,481 2,826 598 2,611			Moray Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspe Caithness	1,881 6,993 y 282 931	697 2,040 88 221	2,578 9,033 370 1,152	9.8	8.4
lorthumberland Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth	8,928 894 495 2,733 1,178	2,608 266 162 742 404	11,536 1,160 657 3,475 1,582	11.3	9.4	Inverness Lochaber Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	2,118 486 399 1,969 311 497	557 156 121 575 121 201	2,675 642 520 2,544 432 698		
Tynedale Wansbeck yne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne	1,038 2,590 47,935 7,693 13,149	415 619 12,263 1,774 3,526	1,453 3,209 60,198 9,467 16,675	12.3	11.1	Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	19,559 12,628 1,764 1,792 3,375	5,896 3,899 471 509 1,017	25,455 16,527 2,235 2,301 4,392	6.9	6.2
North Tyneside South Tyneside Sunderland	7,344 7,405 12,344	2,139 1,799 3,025	9,483 9,204 15,369			Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie	74,556 1,766 575 29,015	20,410 610 234 7,404	94,966 2,376 809 36,419	9.9	8.9
Dwyd	9,501	3,166	12,667	8.2	6.7	City of Glasgow Clydebank Clydesdale	1,981	454 411	2,435		
Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	1,528 1,456 1,317 829 1,682 2,689	527 460 447 372 457 903	2,055 1,916 1,764 1,201 2,139 3,592	0.2	0.7	Cúmbernauld and Kilsyth Cumnock and Doon Valle Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood	1,575 y 1,721 4,543 2,490 1,971 791	493 389 1,396 772 691 347	2,068 2,110 5,939 3,262 2,662 1,138		
yfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr	9,678 1,222 1,467 914	3,214 440 627 314	12,892 1,662 2,094 1,228	11.4	8.3	Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudoun Kyle and Carrick Monklands	3,093 3,248	705 525 837 1,055 765	3,726 2,900 3,371 4,148 4,013		
Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	1,931 2,400 1,744	632 717 484	2,563 3,117 2,228			Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	4,515 6,015 1,895	1,046 1,656 620	5,561 7,671 2,515		
Went Blaenau Gwent Islwyn	12,240 2,328 1,416	3,722 594 428	15,962 2,922 1,844	9.2	8.2	Tayside Region Angus City of Dundee	10,993 2,376 6,115	3,753 1,025 1,853	14,746 3,401 7,968	9.0	8.0
Monmouth Newport	1,538 4,585	589 1,444	2,127 6,029			Perth and Kinross	2,502	875	3,377		
Torfaen	2,373	667	3,040	10.0	0.0	Orkney Islands	316	143	459	6.2	4.2
Wynedd Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Angle	7,802 1,511 2,271 765 916 esey 2,339	2,441 478 618 247 366 732	10,243 1,989 2,889 1,012 1,282 3,071	12.0	9.0	Shetland Islands Western Isles	256 1,165	88 309	344 1,474	3.2 13.0	2.7 10.7
Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda	15,424 2,115 1,947 3,264 2,227	3,817 498 476 912 462	19,241 2,613 2,423 4,176 2,689	10.8	9.5	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh Ballymena	66,631 1,376 1,755 1,997 1,656	18,907 475 625 577 629	85,538 1,851 2,380 2,574 2,285	13.2	11.3
Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	3,433 2,438	780 689	4,213 3,127			Ballymoney Banbridge	945 792	247 301	1,192 1,093	-	
Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	1,886 808 677 401	820 302 311 207	2,706 1,110 988 608	6.4	4.2	Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	16,358 1,027 1,514 2,217 1,343 2,338	4,374 361 592 689 359 666	20,732 1,388 2,106 2,906 1,702 3,004		
Outh Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	13,610 10,339 3,271	3,846 2,801 1,045	17,456 13,140 4,316	8.8	7.9	Deny Down Dungannon Fermanagh	2,338 5,912 2,152 2,054 2,491	1,235 736 611	7,147 2,888 2,665 3.062		
Vest Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	10,038 1,428 1,774 1,165 5,671	2,583 401 424 286 1,472	12,621 1,829 2,198 1,451 7,143	9.2	8.3	Lame Limavady Lisbum Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Ornagh Strabane	2,491 1,070 1,653 3,106 1,472 825 4,567 2,097 1,826 2,044 2,044	571 368 363 1,021 409 205 1,062 717 814 543 357	1,438 2,016 4,127 1,881 1,030 5,629 2,814 2,640 2,587 2,401		

				Per cent	Per cent					Per cent	Per cent
					workforce					employees and unem- ployed	workforce
Wyre	1,670	484	2,154			SCOTLAND			_		-
Merseyside Knowsley Liverpool Sefton St Helens Wirral	58,885 7,286 24,653 9,582 5,614 11,750	16,998 1,873 6,838 2,949 1,776 3,562	75,883 9,159 31,491 12,531 7,390 15,312	13.8	12.4	Borders Region Berwick Ettrick and Lauderdale Roxburgh Tweedale	1,645 281 539 584 241	637 117 209 205 106	2,282 398 748 789 347	5.8	4.6
NORTH						Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk	7,496 1,513 3,979	2,204 445 1,138	9,700 1,958 5,117	9.0	8.0
Cleveland Hartlepool Langbaurgh Middlesbrough Stockton-on-Tees	25,397 4,188 6,225 7,670 7,314	6,059 890 1,500 1,709 1,960	31,456 5,078 7,725 9,379 9,274	13.4	12.3	Stirling Dumfries and Galloway Regio Annandale and Eskdale Nithsdale	1,715	621 1,323 268 550	2,625 5,230 963 2,265	9.2	7.5
Cumbria Allerdale Barrow-In-Furness Carlisle Copeland	12,992 3,049 2,737 2,475 2,759	3,794 868 659 792 710	16,786 3,917 3,396 3,267 3,469	8.4	7.0	Stewartry Wigtown Fife Region Dunfermline Kirkcaldy	529 968 10,176 3,799 5,135	186 319 3,266 1,181 1,582	715 1,287 13,442 4,980 6,717	10.6	9.5
Eden South Lakeland Durham	565 1,407 17,273	274 491 4,493	839 1,898 21,766	10.2	8.9	North East Fife Grampian Region Banff and Buchan	1,242 9,620 1,411	503 3,439 523	1,745 13,059 1,934	5.0	4.3
Chester-le-Street Darlington Derwentside Durham Easington	1,503 3,291 2,687 2,134 2,849	432 857 649 697 632	1,935 4,148 3,336 2,831 3,481			City of Aberdeen Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray	4,692 949 687 1,881	1,515 425 279 697	6,207 1,374 966 2,578		
Sedgefield Teesdale Wear Valley Northumberland	2,246 436 2,127 8,928	580 162 484 2,608	2,826 598 2,611 11,536	11.3	9.4	Highlands Region Badenoch and Strathspo Caithness Inverness Lochaber	931 2,118 486	2,040 88 221 557 156	9,033 370 1,152 2,675 642	9.8	8.4
Alnwick Berwick-upon-Tweed Blyth Valley Castle Morpeth Tynedale	894 495 2,733 1,178 1,038	266 162 742 404 415	1,160 657 3,475 1,582 1,453			Naim Ross and Cromarty Skye and Lochalsh Sutherland	399 1,969 311 497	121 575 121 201	520 2,544 432 698	-	
Wansbeck Tyne and Wear Gateshead Newcastle upon Tyne North Tyneside	2,590 47,935 7,693 13,149 7,344	619 12,263 1,774 3,526 2,139	3,209 60,198 9,467 16,675 9,483	12.3	11.1	Lothian Region City of Edinburgh East Lothian Midlothian West Lothian	19,559 12,628 1,764 1,792 3,375	5,896 3,899 471 509 1,017	25,455 16,527 2,235 2,301 4,392	6.9	6.2
South Tyneside Sunderland	7,405 12,344	1,799 3,025	9,204 15,369			Strathclyde Region Argyll and Bute Bearsden and Milngavie City of Glasgow Clydebank	74,556 1,766 575 29,015 1,981	20,410 610 234 7,404 454	94,966 2,376 809 36,419 2,435	9.9	8.9
Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Colwyn Delyn Glyndwr Rhuddlan Wrexham Maelor	9,501 1,528 1,456 1,317 829 1,682 2,689	3,166 527 460 447 372 457 903	12,667 2,055 1,916 1,764 1,201 2,139 3,592	8.2	6.7	Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsytf Cumnock and Doon Valle Cunninghame Dumbarton East Kilbride Eastwood	1,432 1,575 ey 1,721 4,543 2,490 1,971 791	411 493 389 1,396 772 691 347	1,843 2,068 2,110 5,939 3,262 2,662 1,138		
Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion Dinefwr Llanelli Preseli South Pembrokeshire	9,678 1,222 1,467 914 1,931 2,400 1,744	3,214 440 627 314 632 717 484	12,892 1,662 2,094 1,228 2,563 3,117 2,228	11.4	8.3	Hamilton Inverclyde Kilmarnock and Loudour Kyle and Carrick Monklands Motherwell Renfrew Strathkelvin	3,021 2,375 n 2,534 3,093 3,248 4,515 6,015 1,895	705 525 837 1,055 765 1,046 1,656 620	3,726 2,900 3,371 4,148 4,013 5,561 7,671 2,515		
Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport Torfaen	12,240 2,328 1,416 1,538 4,585 2,373	3,722 594 428 589 1,444 667	15,962 2,922 1,844 2,127 6,029 3,040	9.2	8.2	Tayside Region Angus City of Dundee Perth and Kinross Orkney Islands	10,993 2,376 6,115 2,502 316	3,753 1,025 1,853 875 143	14,746 3,401 7,968 3,377 459	9.0	8.0
Gwynedd	7,802	2,441	10,243	12.0	9.0	Shetland Islands	256	88	344	3.2	2.7
Aberconwy Arfon Dwyfor Meirionnydd Ynys Mon - Isle of Angles	1,511 2,271 765 916	478 618 247 366 732	1,989 2,889 1,012 1,282 3,071			Western Isles	1,165	309	1,474	13.0	10.7
Mid Glamorgan Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil Ogwr Rhondda Rhymney Valley Taff-Ely	15,424 2,115 1,947 3,264 2,227 3,433 2,438	3,817 498 476 912 462 780 689	19,241 2,613 2,423 4,176 2,689 4,213 3,127	10.8	9.5	NORTHERN IRELAND Antrim Ards Armagh Bailymena Bailymoney Banbridge	66,631 1,376 1,755 1,997 1,656 945 792	18,907 475 625 577 629 247 301 4,374	85,538 1,851 2,380 2,574 2,285 1,192 1,093 20,732	13.2	11.3
Powys Brecknock Montgomery Radnor	1,886 808 677 401	820 302 311 207	2,706 1,110 988 608	6.4	4.2	Belfast Carrickfergus Castlereagh Coleraine Cookstown Craigavon	16,358 1,027 1,514 2,217 1,343 2,338	4,374 361 592 689 359 666	1,388 2,106 2,906 1,702 3,004		
South Glamorgan Cardiff Vale of Glamorgan	13,610 10,339 3,271	3,846 2,801 1,045	17,456 13,140 4,316	8.8	7.9	Deny Down Dungannon	5,912 2,152 2,054	1,235 736 611	7,147 2,888 2,665		
West Glamorgan Afan Lliw Valley Neath Swansea	10,038 1,428 1,774 1,165 5,671	2,583 401 424 286 1,472	12,621 1,829 2,198 1,451 7,143	9.2	8.3	Fermanagh Larne Limavady Lisbum Magherafelt Moyle Newry and Mourne Newtownabbey North Down Ornagh Strabane	2,491 1,070 1,653 3,106 1,472 825 4,567 2,097 1,826 2,044 2,044	571 368 363 1,021 409 205 1,062 717 814 543 357	3,062 1,438 2,016 4,127 1,881 1,030 5,629 2,814 2,640 2,587 2,401		

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.9

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics 2.10 Parliamentary constituencies as at October 12 1995

	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
OUTH EAST				Kensington	3,151	1,506	4,65
edfordshire				Kingston-upon-Thames Lewisham East	1,756 3,477	632 1,169	2,38
Luton South	3,904	1,072	4,976	Lewisham West	4,257	1,418	5,67
Mid Bedfordshire	1,976	836	2,812	Lewisham Deptford	5,708	1,953	7,66
North Bedfordshire North Luton	2,739 2,591	928 922	3,667 3,513	Leyton Mitcham and Morden	4,751 3,400	1,535 1,156	4,55
South West Bedfordshire	1,905	705	2,610	Newham North East	4,774	1 342	6,110
rkshire				Newham North West Newham South	4,497 4,468	1,376 1,325	5,873 5,793
East Berkshire	1,907	621	2,528	Norwood	5,600	2,125	7,72
Newbury Reading Fact	1,468 2,448	594 796	2,062 3,244	Old Bexley and Sidcup Orpington	1,247 1,445	473 523	1,72
Reading East Reading West	2,000	575	2,575	Peckham	5,669	1,965	7,63
Slough	3,226	996	4,222	Putney	2,562	1,090	3,65
Windsor and Maidenhead Wokingham	1,590 1,354	515 463	2,105 1,817	Ravensbourne Richmond-upon-Thames and Barne	1,409 es 1,560	511 700	2,26
	1,001			Romford	1,686	554	2,24
Aylesbury	1,876	671	2,547	Ruislip-Northwood Southwark and Bermondsey	1,211 5,344	449 1,861	1,66
Beaconsfield	1,144	415	1,559	Streatham	4,985	1,909	6,89
Buckingham Chesham and Amersham	956 1,216	365 388	1,321 1,604	Surbiton Sutton and Cheam	1,354 1,673	489 566	1,84
Milton Keynes N.E. CC	1,823	612	2,435	Tooting	4,246	1.632	5,87
Milton Keynes S.W. BC	2,223	737	2,960	Tottenham	8,208	2,640 632	10,84
Wycombe	2,214	711	2,925	Twickenham Upminster	1,722 1,790	632 613	2,35 2,40
st Sussex				Uxbridge	1,729	596	2,32
Bexhill and Battle Brighton Kemptown	1,577 3,907	494 1,339	2,071 5,246	Vauxhall Walthamstow	6,194 3,587	2,290 1,171	8,48 4,75
Brighton Pavilion	3,912	1,556	5,468	Wanstead and Woodford	1.837	750	2,58
Eastbourne	2,222	711	2,933	Westminster North Wimbledon	4,160 1,981	1,741 805	5,90 2,78
Hastings and Rye Hove	3,772 3,597	1,086 1,367	4,858 4,964	Wimbledon Woolwich	4,129	1,441	2,78
Lewes	2,064	634	2,698		11		
Wealden	1,286	448	1,734	Hampshire			
sex				Aldershot	1,545	572	2,11
Basildon	3,357 2,105	1,093 844	4,450 2,949	Basingstoke East Hampshire	2,126 1,542	752 551	2,87 2,09
Billericay Braintree	2,235	868	3,103	Eastleigh	2,266	710	2,97
Brentwood and Ongar	1,477	483	1,960	Fareham	1,750	623	2,37
Castle Point Chelmsford	2,167 2,012	743 815	2,910 2,827	Gosport Havant	1,826 2,797	716 754	2,54 3,55
Epping Forest	2,109	831	2,940	New Forest	1,556	505	2,06
Harlow	2,451 3,302	916 924	3,367 4,226	North West Hampshire Portsmouth North	928 2,748	392 799	1,32 3,54
Harwich North Colchester	2,298	803	3,101	Portsmouth South	4,420	799 1,294	5,71
Rochford	1,983	743	2,726	Romsey and Waterside	1,684	577	2.26
Saffron Walden South Colchester and Maldon	1,565 2,567	632 917	2,197 3,484	Southampton Itchen Southampton Test	3,746 3,388	950 923	4,69
Southend East	3,587	1,051	4,638	Winchester	1,400	463	1,86
Southend West	2,601 3,063	887 911	3,488 3,974	Hertfordshire			
Thurrock	3,063	911	3,974	Broxbourne	2,292	853	3,14
eater London	0.770	827	2 606	Hertford and Stortford	1,515 1,824	599 659	2,11 2,48
Barking Battersea	2,779 4,107	1,542	3,606 5,649	Hertsmere North Hertfordshire	2,161	799	2,96
Beckenham	2,511	904	3,415	South West Hertfordshire	1,558	482	2,04
Bethnal Green and Stepney Bexleyheath	5,734 1,660	1,501 612	7,235 2,272	St Albans Stevenage	1,440 2,601	538 881	1,97 3,48
Bow and Poplar	5,797	1,574 1,988	7,371	Watford	2,151	718	2,86
Brent East	5,433	1,988 1,195	7,421	Welwyn Hatfield West Hertfordshire	1,532 2,035	544 612	2,07
Brent North Brent South	2,850 5,233	1,771	4,045 7,004		2,035	012	2,04
Brentford and Isleworth	2,788	1,108	3,896	Isle of Wight	1.010	1 001	
Carshalton and Wallington Chelsea	2,289 2,097	752 1,115	3,041 3,212	Isle of Wight	4,043	1,394	5,43
Chingford	2,097	725	2,822	Kent			
Chipping Barnet	1,758	689	2,447	Ashford	2,222	639 769	2,86
Chislehurst City of London	1,616	561	2,177	Canterbury Dartford	2,495 2,457	769	3,21
and Westminster South	2,527	1,050	3,577	Dover	3,043	843	3,88
Croydon Central Croydon North East	2,697 3,445	848 1,231	3,545 4,676	Faversham Folkestone and Hythe	3,578 3,323	1,173 812	4,75
Croydon North West	3,479	1,197	4,676	Gillingham	2,926	1.041	3,96
Croydon South Dagenham	 1,597 2,614 	598 774	2,195 3,388	Gravesham Maidstone	3,080 2,201	894 749	3,97
Dulwich	3,567	1,318	4,885	Medway	2,777	905	3,68
Ealing North	3,195	1,088	4,283	Mid Kent	2,670	897	3,56
Ealing Acton Ealing Southall	3,201 3,703	1,315 1,255	4,516 4,958	North Thanet Sevenoaks	3,736 1,576	971 528	4,70
Edmonton	3,834	1,236	5,070	South Thanet	2,720	809	3,52
Eltham Enfield North	2,501	818	3,319	Tonbridge and Malling	1,791	643 589	2,43
Enfield North Enfield Southgate	3,014 2,471	996 950	4,010 3,421	Tunbridge Wells	1,860	589	2,44
Erith and Crayford	2,785	978	3,763	Oxfordshire		705	0.44
Feltham and Heston Finchley	3,539 1,989	1,208 847	4,747 2,836	Banbury Henley	1,749 1,157	738 408	2,48
Fulham	3,204	1,415	4,619	Oxford East	2,696	872	3,56
Greenwich	2,982	1,100	4,082	Oxford West and Abingdon	1,354	519	1,87 1,61
Hackney North and Stoke Newing Hackney South and Shoreditch	on 7,571 7,401	2,888 2,498	10,459 9,899	Wantage Witney	1,186 1,214	433 493	1,6
Hammersmith	4,308	1,676	5,984		1,214	400	
Hampstead and Highgate	3,622	1,811	5,433	Surrey	1 505	550	2.09
Harrow East Harrow West	2,714 2,031	1,055 796	3,769 2,827	Chertsey and Walton East Surrey	1,535 1,100	558 372	1,47
Hayes and Harlington	2,181	725	2,906	Epsom and Ewell	1,388	465	1,85
Hendon North	2,173	773	2,946	Esher	1,070	433	1,50 1,81
Hendon South Holborn and St Pancras	2,106 5,387	861 2,070	2,967 7,457	Guildford Mole Valley	1,327 1,056	484 337	1.39
Hornchurch	1,796	602	7,457 2,398	North West Surrey	1,307	474	1,78
Hornsey and Wood Green	5,465	2,352	7,817	Reigate	1,422	462	1,88
llford North Ilford South	2,092 3,253	719 1,065	2,811 4,318	South West Surrey Spelthorne	1,145 1,510	390 463	1,53 1,97
Islington North	5,934	2,420	8,354	Woking	1,387	403	1,79
Islington South and Finsbury	4,736	1,874	6,610				

West Su	Male	Female	All		Male	Female	All
West Sussex Arundel	2,067	653	2,720	Leominster Mid Worcestershire	1,522 2,497	616 1,011	2,138 3,508
Chichester Crawley	1,508 1,818	478 674	1,986 2,492	South Worcestershire Worcester	1,685	683	2,368
Horsham	1,488	494	1,982	Wyre Forest	2,314 2,096	809 757	3,123 2,853
Mid Sussex Shoreham	1,374 1,468	511 457	1,885 1,925				
Worthing	1,960	585	2,545	Shropshire Ludlow	1,451	600	2.051
EAST ANGLIA				North Shropshire Shrewsbury and Atcham	1,712	707	2,419
Cambridgeshire Cambridge	2,172	811	2,983	The Wrekin	2,822	948	2,357 3,770
Huntingdon North East Cambridgeshire	1,780	801	2,581	Staffordshire			
Peterborough	2,171 4,002	889 1,233	3,060 5,235	Burton Cannock and Burntwood	2,425 2,239	767 801	3,192 3,040
South East Cambridgeshire South West Cambridgeshire	1,176 1,709	529 674	1,705 2,383	Mid Staffordshire Newcastle-under-Lyme	1,710 1,777	597	2,307
Norfolk			2,000	South East Staffordshire	2,105	592 854	2,369 2,959
Great Yarmouth	3,613	1,104	4,717	South Staffordshire Stafford	2,076 1,863	819 661	2,895 2,524
Mid Norfolk North Norfolk	1,761 1,827	689 629	2,450 2,456	Staffordshire Moorlands Stoke-on-Trent Central	1,261 2,610	483 738	1,744 3,348
North West Norfolk Norwich North	2,245 2,196	710 772	2,955 2,968	Stoke-on-Trent North Stoke-on-Trent South	2,238	628	2,866
Norwich South South Norfolk	3,270	1,011	4,281		1,941	608	2,549
South West Norfolk	1,752 1,896	781 803	2,533 2,699	Warwickshire North Warwickshire	1,849	684	2,533
Suffolk				Nuneaton Rugby and Kenilworth	2,063	726	2,789
Bury St Edmunds Central Suffolk	1,770	798	2,568	Stratford-on-Avon	1,777 1,470	737 641	2,514 2,111
Ipswich	1,713 2,653	686 773	2,399 3,426	Warwick and Leamington	1,925	674	2,599
South Suffolk Suffolk Coastal	2,060 2,016	828 732	2,888 2,748	West Midlands Aldridge-Brownhills	1 004	070	0.400
Waveney	3,361	1,219	4,580	Birmingham Edgbaston	1,804 3,066	656 1,067	2,460 4,133
SOUTH WEST				Birmingham Erdington Birmingham Hall Green	3,493 2,946	1,035 925	4,528 3,871
Avon				Birmingham Hodge Hill	3,961	1,083	5,044
Bath Bristol East	2,671	1,059	3,730	Birmingham Ladywood Birmingham Northfield	5,347 3,957	1,560 1,147	6,907 5,104
Bristol North West	3,325 2,985	1,040 936	4,365 3,921	Birmingham Perry Barr Birmingham Small Heath	4,097 5,281	1,206 1,351	5,303 6,632
Bristol South Bristol West	3,897 3,831	1,145 1,504	5,042 5,335	Birmingham Sparkbrook Birmingham Yardley	5,004	1,334	6,338
Kingswood Northavon	2,462	831	3,293	Birmingham Selly Oak	2,465 3,378	807 1,238	3,272 4,616
Wansdyke	1,934 1,741	788 684	2,722 2,425	Coventry North East Coventry North West	3,449 1,922	1,031 646	4,480 2,568
Weston-super-Mare Woodspring	2,694 1,614	892 643	3,586 2,257	Coventry South East Coventry South West	2,654 1,838	745 715	3,399 2,553
Cornwall			-,	Dudley East	3,411	1,083	4,494
Falmouth and Camborne	3,482	1,059	4,541	Dudley West Halesowen and Stourbridge	2,588 2,192	922 842	3,510 3,034
North Cornwall South East Cornwall	2,990 2,492	1,171 870	4,161 3,362	Meriden Solihull	3,015 1,493	1,072 679	4,087 2,172
St Ives Truro	3,105 2,786	1,108 1,048	4,213 3,834	Sutton Coldfield	1,527	697	2,224
Devon	2,700	1,040	3,034	Walsall North Walsall South	3,594 3,313	962 1,006	4,556 4,319
Exeter	2,838	970	3,808	Warley East Warley West	2,992 2,542	933 839	3,925 3,381
Honiton North Devon	1,471 2,369	561 751	2,032 3,120	West Bromwich East West Bromwich West	2,737	903	3,640
Plymouth Devonport Plymouth Drake	3,325	1,043	4,368	Wolverhampton North East	3,199 3,356	1,008 981	4,207 4,337
Plymouth Sutton	3,867 2,286	1,294 879	5,161 3,165	Wolverhampton South East Wolverhampton South West	2,980 2,997	896 1,124	3,876 4,121
South Hams Teignbridge	2,399 2,129	900 710	3,299	EAST MIDLANDS	_,		4,121
Tiverton Torbay	1,638	589	2,839 2,227				
Torridge and West Devon	3,583 2,411	1,064 849	4,647 3,260	Derbyshire Amber Valley	2,085	681	2,766
Dorset				Bolsover Chesterfield	2,776 3,178	679 845	3,455
Bournemouth East Bournemouth West	3,497 2,743	1,075	4,572	Derby North	3,007	905	4,023 3,912
Christchurch	1,336	737 452	3,480 1,788	Derby South Erewash	4,514 2,622	1,274 842	5,788 3,464
North Dorset Poole	1,172 2,439	477 746	1,649 3,185	High Peak North East Derbyshire	1,758 2,536	612 798	2,370 3,334
South Dorset West Dorset	2,510 1,349	783 505	3,293 1,854	South Derbyshire West Derbyshire	2,082	706	2,788
Gloucestershire	1,040	000	1,004		1,316	550	1,866
Cheltenham	2,658	856	3,514	Leicestershire Blaby	1,347	553	1,900
Cirencester and Tewkesbury Gloucester	1,501 3,142	617 975	2,118 4,117	Bosworth Harborough	1,250	549	1,799
Stroud West Gloucestershire	1,885	770	2,655	Leicester East	1,237 3,042	529 1,129	1,766 4,171
Somerset	1,916	736	2,652	Leicester South Leicester West	3,770 4,141	1,197 1,164	4,967 5,305
Bridgwater	2,407	774	3,181	Loughborough North West Leicestershire	1,887 1,738	744 595	2,631
Somerton and Frome Taunton	1,627 2,273	695 727	2,322 3,000	Rutland and Melton	1,288	544	2,333 1,832
Wells	1,965	781	2,746	Lincolnshire		*	
Yeovil	1,619	631	2,250	East Lindsey Gainsborough and Horncastle	2,484 1,891	909 742	3,393 2,633
Wiltshire Devizes	1,609	675	2,284	Grantham	1,960	893	2,853
North Wiltshire	1,941	810	2,751	Holland with Boston Lincoln	1,648 3,931	594 1,258	2,242 5,189
Salisbury Swindon	1,776 2,771	627 857	2,403 3,628	Stamford and Spalding	1,277	572	1,849
Westbury	2,058	813	2,871	Northamptonshire Corby	0.050	0.10	
VEST MIDLANDS				Daventry	2,058 1,254	648 545	2,706 1,799
lereford and Worcester				Kettering Northampton North	1,677 2,457	650 848	2,327 3,305
Bromsgrove Hereford	1,801 1,971	708 841	2,509 2,812	Northampton South	2,479	884	3,363
	1,071	041	2,012	Wellingborough	1,830	705	2,535

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10

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2.10 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Area statistics Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at October 12 1995

		Male	Female	All	and a second sec	Male	Female	All
Nottin	ghamshire			a second	Littleborough and Saddleworth	1,599	626	
	Ashfield	2,962	755	3,717	Makerfield	2,034	643	
	Bassetlaw Broxtowe	2,797 1,989	825 729	3,622 2,718	Manchester Central Manchester Blackley	5,153 3,201	1,274 835	
	Gedling	2,138	740	2,878	Manchester Gorton	3,921	1,124	
	Mansfield	2,882	845	3,727	Manchester Withington	3,949	1,388	
	Newark Nottingham East	2,359 6,032	853 1,721	3,212 7,753	Manchester Wythenshawe Oldham Central and Boyton	3,225 2,838	788 738	
	Nottingham North	4,213	900	5,113	Oldham Central and Royton Oldham West	2,068	638	
	Nottingham South	3,907	1,119	5,026	Rochdale	2,835	805	
	Rushcliffe Sherwood	2,072 2,624	791 801	2,863 3,425	Salford East Stalybridge and Hyde	3,504 2,359	862 796	
		2,024	001	0,420	Stockport	1,871	549	
YORK	SHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE				Stretford Wigan	4,240 2,685	1,290 733	
Humb	erside Beverley	1,872	692	2,564	Worsley	2,124	611	
	Booth Ferry	2,239	843	3,082	Lancashire			
	Bridlington	3,141	1,046	4,187	Blackburn	3,114	638	
	Brigg and Cleethorpes Glanford and Scunthorpe	3,019 2,731	1,067 761	4,086 3,492	Blackpool North Blackpool South	2,263 2,055	534 522	
	Great Grimsby	3,941	1,013	4,954	Burnley	1,796	416	
	Kingston-upon-Hull East	3,949	923 1,193	4,872	Chorley	1,807 937	582 320	
	Kingston-upon-Hull North Kingston-upon-Hull West	4,698 4,295	1,193	5,891 5,546	Fylde Hyndburn	1,230	343	
		1,200		510.10	Lancaster	1,712	576	
North	Yorkshire	1 604	661	2 205	Morecambe and Lunesdale	2,127	652	
	Harrogate Richmond	1,624 1,710	661 929	2,285 2,639	Pendle Preston	1,507 3,493	409 888	
	Ryedale	1,486	599	2,085	Ribble Valley	809	279	
	Scarborough	2,822 1,816	935	3,757	Rossendale and Darwen	1,537 1,576	535 549	
	Selby Skipton and Ripon	1,816	673 525	2,489 1,750	South Ribble West Lancashire	2,557	549 854	
	York	3,203	947	4,150	Wyre	1,526	411	
South	Yorkshire				Merseyside			
	Barnsley Central	2,630	616	3,246	Birkenhead	4,497	1,143	
	Barnsley East Barnsley West and Penistone	2,444 2,381	520 656	2,964 3,037	Bootle	4,919 2,402	1,207 943	
	Don Valley	3,247	875	4,122	Crosby Knowsley North	3,402	850	
	Doncaster Central	4,090	1,060	5,150	Knowsley South Liverpool Broadgreen	3.882	1.023	
	Doncaster North	3,930	986	4,916	Liverpool Broadgreen	4,299 3,201	1,203	
	Rother Valley Rotherham	2,829 3,451	873 840	3,702 4,291	Liverpool Garston Liverpool Mossley Hill	3,201 3,588	881 1,145	
	Sheffield Central	5,010	1,417	6,427	Liverpool Riverside	4,780	1,303	
	Sheffield Attercliffe	2,816	829	3,645	Liverpool Walton	4,922	1,272	
	Sheffield Brightside Sheffield Hallam	3,863 2,222	920 1,002	4,783 3,224	Liverpool West Derby Southport	3,863 2,261	1,034 799	
	Sheffield Heeley	3,477	1,025	4,502	St Helens North	2,663	868	
	Sheffield Hillsborough	2,646	936	3,582	St Helens South	2,951 3,626	908	
	Wentworth	3,165	736	3,901	Wallasey Wirral South	1,767	1,046 637	
West	Yorkshire Batley and Spen	2,510	701	3,211	Wirral West	1,860	736	
	Bradford North	3,947	1,064	5,011	NORTH			
	Bradford South	3,058	778	3,836	Clausiand			
	Bradford West Calder Valley	4,683 1,896	1,252 701	5,935 2,597	Cleveland Hartlepool	4,188	890	
	Colne Valley	2,078	727	2,805	Langbaurgh	4,034	1,020	
	Dewsbury	2,523	760	3,283	Middlesbrough	5,161	1,120	
	Elmet Halifax	1,749 3,066	607 881	2,356 3,947	Redcar Stockton North	3,978 4,237	899 1,079	
	Hemsworth	2,349	632	2,981	Stockton South	3,799	1,051	
	Huddersfield	. 3,010	947	3,957	Cumbria			
	Keighley Leeds Central	1,901 4,381	718 1,171	2,619 5,552	Cumbria Barrow and Furness	3,121	777	
	Leeds East	3,847	959	4,806	Carlisle	2,022	601	
	Leeds North East	2,432	856	3,288	Copeland Deprits and the Perder	2,759	710	
	Leeds North West Leeds West	1,945 2,940	695 816	2,640 3,756	Penrith and the Border Westmorland	1,365 1,076	589 404	
	Morley and Leeds South	2,185	662	2,847	Workington	2,649	713	
	Normanton	1,756	600	2,356				
	Pontefract and Castleford Pudsey	2,460 1,326	608 519	3,068 1,845	Durham Bishop Auckland	2,467	635	
	Shipley	1,631	603	2,234	City of Durham	2,134	697	
	Wakefield	2,652	825	3,477	Darlington	3,107	790	
NORT	HWEST				Easington North Durham	2,536 2,772	573 728	
					North West Durham	2,380	598	
Chest	hire City of Chester	2,269	686	2,955	Sedgefield	1,877	472	
	Congleton	2,269	549	2,955	Northumberland			
	Crewe and Nantwich	2,261	818	3,079	Berwick-upon-Tweed	1,855	560	
	Eddisbury Ellesmere Port and Neston	1,807 2,338	654 709	2,461	Blyth Valley Hexham	2,733	742 522	
	Halton	2,338 3,478	995	3,047 4,473	Wansbeck	1,250 3,090	784	
	Macclesfield	1,380	471	1,851		5,000		
	Tatton Warrington North	1,481 2,408	512 771	1,993 3,179	Tyne and Wear Blaydon	2,585	677	
	Warrington North Warrington South	2,408 2,319	808	3,179	Gateshead East	3,093	703	
Great	er Manchester				Houghton and Washington Jarrow	3,476 3,465	955	
areat	Altrincham and Sale	1,427	545	1,972	Newcastle upon Tyne Central	3,465	787 1,034	
	Ashton-under-Lyne	2,174	632	2,806	Newcastle upon Tyne East	3,982	1,123	
	Bolton North East	2,096	533	2,629	Newcastle upon Tyne North	3,099	830	
	Bolton South East Bolton West	.2,589 1,805	657 542	3,246 2,347	South Shields Sunderland North	3,940 4,612	1,012 1,014	
	Bury North	1,563	498	2,061	Sunderland South	4,256	1,056	
	Bury South	1,744	645	2,389	Tyne Bridge	4,744	933	
	Cheadle Davyhulme	1,098 1,886	400 566	1,498 2,452	Tynemouth Wallsend	3,408 3,936	987 1,152	
	Denton and Reddish	2,383	692	3,075	Transona .	0,000	1,132	
	Eccles	2,203	574	2,777				
				2,777 1,781 3,166				

Male Female All WALES Highlan Clwyd Alyn and Deeside Clwyd North West Clwyd South West Delyn Wrexham 1,646 2,605 1,593 1,721 1,936 2,197 3,375 2,217 2,266 2,612 551 770 624 545 676 Lothian Dyfed Carmarthen Ceredigion and Pembroke North Llanelli Pembroke 1,938 1,900 2,129 3,711 690 769 696 1,059 2,628 2,669 2,825 4,770 Gwent Blaenau Gwent Islwyn Monmouth Newport East Newport West Torfaen 2,240 1,416 1,458 2,284 2,605 2,237 562 428 547 718 850 617 2,802 1,844 2,005 3,002 3,455 2,854 Strathch Gwynedd Caernarfon Conwy Meirionnydd Nant Conwy Ynys Mon 2,009 2,311 1,143 2,339 562 701 446 732 2,571 3,012 1,589 3,071 Mid Glamorgan Bridgend Caerphily Cynon Valley Merthyr Tydfil and Rhymney Ogmore Pontypridd Rhondda 2,355 3,431 2,613 3,205 2,269 2,679 2,689 543 673 498 583 472 586 462 1.812 2,758 2,115 2,622 1,797 2,093 2,227 Powys Brecon and Radnor Montgomery 1,209 677 509 311 1,718 988 South Glamorgan Cardiff Central Cardiff North Cardiff South and Penarth Cardiff West Vale of Glamorgan 3,092 1,591 3,055 3,199 2,673 1,055 449 668 826 848 4,147 2,040 3,723 4,025 3,521 West Glamorgan Aberavon Gower Neath Swansea East Swansea West 1,634 1,610 1,831 2,262 2,701 400 551 414 483 735 2,034 2,161 2,245 2,745 3,436 Tayside SCOTLAND Borders Region Roxburgh and Berwickshire Tweeddale, Ettrick and Lauderdale 865 780 322 315 1,187 1,095 Orkney a Central Region Clackmannan Falkirk East Falkirk West Stirling Western 2,038 2,014 1,743 1,701 581 568 503 552 2,619 2,582 2,246 2,253 NORTHER Dumfries and Galloway Region Dumfries Galloway and Upper Nithsdale 1,962 1,945 660 663 2,622 2,608 Fife Region Central Fife Dunfermline East Dunfermline West 2,406 2,221 1,802 2,505 1,242 3,179 2,863 2,377 3,278 1,745 773 642 575 773 503 Kirkcaldy North East Fife Grampian Region Aberdeen North Aberdeen South Banff and Buchan Gordon Kincardine and Deeside Moray 2,134 1,732 1,411 1,292 1,170 1,881 588 646 523 571 414 697 2,722 2,378 1,934 1,863 1,584 2,578

2,225 2,677 6,427 4,035 5,045 5,337 4,013 3,576 2,706 3,640 3,646 3,155 2,420 5,533 5,5418 2,735

3,752 2,797 2,577 2,577 1,257 1,257 1,573 2,288 2,779 1,916 4,381 1,088 2,072 2,125 2,125 2,124 1,937

 $\begin{array}{c} 5.640\\ 6.126\\ 3.345\\ 4.205\\ 5.502\\ 4.082\\ 4.733\\ 6.083\\ 6.194\\ 4.897\\ 3.060\\ 3.531\\ 3.859\\ 4.672\\ 2.404\\ 2.596\end{array}$

5,078 5,054 6,281 4,877 5,316 4,850

3,898 2,623 3,469 1,954 1,480 3,362

3,102 2,831 3,897 3,109 3,500 2,978 2,349

2,415 3,475 1,772 3,874

3,262 3,796 4,431 4,252 4,373 5,105 3,929 4,952 5,626 5,626 5,626 5,627 4,395 5,088

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT 2.10 Unemployment in Parliamentary constituencies as at October 12 1995

	Male	Female	All
hlands Region			
Caithness and Sutherland Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber Ross, Cromarty and Skye	1,428 3,153 2,412	422 875 743	1,850 4,028 3,155
hian Region			
East Lothian	1,764	471	2,235
Edinburgh Central Edinburgh East	2,448	905	3,353
Edinburgh Leith	1,834 3,037	485 882	2,319 3,919
Edinburgh Pentlands	1,693	529	2,222
Edinburgh South Edinburgh West	2,037	649	2,686
Linlithgow	1,278 1,789	329 525	1,607
Livingston	1,887	612	2,314 2,499
Mid Lothian	1,792	509	2,301
thelyde Region	1 700		
Argyll and Bute Ayr	1,766 2,205	610 766	2,376
Carrick Cumnock and Doon Valley	2,609	678	2,971 3,287
Clydebank and Milngavie	2,609 2,260	556	2,816
Clydesdale Cumbernauld and Kilsyth	2,060 1,575	545 493	2,605
Cunninghame North	2,194	667	2,068 2,861
Cunninghame South	2,349	729	3,078
Dumbarton East Kilbride	2,490 1,971	772	3,262
Eastwood	1,502	691 521	2,662 2,023
Glasgow Cathcart	1,657	441	2,098
Glasgow Central Glasgow Garscadden	3,241 2,348	820	4,061
Glasgow Govan	2,340	473 570	2,821 2,952
Glasgow Hillhead	2,758	1,020	3,778
Glasgow Maryhill Glasgow Pollock	3,091	950	4,041
Glasgow Provan	2,709 2,724	629 568	3,338 3,292
Glasgow Rutherglen	2,406	607	3.013
Glasgow Shettleston Glasgow Springburn	2,469	537	3,006
Greenock and Port Glasgow	3,230 2,083	789 402	4,019
Hamilton	2,393	571	2,485 2,964
Kilmarnock and Loudoun	2,534	837	3,371
Monklands East Monklands West	2,098 1,757	509	2,607
Motherwell North	2,463	456 547	2,213 3,010
Motherwell South	2,052	499	
Paisley North Paisley South	2,314 2,021	663	2,551 2,977
Renfrew West and Invercive	1,261	531 411	2,552 1,672
Strathkelvin and Bearsden	1,584	552	2,136
ide Region			
Angus East	2,121	887	3,008
Dundee East Dundee West	3,004	876	3,880
North Tayside	2,834 1,196	864 473	3,698 1,669
Perth and Kinross	1,838	653	2,491
ey and Shetland Islands	572	231	803
tern Isles	1,165	309	1,474
THERNIRELAND		000	1,474
Belfast East	2,747	904	3,651
Belfast North	4,362	984	5,346
Belfast South Belfast West	3,681	1,584	5,265
East Antrim	5,827 3,003	996 962	6,823 3,965
East Londonderry	5,044	1,373	6,417
Fermanagh and South Tyrone Foyle	4,545	1,182	5,727
Lagan Valley	6,927 3,166	1,409 1,074	8,336
Mid-Ulster	4,714	1,173	4,240 5,887
Newry and Armagh	5,019	1,213	6,232
North Antrim North Down	3,426 2,483	1,081	4,507
South Antrim	2,403	996 959	3,479 3,526
South Down	4,042	1,284	5,326
Strangford Upper Bann	2,293 2,785	888 845	3,181 3,630
	2,700	040	0,000

.

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S35

CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Rates by age

UNITED KINGDOM	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and over	All ages *
MALE AND FEMALE 1992 Oct	20.5	16.6	12.1	9.0	6.8	9.0	3.4	9.9
1993 Jan	22.8	18.5	13.4	9.7	7.5	9.9	3.9	10.8
Apr	21.2	17.6	13.1	9.6	7.5	10.0	3.9	10.6
Jul	20.7	17.9	12.6	9.3	7.2	9.6	3.5	10.4
Oct	20.1	16.5	12.0	8.9	6.9	9.4	3.2	9.9
1994 Jan	21.6	18.0	12.7	9.3	7.3	9.7	3.2	10.3
Apr	20.1	16.5	11.9	8.9	7.0	9.5	2.8	9.8
Jul	20.0	17.2	11.4	8.5	6.6	8.7	2.3	9.4
Oct	18.7	15.3	10.6	8.0	6.2	8.3	2.1	8.8
1995 Jan	18.6	15.3	10.9	8.3	6.3	8.4	2.1	8.9
Apr	17.3	14.2	10.3	7.9	6.1	8.1	1.9	8.5
Jul	17.3	15.2	10.0	7.7	5.9	7.6	1.7	8.3
Oct	16.6	13.5	9.5	7. 4	5.6	7.4	1.6	7.9
MALE 1992 Oct	24.2	21.8	16.1	12.6	9.6	12.2	5.2	13.3
1993 Jan	27.4	24.1	17.9	13.6	10.7	13.4	6.1	14.7
Apr	25.7	23.0	17.4	13.5	10.6	13.6	6.0	14.4
Jul	24.9	22.9	16.8	13.0	10.2	13.0	5.5	13.9
Oct	24.0	21.2	16.0	12.6	9.9	12.7	5.0	13.3
1994 Jan	26.0	23.4	17.1	13.1	10.4	13.3	5.1	14.1
Apr	24.3	21.6	16.1	12.5	10.0	12.9	4.4	13.3
Jul	23.7	21.6	15.2	11.9	9.3	11.8	3.7	12.6
Oct	22.1	19.5	14.3	11.3	8.8	11.3	3.2	11.8
1995 Jan	22.3	19.8	14.7	11.7	9.0	11.5	3.2	12.1
Apr	20.8	18.4	13.8	11.2	8.7	11.0	2.9	11.5
Jul	20.5	18.9	13.4	10.8	8.2	10.2	2.6	11.1
Oct	19.5	17.2	12.7	10.4	8.0	10.0	2.6	10.6
FEMALE 1992 Oct	16.1	10.1	6.5	4.0	3.5	4.9	.1	5.4
1993 Jan Apr Jul Oct	17.4 16.1 15.9 15.8	11.2 10.7 11.6 10.4	7.0 6.9 6.7 6.4	4.2 4.2 4.1 3.9	3.8 3.8 3.7 3.5	5.3 5.4 5.3 5.2	.1 .1 .1	5.8 5.7 5.7 5.4
1994 Jan Apr Jul Oct	16.6 15.3 15.7 14.9	11.0 10.1 11.6 9.9	6.5 6.1 6.1 5.6	3.9 3.8 3.7 3.4	3.6 3.5 3.4 3.1	5.2 5.1 4.9 4.6	:1 :1 :1	5.5 5.2 5.3 4.8
1995 Jan	14.5	9.6	5.6	3.4	3.2	4.6	.1	4.8
Apr	13.3	8.8	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.5	.1	4.6
Jul	13.7	10.4	5.3	3.4	3.1	4.3	.1	4.7
Oct	13.3	8.9	5.0	3.2	2.9	4.2	.1	4.4

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

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UNEMPLOYMENT Selected countries 2.18

		EC average	Major 7 nations (G7)	United Kingdom *	Australia ##	Austria #	Belgium ++	Canada ##	Denmark ++	Finland ++	France ++	Germany # (FR)
OFCD	STANDARDISED	BATE: SEASO	NALLY ADJUS	TED (2)	The second	0.0						
1991	OTAIDAIDIOLD	8.7	6.3	8.8	9.5		7.2	10.2		7.5	9.4	4.2
1992		9.4	6.9	9.9	10.7		8.0	11.2		13.0	10.4	4.6
1993		10.6	7.0	10.3	10.8		9.6	11.2		17.7	11.7	6.1
1994		11.4	6.9	9.5	9.7		10.3	10.3	• •	18.2	12.6	6.9
1994	Aug	11.4	6.9	9.5	9.4		10.3	10.3		17.4	12.5	6.9
	Sep	11.3	6.8	9.3	9.3		9.8	10.0		17.5	12.5	6.8
	Oct	11.2	6.7	9.1	9.1		9.8	9.9		17.4	12.4	6.8
	Nov	11.1	6.5	9.0	9.1		9.8	9.6		17.3	12.0	6.8
	Dec	11.0	6.4	8.8	8.8		9.8	9.5		17.3	12.0	6.8
1995		10.9	6.5	8.7	8.9		9.8	9.7		17.9 16.8	11.9 11.8	6.7 6.7
	Feb	10.9	6.4	8.7 8.8	8.9 8.7		9.8 9.8	9.6 9.6		16.3	11.7	6.7
	Mar	10.9 10.9	6.4 6.6	8.8	8.7		9.8	9.4		17.6	11.6	6.8
	Apr May	10.9	6.6	8.8	8.5		9.8	9.5		17.9	11.6	6.8
	Jun	10.8	6.5	8.7	8.2		9.8	9.5	/::	17.2	11.5	6.8
	Jul	10.9	6.6	8.7	8.2		9.8	9.7		17.8	11.4	6.8
	Aug	10.5	0.0	8.7	8.3		9.9	9.5				
	EDC UNENDLOVE		DEFINITIONS	AL CEACONA								
1991	BERS UNEMPLOYE	D, NATIONAL	DEPINITIONS	2,286	823	185	429	1,417	294	234	2,709	1,687
1991				2,765	935	193	472	1.556	315	362	2,911	1.822
1993				2,901	949	224	550	1,561	344	483	3,171	2,314
1994				2,620	855	216	589	1,540	338	492	3,330	2,560
	0.1			2.514	803	215	591	1,480	320	481	3.095	2,544
1994	Nov			2,514	812	215	590	1,433	311	474	3,095	2,532
	Dec			2,419	789	211	589	1,433	307	468	3,074	2,534
1995	Jan			2,392	799	214	589	1,449	301	465	3,069	2.533
1335	Feb			2,367	801	210	590	1,436	296	463	3,052	2,527
	Mar			2,347	773	207	591	1,444	290	463	3,022	2,533
	Apr			2,328	744	213	592	1,406	283	466	2,987	2,546
	May			2,317	767	215	591	1,424	284	468	2,959	2,544
	Jun			2,314	750	215	591	1,431	287	471	2,936	2,557
	Jul			2,313	742	216	592	1,461		472	2,912	2,555
	Aug			2,292	753	220	595	1,428		473	2,939	2,581
	Sep			2,265	763		604	1,368		471	2,952	2,595
	Oct			2,266	788			1,414			• •	2,593
	e:latest month 3 months:change			8.1	8.7	6.7	14.3	9.4	10.2	18.7	11.5	8.4
	evious 3 months			-0.2	+0.2	+0.2	+0.2	-0.2	-0.4	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1
	EDO UNENDI OVE		DEFINITIONS	A NOT SEA	CONALLY AD I	INTED						
1994	Oct Oct	D, NATIONAL	DEFINITIONS	2,455	753	201	606	1,348	310	468	3,163	2,446
1004	Nov			2,423	764	219	595	1,367	304	471	3,146	2,450
	Dec			2,417	808	252	599	1,376	304	495	3,159	2,545
1995	Jan			2,503	854	279	600	1,543	338	485	3,201	2,745
	Feb			2,459	886	261	592	1,514	323	480	3,134	2,720
	Mar			2,398	816	228	575	1,588	313	469	3,038	2,610
	Apr			2,375	743	212	567	1,463	298	459	2,934	2,564
	May			2,302	754	193	555	1,449	277	448	2,838	2,466
	Jun			2,254	725	175	555	1,380	271	475	2,773	2,454
	Jul			2,336	710	175	608	1,509	• •	487	2,819	2,549
	Aug			2,350	722	180	631	1,441		462	2,901	2,543
	Sep Oct			2,292 2,212	763 739	182	629	1,231 1,277		452		2,488 2,492
~												
	e:latest month t month:change			7.9	8.2	5.5	14.8	8.6	9.7	17.9	11.4	8.1
	vear ago			-0.8	-0.4	N/C	+0.2	-0.5	-2.0	-1.2	-0.8	+0.2

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

.

	Greece +	Irish Republic	Italy **	Japan **	Luxem- bourg #	Nether- lands ++	Norway ++	Portugal #	Spain +	Sweden ##	Switzer- land ++	THOUSAN United
OECD STANDARDISED	RATE: SEA	SONALLY	ADJUSTED (2)	_							land ++	States ##
1991		14.7	9.9	2.1		7.0	5.5		10.0			
1992		15.5	10.5	2.2		5.6	5.9	4.1	16.0	2.7		6.6
1993		15.7	10.2	2.5		6.2	6.0	4.1	18.1	4.8	2.9	7.3
1994		14.9		2.9		7.2	5.4	5.5 6.8	22.4 23.8	8.2 8.0	3.7 3.8	6.7 6.0
1994 Aug		14.9		3.0		7.0					5.0	
Sep		14.6	• •			7.2	5.2	6.8	23.9	8.8		6.1
Oct		14.6	11.5	3.0		7.2				8.1		5.8
Nov		14.5		3.1		7.3				9.5		5.6
Dec		14.6		2.9 2.8		7.1	5.2	6.9	23.5	9.6		5.5
1995 Jan		14.4	11.8	2.9		7.3				9.7		5.4
Feb		14.4				7.2				9.6		5.6
Mar		14.3	• •	2.9		7.4	5.4	7.2	22.8	9.2		5.4
Apr		14.4		3.0		7.1				9.6		5.4
May		14.4	• •	3.1		6.9				9.2		5.7
Jun		14.6		3.1		6.6	5.2	7.1	22.5	9.1		5.6
Jul	• •	14.5		3.2		6.6				9.1		5.5
Aug				3.2		6.7				9.3		5.6
		14.5								9.3		5.6
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYE	D, NATION	AL DEFINIT	IONS (1) SEAS	SONALLY AD	JUSTED							
1991	1/3	254	2,653	1,360	2.3	319	101	293	2,289		35.1	8,426
1993	185	283	2,799	1,420	2.7	303	114	317	2.260		82.4	9,384
1994	174	294	2,363	1,656	3.5	399	118	350	2,539		164.6	8,727
1994	180	283	2,567	1,919			110		2,647		170.2	7,970
1994 Oct	176	280	2.590	2.000	4.9		108		2,582		107.0	
Nov	185	278		1,910	4.9		104		2,565		167.6	7,505
Dec	182	278		1,870	5.0		100		2,505		163.5	7,315
1995 Jan	183	275	2,735	1,950	4.9		106		2,522		160.9	7,155
Feb	177	275		1,960	5.2		107	• •	2,502		153.1	7,498
Mar	174	274		1,990	5.2		105		2,502		152.8	7,183
Apr	171	276	2,782	2,100	5.1		100		2,460		153.7	7,237
May	176	275		2,040	5.1		104		2,400		153.0	7,665
Jun	173	278		2,120	5.3		106	• •	2,467		152.8	7,492
Jul	174	277		2,110	5.0		103				153.5	7,384
Aug		277		2,150	5.1		103		2,453		152.8	7,559
Sep		279		2,100					2,452		154.2	7,431
Oct		283							2,438	• •		7,451
% rate:latest month	N/A	N/A	12.2									
atest 3 months:change		NVA.	12.2	3.2	N/A		4.7	••	15.7		4.2	5.6
on previous 3 month	N/A	N/A	+0.1	+0.1	N/A		N/C		-0.1		-0.1	-0.1
UMBERS UNEMPLOYED	, NATIONA	L DEFINITI	ONS (1) NOT	SEASONALL	Y ADJUSTED							
994 Oct	160	273	2,705	1,990	5.0	490	96	403	2,590	335	159.0	7,155
Nov	196	272		1,850	5.1	480	94	412	2,600	321	161.7	
Dec	209	280		1,770	5.1	492	98	410	2,557	357	164.4	6,973
995 Jan	219	282	2,739	1,960	5.6	484	117	424	2,586	350	164.4	6,690
Feb	212	281		1,990	5.5	497	113	430	2,576	333		8,101
Mar	198	277		2,190	5.4	477	105	430	2,547	321	165.4	7,685
Apr	173	276	2,715	2,140	5.0	465	100	430	2,499		160.8	7,480
May	151	269		2.080	4.8	446	95	424	2,460	317 320	156.7	7,378
Jun	155	276		2,020	4.7	445	109	419	2,430		152.0	7,185
Jul	155	280		2,020	4.6	453	115	419	2,430	413 458	146.3	7,727
Aug		281		2,160	4.7	453	111	421	2,364		146.1	7,892
Sep		276				450			2,347	428	145.7	7,457
Oct		276				450			2,384	371 344		7,167
6 rate:latest month atest month:change	N/A	N/A	11.9	3.2	N/A	7.0	5.1	N/A	15.3	8.0	4.0	5.4
n a year ago	N/A	N/A	+0.6	+0.2	N/A	-0.6	-0.3	N/A	-1.2	+0.2	0.5	
						0.0	0.0	N/A	-1.2	+0.2	-0.5	-0.2

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.
 NC No Change.
 NA Not Available.

THOUSAND

UNEMPLOYMENT 2.18 Selected countries

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2.19 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Flows: standardised, not seasonally adjusted *

UNITED KINGDOM	INFLOW +	Contract Langer	94	and they			And the State of State of State
Month ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female		
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married
1994 Oct 13 Nov 10 Dec 8	339.8 326.7 300.3	-45.0 -31.5 -31.2	235.7 228.8 219.9	-33.2 -24.5 -23.7	104.1 98.0 80.5	-11.7 -7.0 -7.5	27.7 29.9 23.3
1995 Jan 12 Feb 9 Mar 9	322.2 308.4 283.2	-26.2 -32.3 -28.8	225.0 216.7 200.9	-18.7 -21.7 -20.4	97.3 91.7 82.3	-7.4 -10.6 -8.4	30.2 26.5 25.2
Apr 13 May 11 Jun 8	305.6 252.0 265.3	-15.7 -41.1 -17.2	214.2 178.9 187.2	-10.8 -30.2 -11.7	91.3 73.1 78.1	-4.9 -10.9 -5.5	30.6 22.2 23.0
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14	378.8 336.2 319.1	-23.0 -12.6 -8.9	247.0 219.2 215.8	-15.4 -10.3 -6.2	131.8 117.0 103.3	-7.6 -2.3 -2.7	29.5 33.9 27.0
Oct 12	320.8	-19.1	223.8	-11.8	96.9	-7.2	25.4
UNITED KINGDOM	OUTFLOW +						
Nonth ending							

Month ending	Male and Fema	ale	Male		Female			
	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	All	Change since previous year	Married	
1994 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	
Sep 14	369.3	-21.3	241.6	-14.8	127.7	-6.5	38.2	
Oct 12	407.3	-41.2	275.4	-28.9	131.9	-12.3	31.6	

The unemployment flow statistics are described in *Employment Gazette*, August 1983, pp 351-358. Flow figures are collected for four or five-week periods between count dates; the figures in the table are converted to a standard 41/a 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. +



THOUSAND

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

INFLOW	Age group				Contract of the New York Contract			claims	enny	THOUSAND
Month ending	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60 and aver	A.U
MALE 1995 May 11 Jun 8	4.0 4.2	14.7 16.0	36.6 39.5	29.4 31.0	22.8 23.6	30.5 31.6	24.6	8.9 8.5	60 and over	All ages 174.6 182.2
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14 Oct 12	4.4 4.5 4.5 4.2	23.6 21.4 24.3 21.3	71.6 54.8 49.0 49.9	38.8 35.0 34.1 36.0	27.6 25.9 25.5 26.8	35.4 33.3 33.3 35.6	26.5 26.4 26.6 29.8	9.1 9.2 9.2 10.5	3.2 3.5 3.2 3.8	240.2 214.2 209.8 217.8
FEMALE 1995 May 11 Jun 8	2.9 3.0	8.8 9.4	16.4 18.4	11.0 11.4	7.2 7.4	11.0 11.3	10.7 11.3	3.1 3.2	0.0 0.0	71.1 75.3
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14 Oct 12	3.4 3.5 3.4 3.2	16.3 14.9 17.3 13.9	47.5 32.9 26.2 25.0	16.8 15.4 14.0 14.2	9.8 9.9 8.7 8.7	15.0 17.0 13.4 12.6	13.5 16.2 12.8 12.6	3.5 4.1 3.4 3.5	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	125.7 113.9 99.3 93.8
Changes on a year	earlier									
MALE 1995 May 11 Jun 8	0.0 0.4	-2.2 -1.2	-4.8 -1.4	-5.0 -1.4	-4.1 -1.0	-6.1 -2.0	-5.2 -2.5	-1.7 -1.4	-0.9 -0.6	-29.9 -11.2
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14 Oct 12	0.3 0.2 0.4 0.2	-2.1 -1.3 -0.6 -3.7	-5.6 -1.8 -1.3 -3.0	-1.9 -1.9 -0.9 -2.1	-1.3 -0.7 -0.1 -0.8	-1.9 -2.4 -1.7 -1.6	-2.0 -1.6 -1.0 -0.2	-1.0 -0.6 -0.6 -0.2	-0.5 -0.4 -0.5 -0.5	-15.9 -10.5 -6.4 -11.9
EMALE										11.5
995 May 11 Jun 8	0.0 0.3	-1.7 -1.0	-3.0 -1.2	-2.4 -1.2	-1.1 -0.5	-1.4 -0.8	-1.0 -0.4	-0.1 0.0	- 0.0 0.0	-10.8 -4.8
Jul 13 Aug 10 Sep 14 Oct 12	0.3 0.2 0.3 0.2	-2.3 -0.8 -0.6 -3.8	-2.6 -0.7 -1.3 -1.7	-1.5 -1.0 -0.9 -0.9	-0.6 -0.2 -0.3 -0.2	-0.7 -0.2 -0.3 -0.5	-0.6 0.4 0.2 0.2	-0.1 -0.1 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	-8.1 -2.5 -2.9 -6.8

OUTFLOW Nonth ending	Age group									
	Under 18	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-44	45-54 +	55-59 +	60 I	
ALE							40-04 +		60 and over +	All ages
995 May 11 Jun 8	2.9 3.0	15.8 15.8	47.4 47.3	37.6 37.6	28.8 29.1	38.9 39.2	31.2 31.0	16.6 12.2	5.7 5.3	224.9 220.5
									0.0	220.0
Jul 13	2.8	15.3	48.6	36.8	28.4	37.5	29.1	11.4	4.8	214.8
Aug 10 Sep 14	3.1 3.5	16.0 19.2	53.5	36.6	27.7	36.7	28.6	11.0	4.7	214.0
Oct 12	3.6	26.2	59.2 70.0	39.5 44.4	29.9	38.2	29.4	10.7.	4.5	234.1
	0.0	20.2	70.0	44.4	32.8	41.6	31.2	11.2	4.7	265.7
EMALE										
995 May 11	2.3	10.1	22.9	14.4	9.5	14.9	14.6			
Jun 8	2.4	9.7	21.6	13.4	8.8	12.9	12.9	5.6 4.3	0.3 0.2	94.7 86.2
							12.0	4.0	0.2	80.2
Jul 13	2.3	9.5	23.4	13.1	8.3	11.5	11.5	0.7		
Aug 10	2.4	11.0	30.2	13.7	8.6	11.9	11.3	3.7 3.6	0.2 0.2	83.6 92.9
Sep 14 Oct 12	2.9	13.2	36.7	17.6	10.9	18.5	17.0	4.6	0.2	121.5
001 12	2.0	18.9	39.0	18.2	11.2	16.0	14.8	4.4	0.2	125.5
hanges on a year	earlier									
995 May 11	0.3	-1.6	-6.4	5.0						
Jun 8	0.5	-0.8	-0.4 -3.6	-5.3 -3.5	-4.0 -2.7	-6.2 -3.8	-5.2	-1.4	-2.4	-32.1
			0.0	0.0	-2.7	-3.8	-3.5	-3.1	-2.2	-22.8
Jul 13	0.2	-1.6	-5.0	-4.5					~	
Aug 10	0.3	-1.2	-3.1	-4.5	-3.1 -2.6	-5.2 -4.2	-4.8 -3.7	-2.3	-2.0	-28.2
Sep 14	0.6	0.0	-0.7	-2.1	-1.1	-3.3	-2.5	-2.1	-1.7 -1.4	-21.8
Oct 12	0.4	-3.3	-5.8	-3.7	-2.6	-5.3	-4.2	-2.0	-1.4	-12.4 -28.1
MALE 95 May 11	0.0									
Jun 8	0.2	-1.5	-3.0	-2.0 -1.4	-0.9	-0.4	-0.1	0.2	0.0	-7.5
our o	0.4	-0.9	-1.0	-1.4	-0.8	-1.0	-0.5	-0.6	0.0	-6.6
Jul 13	0.2	-1.3	-2.1	10						
Aug 10	0.2	-0.8	-2.1	-1.9 -1.6	-1.0 -0.7	-1.4	-1.0	-0.5	0.0	-8.9
Sep 14	0.4	-0.3	-1.2	-1.2	-0.6	-1.2 -0.7	-1.2	-0.5	0.0	-6.5
Oct 12	0.2	-2.6	-3.4	-1.8	-0.9	-1.9	-0.8 -1.2	-0.6 -0.4	0.0	-5.1

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

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2.23 CLAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT Claims starting during the quarter ending July 1995 by the interval between the latest and previous claim

	Onflows (pe	r cent)				Onflow	ws (thousan	ds)				
Interval (weeks)	Female	1.15	Male	All	Sa. St.	Femal	e	Male	et la la	All		
4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104 No previous claims Total	7 11 8 6 6 8 15 38 100		13 17 13 8 6 10 12 22 100		11 15 11 7 6 9 13 27 100		30.8 23 16.9 17.9 20.9 42.9 105.6 12		73.2 45.7 34.8 56.7 72.1 26.8		93.3 128.8 96.2 62.6 52.7 77.6 115 232.4 858.6	
ONFLOWS												
UNFLOWS	REGIONS											
Interval (weeks)	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humberside	North West	Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	
	South							Northern	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	
Interval (weeks)	South							Northern 15 16 12 7 5 8 12 24 100	Wales 11 17 11 8 6 8 14 26 100	Scotland 12 15 11 7 10 10 12 24 100	Great Britai	

6.3 9.1 5.9 3.8 3.2 4.6 7.8 15.9 56.6

9.9 13.3 9 6 4.7 6.7 10.9 21.1 81.6

11.5 15.2 11.3 7.6 5.6 9.2 14.2 26.9 101.5

1991 Spring 1992 Spring 1993 Spring 1993 Summer 1993 Autumn Now in employment All (found new job since redundancy) 45 98 79 59 55 All 290 245 204 184 163

Not in employment All Men Worr 388 268 121 All people **324** 218 106 262 170 92 **239** 163 76 **207** 140 67

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

	Great Britain	Northern	Yorkshire and Hum- berside	East Midlands	East Anglia	South East	South East excluding Greater London		South West	West Midlands	North West	Wales	Scotland
Redundancies (thousands)													
All Spring 1994 Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995	205 194 190 119 220	14 13 13 11	21 20 16 11	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 * *	19 19 17 18
Redundancy rates (redundan	cies per 1,	000 employe	es)							20	20	15	10
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 *

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

93.2 128.6 96.3 62.6 52.8 77.6 114.8 232.4 858.3

11.6 13.8 10.3 6.5 9.3 9.1 11.6 22.8 95

4.9 7.5 4.9 3.5 2.8 3.7 6.3 11.6 45.2

8.1 8.7 6.9 3.9 3 4.4 6.8 13.3 55.1

Note	1:	JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims.
Mata	1.	"I steat alains in this table started between 14 April 1005 a

23.8 35 28.5 19 14.2 23.5 33.9 74.8 252.7

4 or less Over 4 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52 Over 52 and up to 104 Over 104

No previous claims

Over 104

JUVOS cohort is a 5% sample of computerised claims. 'Latest' claims in this table started between 14 April 1995 and 13 July 1995 inclusive. 'Previous' claims in this table must have started after 11 April 1985. The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the regional percentages is +/-2.3 percentage points (East Anglia). The widest 95% Confidence Interval for the male/female percentages is +/-1.0 percentage points. All claims have been grossed by a factor of 20 to represent the population. Note 2: Note 3: Note 4: Note 5:

7.5 11.1 7.8 4.2 4 6.6 9.6 17 67.8

6.4 10.3 8.7 6.1 4.3 7.6 10.2 21.4 75

3.2 4.6 3 2 1.7 2.2 3.5 7.6 27.8

Note 6:

Ages 16 to 24 25 to 34 Redundancies (thousands) Spring 1994 Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995 38 45 42 24 50 52 51 50 33 57 Redundancy rates (redundancies per 1,000 employees) Spring 1994 Summer 1994 Autumn 1994 Winter 1994 Spring 1995 10.7 12.9 11.6 6.7 14.4 8.9 8.6 8.4 5.4 9.4

Note: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32.

REDUNDANCIES BY INDUSTRY 2.35

SIC 1992 #		Agricultur & fishing	e Energy and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Distribution, hotels &	Transport	Banking, finance &	Public admin, education &	Other
		(A,B)	(C,E)	(D)	(F)	restaurants (G,H)	(1)	insurance (J,K)	health (L,M,N)	(O,P,Q)
Redundancies	(thousand	s)								(0), , 0)
opring 1994	All	• •		66	21	39	17	20	10	
Summer 1994	All			59	17	48	13	28 20 27	16	
Autumn 1994	All			54	17	44	17	20	19	11
Winter 1994	All			54 32		28	14	21	15	
Spring 1995	All	•		55	20	55	17	21 31	22	14
Redundancy ra	ites (redun	dancies per 1,000 e	mplovees)							
pring 1994	All			14.6	20.7	9.4	10.5	10.0		
ummer 1994	All	,		13.1	17.5	11.4	12.5	10.0	2.8	
Autumn 1994	All			11.8	16.1	10.2	9.2	7.0	3.3	9.2
Vinter 1994	All			7.0	10.1	6.5	11.8	9.3	2.7	
Spring 1995	All	· ·		12.2	20.2	12.6	12.1	7.0 10.2	3.8	12.1

Note 1: Refer to note 2 of Table 2.32. Note 2: Table 2.35 assumes that people do not change industry when starting employment after having been made redundant. Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. From Winter 1993, LFS results by industry have moved to the 1992 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

REDUNDANCIES BY OCCUPATION 2.36

SOC	Managers and administrators	Professional	Associate professional and technical	Clerical and secretarial	Craft and related	Personal and protective services	Sales	Plant and machine operatives	Other ,
Redundancies (thousands)		1111							
opring 1994	31	10	11	28	42	14	18	34	17
Summer 1994	25		12	24	40	13	19	28	24
Autumn 1994	24	11	12	29	35	13	19	28	24
Winter 1994	14	10		17	18	10	13	20	17
Spring 1995	33	12	16	38	35	15	23	20	12 19
Redundancy rates (redundan	cies per 1 000 em	nlovees)							10
2Philling 1994	9.8	4.5	5.7	7.8	18.2	5.8	10.0		
Summer 1994	8.1		6.2	6.6	17.6	5.5	10.0	16.1	9.2
Autumn 1004	7.4	5.0	6.0	7.8	15.2		10.6	13.5	12.5
Vinter 1994	4.4	4.8	0.0	4.7	8.0	5.2	10.6	12.9	8.1
Spring 1995	10.2	5.3	8.1	10.6	15.7	6.3	7.5	8.9 12.8	6.5 10.4

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

REDUNDANCIES IN GREAT BRITAIN

 CONTRACTOR OF TAXABLE	ACCOUNT OF A DESCRIPTION OF A DESCRIPTIO		Contract of Contra		moosanbo
1993 Winter	1994 Spring	1994 Summer	1994 Autumn	1994 Winter	1995 Spring
62	50	49	61	53	87
167	156	145	129	66	133
228 149 80	205 142 63	194 132 62	190 129 61	119 80 39	220 137 82

2.32

REDUNDANCIES BY REGION 2.33

REDUNDANCIES BY AGE 2.34

35 to 44		45 to 54		55 and over	All ages	
	46 35 39 25 43		44 38 33 25 47	26 25 24 13 23		205 194 190 119 220
	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

3 VACANCIES UK vacancies at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted

UNITE		UNFILLED V	ACANCIES		INFLOW		OUTFLOW		of which PL	ACINGS
KINGE	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	11	1	171.3 169.0 185.5 211.4	12.1	172.5 168.8 183.7 208.1		126.7 124.2 138.2 160.6	
1993	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
995	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	182.4	1.7	0.9	229.4	3.7	227.0	3.4	176.1	3.2
	Sep R	192.8	10.4	4.4	228.0	3.2	221.0	0.8	170.0	-0.1
	Oct P	191.0	-1.8	3.7	231.7	2.8	232.1	3.3	179.5	2.2

c Vacancies notified to and placings made by jobcentres do not represent the total number of vacancies/engagements in the economy. Latest estimates suggest that about a third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres; and about a quarter of all engagements are made through jobcentres. Inflow, outflow and placings figures are collected for four or five week between count dates; the figures in this table are converted to a standard 4 ¹/₃ week month. Excluding vacancies on government programmes (except vacancies on Enterprise Ulster and Action for Community Employment (ACE) which are included in the seasonally adjusted figures for Northern Ireland). Figures on the current basis are available back to 1980. For further details, see *Employment Gazette*, p 143, October 1985. The latest national and regional seasonally adjusted vacancy figures are provisional and subject to revision, mainly in the following month.

Revised.

VACANCIES Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres:* seasonally adjusted 3.2 THOUSAND West East Yorkshire North Midlands Midlands and Hum- West Scotland Great Britain Northern United Ireland Kingdom South East South West North Wales Greater East London + Anglia 1993 Oct Nov Dec 134.7 138.5 139.3 140.8 142.0 141.7 1994 Jan Feb Mar 146.8 148.1 153.1 Apr May Jun

						Derside							-
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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

13.5 13.5 14.2

14.0

21.3 21.9 23.0

22.6

172.7 175.0 184.7

183.4

7.2 7.4 8.1

7.6

179.9 182.4 192.8

191.0

13.0 13.4 14.3

14.1

23.6 24.1 24.5

24.3

7.6 7.8 8.1

8.1

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

Jul Aug Sep

Oct Nov Dec

Apr May Jun

Jul Aug Sep R

Oct P

1995 Jan Feb Mar

15.6 15.3 16.7

17.5

45.4 45.0 48.2

47.5

6.5 6.8 7.2

7.0

14.1 14.3 15.4

15.8

14.8 15.1 16.6

16.7

12.9 13.1 13.4

13.3

3.3 VACANCIES Regions: vacancies remaining unfilled at jobcentres and careers offices

		South East	Greater London *	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Hum- berside		North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Vacar	cies at Jobcen	tres: 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	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
	Sep	51.2	17.2	7.7	16.6	17.5	14.1	15.1	24.5	8.7	15.0	26.0	196.4	6.5	202.9
	Oct	54.2	19.8	7.7	17.1	18.6	15.1	15.8	25.6	9.1	14.9	26.0	204.2	6.5	210.7
Vacan	cies at careers	offices													
1991 1992 1993 1994) Annual) averages	3.5 2.7 2.8 2.8	2.0 1.6 1.7 1.4	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.5 0.4 0.5 0.7	1.4 1.2 0.8 0.8	0.4 0.3 0.3 0.3	0.6 0.4 0.4 0.3	0.8 0.5 0.5 0.5	0.3 0.3 0.3 0.1	0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1	0.7 0.5 0.5 0.6	8.7 6.7 6.6 6.5	0.3 0.3 0.6 0.8	9.0 7.0 7.2 7.2
1994	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
	Sep	3.9	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.7	8.9	0.8	9.6
	Oct	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	8.6	0.7	9.3

Note: About one third of all vacancies nationally are notified to jobcentres. These could include some that are suitable for young people and similarly vacancies notified to careers offices could include some for adults. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified by employers and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. Because of possible duplication and also due to a difference between the timing of the two counts, the two series should not be added together. Included in South East. Excluding vacancies on government programmes. See note to *table 3.1.* The method of compiling vacancies in Great Britain changed in March 1994, From April 1994, the GB element of Careers Office figures refer to the last week day of the previous month, however, until the new system is fully developed, figures between April 1994 and September 1994 will continue to refer to 31 March (April figures).

THOUSAND

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LABOUR DISPUTES 4.1 Stoppages of work Stoppages in progress: industry

United Kingdom 1	2 months	to Septem	ber 1994	12 months	to Septemb	ber 1995
	Stop- bages	Workers involved	Working days lost	Stop- pages	Workers involved	Working days los
Agriculture, hunting,						
forestry and fishing					-	
Mining and quarrying				4	+	1,000
Manufacturing of:						
food, beverages and						1 000
tobacco;				4	900	1,000
textiles and textile					000	
products;				1	200	#
leather and leather						
products;						
wood and wood				1	300	1,000
products;					500	1,000
pulp, paper and pape						
products; printing]			2	400	1,000
and publishing;		• •		2	400	1,000
coke, refined petroleu						
products, nuclear						
fuels;						
chemicals, chemical						
products and ma	11-					
made fibres; rubber and plastics;						
other non-metallic						
mineral products				2	400	4
basic metals and	• • • •			-		
fabricated metal						
products;				8	2,200	3,000
machinery and						
equipment nec;				8	1,900	6,000
electrical and						
optical equipmen	nt:			6	2,100	2,000
transport equipment				14	5,900	26,000
manufacturing nec.				1	300	4
Electricity, gas and						
water supply				1	2,000	1,000
Construction				9	1,500	8,000
Wholesale and retail						
trade; repairs				1	+	4
Hotels and restaurants				2	400	4
Transport, storage and						
communication				63	53,800	92,00
Financial intermediation	1			3	9,600	9,00
Real estate, renting and	i					
business activities				3	800	1,00
Public administration ar	nd				10.000	
defence				23	10,900	21,00
Education				28	33,100	86,00
Health and social work				12	1,900	9,00
Other community, social	and					
personal service				10	10 200	24.00
activities				16	10,300	24,00
All industries	100	-	404.000	200	120 200	202.00
and services	190	* 259,400	404,000	206 *	139,300	293,00

Stoppages: September 1995											
United Kingdom	Number of stoppages	Workers involved	Working days lost								
Stoppages in progress	24	12,300	22,000								
of which, stoppages: Beginning in month Continuing from earlier months	18 6	3,700 * 8,600 **	5,000 17,000								

All directly involved
 includes 100 involved for the first time in the month

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

Stoppages in progress: cause

United Kingdom	12 months to S	eptember 1995	
	Stoppages	Workers	Working days lost
Pay: wage-rates and earnings levels extra wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours worked Redundancy questions Frade union matters Working conditions and supervision Manning and work allocation Dismissal and other disciplinary measu	50 23 6 51 4 25 res 25	39,700 18,500 1,700 48,200 100 100 17,100 13,800	73,000 52,000 11,000 65,000 # 1,000 74,000 17,000
All causes	206	139,300	293,000

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

United Kingdom Number of stoppages Number of workers (000 Beginning involvement in period in any dispute Beginning in period In progress in period 1994 203 205 87 1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec 10 12 9 22 33 36 28 18 19 19 19 21 2 19 19 25 29 22 12 12 16 17 15 4 18 29 8 11 5 6 8 1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug **Sep** 11 16 20 23 16 19 18 14 19 17 24 28 23 20 23 24 14 21 7 18 26 3 15 9 4

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

United Kingdom	Agriculture, hunting, forestry & fishing	Mining, quarrying, electricity, gas and water	Manufactur- ing	Construction	Wholesale & retail trade; repairs; hotels and restaurants	Transport, storage & commun- ication	Finance, real estate, renting & business activities	Public administrat- ion and defence	Education	Health and social work	Other community social and personal service activities
SIC 1992	A,B	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	J,K	L	м	N	O,P,Q
1994		1	58	5	1	110	7	11	70	5	11
1994 Ja	n -		1				-	1			
Fe	b -		1	-			2				-
Ma	r -		1		1	2	2		1	1	1
Ap	r -	-	3			9	1		1		2
Ma	- v		13			13			4	1	2
Ju	ń -		10	4	1	28		1	24		2
Ju			8			16		2	4		1
Au			8			18		6	5	2	-
Se	p -	-	3		100.000	13	1		2		1
00	t -	-	1		-	3			10		-
No	v -	-	4			1			10		1
De	c -		5	-		6			10		-
995 Ja			4		-	14			5		
Fe	b -		1			1	3	1	7		6
Ma	r -		1	5		2			20		
Ap	r -		5	1		12			14		1
Ma	iy -	1	11	-		24	7	3	4	1	
Ju	n -		5	1.	-	1		1	1	1	6
Ju		-	-	-		19	1	1			9
AL	g -		2.		-	5		8		2	
Se	p -		1	-	-	4		8	6	3	

LABOUR DISPUTES * 4.2 Stoppages of work: summary

00)		Working days lost in a period (000)	all stoppages in progess in
t	All involvement in period	All industries and services	All manufacturing industries
	107	278	58
	2 4 5 19 42 15 10 10 7 10	2 4 8 15 33 70 32 39 20 14 17 23	1 1 3 13 10 8 8 3 1 4 5
	17 22 19 20 30 4 15 10 12	23 18 28 33 51 16 30 17 22	4 1 5 11 5 - 2 1

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EARNINGS Average earnings index: all employees: main industrial sectors

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investment

bank lending

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GREA SIC 1	T BRITAIN 992		ns 01-93)				cturing in ns 15-37)	dustries			ion indus ns 10-41)	tries			industrie ns 50-93)	S	
		Actual	Season	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Season	ally adjust	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjuste	ed	Actual	Seasona	ally adjust	ed
				Per cen over pr 12 mont				Per cen over pr 12 mon				Per cen over pr 12 mon				Per cen over pr 12 mon	
1990=	100				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *				Under- lying *
1993 1994) Annual) averages	118.5 123.2	-			120.5 126.2				121.0 126.9				117.5 121.7			2.2
1993	Jan	116.1	116.8	4.5	4 ³ / ₄	117.1	118.1	4.9	5 ^{1/4}	117.6	118.6	4.9	5 ¹ /4	115.6	116.2	4.4	4 ¹ /2
	Feb	116.7	116.9	4.2	4 ¹ / ₂	118.3	118.6	5.0	5	118.7	119.2	5.0	5	116.1	116.2	3.9	4 ¹ /4
	Mar	119.6	116.8	3.3	4	121.9	118.3	4.1	5	122.1	119.1	4.2	5	118.5	115.6	2.8	3 ³ /4
	Apr	117.5	117.8	4.0	4	119.0	119.4	5.3	5	119.7	120.0	5.2	5	116.5	116.8	3.3	3 ¹ /4
	May	118.0	117.8	3.5	3 ³ / ₄	120.4	120.2	5.0	5	120.8	120.1	4.7	5	116.9	116.9	3.0	3
	Jun	118.5	118.3	3.5	3 ³ / ₄	120.9	120.6	4.8	5	121.3	120.7	4.7	5	117.0	117.3	2.9	2 ³ /4
	Jul	119.5	118.8	3.8	3 ¹ /2	121.8	121.1	4.8	4 ³ / ₄	122.4	121.5	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	118.3	117.6	3.3	2 ³ / ₄
	Aug	118.2	119.0	3.1	3 ¹ /4	119.5	121.3	3.7	4 ¹ / ₂	119.9	121.7	3.8	4 ¹ / ₂	117.3	118.0	2.7	2 ³ / ₄
	Sep	118.0	119.3	2.8	3	120.1	121.8	4.5	4 ¹ / ₄	120.6	122.4	4.6	4 ¹ / ₂	116.8	118.1	2.2	2 ¹ / ₄
	Oct	118.4	119.7	2.1	3	121.3	122.0	3.8	4 ¹ /4	121.7	122.6	3.9	41/4	116.9	118.6	1.4	2 ¹ /4
	Nov	120.0	120.4	3.2	3	122.4	122.5	4.1	4	123.1	123.3	4.3	41/4	118.7	119.0	2.5	2 ¹ /2
	Dec	121.6	120.4	3.1	3 ¹ /4	123.5	122.6	3.9	4 ¹ /4	124.1	123.2	4.1	41/4	120.8	119.4	2.9	2 ³ /4
1994	Jan	120.3	121.1	3.7	3 ^{3/4}	122.6	123.6	4.7	41/2	123.3	124.3	4.8	4 ¹ /2	119.2	119.8	3.1	3 ¹ / ₄
	Feb	122.0	122.2	4.5	3 ^{3/4}	123.5	123.7	4.3	43/4	123.9	124.4	4.4	4 ³ /4	121.7	121.7	4.7	3 ¹ / ₂
	Mar	124.9	121.9	4.4	4	128.4	124.6	5.3	43/4	128.4	125.1	5.0	4 ³ /4	123.6	120.5	4.2	4
	Apr	121.6	122.0	3.6	3 ^{3/4}	124.6	124.9	4.6	4 ³ / ₄	125.1	125.4	4.5	43/4	120.3	120.7	3.3	3 ^{1/2}
	May	123.5	123.2	4.6	4	125.6	125.5	4.4	4 ¹ / ₂	129.3	128.3	6.8	41/2	121.0	120.9	3.4	3 ^{3/4}
	Jun	123.0	122.9	3.9	3 ^{3/4}	126.2	125.9	4.4	4 ¹ / ₄	126.4	125.9	4.3	41/4	121.3	121.7	3.8	3 ^{1/2}
	Jul Aug Sep	124.0 122.8 122.7	123.2 123.7 124.1	3.7 3.9 4.0	3 ^{3/4} 3 ^{3/4} 3 ^{3/4}	126.9 125.0 125.6	126.2 126.9 127.3	4.2 4.6 4.5	4 ¹ /4 4 ¹ /2 4 ³ /4	127.3 125.5 126.1	126.4 127.5 127.9	4.0 4.8 4.5	4 ¹ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₄ 4 ¹ / ₂	122.5 121.4 121.0	121.8 122.1 122.4	3.6 3.5 3.6	3 ¹ /2 3 ¹ /2 3 ¹ /2
	Oct	122.9	124.4	3.9	3 ^{3/4}	127.2	128.0	4.9	4 ³ / ₄	127.5	128.6	4.9	4 ¹ / ₂	120.9	122.7	3.5	3 ^{1/4}
	Nov	124.0	124.6	3.5	3 ^{3/4}	128.5	128.6	5.0	5	128.7	129.1	4.7	4 ³ / ₄	121.8	122.2	2.7	3
	Dec	127.0	125.7	4.4	3 ^{3/4}	130.8	129.8	5.9	5	131.2	130.0	5.5	5	125.5	124.0	3.9	2 ^{3/4}
1995	Jan	124.8	125.7	3.8	3 ^{3/4}	128.4	129.5	4.8	5 ^{1/4}	129.2	130.2	4.7	5 ^{1/4}	123.1	123.7	3.3	2 ^{3/4}
	Feb	125.9	126.0	3.1	3 ^{1/2}	130.4	130.6	5.6	5	131.1	131.6	5.8	5	123.8	123.8	1.7	2 ^{3/4}
	Mar	130.3	127.1	4.3	3 ^{1/2}	134.5	130.5	4.7	5 ^{1/4}	134.6	131.1	4.8	5 ^{1/4}	128.9	125.5	4.1	2 ^{3/4}
	Apr	126.2	126.7	3.9	3 ³ /4	131.1	131.2	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	131.4	131.7	5.0	43/4	123.8	124.3	3.0	3
	May	127.0	126.6	2.8	3 ¹ /2	131.1	131.1	4.5	4 ³ / ₄	131.6	130.5	1.7	43/4	125.0	124.6	3.1	2 ³ / ₄
	Jun	126.8	126.7	3.1	3 ¹ /2	131.8	131.6	4.5	4 ¹ / ₂	132.6	132.1	4.9	43/4	123.9	124.4	2.2	2 ³ / ₄
	Jul	127.9	127.0	3.1	3 ¹ /4	133.2	132.4	4.9	4 ¹ /2	133.6	132.7	5.0	4 ³ / ₄	125.3	124.5	2.2	2 ¹ / ₂
	Aug	126.6	127.6	3.2	3 ¹ /4	130.2	132.3	4.3	4 ¹ /4	130.8	132.9	4.3	4 ¹ / ₂	124.5	125.3	2.6	2 ¹ / ₂
	Sep P	126.4	127.8	3.0	3 ¹ /4	130.5	132.2	3.9	4 ¹ /4	131.2	133.1	4.0	4 ¹ / ₂	124.0	125.5	2.5	2 ¹ / ₂

igures for years 1984-89 on a 1985-100 basis were published in *Labour Market Trends*, November 1995, igures on a 1988-100 basis were published in *Employment Gazette*, October 1989: the 19 he Index has been reclassified to be a start published in *Employment Gazette*. ant Gazette, October 1989; the 1985=100 series was discontinued after July 1989.

er economic series in the national accounts. Figures on a SIC 1980 basis were last published in

ployment Gazette, May 1995.

uiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page. jerlying 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.

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

GREA SIC 19	T BRITAIN 992	Agricul- ture and forestry (E&W)	Mining and quarrys	Food products beverage and tobacco	Textiles	Clothing leather and footwear	Wood, wood products and other manu'ing	Pulp, paper products printing and publish-	Chemicals and chemical products	Rubber and plastic products	Other non- metallic mineral products	Basic metals	Fabric'd metal products (excl) machin- ery)	Machinery and equip- ment n.e.c.
1990=	100	(01,02)	(10-14)	(15,16)	(17)	(18,19)	n.e.c. (20,23,36,37)	ing (21,22)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1993) annual	117.7	126.1	125.0	123.2	117.7	114.5	118.9	121.2	122.6	115.3	115.6	119.2	122.7
1994) averages	121.5	136.2	130.6	128.7	123.6	120.0	123.6	125.6	128.4	120.6	123.7	127.4	128.2
1993	Jan	109.7	122.5	120.4	119.0	115.2	110.7	114.5	119.4	118.1	112.2	117.8	114.9	120.3
	Feb	108.9	122.2	123.9	119.3	117.1	114.0	115.4	119.2	120.8	114.3	108.9	115.6	121.5
	Mar	113.0	125.9	129.2	121.2	116.0	114.9	118.8	130.4	124.1	114.1	111.0	118.3	124.5
	Apr	114.4	126.3	123.3	121.5	116.9	112.2	117.3	118.6	120.2	114.2	116.0	120.3	121.0
	May	114.7	125.0	125.9	123.4	117.1	116.6	118.5	118.9	122.5	114.8	113.5	120.1	121.5
	June	118.6	126.1	123.7	125.8	118.7	114.2	119.5	120.9	123.8	117.4	112.4	120.4	123.5
	July	124.1	128.1	123.9	123.8	120.5	115.5	119.0	120.2	124.0	115.9	123.8	120.3	124.0
	Aug	134.7	123.2	123.5	124.0	117.4	113.2	119.4	118.5	120.9	115.9	110.5	119.1	121.1
	Sep	126.0	125.3	123.2	124.4	118.8	114.4	120.8	118.6	123.3	115.8	114.8	118.9	122.6
	Oct	121.2	126.8	123.6	125.4	118.0	114.2	120.6	119.2	123.4	115.3	124.4	120.0	123.6
	Nov	117.8	128.5	129.0	125.3	117.5	116.1	121.1	124.4	123.3	116.0	113.8	120.9	124.9
	Dec	108.7	133.5	130.3	125.4	119.1	118.3	122.1	126.5	126.2	118.1	117.8	121.1	124.4
1994	Jan	112.6	131.5	126.0	124.8	119.6	114.9	120.2	123.2	124.4	116.9	122.4	121.4	125.2
	Feb	112.5	129.4	126.2	125.4	122.9	120.4	119.9	124.1	125.0	118.4	114.8	125.3	126.7
	Mar	121.6	132.2	137.4	129.0	125.4	118.9	124.5	134.4	129.4	120.2	118.9	126.5	130.3
	Apr	117.1	132.9	127.8	127.1	123.8	116.6	120.8	123.1	126.4	120.6	126.8	124.0	127.7
	May	119.4	189.4	129.6	127.8	123.1	121.1	123.4	123.0	130.2	121.2	119.4	126.9	128.3
	June	121.3	131.1	129.3	130.7	123.5	118.4	125.0	126.4	128.9	122.5	118.2	128.3	127.1
	July	127.7	133.2	129.9	130.9	121.8	119.5	122.9	123.8	129.8	123.1	138.7	127.3	127.9
	Aug	134.9	126.9	130.1	128.1	122.3	120.2	123.3	122.0	126.6	119.5	120.5	126.3	126.3
	Sep	130.6	129.4	129.1	128.2	123.3	119.5	125.2	123.7	128.6	120.0	121.2	129.0	127.8
	Oct	124.7	129.6	129.7	130.2	124.9	119.7	124.8	123.7	129.3	120.4	133.1	130.3	129.0
	Nov	119.4	131.1	135.7	130.3	124.7	123.9	125.9	126.7	130.7	121.3	122.6	131.1	130.3
	Dec	115.9	137.5	136.5	132.2	128.0	127.1	127.1	133.6	131.6	123.6	128.1	132.4	131.2
1995	Jan	118.1	139.7	132.7	129.3	126.8	119.1	124.7	128.5	130.3	121.5	133.8	128.4	129.9
	Feb	114.7	142.2	132.4	131.0	128.2	124.5	125.8	134.0	132.2	124.3	124.7	132.3	131.7
	Mar	122.4	141.0	142.7	134.0	130.9	122.7	129.3	141.8	135.0	125.0	128.0	137.0	135.2
	Apr	129.5	135.7	133.3	130.7	128.0	121.6	128.6	129.4	132.8	124.6	139.9	132.4	131.7
	May	124.9	137.6	135.4	133.6	129.5	124.6	127.9	129.0	134.5	124.6	126.6	133.6	133.0
	June	120.7	144.3	134.3	134.1	128.8	122.4	131.4	131.5	133.5	125.6	127.2	133.6	134.8
	July	123.0	134.5	136.1	133.4	127.8	123.7	128.9	129.7	135.4	127.5	148.7	134.0	136.2
	Aug	141.0	135.8	135.8	132.3	128.6	122.8	127.5	127.2	132.4	123.0	124.4	131.4	133.0
	Sep P	134.5	138.2	134.2	131.4	129.4	123.0	129.4	127.9	133.3	123.8	125.3	133.6	134.6

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*.
 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, Fublic administration, Education and health services (Education, health and social work).
 For enquiries, see telephone numbers on final pink page.

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

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	GREA	SIC 199
(30-33)	(34,35)	(40,41)	(45)	(51)	(50,52)	(55)	(60-64)	(65-67)	(70-74)	(75)	(80-85)	(90-93)		1990=10
121.7	119.2	123.1	116.5	114.9	112.3	118.0	119.9	119.1	113.2	119.3	120.2	117.3	1993) /	Annual
127.2	126.4	127.1	120.0	119.1	115.9	119.9	124.3	128.1	115.8	123.5	122.9	122.5	1994) /	Averages
117.8	114.9	120.5	114.9	113.5	110.9	115.7	119.1	113.8	111.0	117.2	118.7	118.6		Jan
119.1	117.3	121.1	114.6	114.3	110.4	117.4	116.7	119.1	111.2	118.4	118.5	118.1		Feb
122.7	120.4	121.9	119.0	117.4	113.8	117.7	118.7	127.6	116.6	117.8	118.7	117.8		Mar
120.1	117.7	122.9	116.5	115.9	111.6	116.8	117.5	117.5	114.6	117.6	118.5	118.5		Apr
123.4	118.4	121.7	115.9	113.3	111.2	118.1	119.2	118.3	112.7	119.5	119.3	118.1		May
122.2	120.7	121.5	119.0	112.8	113.8	118.1	120.6	116.5	111.2	120.1	119.7	114.3		June
122.8	122.1	125.2	116.5	119.6	113.2	117.3	120.9	118.5	112.8	119.5	122.3	114.4		July
120.9	118.8	122.7	115.2	113.6	111.3	117.2	118.2	116.5	112.3	120.3	124.4	114.1		Aug
120.5	118.6	122.5	114.9	111.5	112.3	119.6	118.7	117.3	110.8	119.5	121.8	114.9		Sept
122.5	119.9	124.1	115.3	113.4	111.8	116.4	119.3	117.5	112.6	120.2	120.2	115.8		Oct
123.7	120.5	127.3	117.3	115.2	111.6	116.8	122.1	124.0	113.7	121.1	120.4	119.5		Nov
124.1	121.2	125.2	118.8	117.8	115.5	124.4	127.2	123.1	118.5	120.4	119.9	123.9		Dec
124.2	121.6	124.4	116.9	115.4	115.1	116.1	123.5	123.5	113.9	120.6	120.1	121.5		Jan
124.6	122.5	124.9	117.9	118.5	115.1	117.4	120.7	143.8	114.2	123.1	119.7	119.7		Feb
130.1	126.7	125.0	120.6	124.2	117.7	119.6	124.3	144.8	115.5	123.3	120.2	121.6		Mar
124.9	124.6	125.6	118.2	119.9	116.5	118.8	123.1	123.9	115.6	121.5	120.8	119.3		Apr
127.1	125.2	124.4	119.0	119.0	115.8	120.9	122.7	126.6	115.5	123.2	121.8	121.4		May
127.9	127.3	125.3	122.2	117.7	118.1	119.5	122.0	126.2	116.1	122.9	123.6	121.7		June
128.0	127.6	126.3	121.5	120.3	116.7	120.0	128.1	125.3	116.9	122.9	125.4	122.0		July
126.7	125.4	131.9	119.2	118.2	115.9	119.2	122.8	122.0	116.2	124.3	126.2	122.0		Aug
126.1	125.4	129.7	119.9	117.5	115.5	119.2	124.1	120.8	114.7	124.5	124.9	121.6		Sept
127.4	129.1	128.9	119.3	118.1	113.7	119.0	124.9	123.0	115.2	123.5	123.3	124.2		Oct
128.8	129.5	128.5	122.1	118.3	113.8	122.2	125.2	127.3	115.4	125.9	121.7	126.8		Nov
131.0	131.9	130.5	122.8	122.2	117.1	127.0	130.6	129.7	120.7	126.8	127.1	128.3		Dec
129.6	129.7	129.8	120.7	119.2	117.5	121.0	126.3	131.4	117.7	125.3	121.8	126.7		Jan
133.6	131.8	130.1	120.8	121.8	115.6	123.5	124.5	137.3	118.0	126.9	121.9	125.3		Feb
135.7	136.7	130.6	123.7	129.3	121.2	119.7	129.5	163.4	120.4	127.5	121.5	126.0		Mar
131.3	135.4	132.6	122.0	123.7	116.6	123.7	127.8	129.9	119.6	124.3	123.3	126.0		Apr
133.3	131.8	132.1	122.9	122.0	118.2	122.8	126.2	129.9	119.0	124.7	122.9	155.4		May
132.4	133.3	133.3	126.4	124.3	119.3	119.9	126.3	130.3	118.5	125.5	124.1	123.2		June
133.8	133.7	138.4	125.6	124.1	118.3	121.8	130.9	131.3	118.3	125.7	126.8	127.1		July
131.8	131.1	135.8	122.1	125.1	119.4	121.7	127.1	126.1	117.6	125.5	128.0	126.9		Aug
131.0	130.9	134.7	123.6	122.8	117.6	120.7	127.5	125.5	116.7	126.9	126.6	127.8		Sept P

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

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

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

UNITED KINGDOM	-	Manufacturing		Energy and water supply	Production industries	Construction	Whole econom	у	
SIC 1992 1990=100			Per cent change from a year earlier	- water supply				Per cent change from a year earlier	
	1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	$\begin{array}{c} 71.8\\ 75.1\\ 76.0\\ 78.3\\ 82.3\\ 85.6\\ 87.6\\ 89.9\\ 93.8\\ 100.0\\ 105.6\\ 106.3\\ 106.0\\ 105.9\end{array}$	8.1 4.6 1.2 3.0 5.1 4.0 2.3 2.6 4.4 6.6 5.6 .7 3 1	76.9 80.1 76.3 94.5 80.9 76.2 96.2 96.2 96.2 100.0 111.3 113.0 105.6 97.8	65.7 67.7 67.1 66.2 72.5 75.0 79.4 84.6 93.7 100.0 101.3 105.2 103.8 100.6	61.1 60.0 61.1 63.9 67.3 70.2 71.7 77.6 90.7 100.0 107.7 104.1 99.2 98.9	57.5 60.5 62.8 70.5 73.7 77.5 82.9 91.1 100.0 107.1 111.3 111.4 111.0	9.6 5.2 3.8 6.5 5.4 4.6 5.1 7.0 9.9 9.7 7.1 3.9 .0 4	
	1990 Q4	102.8	7.1				103.1	9.0	
	1991 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104.1 106.4 105.8 105.9	6.6 7.7 4.9 3.1	 		·· ·· ··	104.9 106.7 108.1 108.9	8.7 7.9 6.5 5.6	
	1992 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	106.6 106.4 106.5 105.6	2.5 .0 .7 3	::	:: :: ::	::	110.8 111.9 111.2 111.4	5.6 4.9 2.9 2.4	
	1993 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	104.5 105.8 106.8 106.9	-2.0 6 .2 1.2	 	··· ·· ··	 	111.4 111.3 111.0 111.6	.6 5 1 .1	
	1994 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4	106.0 105.6 105.5 106.5	1.5 1 -1.2 4	 	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	··· ··· ··	111.9 110.4 110.5 111.1	.4 9 5 4	
	1995 Q1 Q2 Q3	108.1 108.8 109.5	2.0 3.0 3.8	::	::	÷	112.2 111.1	.3 .7	
	1993 Sep Oct Nov Dec	107.9 107.3	.1 2.3 .9 .5	 	··· ·· ··	··· ···	 		
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr	105.9 105.6 106.7 105.8	.5 2.2 1.7 .7	··· / ·· / ·· / / ··· / ·· / ·· / / ··· / ·· / / ·· / / ·· / / ·· / / ··· / / ·· / / ·· /		:: :: ::	:: :: ::	::	
	May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.0 105.4 105.4 105.7 105.8 106.0	.4 -1.5 -1.2 -1.6 7 -1.9 -1.3 2.0			··· ··· ···			
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	109.1 109.7 109.2	2.2 2.5 1.2 2.8 3.3 2.9 4.0 3.6		··· ·· ·· ·· ··	 		 	
Three months ending:	1993 Sep Oct Nov Dec	106.8 107.2 107.2	3.8 .2 .7 1.1 1.2		·· ·· ··				
	1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	$\begin{array}{c} 106.2\\ 105.7\\ 106.0\\ 106.0\\ 105.9\\ 105.6\\ 105.5\\ 105.6\\ 105.5\\ 105.5\\ 105.7\\ 105.8\end{array}$.6 1.1 1.5 .9 1 8 -1.5 -1.2 -1.4 -1.4 -1.3 4		··· ··· ··· ···				
	1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep	108.8 109.1 109.3	1.0 2.2 2.0 2.2 2.4 3.0 3.4 3.5 3.8	 	··· ··· ··· ··· ···	··· ·· ·· ··			

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)	(FR) (8)	Greece (8)	Irish Republic (8)	Italy (4)	Japan (2,5)	Nether- lands (4)	Spain (2,8,9)	Sweden (6,8)	Unite State (8,10
Annual averages 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	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 95.7 100.0 104.6 108.7 111.6 114.3	84.6 87.8 91.9 95.1 100.0 106.6 114.2 120.4 123.9	54 59 70 84 100 117 133 147 166	82 86 90 95 100 105 110 117	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	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Quarterly averag	121.4	113.0	110.1	111.1	111.8	121.7	148.0	115.0	120.6	105.0	112.0	125.4	113.8	1
Q4 1994 Q1	122.4 124.0	115.0 112.0	110.8 112.9	112.1 112.1	112.5 112.9	122.0 122.6	155.0 159.0	117.0	121.0 123.3	105.1	113.0	126.9	115.1	1
Q2 Q3 Q4	125.4 126.8 128.8	115.0 115.0 117.0	112.4 111.4 113.0	114.5 113.0 113.3	113.6 114.3 115.0	123.1 124.9 124.9	162.0 168.0 174.0	117.0 117.0	123.9 124.3 124.6	109.7 104.1 108.3	114.0 114.0 114.0	129.4 130.3 131.8	118.7 118.7 120.5	
1995 Q1 Q2 Q3	130.2 131.3 132.3		113.4 113.5	::	115.3 116.3	125.2 126.3	179.0		126.4 126.7	110.8 112.5	115.0 115.0	133.4	121.2 123.4	
Monthly 1993 Jun	120.6	112.0	109.8	111.6				114.0	120.3	113.1				
Jul Aug Sep	121.1 121.3 121.8	113.0	109.8 109.8 110.7	113.2 109.6 110.8	111.8	121.7		115.0	120.5 120.5 120.5 120.8	102.1 103.7 105.7	112.0 112.0 112.0 112.0		112.7 115.1 112.4	
Oct Nov Dec	122.0 122.5 122.6	115.0	110.7 110.6 111.2	111.0 111.0 114.3	112.5	122.0		117.0	121.0 121.0 121.0	105.2 106.4 103.0	113.0 113.0 113.0	::	113.6 113.8 113.8 115.3	
1994 Jan Feb	123.6 123.7		112.1 113.0	112.1 112.1	112.9	122.6			123.0 123.4	106.3 106.9	114.0 114.0		115.7 115.1	1
Mar Apr May	124.6 124.9 125.5	112.0	113.5 112.6 112.1	112.9 113.7 114.5	113.6	123.1		116.0	123.6 123.8 123.8	107.2 107.3 106.8	114.0 114.0 114.0		116.2 118.1 119.7	-
Jun Jul Aug	125.9 126.2 126.9	115.0	112.5 111.8 110.6	113.0	114.3	124.9		117.0	124.0 124.2 124.3	115.1 98.6 104.9	114.0 114.0 114.0		117.7 120.1 117.3	-
Sep Oct Nov Dec	127.3 128.0 128.6 129.8	115.0	111.8 112.1 113.0	113.3	115.0	124.9		117.0	124.3 124.5 124.6	108.9 109.3 109.8	114.0 114.0 114.0		118.7 120.0 119.9	1
1995 Jan Feb	129.5 130.6		113.8 113.5 113.6	•••	115.3	125.2			124.6 126.4	105.7	114.0 114.0		121.5	
Mar Apr May	130.5 131.2 131.1		113.2 113.4 113.5		116.3	126.3		· · · · ·	126.4 126.5 126.6 126.7	110.6 110.9 111.1 110.5	115.0 115.0 115.0 115.0		121.2 121.4 124.4	1
Jun Jul Aug	131.6 132.4 132.3		113.5 113.7	•••					126.7 128.5	116.0 105.0 105.0	115.0 115.0 115.0 115.0		122.2 123.7	1
Sep Increases on a ye	132.2 ear earlier													
Annual averages 1987 1988 1989	8 9 9	2 1 6	3 4 5	9 7 5	3	4 5	10 18	6 4	7 6	1 5	1 0	8 6	7 8	
1990 1991 1992	9 8 7	5555	5 15 15 13	5543	4 4 5 4	4 5 7 7	21 19 17 13	5 6 5 4	6 7 10	6 5 4	2 3 4	7 9 8	10 9 6	
1993 1994	5 5	23	222	22	3 2	5 3	11 13	4 6 	5 4 3	1 0 2	4 4 2	8 7 5	5 3 4	
Quarterly average 1993 Q3 Q4	4 4	3 2	2 1	2 3	3 3	55	10 12	6 6	4 4	1	3	7	33	
1994 Q1 Q2	4	23	1 2	3 4	33	5 2	12 13	4 3	4 3	1 2	4 2	6 5	34	
Q3 Q4 1995 Q1	4 5	22	1 2	2	22	32	14 12	2	3 3	-1 3	2 1	4 4	4 5	
Q2 Q3	5 5 4		0 1		22	23	13	· · · · ·	32	4 3	1	4	4 4	
Monthly 1993 Jun Jul	5	2	23	22				3	4	-1	3		2	
Aug Sep Oct	4 5 4	3	222	232				6	4 4 4	-1 2 2	3 3 3 4		2233	
Nov Dec	4 4	2	1 0	3 3	::	:		6	4 4	2 -1	4 4	::	333	
1994 Jan Feb Mar	555		1 1 3	334	2	5		· · · · ·	4 4 4	6 2 3	4 4 4	<u>.</u>	3 4 4	
Apr May Jun	5 4 4	· · · 3	1 2 2	4 4 	2	5			5 5 3	2 1 2	2 2 2 2		44	
Jul Aug Sep	4 5 5	2	2 1 1	3	2	3			3 3 3	-3 1 3	2 2 2		4 4 4	
Oct Nov Dec	556		22	2	2	2		:: ::	3 3 3	4 3 3	1		5 5 5	
1995 Jan Feb Mar	5 6 5		1 1 0	.:	2	2	•••	··· ··	3 2 2	4 3	· 0 1		5	
Apr May Jun	5545		1		2	3		··· ··	2222	3 4 3	1		4 5 2	
Jul Aug Sep	5544		2						3	1 6 0	1	··· ··	5	
Vote	and colorise		/ basis (all en				6 Includi	ng mining.				 e: OECD - N		- In dia

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

		All items			and a start of the	All items except set	asonal foods	
		Index	Percentage cha	ange over		Index Jan 13 1987=100	Percentage cha	inge over
		Jan 13 1987=100	1 month	6 months	12 months	Jan 13 1987=100	1 month	6 months
1994	Oct Nov Dec	145.2 145.3 146.0	0.1 0.1 0.5	0.7 0.4 0.9	2.4 2.6 2.9	145.9 146.0 146.6	0.1 0.1 0.4	0.7 0.6 0.9
1995	Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct	146.0 146.9 147.5 149.0 149.6 149.8 149.1 149.1 149.9 150.6 149.8	0.0 0.6 0.4 1.0 0.4 0.1 -0.5 0.5 0.5 -0.5	1.4 1.5 2.6 3.0 2.6 2.1 2.0 2.1 0.5	3.3 3.4 3.5 3.5 3.4 3.5 3.5 3.6 3.9 3.2	146.5 147.3 148.0 149.4 150.0 150.4 149.9 150.3 151.0 150.5	-0.1 0.5 0.9 0.4 0.3 -0.3 0.3 0.5 -0.3	1.3 1.4 2.6 2.3 2.0 2.0 0.7

easonal Food A decrease of 7.6 per cent contrasts with a rise for last October of 0.8 per cent. Most fresh vegetables fell sharply in price from their unusually high September levels. Steeper falls in fresh truit prices than last year. Small price increases for potatoes in contrast to falls last October. On-seasonal Food A rise of 0.1 per cent on the month contrasts with a decrease a year ago of 0.3 per cent. Meat prices rose in contrast to the reductions experienced 12 months ago. Also upward effects from bread, biscuits & cakes and sugar-based products which all rose this October in contrast to falls last year. Main downward effects came from poultry prices which fell sharply compared with little movement last October.

Alcoholic drink A monthly increase of 0.5 per cent compares with a much smaller rise of 0.1 per cent for October

A monthly increase of cost per concentration was a monthly increase across a range of beers, wines and spirits of-sales.

Housing

A month on month fall of 1.2 per cent is in contrast to the increase from September to October last year of 1.6 per cent.
Reductions in mortgage interest rates affected the index this month. The effect on the 12 month rate was reinforced by last October's rise in mortgage interest rates falling out of the 12 month comparison.
Household insurance premiums fell sharply in October, contrasting with increases at the same time last year.

Todseriold insufance premiums feir sharpy in occess, contacting furthered are premium and the present of the present of present increase on the month to October in contrast to a drop at the same time last year of 0.6 per cent.
 Smaller reductions on some personal articles this year than last.
 Motoring expenditure
 A drop of 1.3 per cent from September to October compares with a smaller decrease last year of 0.6 per cent.

A drop of 13 per cell inclin opportance to concern where the main contributor to the downward effect. Steep reductions in motor insurance premiums were the main contributor to the downward effect. Motor vehicles prices fell slightly more than this time last year. Increases in motor vehicle maintenance charges were not as steep as 12 months ago.

Percentage change over

1 month

-0.1

-1.2

-0.1

-0.1

-0.3

-0.2

0.3

-1.3

-0.2

0.2

-0.1

12 months

6.9

4.5

0.4

4.4

-0.4

0.2

4.0

0.9

2.4

0.8

3.3

RETAIL PRICES 0 Detailed figures for various groups, sub-groups and sections for October 17 0 .2

Ind		Percentage cha	inge over	Index Jan 1987	=100
Jan	1987=100	1 month	12 months		
ALL ITEMS	149.8	-0.5	3.2	Tobacco Cigarettes	180.0 181.4
	144.8	-0.8	4.5	Tobacco	170.2
Food and catering	170.8	0.3	5.2		
Alcohol and tobacco Housing and household expenditure		-0.7	3.3	Housing	167.0
Personal expenditure	135.5	0.0	1.7	Rent	203.4
Travel and leisure	148.4	-0.6	1.6	Mortgage interest payments	173.9
				Depreciation (Jan 1995 = 100)[3]	99.2 134.6
Consumer durables	117.2	-0.3	0.9	Community charge and rates/council tax	234.8
			10	 Water and other payments Repairs and maintenance charges 	158.9
Seasonal food	122.0	-7.6	4.0	Do-it yourself materials	148.4
Food excluding seasonal	140.2	0.1 -0.3	4.8 3.2	Dwelling insurance & ground rent	184.7
All items excluding seasonal food	150.5 152.1	-0.5	2.9	Dwening inductive a ground rent	
All items excluding food	152.1	-0.5	2.5	Fuel and Light	134.6
Other Indiana				Coal and solid fuels	127.7
Other indices All items excluding:				Electricity	147.6
mortgage interest payments(RPIX)	148.7	-0.3	2.9	Gas	124.4
housing	146.2	-0.3	2.9	Oil and other fuels	111.9
mortgage interest payments and indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]				Manual add and do	134.7
indirect taxes (RPIY)[1]	145.3	-0.4	2.4	Household goods	134.8
mortgage interest payments and				Furniture Furnishings	134.0
council tax	149.0	-0.4	2.8	Electrical appliances	107.6
mortgage interest payments and	110.0	-0.3	3.0	Other household equipment	134.8
depreciation[2]	148.9	-0.3	5.0	Household consumables	157.7
First	137.5	-1.2	4.6	Pet care	137.3
Food Bread	137.7	-1.4	3		
Cereals	141.8		4	Household services	140.5
Biscuits and cakes	148.2		3	Postage	146.3 108.0
Beef	136.5		7	Telephones, telemessages, etc	170.2
Lamb	127.0		4	Domestic services Fees and subscriptions	157.0
of which, home-killed lamb	133.1		10	Fees and subscriptions	107.0
Pork	133.4		13 6	Clothing and footwear	122.4
Bacon	142.8 102.5		-3	Men's outerwear	121.1
Poultry	102.5		3	Women's outerwear	109.1
Other meat Fish	123.4		Ő	Children's outerwear	120.0
of which, fresh fish	124.8		-3	Other clothing	146.3
Butter	159.0		19	Footwear	128.0
Oil and fats	133.9		4	Developed and and conden	160.5
Cheese	158.9		11	Personal goods and services Personal articles	118.9
Eggs	135.5		3 4	Chemists goods	166.9
Milk fresh	150.7		5	Personal services	203.7
Milk products	146.8 145.6		ŏ		
Tea Coffee and other hot drinks	123.8		6	Motoring expenditure	151.0
Soft drinks	166.6		8	Purchase of motor vehicles	133.2
Sugar and preserves	153.1		12	Maintenance of motor vehicles	171.5 153.9
Sweets and chocolates	138.7		4	Petrol and oil	187.3
Potatoes	175.4		18	Vehicles tax and insurance	107.0
of which, unprocessed potatoe	es 206.9		22 3	Fares and other travel costs	159.7
Vegetables	111.6 99.0		0	Rail fares	177.1
of which, other fresh vegetable	121.1		2	Bus and coach fares	172.0
Fruit of which, fresh fruit	118.4		22	Other travel costs	141.5
Other foods	138.7		3		
Other loods				Leisure goods	122.1
Catering	171.0	0.4	4.1	Audio-visual equipment	71.3 116.8
Restaurant meals	168.7		4	Tapes and discs	120.2
Canteen meals	183.8		7	Toys, photographic and sport goods Books and newspapers	169.2
Take-aways and snacks	168.8		3	Gardening products	141.6
Alexandra datate	166.8	0.5	4.4	clardening producto	
Alcoholic drink Beer	174.1	0.0	4	Leisure services	169.9
on sales	178.4		4	Television licences and rentals	119.8
off sales	146.3		5	Entertainment and other recreation	206.8
Wines and spirits	156.8		4	Foreign holidays (Jan 1993 = 100)	107.7 103.7
on sales	170.1		5	UK holidays (Jan 1994 = 100)	103.7
off sales	148.3		4		

 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.

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

 [2]
 This series has been constructed using the index for all items excluding mortgage interest payments prior to February 1995.

 [3]
 Depreciation was introduced into the RPI, within the housing component, with effect from February 1995.

Average retail prices on October 17 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 October 17 1995

	Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)		Number of quotations	Average price (pence)	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell (pence)
Beef: home-killed, per lb				Margarine			
Best beef mince	663	161	126-224	Soft 500g tub	315	51	38- 85
Topside	644	296	249-325	Low fat spread, 250g	329	49	41- 53
Brisket (without bone)	579	211	191-242				
Rump steak *	646	386	299-475	Cheese			
Stewing steak	661	218	174-300	Cheddar type, per lb	309	215	169-259
Lamb: home-killed, per lb				Eggs			
Loin (with bone)	654	329	249-399	Size 2 (65-70g), per dozen	303	140	99-175
Shoulder (with bone)	620	152	99-229	Size 4 (55-60g), per dozen	270	119	96-145
Leg (with bone)	573	246	199- 275	0.10 · (00 003)/ por 00101			
Log (mail bollo)	010	240	100 210	Milk			
Lamb: imported (frozen), per lb				Pasteurised, per pint	369	36	27- 31
Loin (with bone)	249	220	175-299	r asteansea, per pint	000	00	21 01
	265	174	157-189	Теа			
Leg (with bone)	200	1/4	157-169		317	62	46-74
Dealer have billed and it				Loose, per 125g	333	132	94- 156
Pork: home-killed, per lb		150	105 100	Tea bags, per 250g	333	132	94-156
Leg (foot off)	513	158	125-189				
Loin (with bone)	636	191	169-219	Coffee		100	
Shoulder (with bone)	577	138	118-179	Pure, instant, per 100g	324	193	185-225
				Ground (filter fine), per 8oz	303	209	149-283
Bacon, per lb							
Streaky *	480	143	109-211	Sugar			
Gammon *	504	233	178-279	Granulated, per kg	336	72	65-79
Back, Danish	443	262	159-343				
Back, home produced	433	230	189-299	Fresh vegetables		-	
easi, nome produced	100	200		Potatoes, old loose, per lb	618	31	16-45
Ham				Potatoes, new loose, per lb	625	19	15- 35
Ham (not shoulder), per 4oz	527	78	62- 99	Tomatoes, per lb	700	44	35- 65
Ham (not shoulder), per 402	521	10	02- 33	Cabbage, hearted, per lb	700	35	25- 58
Saucassa nor lb				Cauliflower, each	722	56	39- 69
Sausages, per Ib Pork	557	119	89-149	Brussels sprouts, per lb	672	58	35- 79
FOR	007	119	09-149		734	21	15- 29
Connection				Carrots, per lb	704	25	15- 38
Canned meats	004	00	75 440	Onions, per lb	727		
Corned beef, 12oz can	324	98	75-119	Mushrooms, per 4oz	710	36	29-40
				Cucumber, each	731	28	34- 59
Chicken: roasting, oven ready,				Lettuce - iceberg, each	723	56	45- 69
Frozen	223	63	45- 78				
Fresh or chilled	663	95	76-106	Fresh fruit			
				Apples, cooking, per lb	718	40	35- 48
Fresh and smoked fish, per lb				Apples, dessert, per lb	718	45	38- 59
Cod fillets	533	248	195-319	Pears, dessert, per lb	710	47	38- 59
Rainbow trout	535	206	129-259	Oranges, each	734	23	16-29
				Bananas, per lb	730	37	29-49
Canned fish				Grapes, per lb	673	118	69-169
Red salmon, half size can	323	135	119-162	1			
Bread							
White loaf, sliced, 800g	357	53	39-79	Items other than food			
White loaf, unwrapped, 800g	346	75	59-87				
Brown loaf, sliced, 400g	324	50	37- 59	Draught bitter, per pint	829	149	133-174
Brown loaf, unsliced, 800g	345	78	59- 88	Draught lager, per pint	839	168	152-190
and an anonood, boog				Whisky per nip	844	119	105-135
Flour				Gin, per nip	844	118	105-135
Self raising, per 1.5kg	322	58	45-72	Cigarettes 20 king size filter	3,278	259	224-274
our raising, per riong	ULL	00	10 1 1	Coal, per 50kg	452	684	532-850
Butter				Smokeless fuel per 50kg	529	986	780-1218
	319	81	75- 87	4-star petrol, per litre	653	59	56- 60
Home produced, per 250g							
New Zealand, per 250g	314	79	78-79	Derv per litre	643	53	50- 55
Danish, per 250g	304	85	77- 93	Unleaded petrol ord. per litre	646	53	50- 55
				Super unleaded petrol, per lite	e 415	57	55- 59

* Or Scottish equivalent.

General Notes - Retail Prices

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

Structure

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

RETAIL PRICES .3 0 Average retail prices of selected items

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

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

Definitions

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

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

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RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices 6.4

UNITED KINGDOM	ALL	All items	All items	All items	All items	National-	Consumer	Food			Catering	Alcoholic	Tobacco	Housing
January 13, 1987 = 100	ITEMS	except food	except seasonal food +	except housing	except mortgage interest	ised industries**	durables	All	Seasonal +	Non- seasonal + food		drink		
1987 Weights 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	833 837 846 842 849 848 856 856 858 861	974 975 977 976 976 976 978 979 980 978	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 47 45 45 45	76 78 83 77 77 80 78 76 77	38 36 34 32 36 35 35 35 34	157 160 175 185 192 172 164 158 187
1987 Annual averages 1988 1989 1990 1991 1991 1992 1993 1994	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	100.1 103.4 106.4 113.6 129.9 144.2 156.4 168.2	103.3 112.5 135.3 163.7 160.8 159.6 151.0 156.0
1987 Jan 13 1988 Jan 12 1989 Jan 12 1990 Jan 16 1991 Jan 15 1992 Jan 14 1993 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	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
1993 Oct 19	141.8	144.1	142.7	139.6	141.7	Ξ	116.9	130.0	106.2	134.3	157.9	156.9	159.7	151.5
Nov 16	141.6	144.0	142.5	139.3	141.4		117.4	129.1	105.7	133.4	158.3	156.1	159.8	151.7
Dec 14	141.9	144.3	142.8	139.7	141.8		117.6	129.4	109.7	133.0	158.8	155.6	163.0	151.9
1994 Jan 18	141.3	143.5	142.1	139.3	141.3	Ξ	113.0	130.0	110.3	133.5	159.1	156.9	166.5	150.2
Feb 15	142.1	144.3	142.9	140.2	142.2		114.8	130.8	112.6	134.0	159.5	157.3	167.1	150.4
Mar 15	142.5	144.7	143.2	140.6	142.6		116.2	131.6	115.1	134.4	160.0	157.2	167.1	150.6
Apr 19	144.2	146.5	144.9	141.6	143.9	Ξ	116.0	131.9	115.3	134.8	160.8	157.6	167.7	156.2
May 17	144.7	146.9	145.2	142.1	144.5		116.2	133.2	123.2	134.8	161.3	157.8	168.4	156.4
Jun 14	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.1	144.4		115.9	133.1	122.6	134.8	161.7	158.5	168.5	156.6
Jul 19	144.0	146.2	144.6	141.2	143.7	Ξ	112.3	132.3	119.5	134.4	162.2	159.1	168.5	156.8
Aug 16	144.7	147.0	145.3	142.0	144.4		114.4	132.7	120.8	134.7	162.8	159.3	168.5	157.0
Sep 13	145.0	147.6	145.7	142.3	144.7		116.3	131.6	116.4	134.2	163.4	159.7	168.5	157.3
Oct 18	145.2	147.8	145.9	142.1	144.5	Ξ	116.1	131.4	117.3	133.8	164.2	159.8	168.4	159.8
Nov 15	145.3	147.9	146.0	142.2	144.6		116.9	131.8	117.6	134.3	164.6	159.4	168.0	160.1
Dec 13	146.0	148.5	146.6	142.9	145.3		117.4	132.7	122.0	134.5	165.1	158.9	170.9	160.4
1995 Jan 17	146.0	148.3	146.5	142.9	145.2	Ξ	113.2	134.1	126.3	135.3	165.7	161.3	175.6	160.6
Feb 14	146.9	149.2	147.3	143.7	146.0		114.8	135.0	128.5	135.9	166.4	162.4	177.2	162.0
Mar 14	147.5	149.8	148.0	144.5	146.6		116.2	135.9	130.0	136.7	167.1	163.1	177.4	161.7
Apr 11	149.0	151.5	149.4	145.0	147.7	Ξ	116.5	135.8	130.3	136.4	167.8	163.2	179.1	168.1
May 16	149.6	151.8	150.0	145.8	148.4		117.2	138.1	135.6	138.2	168.5	164.1	180.0	167.8
Jun 13	149.8	152.2	150.4	145.8	148.5		116.9	137.0	125.2	139.0	168.8	164.8	180.2	168.8
Jul 18	149.1	151.6	149.9	145.0	147.7	Ξ	113.4	135.9	116.9	139.3	169.2	165.6	180.2	168.3
Aug 15	149.9	152.1	150.3	145.9	148.6		114.9	138.7	132.2	139.6	169.8	165.6	180.1	168.8
Sep 12	150.6	152.8	151.0	146.7	149.2		117.5	139.1	132.0	140.1	170.4	166.0	180.1	169.1
Oct 17	149.8	152.1	150.5	146.2	148.7	-	117.2	137.5	122.0	140.2	171.0	166.8	180.0	167.0

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.*

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

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

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

Fuel and light

61 554 50 46 47 46 45 45 99.1 101.6 107.3 115.9 125.8 126.2 131.7 98.3 104.2 110.6 121.6 127.1

125.9 125.8 125.6

125.4 124.9 124.5

134.3 133.8 133.7

133.9 134.2 134.2

134.0 133.8 133.8

134.1 134.3 134.5

134.7 134.4 134.3

134.4 134.4 134.7

134.6

Household goods

73 74 71 70 77 79 76 77 102.1 105.9 110.1 115.4 122.5 126.5 128.0 128.4

100.0 103.3 107.5 112.0 116.7 123.9 125.8

128.4 129.0 129.7

126.1 127.1 128.5

128.0 128.5 128.5

126.3 128.3 129.0

129.0 130.3 131.1

128.3 130.1 132.0

132.1 133.5 133.4

132.0 133.5 134.9

Clothing and footwear

74 72 73 69 63 59 58 58 54 101.1 104.4 109.9 115.0 118.5 118.8 119.8 120.4

100.0 101.1 105.9 110.8 114.2 115.7 114.9

122.6 122.8 122.5

116.2 119.3 121.0

121.3 121.4 121.1

116.0 118.6 122.2

122.1 122.7 122.8

117.1 118.5 120.2

121.8 122.1 121.8

116.2 118.0 122.6

122.4

Household services

101.9 106.8 112.5 119.6 129.5 137.0 141.9 142.0

100.0 105.0 110.3 116.3 125.5 135.3 139.8

143.0 143.4 142.9

142.4 142.8 141.9

142.2 142.3 142.4

142.3 142.3 142.5

141.0 140.9 141.2

141.9 142.0 142.3

142.9 142.9 142.7

140.7 140.8 140.9

140.5

Personal goods and services

38 37 39 38 40 39 37 39 101.9 106.8 114.1 122.7 133.4 142.2 147.9 153.3

100.0 104.3 110.4 118.6 127.2 138.4 144.7

149.2 150.6 149.9

149.5 152.9 150.9

151.5 154.6 152.4

152.4 155.1 155.2

154.3 154.4 156.6

154.9 154.9 155.9

156.8 158.0 157.8

158.3 159.1 160.0

160.5

RETAIL PRICES General index of retail prices 6.4

Motoring expendi- ture	Fares and other travel	Leisure goods	Leisure services		
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 48 46	30 29 30 30 32 62 71 66	1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995	Weights
103.4	101.5	101.6	101.6	1987	Annual averages
108.1	107.5	104.2	108.1	1988	
114.0	115.2	107.4	115.1	1989	
120.9	123.4	112.4	124.5	1990	
129.9	135.5	117.7	138.8	1991	
138.7	143.9	120.8	150.0	1992	
144.7	151.4	122.5	156.7	1993	
149.7	155.4	121.8	162.5	1994	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1987	Jan 13
105.1	105.1	102.8	103.6	1988	Jan 12
110.6	112.9	105.1	112.1	1989	Jan 17
115.0	117.5	110.1	119.6	1990	Jan 16
122.8	130.8	114.9	130.7	1991	Jan 15
134.0	140.9	119.3	145.5	1992	Jan 14
137.9	148.6	121.3	153.6	1993	Jan 12
147.2	152.5	122.7	158.9	1993	Oct 19
145.2	152.4	123.1	159.4		Nov 16
146.7	152.3	123.1	159.6		Dec 14
147.5	154.0	122.3	160.1	1994	Jan 18
148.4	154.3	122.6	160.3		Feb 15
149.2	154.7	122.8	160.5		Mar 15
149.8	154.7	122.6	161.8		Apr 19
150.4	155.2	122.7	162.2		May 17
150.4	155.8	122.4	162.5		Jun 14
150.0	155.6	120.7	162.6		Jul 19
150.7	156.2	120.9	162.8		Aug 16
150.4	156.0	121.2	163.9		Sep 13
149.7	156.0	121.1	164.4		Oct 18
149.1	156.1	121.2	164.5		Nov 15
150.5	156.1	121.4	164.7		Dec 13
150.9	157.5	121.2	165.0	1995	Jan 17
151.4	158.7	121.5	165.0		Feb 14
152.6	158.2	121.6	165.0		Mar 14
152.9	158.9	121.5	166.0		Apr 11
153.1	159.2	121.3	166.6		May 16
153.9	159.3	121.6	167.2		Jun 13
153.9	159.9	121.3	167.9		Jul 18
153.4	160.2	121.6	168.7		Aug 15
153.0	160.0	121.8	170.1		Sep 12
151.0	159.7	122.1	169.9		Oct 17

6.8 RETAIL PRICES Selected countries

1985=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	··· ··· ·· ·· ··	106.9 110.7 116.3 122.9 129.1 134.5 139.1 143.4	107.7 113.0 121.8 133.3 141.1 146.4 148.7 152.4	102.9 104.1 107.3 111.0 114.6 117.4 120.6 123.5	107.8 112.7 118.1 121.2 124.1 126.7 128.3 130.9	100.1 101.4 104.2 107.0 110.7 115.1 119.9 123.5	143.2 162.6 184.9 222.6 266.0 308.1 352.6 391.1	114.5 120.0 128.2 136.8 145.0 153.5 160.6 168.1	105.9 108.7 112.7 116.5 120.2 123.0 125.6 127.8	107.1 109.4 113.9 117.6 121.3 125.1 126.9 129.8	110.9 116.5 123.8 131.8 140.0 147.3 153.8 160.0
Monthly 1994 Aug Sep		143.9 144.3	153.0 153.3	124.4 124.2	131.3 131.4	123.8 123.9	388.5 401.1	169.3 169.7	127.8 128.1	130.5	160.4 160.9
Oct Nov Dec		144.6 144.8 145.2	153.5 153.6 154.3	123.9 123.9 124.0	131.7 132.0 132.0	123.0 123.1 123.4	406.0 407.3 411.9	170.0 170.3 171.1	128.5 128.5 128.3	130.7	161.7 162.4 162.8
1995 Jan Feb Mar	145.9 146.7 147.3	145.7 146.4	154.3 155.3 155.9	124.5 124.8 124.7	132.1 132.7 133.1	123.7 124.3 124.3	410.2 408.5 420.2	172.9 173.7 174.8	128.7 129.2 129.5	131.8	163.4 164.8 165.8
Apr May Jun	147.9 148.2 148.6		157.5 158.1 158.4	124.9 124.9 125.0	133.5 134.0 133.8	124.6 124.7 125.1	425.2 428.1 431.9	175.7 175.7 176.0	129.6 129.9 129.9	133.1	166.6 167.5 168.7
Jul Aug Sep	148.5P 148.8P 149.2P	··· ··	157.6 158.5 159.2	125.7 126.0 125.7	133.2 133.4 134.2	125.4 125.2 125.1	421.8 422.1 434.8	176.0 176.4 177.2	129.6 130.2 130.7	133.8	168.8P 169.4P 169.9P
Increases on a year ea Annual averages	rlier										Per cent
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	 	3.3 3.6 5.1 5.7 5.0 4.2 3.4 3.1	4.2 4.9 7.8 9.4 5.9 3.8 1.6 2.5	1.6 1.2 3.1 3.4 3.2 2.4 2.7 2.4	4.1 4.5 4.8 2.6 2.4 2.1 1.3 2.0	0.2 1.3 2.8 2.7 3.5 4.0 4.2 3.0	16.4 13.5 13.7 20.4 19.5 15.8 14.4 10.9	5.2 4.8 6.8 6.7 6.0 5.9 4.6 4.7	3.1 2.6 3.7 3.4 3.2 2.3 2.1 1.8	3.2 2.1 4.1 3.2 3.1 3.1 1.4 2.3	4.8 5.0 6.3 6.5 6.2 5.2 4.4 4.0
Monthly 1994 Aug Sep		3.1 3.0	2.4 2.2	2.4 2.5	2.2 2.0	3.0 2.6	11.1 11.9	4.8 4.5	1.7 1.6	2.5	3.8 3.9
Oct Nov Dec	··· ··	3.0 3.0 3.1	2.4 2.6 2.9	2.1 2.0 1.9	2.0 2.1 2.3	2.5 2.4 2.5	11.1 10.6 10.8	4.3 4.3 4.3	1.7 1.6 1.6	2.4	3.8 3.9 4.0
1995 Jan Feb Mar	3.0 3.1 3.2	3.0 3.1	3.3 3.4 3.5	1.9 1.8 1.7	2.3 2.3 2.5	2.1 2.1 1.9	11.1 10.4 10.3	4.4 4.8 5.2	1.7 1.7 1.8	2.6	3.9 4.3 4.7
Apr May Jun	3.2 3.1 3.2	 	3.3 3.4 3.5	1.7 1.4 1.3	2.4 2.4 2.1	2.0 1.8 1.9	9.9 9.8 9.7	5.2 5.0 5.1	1.6 1.6 1.6	2.8	5.0 5.1 5.6
Jul Aug Sep	3.1P 3.1P 3.1P	 	3.5 3.6 3.9	1.2 1.3 1.2	1.9 1.6 2.1	1.9 1.5 1.6	8.9 8.7 8.4	4.7 4.3 4.4	1.5 1.9 2.0	2.5	5.4P 5.6P 5.6P

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

Luxembourg Netherlands Portugal Austria

122.2 133.9 151.0 170.9 189.6 206.7 220.0 231.5

232.2 232.7

233.6 234.0 234.7

237.5 239.2 240.4

241.3 241.1 240.4

240.4 241.6 242.1

> 9.4 9.6 12.8 13.2 10.9 9.0 6.4 5.2

> > 4.8 4.7

> > 4.6 4.0 4.0

> > 4.4 4.6 4.8

> > 4.6 4.3 3.8

3.7 4.1 4.0 103.1 105.1 107.8 111.3 115.1 119.7 124.0 127.7

129.6 128.6

128.2 128.1 128.1

129.1 129.7 130.1

130.2 130.2 130.7

131.6 132.3 131.2

> 1.4 1.9 2.6 3.2 3.4 4.0 3.6 3.0

3.2 3.1

> 2.9 2.8 2.6

2.6 2.4 2.4

2.6 2.4 2.6

2.2 2.1 2.1

99.8 100.7 101.7 104.3 108.4 111.7 114.6 117.8

118.2 119.2

119.3 119.0 118.5

118.8 119.4 120.0

120.2 120.0 119.8

119.8 120.0 121.0

> -0.4 .9 1.0 2.6 3.9 3.0 2.6 2.8

2.6 2.7

> 2.6 2.5 2.6

2.5 2.4 2.3

2.3 2.1 2.2

> 1.8 1.5 1.6

100.2 101.7 105.1 109.0 112.4 115.9 120.1 122.7

123.0 123.4

123.6 123.9 124.1

124.5 124.7 124.8

124.8 125.0 125.1

125.2 125.1 125.3

> -0.1 1.5 3.3 3.7 3.1 3.1 3.6 2.2

2.0 2.2

2.1 2.0 2.0

2.3 2.2 2.3

2.2 2.2 2.3

1.9 1.8 1.6

Per cent

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 Selected countries

Norway

116.5 124.3 130.0 135.4 140.0 143.3 146.5 148.6

148.8 149.5

149.7 149.8 149.7

150.5 151.0 151.9

152.0 152.2 152.6

152.5 152.2 153.0

> 8.7 6.7 4.6 4.2 3.4 2.4 2.2 1.4

> 1.6 1.7

1.7 1.8 1.9

2.6 2.6 2.7

2.7 2.7 2.7

2.4 2.2 2.3

Finland

107.1 112.6 120.0 127.3 132.8 136.7 139.7 141.2

142.1 142.4

142.5 142.1 142.0

141.9 142.4 142.4

142.5 142.6 143.1

143.0 142.8 142.9

> 3.4 5.1 6.6 6.1 4.3 2.9 2.2 1.1

> 1.9 1.9

1.8 1.6 1.6

1.8 1.8 1.6

1.5 1.5 1.0

.8.5.3

Sweden

108.6 114.9 122.3 135.1 147.8 151.1 158.2 161.6

161.6 163.1

163.3 163.1 162.9

163.5 164.1 164.8

165.9 166.1 165.9

166.7 165.5 166.6

> 4.2 5.8 6.4 10.5 9.4 2.2 4.7 2.1

2.7 2.7

2.5 2.4 2.6

2.9 2.9 3.0

3.3 3.2 3.0

2.9 2.7 2.5 6.8

Switzerland	United States	Japan	Canada		1985=100
102.2 104.2 107.4 113.2 119.8 124.6 128.7 129.8	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	An: 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994	nual averages
130.0 130.1	138.6 139.9	114.4 114.8	136.2 136.3	1994	Monthly Aug Sep
130.0	139.0	115.3	136.1		Oct
129.9	139.2	115.0	136.8		Nov
129.9	139.2	114.7	137.0		Dec
130.8	139.8	114.7	137.6	1995	Jan
132.0	140.3	114.2	138.2		Feb
132.0	140.8	114.1	138.5		Mar
132.2	141.3	114.6	138.9		Apr
132.0	141.5	114.9	139.2		May
132.2	141.8	144.8	139.2		Jun
132.1	141.8	114.0	139.5		Jul
132.5	142.2	114.2	139.3		Aug
132.7	142.5	114.9	139.4		Sep
			h		a year earlier nual averages
1.4	3.7	0.1	4.4	1987	
2.0	4.1	.7	4.0	1988	
3.1	4.8	2.3	5.0	1989	
5.4	5.4	3.1	4.8	1990	
5.8	4.2	3.3	5.6	1991	
4.0	3.1	1.7	1.5	1992	
3.3	2.9	1.3	1.8	1993	
.9	2.6	.7	.2	1994	
.5 .7	2.9	.0	.2	1994	Monthly
.7 .5 .4	3.0 2.6 2.7 2.7	.2 .8 1.0 .7	.2 2 1 .2		Sep Oct Nov Dec
1.0	2.8	.6	.6	1995	Jan
1.5	2.9	.2	1.8		Feb
1.5	2.9	4	2.2		Mar
1.7	3.1	2	2.5		Apr
2.0	3.2	.0	2.9		May
2.1	3.0	.3	2.7		Jun
2.0	2.8	.1	2.5		Jul
1.8	2.6	2	2.3		Aug
2.0	2.5	.1	2.3		Sep

Source: Central Statistical Office/Eurostat

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69	RETAIL PRICES Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs
0.0	Selected countries: all items excluding housing costs

1990=100	European Comm (15)	European Comm (12)	United Kingdom	Belgium	Denmark	Germany (West)	Greece	Spain	France	Irish Republic	Italy
Annual averages 1993 1994	113.4 116.8	113.6 117.0	116.1 118.8	108.2 110.5	104.5 106.3	111.0 113.9	158.4 173.9	117.4 122.9	107.5 109.2	107.9 111.1	116.7 121.4
Monthly											
1994 Sep	117.4	117.6	119.4	111.2	106.8	114.2	178.0	124.0	109.5		122.1
Oct Nov Dec	117.6 117.7 118.0	117.8 117.9 118.2	119.2 119.3 119.9	110.9 110.9 110.9	107.0 107.2 107.2	114.2 114.3 114.5	181.0 182.0 184.2	124.3 124.5 125.1	109.8 109.8 109.7	111.9	122.7 123.2 123.7
1995 Jan Feb Mar	118.4 119.0 119.5	118.7 119.2 119.8	119.9 120.6 121.2	111.4 111.7 111.5	107.2 107.8 108.2	115.1 115.4 115.5	183.1 182.0 187.7	126.4 126.9 127.7	110.0 110.4 110.7	112.7	124.0 125.0 125.8
Apr May Jun	119.9 120.2P 120.5P	120.2 120.5 P 120.7 P	121.6 122.3 122.3	111.7 111.7 111.8	108.6 108.8 108.6	115.8 116.0 116.4	190.0 190.6P 192.5P	128.4 128.4 128.6	110.8 111.0 110.9	113.5	126.4 127.1 128.0
Jul Aug Sep	120.2P 120.5P 120.9P	120.4 P 120.8 P 121.2 P	121.6 122.4 123.1	112.4 112.7 112.4	108.0 108.2 109.0	116.3 116.0P 115.9P	187.2P 187.3P 193.7P	128.6 129.1 129.5	110.7 111.2 111.6	114.0	128.1P 128.5P 128.9P
Oct			122.7	112.1							
Increases on a year ea Annual averages 1993 1994	arlier 3.7 3.0	3.6 3.1	3.0 2.3	2.6 2.2	.8 1.7	3.6 2.6	14.5 10.9	4.6 4.7	2.2 1.6	2.0 2.9	Per cent 4.4 4.0
Monthly											
1994 Sep	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.6	11.7	4.5	1.5		3.9
Oct Nov Dec	2.8 2.7 2.9	2.8 2.8 2.9	1.8 2.1 2.3	2.0 1.8 1.7	1.7 2.0 2.2	2.5 2.2 2.3	11.4 11.1 11.3	4.3 4.3 4.3	1.6 1.5 1.5	2.4	3.8 3.9 4.2
1995 Jan Feb Mar	2.8 2.9 3.0	2.9 2.9 3.1	2.6 2.5 2.8	1.8 1.7 1.6	2.1 2.3 2.6	1.9 1.8 1.8	11.5 10.8 10.5	4.4 4.8 5.1	1.6 1.8 1.7	2.6	3.8 4.4 4.7
Apr May Jun	3.0 3.0P 3.2P	3.1 3.1 P 3.2 P	2.4 2.6 2.6	1.6 1.3 1.1	2.4 2.4 2.0	1.8 1.8 2.1	10.3 10.2P 10.1P	5.2 5.0 5.1	1.6 1.6 1.6	2.4	5.0 5.1 5.6
Jul Aug Sep	3.0P 2.9P 3.0P	3.0 P 3.0 P 3.1 P	2.7	1.1 1.1 1.1	1.7 1.5 2.1	1.9 1.6P 1.5P	9.3P 9.1P 8.8P	4.7 4.3 4.4	1.4 1.8 1.9	2.0	5.4P 5.6P 5.6P
Oct			2.9	1.1							

1990=10	Canada	Japan	United States	Norway	Sweden	Finland	Austria	Portugal	Netherlands	Luxembourg
Annual average 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	128.7 135.5	107.5 109.8	109.1 111.2
Monthl										
Sep	109.8	106.5	113.9	109.9	114.2	114.7	114.0	136.2	111.0	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	136.7 136.9 137.3	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	139.0 140.0 140.7	110.0 111.0 112.0	112.5 112.7 112.8
Apr May Jun	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	141.2 141.1 140.7	112.0 112.0 111.0	112.7 112.9 113.0
Jul Aug Sep	113.0 112.7 113.0	105.3 105.5 106.3	115.9 116.1 116.5	112.1 111.9 112.4	115.6 115.6 116.9	115.1 114.9 115.0	116.3 117.0 115.7	140.7 141.4 141.7	110.0 110.0 111.0P	113.1 113.0 113.1
Oct					117.0	115.1				113.3
ncreases on a year earlie Annual average 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
Monthl										
Sep	.0	1	2.8	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.6	4.7	2.8	2.0
Oct Nov Dec	3 2 .2	.5 .8 .4	2.5 2.4 2.5	1.7 1.9 1.9	2.3 2.2 2.3	1.7 1.6 1.4	2.6 2.5 2.2	4.5 4.0 4.0	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	4.4 4.5 4.8	1.9 1.8 1.8	1.9 1.9 2.0
Apr May Jun	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
Jul Aug Sep	3.0 2.7 2.9	3 7 2	2.6 2.3 2.3	2.5 2.4 2.3	2.4 2.5 2.3	.7 .3 .3	1.7 1.4 1.4	3.7 4.0 4.0	.9 .0 .0P	1.6 1.4 1.1
Oct					2.4	.3				1.2

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.

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RETAIL PRICES 6.9

Source: Central Statistical Office/National Statistical Offices/OECD

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

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

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment	t #				ILO unemployed	Total economically	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over	
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers **	All ++		active			
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995	22,600 21,574 20,446 20,673 20,673 20,890 20,982 21,010 21,708 22,269 22,488 22,132 21,582 21,582 21,582 21,582 21,394 21,395 21,362 21,395 21,585 21	$\begin{array}{c} 1,769\\ 2,191\\ 2,292\\ 2,606\\ 2,606\\ 2,703\\ 2,718\\ 2,957\\ 3,136\\ 3,429\\ 3,471\\ 3,318\\ 3,136\\ 3,145\\ 3,095\\ 3,098\\ 3,109\\ 3,150\\ 3,191\\ 3,206\\ 3,219\\ 3,276\\ 3,285\\ 3,264\\ 3,244\\ \end{array}$	366 321 321 402 414 513 541 490 458 418 355 353 343 327 329 329 329 323 325 313 227 289 280 280 282 256	 	$\begin{array}{c} 24,369\\ 23,765\\ 23,103\\ 23,626\\ 23,626\\ 23,995\\ 24,117\\ 24,489\\ 25,389\\ 26,195\\ 26,421\\ 25,883\\ 25,248\\ 25,143\\ 25,047\\ 24,958\\ 24,949\\ 24,958\\ 24,949\\ 24,958\\ 25,008\\ 25,008\\ 25,218\\ 25,218\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,466 \ X\\ 2,521 \ X\\ 2,891 \ X\\ 2,964 \ X\\ 3,026\\ 3,031\\ 2,946\\ 2,424\\ 2,021\\ 1,925\\ 2,361\\ 2,745\\ 2,790\\ 2,861\\ 2,936\\ 2,910\\ 2,855\\ 2,759\\ 2,717\\ 2,679\\ 2,530\\ 2,404\\ 2,432\\ 2,414\\ \end{array}$	25,836 X 26,286 X 25,994 X 26,768 27,021 27,148 27,435 27,813 28,216 28,243 27,994 27,933 27,908 27,895 27,859 27,863 27,863 27,863 27,863 27,863 27,863 27,853 27,853 27,853 27,823 27,823 27,823 27,823 27,825 27,838 27,825 27,838 27,825 27,838 27,825 27,838 27,927	$\begin{array}{c} 15,310 \\ 15,654 \\ 16,309 \\ 15,951 \\ 15,991 \\ 16,100 \\ 16,053 \\ 15,852 \\ 15,623 \\ 15,616 \\ 15,835 \\ 16,165 \\ 16,243 \\ 16,282 \\ 16,308 \\ 16,383 \\ 16,383 \\ 16,383 \\ 16,416 \\ 16,406 \\ 16,500 \\ 16,567 \\ 16,543 \\ 16,483 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,394\\ 42,720\\ 43,011\\ 43,246\\ 43,487\\ 43,665\\ 43,839\\ 43,962\\ 44,078\\ 44,159\\ 44,176\\ 44,190\\ 44,203\\ 44,217\\ 44,220\\ 44,262\\ 44,262\\ 44,262\\ 44,262\\ 44,352\\ 44,352\\ 44,381\\ 44,410\\ \end{array}$	
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Per cent	141 <i>0.6</i>	-20 -0.6	-6 -2.3	-8 -6.3	107 0.4	-18 -0.8	89 0.3	-59 -0.4	29 0.1	
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Min 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 P	13,381 12,427 11,672 11,643 11,643 11,683 11,583 11,487 11,836 11,984 12,082 11,803 11,378 11,378 11,378 11,378 11,378 11,378 11,242 11,184 11,170 11,170 11,175 11,227 11,253 11,306 11,328 11,401 11,446	$\begin{array}{c} 1,449\\ 1,753\\ 1,759\\ 1,988\\ 1,988\\ 2,039\\ 2,037\\ 2,231\\ 2,375\\ 2,626\\ 2,647\\ 2,535\\ 2,368\\ 2,368\\ 2,366\\ 2,322\\ 2,314\\ 2,328\\ 2,355\\ 2,384\\ 2,355\\ 2,384\\ 2,405\\ 2,470\\ 2,471\\ 2,448\\ \end{array}$	221 201 255 278 329 339 313 296 252 234 230 221 208 218 218 218 215 220 206 193 192 189 171 162	 	$\begin{array}{c} 14,830\\ 14,180\\ 13,651\\ 13,845\\ 13,977\\ 13,920\\ 14,052\\ 14,552\\ 14,552\\ 14,552\\ 14,598\\ 14,033\\ 13,953\\ 13,845\\ 13,770\\ 13,743\\ 13,742\\ 13,742\\ 13,743\\ 13,884\\ 13,817\\ 13,884\\ 13,917\\ 14,011\\ 14,036\\ 14,083\\ 14,099\\ \end{array}$	787 X 1,583 X 1,802 X 1,802 X 1,801 1,818 1,817 1,755 1,425 1,173 1,122 1,470 1,859 1,921 1,972 1,949 1,921 1,949 1,912 1,949 1,912 1,884 1,814 1,817 1,574 1,572	$\begin{array}{c} 15,617 \ {\rm X} \\ 15,763 \ {\rm X} \\ 15,490 \ {\rm X} \\ 15,647 \ {\rm X} \\ 15,795 \\ 15,736 \\ 15,807 \\ 15,978 \\ 16,101 \\ 16,150 \\ 16,068 \\ 15,862 \\ 15,812 \\ 15,742 \\ 15,742 \\ 15,659 \\ 15,659 \\ 15,655 \\ 15,674 \\ 15,670 \\ 15,670 \\ 15,677 \\ 15,671 \\ 15,671 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,067\ X\\ 4,324\ X\\ 4,872\ X\\ 4,872\ X\\ 4,813\\ 4,886\\ 5,071\\ 5,138\\ 5,071\\ 5,507\\ 5,507\\ 5,507\\ 5,507\\ 5,507\\ 5,507\\ 5,507\\ 5,507\\ 5,507\\ 5,570\\ 5,570\\ 5,685\\ 5,729\\ 5,778\\ 5,779\\ 5,805\\ 5,779\\ 5,805\\ 5,795\\ 5,837\\ 5,917\\ 5,902\\ 5,909\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19,684\\ 20,087\\ 20,332\\ 20,519\\ 20,519\\ 20,681\\ 20,806\\ 20,945\\ 21,052\\ 21,158\\ 21,249\\ 21,318\\ 21,369\\ 21,382\\ 21,395\\ 21,382\\ 21,395\\ 21,407\\ 21,420\\ 21,432\\ 21,448\\ 21,464\\ 21,479\\ 21,479\\ 21,479\\ 21,479\\ 21,516\\ 21,559\\ 21,559\\ 21,559\\ 21,580\\ \end{array}$	
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Per cent	45 0.4	-23 -0.9	-10 -5.6	4 11.1	17 0.1	-2 -0.1	14 0.1	7 0.1	21 0.1	
WOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Sp	$\begin{array}{c} 9,220\\ 9,147\\ 8,774\\ 9,030\\ 9,030\\ 9,207\\ 9,399\\ 9,522\\ 9,872\\ 10,285\\ 10,406\\ 10,329\\ 10,204\\ 10,167\\ 10,191\\ 10,213\\ 10,205\\ 10,212\\ 10,222\\ 10,241\\ 10,250\\ 10,329\\ 10,359\\ 10,346\\ 10,442\\ \end{array}$	319 438 533 619 664 664 664 664 664 727 761 803 824 788 768 768 769 752 783 781 795 807 795 801 796 806 807 793 796	145 120 120 147 136 185 202 177 162 166 121 122 121 114 114 111 105 108 104 97 91 91 95	 	$\begin{array}{c} 9,539\\ 9,585\\ 9,452\\ 9,780\\ 9,780\\ 10,018\\ 10,197\\ 10,437\\ 10,836\\ 11,267\\ 11,393\\ 11,285\\ 11,215\\ 11,203\\ 11,285\\ 11,203\\ 11,285\\ 11,203\\ 11,285\\ 11,203\\ 11,285\\ 11,203\\ 11,285\\ 11,203\\ 11,285\\ 11,203\\ 11,285\\ 11,203\\ 11,285\\ 11,203\\ 11,285\\ 11,203\\ 11,285\\ 11,291\\ 11,281\\ 11,281\\ 11,344\\ 11,323\\ 11,414\\ 11,323\\ 11,414\\ 11,4$	$\begin{array}{c} 679 \times \\ 937 \times \\ 1,053 \times \\ 1,162 \times \\ 1,282 \\ 1,208 \\ 1,214 \\ 1,191 \\ 999 \\ 848 \\ 803 \\ 891 \\ 916 \\ 931 \\ 916 \\ 939 \\ 965 \\ 962 \\ 975 \\ 971 \\ 971 \\ 928 \\ 896 \\ 863 \\ 820 \\ 858 \\ 842 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,218 \ X \\ 10,522 \ X \\ 10,505 \ X \\ 10,943 \ X \\ 11,062 \\ 11,226 \\ 11,411 \\ 11,628 \\ 11,835 \\ 12,116 \\ 12,196 \\ 12,176 \\ 12,131 \\ 12,121 \\ 12,142 \\ 12,142 \\ 12,168 \\ 12,184 \\ 12,194 \\ 12,191 \\ 12,179 \\ 12,187 \\ 12,144 \\ 12,182 \\ 12,182 \\ 12,256 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,243 {\rm X} \\ 11,330 {\rm X} \\ 11,557 {\rm X} \\ 11,258 {\rm X} \\ 11,258 {\rm X} \\ 11,104 \\ 11,029 \\ 10,915 \\ 10,778 \\ 10,565 \\ 10,517 \\ 10,584 \\ 10,659 \\ 10,672 \\ 10,672 \\ 10,673 \\ 10,643 \\ 10,629 \\ 10,614 \\ 10,604 \\ 10,604 \\ 10,619 \\ 10,611 \\ 10,650 \\ 10,641 \\ 10,674 \\ \end{array}$	21,462 21,852 22,060 22,200 22,300 22,440 22,543 22,681 22,681 22,760 22,790 22,794 22,795 22,795 22,797 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798	
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Per cent	96 0.9	4 0.4	4 3.9	-13 - <i>13.7</i>	90 <i>0.8</i>	-16 -1.9	74 0.6	-66 -0.6	8 0.0	

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

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.

GREAT BRITAIN	In employment	t #				ILO unemployed	Total economically	Economically inactive	All aged 16 and over
	Employees	Self-employed	On government employment and training programmes §	Unpaid family workers**	All ++	unemployed	active	mactive	0001
ALL Spr 1979 Spr 1983 Spr 1983 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr	22,432 21,405 20,288 20,515 20,515 20,746 20,852 20,892 21,601 22,167 22,388 22,034 21,520 21,615 21,480 21,259 21,313 21,507 21,441 21,298 21,415 21,699 21,632 21,675 21,675 22,034	$\begin{array}{c} 1,778\\ 2,201\\ 2,301\\ 2,616\\ 2,616\\ 2,713\\ 2,729\\ 2,969\\ 3,148\\ 3,482\\ 3,330\\ 3,147\\ 3,151\\ 3,108\\ 3,058\\ 3,108\\ 3,108\\ 3,108\\ 3,115\\ 3,165\\ 3,216\\ 3,224\\ 3,289\\ 3,247\\ 3,269\\ 3,247\\ \end{array}$	355 311 311 390 400 498 527 478 448 412 364 335 350 350 350 351 331 341 312 330 329 322 280 296 283 273 273 273	 	24,210 23,606 22,944 23,467 23,467 23,850 23,850 23,854 24,368 25,279 26,093 26,324 25,206 25,276 25	1,428 X 2,483 X 2,853 X 2,926 X 3,105 2,990 2,996 2,912 2,392 1,989 1,894 2,684 2,847 2,684 2,847 2,849 2,842 2,849 2,842 2,790 2,656 2,754 2,517 2,435 2,376 2,479	25,638 X 26,089 X 25,797 X 26,393 X 26,571 26,840 26,840 27,671 28,083 28,218 28,218 28,121 27,962 27,767 27,756 28,027 27,756 28,027 27,718 27,756 28,027 27,718 27,756 28,075 27,876 27,876 27,876 27,675 28,075 27,876 27,675 28,075 27,876 27,676 27,726 27,726 27,726 27,726 27,726 27,726 27,726 27,726 27,726	$\begin{array}{c} 15,507 \\ 15,851 \\ 16,596 \\ 16,327 \\ 16,171 \\ 16,267 \\ 16,208 \\ 15,994 \\ 15,757 \\ 15,994 \\ 15,775 \\ 15,957 \\ 16,269 \\ 16,054 \\ 16,228 \\ 16,437 \\ 16,461 \\ 16,203 \\ 16,524 \\ 16,528 \\ 16,218 \\ 16,218 \\ 16,218 \\ 16,445 \\ 16,695 \\ 16,287 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41,146\\ 41,940\\ 42,394\\ 42,720\\ 42,720\\ 43,011\\ 43,246\\ 43,865\\ 43,839\\ 43,962\\ 44,078\\ 44,159\\ 44,176\\ 44,190\\ 44,203\\ 44,217\\ 44,246\\ 44,262\\ 44,277\\ 44,246\\ 44,262\\ 44,277\\ 44,293\\ 44,381\\ 44,381\\ 44,410\\ \end{array}$
Changes Sum 94 - Sum 95 Per cent	334 1.5	23 0.7	-42 -15.0	-13 -9.5	302 1.2	-255 -9.3	47 0.2	69 0.4	117 0.3
MEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Min 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995	13,302 12,348 11,601 11,572 11,572 11,621 11,528 11,794 11,794 11,794 11,794 11,795 11,203 11,415 11,261 11,098 11,109 11,168 11,364 11,324 11,324 11,324 11,324 11,324	1,442 1,745 1,751 1,980 2,032 2,050 2,224 2,369 2,621 2,641 2,528 2,370 2,338 2,311 2,316 2,332 2,364 2,364 2,364 2,364 2,364 2,364 2,364 2,364 2,407 2,482 2,458 2,471 2,448	212 192 192 245 266 315 326 302 288 249 223 224 209 223 224 209 223 224 209 223 224 209 223 2210 211 186 195 190 177 152	$\begin{array}{c}\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,743\\ 14,093\\ 13,565\\ 13,759\\ 13,759\\ 13,898\\ 13,846\\ 13,984\\ 14,491\\ 14,870\\ 14,971\\ 14,541\\ 13,982\\ 14,061\\ 13,882\\ 13,665\\ 13,691\\ 13,850\\ 13,818\\ 13,731\\ 13,833\\ 14,025\\ 14,044\\ 13,931\\ 14,028\\ 14,202\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 763 \text{X} \\ 1,560 \text{X} \\ 1,815 \text{X} \\ 1,778 \text{X} \\ 1,778 \text{X} \\ 1,796 \\ 1,796 \\ 1,796 \\ 1,736 \\ 1,408 \\ 1,156 \\ 1,106 \\ 1,454 \\ 1,804 \\ 1,888 \\ 1,804 \\ 1,884 \\ 1,893 \\ 2,003 \\ 1,924 \\ 1,924 \\ 1,924 \\ 1,924 \\ 1,924 \\ 1,924 \\ 1,924 \\ 1,856 \\ 1,856 \\ 1,765 \\ 1,812 \\ 1,639 \\ 1,616 \\ 1,550 \\ 1,608 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,507 \text{X} \\ 15,637 \text{X} \\ 15,379 \text{X} \\ 15,537 \text{X} \\ 15,596 \text{15},694 \\ 15,642 \text{15},720 \\ 15,899 \text{16},026 \text{16},077 \text{15},995 \text{15},786 \text{15},949 \text{15},5771 \text{15},669 \text{15},5771 \text{15},6615 \text{15},771 \text{15},581 \text{15},581 \text{15},581 \text{15},581 \text{15},579 \text{15},674 \text{15},579 \text{15},810 \text$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,177\ X\\ 4,434\ X\\ 4,952\ X\\ 4,982\ X\\ 4,982\ X\\ 4,987\ 5,165\ 5,225\ 5,153\ 5,152\ 5,152\ 5,172\ 5,324\ 5,583\ 5,434\ 5,624\ 5,739\ 5,805\ 5,641\ 5,774\ 5,882\ 5,680\ 5,688\ 5,832\ 5,980\ 5,980\ 5,770\ 5$	19,684 20,087 20,519 20,519 20,519 20,681 20,806 20,945 21,052 21,158 21,249 21,318 21,369 21,382 21,395 21,395 21,407 21,420 21,432 21,448 21,464 21,479 21,448 21,559 21,559 21,580
Changes Sum 94 - Sum 95 Per cent	193 1.7	22 0.9	-33 -17.9	-4 -8.8	177 1.3	-204 -11.2	-27 -0.2	112 2.0	85 0.4
WOMEN Spr 1979 Spr 1981 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr	$\begin{array}{c} 9,130\\ 9,057\\ 8,687\\ 8,943\\ 9,126\\ 9,324\\ 9,453\\ 9,807\\ 10,225\\ 10,350\\ 10,279\\ 10,220\\ 10,201\\ 10,219\\ 10,261\\ 10,250\\ 10,250\\ 10,250\\ 10,335\\ 10,307\\ 10,337\\ 10,377\\ 10,334\\ 10,477\\ \end{array}$	337 455 550 636 636 678 745 745 779 820 842 802 777 782 777 782 771 746 792 797 801 809 797 801 809 797 801 809 797	143 119 119 145 134 183 201 176 160 164 126 121 126 121 118 101 112 108 102 94 102 94 96 85	 	$\begin{array}{c} 9,467\\ 9,512\\ 9,379\\ 9,708\\ 9,708\\ 9,952\\ 10,138\\ 10,384\\ 10,788\\ 11,224\\ 11,353\\ 11,251\\ 11,224\\ 11,215\\ 11,237\\ 11,235\\ 11,235\\ 11,235\\ 11,235\\ 11,235\\ 11,235\\ 11,215\\ 11,235\\ 11,215\\ 11,235\\ 11,215\\ 11,235\\ 11,215\\ 11,235\\ 11,215\\ 11,235\\ 11,215\\ 11,235\\ 11,215\\ 11,235\\ 11,21$	665 X 923 X 1,039 X 1,148 X 1,267 1,194 1,200 1,176 984 833 787 875 880 958 954 964 925 1,001 9860 891 9840 891 9821 878 878 878	$\begin{array}{c} 10,132 \\ 10,435 \\ 10,435 \\ 10,418 \\ 10,856 \\ 10,975 \\ 11,146 \\ 11,337 \\ 11,560 \\ 11,772 \\ 12,057 \\ 12,141 \\ 12,127 \\ 12,057 \\ 12,104 \\ 12,173 \\ 12,190 \\ 12,098 \\ 12,141 \\ 12,236 \\ 12,242 \\ 12,136 \\ 12,242 \\ 12,136 \\ 12,152 \\ 12,239 \\ 12,192 \\ 12,192 \\ 12,192 \\ 12,192 \\ 12,192 \\ 12,192 \\ 12,192 \\ 12,147 \\ 12,313 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,330 \text{X} \\ 11,417 \text{X} \\ 11,644 \text{X} \\ 11,344 \text{X} \\ 11,225 \\ 11,184 \\ 11,102 \\ 10,983 \\ 10,841 \\ 10,672 \\ 10,633 \\ 10,686 \\ 10,621 \\ 10,604 \\ 10,698 \\ 10,656 \\ 10,562 \\ 10,566 \\ 10,566 \\ 10,566 \\ 10,566 \\ 10,566 \\ 10,566 \\ 10,559 \\ 10,614 \\ 10,705 \\ 10,675 \\ 10,517 \end{array}$	21,462 21,852 22,062 22,200 22,200 22,300 22,440 22,543 22,613 22,613 22,790 22,790 22,790 22,790 22,795 22,795 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798 22,798
Changes Sum 94 - Sum 95 Per cent	142 1.4	1 0.2	-9 -9.2	-9 -9.9	126 1.1	-51 -5.6	74 0.6	-42 -0.4	32 0.1

THOUSAND

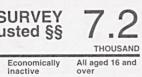
Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Since 1984 the definitions used in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) have been fully in line with international recommendations. For details see 'The quarterly Labour Force Survey: a new dimension to labour market statistics', *Employment Gazette*, October 1992,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

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3

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.



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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economic activity⁺ by age § 7.3

Women

 $\begin{array}{c} 5,393\\ 5,55660\\ 6,2866\\ 6,2836\\ 6,2936\\$

 $\begin{array}{c} 5,395\\ 5,5559\\ 5,5796\\ 6,374\\ 6,334\\ 6,374\\ 6,279\\ 6,2235\\ 6,2379\\ 6,2243\\ 6,273\\ 6,273\\ 6,273\\ 6,273\\ 6,2756\\ 6,2756\\ 6,356\\ 6,$

 $\begin{array}{c} 5,073\\ 5,073\\ 8,055\\ 5,05\\ 5$

 $\begin{array}{c} 307\\ 33347\\ 3703\\ 43566\\ 4432\\ 4402\\ 4402\\ 4401\\ 4001\\ 4001\\ 4001 \end{array}$

All Full-time +

18,848 19,570 20,175 29,902 19,902 19,943 18,961 18,940 19,009 19,073 19,069 19,275 19,277

18,495 18,789 18,821 18,976 19,743 20,355 20,538 20,009 19,267

19,010 18,876 18,933 19,211 19,243 19,078 19,164 19,415

adjusted 16.291 16.441 16.437 16.3031 17,296 17,476 17,068 16,264 16,225 16,2264 16,2256 16,2256 16,2259 16,2259 16,410 16,410 16,403

ally adjusted 16,145 16,306 16,312 16,247 16,821 17,188 17,188 16,961 16,435 16,435 16,235 16,235 16,235 16,235 16,239 16,239 16,398 16,340 16,642 16,642 16,545

lly adjusted

 $\begin{array}{c} 2,2452\\ 2,2452\\ 2,4527\\ 2,28805\\$

onally adjusted 2,166

2,654

Men

 $\begin{array}{c} 13,101\\ 13,155\\ 13,073\\ 13,073\\ 13,510\\ 13,968\\ 13,565\\ 13,565\\ 13,565\\ 12,773\\ 12,728\\ 20,737\\ 12,785\\ 12,785\\ 12,912\\ 12,955\\$

11,218 11,254 11,132 10,995 11,280 11,449 11,479 10,728 10,502 10,460 10,481 10,499 10,557 10,557 10,557 10,557 10,610 10,641

 $\begin{array}{c} 11,139\\ 11,183\\ 11,069\\ 910,939\\ 11,229\\ 11,329\\ 11,444\\ 11,123\\ 10,432\\ 10,573\\ 10,429\\ 10,395\\ 10,429\\ 10,586\\ 10,429\\ 10,586\\ 10,484\\ 10,586\\ 10,750\\ \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,848\\ 1,903\\ 1,074\\ 2,074\\ 3,074\\ 4,074\\ 3,074\\ 4,074\\ 3,074\\ 4,074\\ 1,074\\ 1,074\\ 1,076\\ 1,$

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	SEASONALL	LY ADJUSTED		NOT SEASO	DNALLY ADJUS	TED		-				GREAT BRITAIN	All Full
	All aged 16 All	and over Men	Women	All	Age groups	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64 (Men) 50-59 (Wome	65 & over (M) m)60 & over (W)	All - Seasonally a Spr 1984 Spr 1985	djusted 18,4 18,6
In employment + Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Xum 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sium 1994 Sium 1994 Sium 1995 Spr 1994 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 199	23,626 23,995 24,1489 26,195 26,195 26,421 25,883 25,248 25,248 25,047 24,959 24,958 24,958 24,958 24,958 24,958 24,958 24,958 25,008 25,008 25,208 25,208 25,208 25,208 25,208 25,513	13.845 13.977 13.920 14.052 14.552 14.928 14.598 14.598 14.598 14.033 13.845 13.743 13.743 13.743 13.743 13.743 13.743 13.743 13.785 13.884 13.917 14.036 14.099	9,780 10,018 10,197 10,437 10,836 11,267 11,393 11,285 11,215 11,203 11,203 11,203 11,209 11,223 11,251 11,251 11,251 11,251 11,251 11,244 11,344 11,344	$\begin{array}{c} 23,467\\ 23,850\\ 23,984\\ 24,368\\ 25,279\\ 26,093\\ 26,093\\ 26,324\\ 25,792\\ 25,276\\ 25,276\\ 25,276\\ 25,276\\ 25,276\\ 25,276\\ 25,075\\ 24,907\\ 25,085\\ 25,075\\ 24,928\\ 25,341\\ 25,359\\ 25,221\\ 25,359\\ 25,221\\ 25,364\\ 25,366\\ 25,364\\ 25,366\\ 25,364\\ 25,366\\ 25,364\\ 25,366\\$	$\begin{array}{r} 819\\ 854\\ 848\\ 841\\ 925\\ 9003\\ 801\\ 734\\ 633\\ 649\\ 622\\ 538\\ 566\\ 578\\ 577\\ 574\\ 577\\ 574\\ 577\\ 587\\ 570\\ 619\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.956\\ 2.023\\ 1.984\\ 2.025\\ 2.122\\ 2.128\\ 1.972\\ 1.510\\ 1.554\\ 1.445\\ 1.303\\ 1.339\\ 1.308\\ 1.278\\ 1.374\\ 1.313\\ 1.308\\ 1.278\\ 1.374\\ 1.313\\ 1.308\\ 1.293\\ 1.404 \end{array}$	2,942 3,099 3,124 3,218 3,286 3,287 3,036 2,830 2,829 2,829 2,714 2,709 2,669 2,662 2,661 2,660 2,661 2,660 2,513 2,512 2,637	$\begin{array}{c} 5.189\\ 5.318\\ 5.467\\ 5.6043\\ 6.359\\ 6.616\\ 6.5554\\ 6.5584\\ 6.5837\\ 6.6481\\ 6.6481\\ 6.6833\\ 6.8333\\ 6.8331\\ 6.887\end{array}$	7,878 8,043 8,159 8,257 8,571 8,968 8,978 8,979 8,971 9,018 8,979 9,014 9,014 9,014 9,014 9,014 9,055 9,051 9,051 9,116 9,1158 9,175 9,221	4,780 4,693 4,606 4,550 4,583 4,678 4,713 4,678 4,517 4,517 4,516 4,517 4,476 4,476 4,476 4,478 4,478 4,478 4,648 4,678 4,694 4,723	722 674 644 644 670 767 767 767 767 767 763 759 750 754 755 750 754 755 755 755 755 755 755 755 769 773 773 771	All - Seasonally a Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Win 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Spr 1994	18,4 18,6 18,7 18,7 20,1 20,1 20,1 20,1 20,1 20,1 20,1 20,1
ILO unemployed + Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993 Win 1993 Win 1993 Win 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Sp		$\begin{array}{c} 1.861\\ 1.818\\ 1.817\\ 1.755\\ 1.1425\\ 1.1425\\ 1.122\\ 1.470\\ 1.829\\ 1.921\\ 1.972\\ 1.921\\ 1.912\\ 1.912\\ 1.912\\ 1.819\\ 1.783\\ 1.684\\ 1.572\end{array}$	1,282 1,208 1,214 1,999 848 803 801 931 935 965 975 977 971 941 941 941 948 886 863 858 858 858	3,105 2,990 2,9912 2,3929 1,8929 2,3989 1,8929 2,68846 2,88477 2,9849 2,942 2,	227 217 223 203 152 109 129 121 196 138 124 110 183 145 121 178 140 115 121 180	$551 \\ 495 \\ 499 \\ 442 \\ 332 \\ 244 \\ 256 \\ 295 \\ 415 \\ 302 \\ 307 \\ 415 \\ 307 \\ 415 \\ 301 \\ 294 \\ 396 \\ 311 \\ 271 \\ 271 \\ 272 \\ 374 \\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 630\\ 5907\\ 526\\ 432\\ 3311\\ 4499\\ 5526\\ 5524\\ 5524\\ 5524\\ 5524\\ 5524\\ 484\\ 4517\\ 5524\\ 424\\ 4517\\ 4424\\ 413\\ 446\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 723\\ 736\\ 759\\ 770\\ 627\\ 534\\ 509\\ 632\\ 754\\ 763\\ 787\\ 787\\ 787\\ 768\\ 776\\ 768\\ 776\\ 768\\ 776\\ 768\\ 774\\ 714\\ 690\\ 680\\ 6607\\ 644 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 691\\ 706\\ 686\\ 688\\ 556\\ 454\\ 447\\ 556\\ 691\\ 691\\ 704\\ 725\\ 730\\ 725\\ 730\\ 722\\ 686\\ 660\\ 643\\ 648\\ 635\\ \end{array}$	450 414 408 443 405 349 317 353 415 413 449 485 475 460 482 455 460 482 455 400 391 377 361	59 49 46 43 40 52 340 31 31 33 33 30 225 228 225 228 225 228 225 228 217 19	Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993 Win 1993 Win 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Employees Seas Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Win 1993 Win 1993 Spr 1994	18,4 18,7 18,8 2003 2005 2002 18,8 2002 2002 18,8 18,9 2003 2002 18,8 18,9 2002 18,8 18,9 2002 18,8 18,9 2002 18,8 18,9 2002 19,0 19,0 19,0 19,0 19,0 19,0 19,0 19,0
Economically ina Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1997 Spr 1997 Sp		4.813 4.886 5.071 5.074 5.209 5.2507 5.507 5.5729 5.669 5.778 5.779 5.629 5.779 5.805 5.779 5.805 5.837 5.837 5.902 5.909	$\begin{array}{c} 11,138\\ 11,104\\ 11,029\\ 10,915\\ 10,778\\ 10,565\\ 10,517\\ 10,584\\ 10,659\\ 10,659\\ 10,653\\ 10,663\\ 10,663\\ 10,604\\ 10,607\\ 10,611\\ 10,663\\ 10,663\\ 10,6651\\ 10,651\\ 10,574 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,148\\ 16,171\\ 16,268\\ 15,994\\ 15,745\\ 15,745\\ 15,745\\ 16,269\\ 16,228\\ 16,437\\ 16,203\\ 16,544\\ 16,528\\ 16,446\\ 16,528\\ 16,446\\ 16,695\\ 16,695\\ 16,287\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 708\\ 649\\ 615\\ 649\\ 549\\ 5532\\ 5579\\ 474\\ 587\\ 587\\ 515\\ 5586\\ 499\\ 5586\\ 499\\ 5586\\ 509\\ 5586\\ 509\\ 5016\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,078\\ 1,001\\ 971\\ 924\\ 860\\ 827\\ 841\\ 840\\ 999\\ 795\\ 942\\ 1,014\\ 1,059\\ 843\\ 947\\ 1,005\\ 843\\ 947\\ 1,0023\\ 811\\ 960\\ 1,025\\ 814 \end{array}$	813 807 811 806 784 737 806 787 896 813 865 813 865 812 898 752 898 752 898 752 898 752 898 690	$1,586\\1,541\\1,521\\1,486\\1,441\\1,420\\1,420\\1,481\\1,535\\1,535\\1,527\\1,522\\1,503\\1,505\\1,500\\1,500\\1,534\\1,526\\1,500\\1,534\\1,528\\1,497$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,656\\ 1,632\\ 1,655\\ 1,576\\ 1,576\\ 1,554\\ 1,554\\ 1,554\\ 1,554\\ 1,554\\ 1,554\\ 1,554\\ 1,611\\ 1,571\\ 1,618\\ 1,638\\ 1,638\\ 1,638\\ 1,670\\ 1,668\\ 1,725\\ 1,731\\ 1,743\\ 1,723\\ 1,780\\ \end{array}$	2,247 2,269 2,2250 2,2238 2,2188 2,1167 2,21981 2,21981 2,2244 2,2244 2,2264 2,2264 2,2264 2,2288 2,2288 2,2288 2,2288 2,2288 2,2288 2,2286 2,2265 2,2285 2,23555 2,23555	8,768 8,9224 9,0287 9,090 9,0030 9,0098 9,0098 9,0098 9,1000 9,1255 9,1255 9,1255 9,1428 9,1435 9,1445 9,1445 9,1445 9,1449	Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 P Employees - Not s Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1988 Spr 1988 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993/4 Spr 1994	seasonally ad 16.1 16.3 16.2 16.8 17.1 16.8 17.1 16.9 16.4 16.1 16.3 16.1 16.3 16.1 16.1 16.1
Economic activity Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995	y rate * per ce 62.7 62.8 62.8 63.1 63.7 64.4 64.5 64.1 63.4 63.2 63.2 63.2 63.0 62.9 63.0 62.9 63.0 62.9 63.0 62.8 62.7 62.9		$\begin{array}{c} 49.8\\ 50.3\\ 50.9\\ 51.6\\ 52.3\\ 53.7\\ 553.2\\ 553.2\\ 553.3\\ 553.4\\ 553.5\\ 553.5\\ 553.5\\ 553.5\\ 553.5\\ 553.5\\ 553.4\\ 553.5\\ 553.5\\ 553.4\\ 553.5\\ 553.4\\ 553.5\\ 553.5\\ 553.4\\ 553.5\\ 5$	$\begin{array}{c} 62.2\\ 62.4\\ 62.4\\ 62.4\\ 62.4\\ 63.4\\ 64.2\\ 663.3\\ 663.3\\ 663.3\\ 663.4\\ 66$	$\begin{array}{c} 59.6\\ 62.3\\ 63.5\\ 63.8\\ 66.2\\ 662.9\\ 662.9\\ 662.9\\ 662.9\\ 664.1\\ 58.2\\ 564.6\\ 557.4\\ 557.4\\ 557.4\\ 557.3\\ 60.1\\ 564.7\\ 53.3\\ 60.7\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 69.9\\71.6\\71.8\\72.8\\74.0\\74.0\\74.6\\4.4\\71.5\\64.4\\71.5\\662.5\\660.3\\68.9\\61.6\\68.6\\62.8\\61.1\\60.4\\68.6\end{array}$	81.5 82.0 82.1 82.3 82.6 83.1 83.1 83.8 83.1 83.8 81.3 80.5 79.0 77.3 80.9 77.3 80.9 76.3 76.3 76.7 81.7	78.8 79.7 80.4 81.3 82.9 83.4 83.0 82.6 82.8 82.5 82.5 82.9 83.3 82.9 83.3 83.4 83.4 83.4	83.8 84.4 85.5 866.0 865.7 866.0 865.8 865.8 865.8 865.6 865.6 865.6 865.5 865.6 855.6 855.5 855.5 855.5 855.5 84.5 885.5 855.	$\begin{array}{c} 69.9\\ 69.2\\ 68.7\\ 68.9\\ 69.0\\ 69.6\\ 69.3\\ 69.6\\ 69.3\\ 68.9\\ 68.7\\ 68.7\\ 68.9\\ 68.7\\ 68.5\\ 68.6\\ 68.7\\ 68.5\\ 68.6\\ 68.5\\ 68.6\\ 68.9\\ 66.1\\ 68.5\\ 68.6\\ 68.5\\$	8.2 7.5 7.0 8.1 8.3 8.0 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.9 8.0 7.9 8.0 7.9 8.0 7.9 8.0 7.9 8.0 7.9 8.0 7.9 8.0 7.9 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 8.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7	Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 P Self-employed - S Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995	16,3 16,2 16,3 16,6
ILO unemployme Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spu 1995 Sum 1995 Spr 1995	ent rate # per o 11.7 11.2 11.2 10.7 6.8 9.8 10.0 10.3 10.5 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.6	tent 11.8 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.5 11.8 12.25 12.4 12.2 12.4 12.2 12.4 12.2 12.4 12.2 12.4 12.2 12.4 12.0 11.4 10.6 10.6 10.6 10.5	11.6 10.8 10.6 8.4 7.6 7.7 7.9 8.0 7.7 7.9 8.0 7.7 7.9 8.0 7.7 7.9 8.0 7.7 7.9 8.0 7.7 7.9 8.0 7.7 7.9 8.0 7.7 7.9 8.0 7.7 7.9 8.0 7.6 7.4 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.7 7.9 8.0 8.0 7.6 7.6 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.9 8.0 8.0 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.9 8.0 8.0 7.6 7.6 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.6 7.6	$\begin{array}{c} 11.7\\ 11.1\\ 11.1\\ 10.7\\ 8.6\\ 7.1\\ 6.7\\ 8.3\\ 9.6\\ 10.2\\ 10.2\\ 10.3\\ 10.5\\ 10.2\\ 10.3\\ 10.5\\ 8.8\\ 8.6\\ 8.8\\ 8.6\\ 8.8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21.7\\ 20.3\\ 20.8\\ 19.5\\ 14.1\\ 10.8\\ 11.4\\ 15.0\\ 16.1\\ 23.2\\ 17.6\\ 24.0\\ 0\\ 17.3\\ 18.1\\ 23.7\\ 19.6\\ 16.4\\ 22.5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22.0\\ 19.7\\ 19.8\\ 17.9\\ 13.5\\ 10.3\\ 11.5\\ 16.3\\ 21.9.4\\ 19.1\\ 19.1\\ 23.1\\ 22.1\\ 18.7\\ 22.4\\ 19.1\\ 18.7\\ 22.4\\ 17.2\\ 21.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17.6\\ 16.0\\ 16.0\\ 14.0\\ 9.1\\ 15.0\\ 15.8\\ 16.6\\ 15.8\\ 16.6\\ 17.2\\ 15.8\\ 16.6\\ 17.2\\ 15.8\\ 16.6\\ 14.4\\ 14.4\\ 14.5\\ 14.5\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12.2\\ 12.22\\ 12.9\\ 9.4\\ 7.1\\ 10.9\\ 7.8\\ 7.1\\ 10.3\\ 10.4\\ 10.7\\ 11.4\\ 10.3\\ 10.4\\ 10.3\\ 10.4\\ 10.3\\ 9.9\\ 9.52\\ 9.1\\ 8.5\\ 8.5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8.1\\ 8.1\\ 7.8\\ 4.9\\ 4.78\\ 7.1\\ 7.29\\ 7.4\\ 7.4\\ 7.4\\ 7.4\\ 7.4\\ 7.0\\ 6.6\\ 6.6\\ 6.4\\ 6.4\\ 6.4\\ \end{array}$	8.6 8.1 8.9 6.3 6.9 6.3 8.4 9.6 9.0 9.2 9.7 8.4 9.0 9.2 9.7 8.3 7.9 8.7 7.4 7.1	7.5 6.6 6.2 6.3 4.0 8.4 3.3 4.1 0 8.4 2.1 6 8.2 2.2 4	Sum 1995 P Self-employed - Ne Sor 1984 Sor 1985 Sor 1985 Sor 1986 Sor 1987 Sor 1989 Sor 1989 Sor 1991 Sor 1993 Sor 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Sor 1994 Sor 1994 Sor 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 Sor 1995 Sum 1995 Sor	ot seasonally 211 122 121 122 121 122 122 122 122 12

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

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-timere part-timers. Second jobs reported in the LFS in addition to person's main full-time or part-time job. Excludes those who have changed jobs within the reference week.

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



All Part-time	in main job +		All persons w	vith second job #	THOUSAND
Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
4,771 4,8961 5,5168 5,55838 5,55838 5,55838 5,55838 6,60 1189 6,1466 6,227	518 559 633 681 771 787 978 1.004 1.046 1.046 1.087 1.022 1.1226 1.143	$\begin{array}{c} 4,252\\ 4,336\\ 4,401\\ 4,496\\ 4,567\\ 4,802\\ 4,798\\ 4,795\\ 4,987\\ 4,987\\ 4,987\\ 4,987\\ 4,987\\ 4,987\\ 5,013\\ 5,036\\ 5,042\\ 5,034\\ 5,034\\ 5,084\\ \end{array}$			
4.874 5.040 5.358 5.7777 5.9004 5.9777 5.9004 5.976 6.046 6.0452 6.121 6.137 6.123 6.220	597 657 781 837 903 901 9990 1,016 1,0034 1,048 1,048 1,048 1,048 1,048 1,044 1,048 1,088 1,124 1,139	$\begin{array}{c} 4.277\\ 4.382\\ 4.441\\ 4.571\\ 4.651\\ 4.879\\ 4.877\\ 4.942\\ 4.942\\ 4.989\\ 5.022\\ 4.997\\ 5.036\\ 5.026\\ 5.013\\ 5.081\\ \end{array}$	701 789 823 976 1.058 1.079 1.087 1.087 1.037 1.037 1.032 1.142 1.180 1.208 1.184 1.280	378 402 411 393 455 513 475 513 509 441 462 467 501 522 530 511 532 531	323 387 4523 5846 5677 5273 5871 616 6161 658 673 673 760
$\begin{array}{c} 4,369\\ 4,4431\\ 4,531\\ 4,770\\ 5,0162\\ 5,047\\ 5,143\\ 5,204\\ 5,204\\ 5,204\\ 5,204\\ 5,204\\ 5,2204\\ 5,2204\\ 5,2204\\ 5,2204\\ 5,2204\\ 5,2272\\ 5,381\end{array}$	416 426 4485 5534 584 642 648 667 685 709 711 737 738 750 804	$\begin{array}{c} 3,953\\ 4,017\\ 4,087\\ 4,218\\ 4,426\\ 4,426\\ 4,426\\ 4,420\\ 4,399\\ 4,440\\ 4,459\\ 4,459\\ 4,551\\ 4,5508\\ 4,578\\ \end{array}$			
$\begin{array}{c} 4,356\\ 4,4357\\ 4,4637\\ 4,976\\ 5,0071\\ 5,0071\\ 5,0071\\ 5,140\\ 5,140\\ 5,270\\ 5,2203\\ 5,2203\\ 5,2203\\ 5,2203\\ 5,2203\\ 5,2203\\ 5,2333\\ 5,389\\ 5,389\\ 5,38$	424 4352 4964 5543 5593 6678 6678 6678 6678 6899 7138 738 738 738 738 803 806	$\begin{array}{c} 3.932\\ 4.0705\\ 4.137\\ 4.213\\ 4.423\\ 4.423\\ 4.425\\ 4.421\\ 4.422\\ 4.463\\ 4.454\\ 4.526\\ 4.526\\ 4.494\\ 4.491\\ 4.530\\ 4.583\end{array}$	446 5256 5375 667 727 6799 704 704 762 837 837 832 832 839 908	212 234 2230 2222 2467 2996 2519 254 283 280 215 283 280 315 297 297 312 312	235 2906 3053 4053 4443 4239 451 492 451 482 482 5227 5356 596
449 4627 5508 5547 55124 5581 5581 5581 5581 5581 5581 5581 6079 638 6079 638 6638 623	138 135 125 155 150 1806 184 178 197 195 197 195 197 195 197 211 211 214 2236 227	311 326 312 358 358 368 3568 348 356 370 377 387 387 387 387 387 386 390 405 405 396			
448 4636 55047 55511 5569 5571 5589 6018 6384 622	132 130 150 1455 175 180 175 195 195 200 215 200 215 223 226	315 331 317 353 363 372 373 360 360 375 377 381 386 390 390 403 403 403 403 396	246 2803 2870 308 352 352 340 290 334 319 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 345 351 379 382	161 165 179 207 222 190 208 208 218 187 206 208 218 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 208 20	85 995 105 999 118 127 100 132 136 133 136 140 133 136 140 133 136 140

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Alternative measures of unemployment § 7.5

GREAT BRITAIN	ILO unemploy	ment measure			Claimant unen	nployment measur	e +	1.2.2.1.1	
	Seasonally ad	ljusted							
	Claimants	Non claimants	Total	Difference	- Total #	ILO unemployed	Not ILO unempl Economically inactive	In employment	Total
ALL Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 19923 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 P	1.800 1.827 1.884 1.930 1.911 1.861 1.820 1.751 1.700 1.656 1.550 1.465 1.445 1.401	945 964 976 1,006 999 1,026 1,034 1,009 1,018 1,022 980 939 988 1,013	2,745 2,790 2,861 2,936 2,910 2,887 2,855 2,759 2,717 2,679 2,530 2,404 2,404 2,432 2,414	159 128 96 80 76 75 105 91 126 154 109 103 190 195	2,586 2,662 2,765 2,857 2,834 2,812 2,750 2,669 2,592 2,525 2,421 2,301 2,242 2,219	1,800 1,827 1,884 1,930 1,911 1,861 1,751 1,700 1,656 1,550 1,465 1,445 1,401	$\begin{array}{r} 494\\ 571\\ 543\\ 586\\ 570\\ 637\\ 586\\ 586\\ 555\\ 549\\ 549\\ 549\\ 549\\ 549\\ 549\\ 549$	292 265 337 340 352 314 343 332 337 320 332 287 301 299	786 836 926 923 951 929 918 892 869 871 836 797 818
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Sum 94 - Sum 95	-44 -256	26 -9	-18 -265		-23 -306	-44 -256	23 -30	-2 -21	21 -51
MEN Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Min 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 Sum 1995 P	1,411 1,437 1,484 1,511 1,483 1,444 1,405 1,356 1,356 1,321 1,288 1,217 1,137 1,137 1,131 1,086	418 422 438 461 465 468 479 463 488 495 450 448 444 444	1,829 1,859 1,921 1,972 1,949 1,912 1,884 1,819 1,790 1,783 1,667 1,584 1,574 1,574	-151 -181 -200 -221 -226 -245 -245 -245 -24 -198 -145 -180 -173 -135 -117	1,980 2,040 2,121 2,193 2,174 2,158 2,050 1,987 1,928 1,848 1,757 1,710 1,689	$1,411 \\ 1,437 \\ 1,484 \\ 1,511 \\ 1,483 \\ 1,444 \\ 1,405 \\ 1,356 \\ 1,321 \\ 1,288 \\ 1,217 \\ 1,137 \\ 1,131 \\ 1,086 \\ 1,08$	352 405 379 422 413 470 434 433 393 387 373 373 373 397 343 368	217 198 259 260 278 269 260 272 253 257 223 257 223 235	569 603 681 691 714 703 693 666 640 630 620 579 603
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Sum 94 - Sum 95	-45 -202	42 -9	-3 -211		-21 -239	-45 -202	25 -19	-1 -18	24 -37
WOMEN Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995 Sum 1995 P	389 390 400 419 428 417 416 395 378 368 333 328 314 314 315	$\begin{array}{c} 527\\ 542\\ 539\\ 546\\ 553\\ 555\\ 546\\ 550\\ 528\\ 530\\ 492\\ 544\\ 528\end{array}$	916 931 939 965 975 971 941 928 896 863 820 858 842	310 309 296 301 302 320 329 321 323 299 289 276 326 312	$\begin{array}{c} 606\\ 622\\ 644\\ 664\\ 659\\ 654\\ 642\\ 619\\ 605\\ 597\\ 573\\ 574\\ 532\\ 530\end{array}$	389 390 400 419 428 417 416 395 378 368 338 328 328 314 315	141 165 165 157 167 152 153 161 162 167 152 153 151	76 67 78 80 74 70 74 72 65 67 74 65 64 65 64	217 233 245 231 237 226 225 226 229 241 216 218 215
Changes Spr 95 - Sum 95 Sum 94 - Sum 95	1 -53	-16 0	-16 -54		-2 -67	1 -53	-2 -11	-1 -3	-3 -14

THOUSAND

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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.

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GREAT BRIT	AIN			SOC (Standar	rd Occupationa	I Classification	1) +					
	All in employment	Manual § #	Non manual §	Managers & administrator & technical 1	Professional soccupations 2	Associate professional 3	Clerical occupations services 4	Craft & related	Personal & protective operators 6	Selling	Plant & machine 8	Other occupations 9
ALL Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994/4 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995	25,792 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	10,928 10,251 10,363 10,184 9,999 10,196 10,173 10,018 10,035 10,239 10,234 10,051 10,138	14,675 14,597 14,615 14,625 14,625 14,606 14,601 14,611 14,611 14,631 14,784 14,853 14,857 14,907 14,950	3,681 3,813 3,854 3,848 3,859 3,907 3,854 3,859 3,907 3,852 3,913 3,964 4,002 4,039 4,035	2,413 2,530 2,495 2,530 2,497 2,433 2,497 2,433 2,485 2,557 2,559 2,559 2,552 2,552 2,552 2,551 2,512	2,284 2,271 2,275 2,243 2,290 2,276 2,290 2,276 2,290 2,343 2,392 2,366 2,348 2,354 2,354	4,092 3,896 3,888 3,835 3,815 3,826 3,864 3,792 3,872 3,873 3,833 3,794 3,795	3,902 3,495 3,508 3,400 3,315 3,294 3,364 3,343 3,300 3,289 3,336 3,300 3,336 3,300 3,195 3,196	2,353 2,422 2,487 2,496 2,466 2,481 2,513 2,553 2,5516 2,503 2,574 2,556 2,588 2,625	2,004 2,007 1,976 1,975 1,966 1,946 1,973 2,012 1,978 1,949 1,958 1,958 1,962 1,974	2,593 2,378 2,361 2,392 2,347 2,338 2,395 2,375 2,318 2,324 2,324 2,403 2,440 2,440	2,282 2,204 2,269 2,192 2,145 2,163 2,192 2,192 2,199 2,142 2,169 2,194 2,194 2,172 2,106 2,141
MEN Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995	14,541 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	7,439 6,860 6,935 6,800 6,595 6,640 6,793 6,760 6,664 6,685 6,850 6,810 6,678 6,744	6,983 6,853 6,891 6,842 6,814 6,833 6,833 6,833 6,836 6,936 6,971 7,019 7,040 7,070	2,552 2,554 2,617 2,584 2,598 2,620 2,621 2,642 2,642 2,677 2,697 2,721 2,747 2,749	1,487 1,566 1,550 1,560 1,520 1,522 1,498 1,504 1,504 1,509 1,507 1,534 1,540 1,565	1,166 1,146 1,158 1,159 1,145 1,172 1,145 1,159 1,187 1,214 1,192 1,196 1,192 1,214	1,025 938 948 919 924 917 917 917 917 923 946 956 956 933	3,486 3,115 3,137 3,036 2,956 2,934 3,011 3,000 2,971 2,971 2,975 3,010 2,966 2,871 2,873	816 823 852 829 846 842 834 851 846 883 878 878 878 878 892 896	765 734 728 704 700 696 730 738 718 712 730 721 706 715	2.021 1.883 1.853 1.892 1.864 1.849 1.894 1.884 1.824 1.824 1.843 1.913 1.913 1.944 1.936 1.952	1,104 1,056 1,062 1,062 1,043 1,063 1,053 1,016 1,033 1,062 1,031 998 1,044
WOMEN Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Min 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1993/4 Spr 1994/5 Spr 1994/5 Spr 1995	11,251 11,224 11,215 11,237 11,134 11,215 11,257 11,257 11,197 11,261 11,316 11,316 11,315 11,290 11,321	3,489 3,391 3,428 3,385 3,330 3,402 3,413 3,355 3,355 3,355 3,355 3,355 3,355 3,355 3,355 3,355 3,355 3,355	7,692 7,744 7,723 7,742 7,793 7,770 7,779 7,781 7,848 7,881 7,838 7,867 7,880	1,129 1,229 1,237 1,263 1,274 1,300 1,286 1,271 1,271 1,271 1,287 1,305 1,319 1,340 1,346	926 963 945 970 962 975 980 989 1,038 1,002 1,019 1,041 1,041	1,118 1,098 1,114 1,116 1,097 1,118 1,130 1,131 1,157 1,178 1,175 1,152 1,162 1,162	3,067 2,959 2,940 2,916 2,910 2,910 2,931 2,875 2,851 2,867 2,927 2,877 2,839 2,862	416 380 372 364 360 353 343 328 323 326 334 323 326 334	1,537 1,599 1,636 1,643 1,637 1,635 1,672 1,686 1,665 1,657 1,691 1,677 1,696 1,729	1,238 1,274 1,248 1,272 1,266 1,251 1,243 1,274 1,260 1,230 1,238 1,256 1,259	572 495 508 499 484 488 501 491 495 481 490 512 481 478	1,178 1,148 1,161 1,130 1,107 1,120 1,129 1,146 1,126 1,131 1,141 1,108 1,097

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) was first used in the LFS in 1991. Earlier data using KOS classification were published in the LFS Historical Supplement, April 1993.
 Includes people on college based schemes and other people who did not state their occupation.
 Manual and non-manual occupations in the LFS are defined using groupings recommended in the SOC.

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



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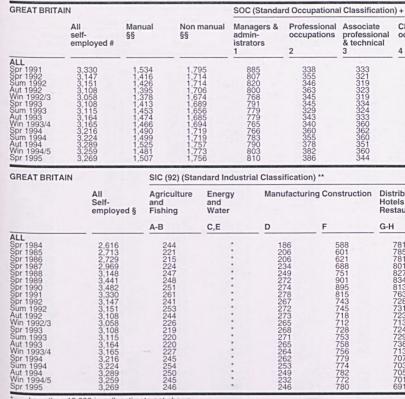
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Industry sectors, all in employment (not seasonally adjusted) 7.1

GREAT BRITAIN				SIC (92) (Sta	andard Indu	ustrial Classifi	cation) +		-			-	
	All in employ- ment #	Public sector **	Private sector **	Agriculture and fishing A-B	Energy and water C,E	Manufact- uring D	Construct- ion	Distribution, hotels & restaurants etc. G-H	and	Banking, finance & insurance etc. J-K	Public education & health services L-N	Other services O-Q	G-Q
ALL Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995	23,467 23,850 23,984 24,368 25,279 26,093 26,324 25,792 25,206 25,276 25,114 24,799 24,907 24,907 24,907 24,907 24,907 24,928 25,04525,045 25,045 25,04525,045 25,045 25,04525,045 25	6,094 6,028 6,048 5,994 5,921 5,934 5,934	18,821 18,762 18,921 19,246 19,318 19,170 19,227	538 510 484 499 536 527 512 532 535 560 540 491 490 507 507 471 502 527 504 477 498	575 556 507 485 485 480 477 457 457 457 453 441 453 441 440 413 335 341 324 323 331 327	5,414 5,466 5,446 5,254 5,511 5,520 5,520 5,270 5,339 5,258 5,298 5,278 5,254 5,311 5,171 4,809 4,784 4,837 4,784 4,837 4,738	1,916 1,893 1,849 1,954 2,000 2,184 2,196 2,020 1,746 1,728 1,683 1,633 1,639 1,687 1,687 1,688 1,800 1,820 1,845 1,827 1,774	$\begin{array}{c} 4,772\\ 4,795\\ 4,832\\ 4,980\\ 5,195\\ 5,326\\ 5,313\\ 5,205\\ 5,061\\ 5,072\\ 5,029\\ 4,922\\ 4,938\\ 4,999\\ 5,012\\ 5,$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,421\\ 1,393\\ 1,405\\ 1,531\\ 1,531\\ 1,553\\ 1,579\\ 1,656\\ 1,654\\ 1,656\\ 1,654\\ 1,655\\ 1,666\\ 1,556\\ 1,566\\ 1,556\\ 1,566\\ 1,611\\ 1,628\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,444\\ 2,660\\ 2,748\\ 2,855\\ 3,063\\ 3,281\\ 3,452\\ 3,432\\ 3,183\\ 3,183\\ 3,183\\ 3,183\\ 3,182\\ 3,164\\ 3,194\\ 3,206\\ 3,367\\ 3,456\\ 3,535\\ 3,559\\ 3,547\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,901\\ 5,039\\ 5,200\\ 5,314\\ 5,338\\ 5,409\\ 5,544\\ 5,600\\ 5,774\\ 5,792\\ 5,848\\ 5,848\\ 5,894\\ 5,858\\ 5,957\\ 5,948\\ 6,019\\ 5,982\\ 5,958\\ 5,999\\ 6,011\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,336\\ 1,386\\ 1,374\\ 1,397\\ 1,478\\ 1,560\\ 1,514\\ 1,477\\ 1,311\\ 1,326\\ 1,296\\ 1,271\\ 1,296\\ 1,271\\ 1,297\\ 1,335\\ 1,442\\ 1,461\\ 1,516\\ 1,482\\ 1,496\\ 1,522\end{array}$	14,874 15,273 16,035 16,005 17,188 17,416 17,294 16,926 17,029 17,000 16,827 16,935 17,024 17,152 17,323 17,508 17,691 17,773 17,817
MEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Aut 1992 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995	13,759 13,898 13,846 13,984 14,491 14,870 14,971 14,541 13,982 14,061 13,878 13,665 13,691 13,818 13,731 13,833 14,025 14,044 13,931 14,028	2,572 2,526 2,497 2,418 2,415 2,447	11,144 11,111 11,255 11,483 11,435 11,435 11,476	419 388 376 408 408 414 385 407 410 431 410 376 370 385 390 355 375 392 375 392 376 359 362	500 484 418 419 413 411 381 386 368 368 368 368 368 362 329 275 264 275 264 268 268 264	3,868 3,890 3,886 3,762 3,931 3,911 3,929 3,773 3,816 3,848 3,814 3,795 3,750 3,816 3,721 3,427 3,439 3,4439 3,4439 3,4439 3,4451 3,4060 3,467	$\begin{array}{c} 1,757\\ 1,726\\ 1,683\\ 1,778\\ 1,826\\ 1,996\\ 1,982\\ 1,825\\ 1,548\\ 1,525\\ 1,488\\ 1,525\\ 1,488\\ 1,455\\ 1,497\\ 1,503\\ 1,615\\ 1,654\\ 1,654\\ 1,654\\ 1,604\\ \end{array}$	2,227 2,291 2,272 2,338 2,477 2,551 2,474 2,369 2,309 2,342 2,316 2,357 2,357 2,357 2,357 2,357 2,426 2,485 2,481 2,458 2,451	1,146 1,117 1,133 1,179 1,210 1,243 1,215 1,215 1,229 1,223 1,218 1,227 1,218 1,277 1,218 1,221 1,218 1,231 1,231 1,265	$\begin{array}{c} 1,328\\ 1,456\\ 1,486\\ 1,516\\ 1,625\\ 1,723\\ 1,815\\ 1,808\\ 1,643\\ 1,663\\ 1,663\\ 1,653\\ 1,657\\ 1,657\\ 1,657\\ 1,814\\ 1,832\\ 1,905\\ 1,928\\ 1,920\\ \end{array}$	1,795 1,813 1,830 1,891 1,853 1,821 1,870 1,886 1,877 1,881 1,877 1,881 1,871 1,896 1,907 1,913 1,922 1,913 1,895 1,896 1,901	624 636 640 629 659 694 668 636 583 583 583 583 566 573 562 621 642 695 688 699 715	7,119 7,312 7,361 7,553 7,825 8,009 8,119 8,019 7,698 7,779 7,766 7,597 7,597 7,664 7,795 7,780 7,780 7,780 7,780 8,022 8,150 8,150 8,150 8,150 8,150 8,212 8,252
WOMEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 - Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995	9,708 9,952 10,138 10,384 11,224 11,251 11,251 11,251 11,257 11,27 11,134 11,215 11,257 11,257 11,2657 11,2657 11,316 11,316 11,315 11,290 11,321	3,522 3,503 3,551 3,524 3,503 3,519 3,513	7,677 7,651 7,666 7,763 7,774 7,736 7,751	120 122 108 116 128 125 125 124 129 131 115 120 122 117 116 127 135 128 118 136	75 71 59 66 66 76 88 85 86 81 87 84 83 65 66 60 61 63 63	$\begin{array}{c} 1,546\\ 1,576\\ 1,560\\ 1,492\\ 1,581\\ 1,609\\ 1,571\\ 1,497\\ 1,524\\ 1,508\\ 1,483\\ 1,483\\ 1,483\\ 1,483\\ 1,483\\ 1,485\\ 1,450\\ 1,381\\ 1,344\\ 1,356\\ 1,333\\ 1,346\end{array}$	159 168 166 176 174 188 215 196 197 202 196 179 184 190 185 185 185 190 191 184 176 174	$\begin{array}{c} 2,545\\ 2,504\\ 2,560\\ 2,643\\ 2,718\\ 2,798\\ 2,782\\ 2,731\\ 2,692\\ 2,683\\ 2,683\\ 2,687\\ 2,625\\ 2,662\\ 2,629\\ 2,592\\ 2,606\\ 2,665\\ 2,667\\ 2,659\\ 2,659\\ 2,657\end{array}$	274 276 272 310 358 358 412 427 416 398 393 398 398 398 398 398 398 398 398	$\begin{array}{c} 1,116\\ 1,204\\ 1,262\\ 1,339\\ 1,437\\ 1,558\\ 1,637\\ 1,625\\ 1,495\\ 1,502\\ 1,510\\ 1,511\\ 1,517\\ 1,550\\ 1,549\\ 1,600\\ 1,615\\ 1,624\\ 1,630\\ 1,632\\ 1,627\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3,106\\ 3,227\\ 3,370\\ 3,423\\ 3,485\\ 3,588\\ 3,674\\ 3,898\\ 3,915\\ 3,967\\ 3,997\\ 3,997\\ 3,997\\ 4,051\\ 4,035\\ 4,097\\ 4,063\\ 4,063\\ 4,103\\ 4,111\\ \end{array}$	712 750 767 818 866 846 841 730 743 714 718 731 762 753 819 821 819 821 794 798 807	7,755 7,960 8,197 8,482 8,780 9,297 9,227 9,227 9,229 9,229 9,229 9,229 9,271 9,300 9,371 9,386 9,486 9,545 9,565

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

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

THOUSAND



Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) was first used in the LFS in 1991. Earlier data using KOS classification were published in the LFS Historical Supplement, April 1993. Includes people on college-based schemes and others who did not state their occupation. Includes people with workplace outside UK, people on college-based schemes and others who did not state their industry. SIC 92 was introduced in Winter 1993/94; estimates for earlier periods have been adjusted to be broadly comparable at the aggregate level. Manual and non-manual occupations in the LFS are defined using groupings recommended in the SOC.

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

GREAT BRITA	AIN		SOC (Standa	rd Occupation	al Classification	1) ++							1	
	All part-time workers +#	Manual §§	Non manual §§	Managers and admin- istrators 1	Professional occupations	Associate professiona & technical	Clerical occupation	ons	Craft and related 5	and	ective		Plant and machine operators 8	Other occupation 9
ALL Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Min 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995	5.777 5.932 5.878 5.902 6.004 5.974 6.056 6.056 6.056 6.152 6.152 6.113 6.133 6.183	3.258 3.428 2.428 2.409 2.393 2.459 2.459 2.459 2.459 2.459 2.454 2.508 2.508 2.508 2.508 2.5502 2.4515	2,380 3,357 3,364 3,388 3,415 3,458 3,458 3,458 3,458 3,458 3,458 3,458 3,5514 3,5571	261 315 301 327 337 344 342 344 340 329 338 346 356 3565 376	341 361 340 359 348 354 354 361 363 363 362 362 392 411 427	456 417 398 422 429 436 460 459 458 475 470 461 478 463	1,104 1,114 1,120 1,113 1,114 1,125 1,103 1,103 1,114		199 191 200 204 205 207 200 203 190 199 189 189 189 185	1,0	973 951 974 957 999 906 117 229 229 229 113 225	970 1.013 1.003 998 999 1.018 1.056 1.049 1.047 1.047 1.047 1.047 1.047 1.047 1.047 1.0551 1.057	226 200 202 207 203 199 206 199 206 199 200 204 212 221 223 229	1,108 1,126 1,128 1,089 1,079 1,091 1,103 1,107 1,101 1,122 1,127 1,126 1,116
GREAT BRIT	AIN			SIC (92) (St	andard Industr	al Classifica	tion) **			*		1.1.1.		111
	All part-tim worker		Private sector ##	Agriculture and fishing				hote	ibution, Tran ls & and aurants com		Banking, finance & insurance etc.		Other services	Total
				A-B	C,E) F		G-H	1		J-K	L-N	0-Q	G-Q
ALL Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1991 Spr 1991 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995	4,874 5,040 5,131 5,352 5,488 5,771 5,973 5,974 5,902 6,004 6,046 6,046 6,046 6,152 6,113 6,113 6,137 6,183	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		78 84 70 79 89 76 88 106 112 111 103 114 117 114 100 105 92 98	17 15 14 14 16 16 20 21 22 21 22 21 20 25 21 20 25 21 20 25 17 3 15 15	445 453 439 447 448 445 448 441 497 494 465 444 494 467 494 467 493 493 471 481 493 487 454 400 393 406 399 412	115 123 133 129 131 131 138 117 105 125 125 125 125 125 125 122 123 120 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 128 128	1,66 1,66 1,79 1,88 1,88 1,88 1,88 1,88 1,88 1,88 1,99 $1,991$	35 9 52 6 44 11 92 12 12 12 12 12 148 12 147 14 147 16 16 18 17 17 13 17 13 16 148 16 16 14 16 14	25 277 38 342 342 330 35 37 56 88 00 1 33	419 443 449 500 550 608 605 600 600 600 608 608 618 664 664 664 664 664 662 682 682 697	1,543 1,613 1,710 1,788 1,788 1,842 1,843 1,843 1,915 1,969 1,976 2,004 1,952 2,017 2,045 1,994 2,015 2,029	500 514 509 552 522 528 423 428 443 419 414 444 467 444 467 444 568 531 545	$\begin{array}{c} 4.206\\ 4.295\\ 4.428\\ 4.650\\ 4.752\\ 4.899\\ 4.946\\ 4.980\\ 4.949\\ 2.892\\ 5.058\\ 5.064\\ 5.058\\ 5.064\\ 5.058\\ 5.064\\ 5.058\\ 5.064\\ 5.058\\ 5.064\\ 5.058\\ 5.064\\ 5.064\\ 5.058\\ 5.064\\ 5.$

Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) was first used in the LFS in 1991. Earlier data using KOS classification were published in the LFS Historical Supplement, April 1993.
 Table shows number of people whose main job is part-time (see footnote + on table 7.4). Includes people with workplace outside UK, people on college-based schemes and others who did not state their industry. SIC 92 was introduced in Winter 1993/94; estimates for earlier periods have been adjusted to be broadly comparable at the aggregate level.
 Public and Private sector employment in the LFS are defined using a separate question from that used to define the industry sector in which a person works. The "Public" variable was first used in the LFS in Autumn 1993.
 Manual and non-manual occupations in the LFS are defined using groupings recommended in the SOC.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY



+					
Clerical occupations	Craft & related	Personal & protective services	Selling	Plant & machine	Other occupations
4	5	6	7	8	9
108 101 108 97 109 115 107 107 107 105 112 111 106	993 898 916 886 885 924 930 928 953 953 953 953 953 953	118 100 91 95 100 103 107 108 106 106 112 118	144 149 142 131 129 139 146 139 140 131 141 128	227 221 210 212 222 225 226 221 216 217 217 217 217 217 241 245	184 178 180 182 180 178 195 198 197 199 203 195 194

bution s and aurants	Transport and Comms.	Banking, finance and insurance etc. J-K	Public admin, education L-N	Other services O-Q	Total services G-Q
81 85 81 27 34 13 63 82 83 13 228 83 13 224 229 83 13 224 238 13 224 238 13 224 238 13 224 238 13 201 23 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201 201	131 116 124 170 154 177 188 168 176 169 170 182 184 184 184 184 184 173 170 174 192 186 203	286 338 346 377 399 464 487 488 483 488 483 461 461 461 482 497 508 507 523 518	163 186 199 211 230 239 249 249 247 247 247 243 252 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256 256	228 251 242 267 300 306 243 245 245 245 245 245 261 272 267 273 290 300 286	1,590 1,676 1,678 1,814 1,891 2,009 2,050 1,963 1,865 1,869 1,869 1,864 1,845 1,861 1,911 1,919 1,934 2,001 1,998

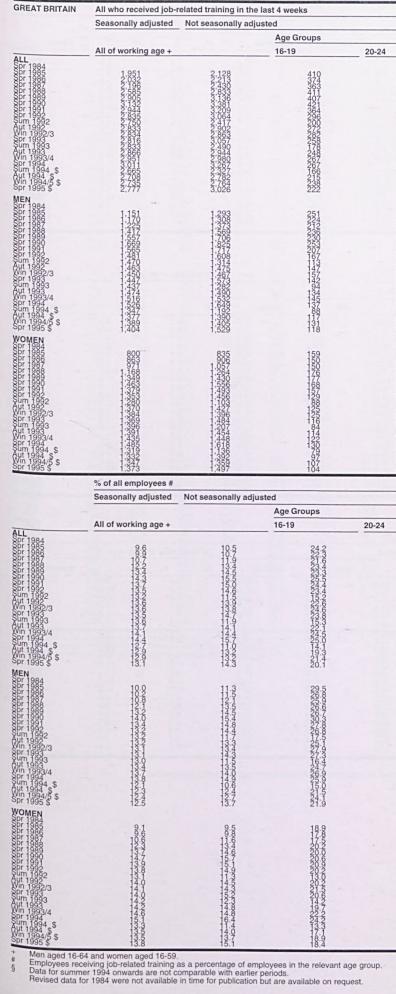
LABOUR FORCE SURVEY



7.10 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Employment by age groups, numbers and rates

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Job-related training received by employees

GREAT BRITAIN	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasona	Ily adjusted							
	All aged 16 an	nd over	16-59/64	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	35-49	50-64(m) 50-59(f)	65+(m) 60+(f)
IN EMPLOYMENT ALL Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Aut 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1994	62911489951 2222444524883892687689281 2222444524884144595085768921 22224445566666644449595085768921 22224445566666644449595686768921	7 6 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 7 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2237755 2237242669 2237242669277 22656868010 22444851 22456868010 22444851 22444851 22444851 22444851 2244486052 2244486052 2244486052 22444851 2244486052 22444851 22444852 2444852 2444854 24448554 24448554 24448554 24448554 24448554 2444855454 244485545545555555555	819 8441 899043 80443 809043 80943 80943 80943 80943 80943 80943 80943 80943 80943 80943 80943 80943 80943 80945 80945 80955 809755 805555 80555555 807555555 8075555555555	1202334 20282552 20282552 20282552 20282552 1202852 12028552 12028552 10	2001248 94994 2001248 2001248 2001248 2001248 2001248 2001248 2001248 2001248 2001248 2001248 2001248 200124 200124 200124 200124 200124 200124 200124 200124 200124 200124 2001248 200124 20000000000	5,13188 5,13146753397 5,53467553997 5,555666666666666666666666666666666666	7.878 86,1597 86,1597 86,1597 86,1597 86,1597 86,1597 86,1597 86,1597 86,1597 86,1597 86,1597 86,1597 18,1597 19,1597 18,1597 18,1597 19,1597 18,1597 18,1597 19,1597 19,1597 19,1597 19,1597 18,1597 19,1597 19,1597 19,1597 19,1597 19,1597 19,1597 19,1597 19,1597 19,1597 19,1597 19,1597 19,1597 18,1597 19,1597	$\begin{array}{c} 4.7690\\ 4.605003\\ 4.605003\\ 4.556329\\ 4.556329\\ 4.556329\\ 4.556329\\ 4.556327\\ 4.47643\\ 4.4764\\ 4.4781\\ 4.556221\\ 4.4781\\ 4.556221\\ 4.46669\\ 4.556224\\ 4.46669\\ 4.556224\\ 4.66694\\ 4.666664\\ 4.666664\\ 4.666664\\ 4.6666664\\ 4.6666664\\ 4.6666666\\ 4.66666666\\ 4.66666666\\ 4.66666666\\ 4.666666666\\ 4.666666666\\ 4.6666666666$	722 6442 6442 6642 7667 7667 7667 7667 7
MEN Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995	13.845 133.92002 144.50209 144.5020000000000000000000000000000000000	13359864 13359864 13359864 14499489 14499489 1449598686 10008689 1449598685 10008689 10008689 10008689 10008689 10008689 10008689 100080 100080 14400 1400000000	133924 56467475568833996 1335646742568833996 1335764744667366776 1335764744667366776550 133576474466776550 13357776550 13357776550 13357776550 13357776550 13357776550 13357776550 133577776550 133577776550 133577776550 133577777777777777777777777777777777777	418 440 424 465 416 3303 3311 2557 2600 3311 2557 2600 2587 2600 2607 2600 2607 2600 2607 2607 260	$\begin{array}{c} 1.029\\ 1.030\\ 1.030\\ 1.025\\ 1.107\\ 1.107\\ 1.039\\ 9095\\ 7909\\ 7399\\ 6566\\ 7.179\\ 6566\\ 6656\\ 6566\\ 6566\\ 6566\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1.625\\ 1.7696\\ 1.7696\\ 1.8493\\ 1.8493\\ 1.6300\\ 1.44356\\ 1.44356\\ 1.44356\\ 1.44356\\ 1.44356\\ 1.44356\\ 1.4456\\ 1.4456\\ 1.4456\\ 1.4456\\ 1.3558\end{array}$	3.214 3.267 3.310 3.602 3.741 3.8452 3.7767 3.37524 3.7767 3.37524 3.7767 3.37524 3.7767 3.37524 3.7767 3.37524 3.7767 3.37524 3.375524 3.355555555555555555555555555555555555	$\begin{array}{c} 4.528\\ 4.581\\ 4.627\\ 4.647\\ 4.9252\\ 4.9633\\ 4.8899\\ 4.88997\\ 4.89976\\ 6.8976\\ 4.89976\\ 4.89976\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99255\\ 5.9926\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99255\\ 4.99226\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99226\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99226\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99226\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99226\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99226\\ 4.99270\\ 4.99226\\ 4.9926\\ $	3.1177 3.0426 5.89910 2.299902 2.299902 2.299902 2.299902 2.299902 2.299902 2.299902 2.299902 2.299702 2.299702 2.299702 2.297755 2.29775 2.29775 2.29775 2.29775 2.2977555 2.2977555 2.2977555 2.2977555 2.2977555 2.2977555 2.2977555 2.2977555 2.2977555 2.2977555 2.2977555 2.2977555 2.2977555 2.29775557 2.29775557 2.297755577555775557755775577557757755777577577577757757777	2468 24434 24454 24434 24454 24554 24554 24554 24554 24554 24554 245554 24554 245554 245555 245562 22552 2455757 245555555 245575755555575720 22557577575757575757575775757
WOMEN Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995	9 780 100187 100487 100487 100487 100487 112285 1112903 1112905 1112905 1112905 1112905 1112905 1112905 1112905 1112905 110000000000000000000000000000000000	9.005288488 10052884888 10052884888 1005282433 1005282433 1005282433 1005282433 1005282433 1005282433 1005282433 1005282433 1005283 1005283 1005288488 1005283 1005288488 1005283 1005288488 1005283 1005288488 1005283 1005288488 1005288488 1005283 10052884888 10052884888 10052884888 10052884888 10052884888 10052884888 10052884888 10052884888 10052884888 10052884888 10052884888 100528848888 100528848888 10052884888 100528848888 100528848888 100528848888 100528848888 1005288488888 1005288488888 1005288488888888 10052884888888 1005288488888 100528848888888 100528848888888 10052884888888 1005288488888888 100528848888888 10052884888888888 100528848888888888 1005288488888888888888888 10052884888888888888888888888888888888888	9 232 9 2528 9 9 579 10 741 10 669 10 770 10 741 10 669 10 741 10 741 10 741 10 741 10 767 10 770 10	4152 44477 43884 439540 331191 222758 2227575758 222758 222758 222757575757575757575757575757575757575	927 9264 10005 1027 8633 764 706 6711 647 6670 6629 6629 6629 6629 6629 6629 6620 6637	1,3969 1,44459 1,6477 1,6477 1,3981 1,3441 1,3484 1,3481 1,32018 1,30018 1,300	1-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00	$\begin{array}{c} 3360\\ 34628\\ 34627\\ 456677\\ 4000\\ 4$	1 6663 1 6650 1 6654 1 708 1 778 1 770 1 7733 1 7733 1 7733 1 7731 1 7733 1 7733 1 7731 1 7733 1 7751 1 7855 1 7865 1 786	475 4220 4405 4414 483 484 484 484 484 484 484 484 484 48
EMPLOYMENT RATE (%) + ALL Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Aut 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1992/3 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Sum 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995	3000310172097.54457.091220 555556000000555555555555555555555555	9:0:0:09:09:01:19:77:97-0:09:1 4:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0	6556 6996 77450 77450 77151 70099 70099 70099 7009 7009 71550 713	7.60760908445746908090979 69006685537-974424465396097979	6.5.6.7.0.5.2.88.3.0.1.2.2.88.6.6.6.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.	67.98 6688070 7755858 70708 668700 668700 668770 668770 668770 668770 66555 66770 66555 655555 655555 655555 655555 655555 655555 6555555	200665,4,4 900014,4,4 7754,4,4 7754,4,4 7754,4,4 7755,7 74,4,4 7,4 7,4 7,5 5 5 5 7,5 5 5 5 7,5 5 5 5 7,5 5 5 5	7777791 7777791 880121 8809978 779914 2799933 7799933 7799933 7799937	9:61-84-8:57-4-24-1-10-1-9:62-15:83 33332:0345-54332:42-1-10-1-9:62-15:83 666666666666666666666666666666666666	7.6666888877788774666666767778
MEN Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Vin 1994 Win 1994 Win 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1995	569,11,67,57,37,321,3667,1283 6666677666666666666666666666666666666	1265888365V148898896404426371 7766688070866646666666666666666666666666	778,7760,4 8022,996,00,0 8022,996,0 766,60,0 765,56,5,8 755,55,56,5,8 755,56,5,8 755,56,5,8 755,56,5,8 755,56,5,8 755,56,5,8 75,56,56,5,8 75,56,56,5,8 75,56,56,56,5,8 75,56,56,56,56,56,56,56,56,56,56,56,56,56	50015080005750840975180501-1500 600060005075084405754860051-1500	174412 668869 66869 6660 6603 6676 6603 667771 9 847 7 19 847 7 19 847 7 19 847 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	3.8,7,7,6,9,3,0,3,0,5,6,6,6,9,7,7,2,1,1,5,9,2,0,5,6,6,6,6,6,5,9,7,7,6,1,1,5,9,2,0,5,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,6,7,7,6,9,9,7,6,6,6,6,6,6	24993116662 5554662 886997778 8869977378 8869977378 88699333 8869333 8869333 8869333 8869333 886933 886933 886933 88695 88693 88693 88695 88693 88695 88695 88695 88695 88695	319,660,03488,6645,657,099,19,5 888,777,99,119,6666,655,655,656,19,19,5	2644667119311044265865444455 7698576866666444465865444455 7686666666666666666666666666666666666	972644314274100034998
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	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
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			PERCENT
	25-34	35-49	50-59/64
1-32-9-4-6-02-20 667-89-0-99-44 20-9-9-9-44	9,601-1-07-1-09 1-144/5/67-66690	7.800 1000 1000 1444-0 1444-0	9009005314-6-1 774467-8887-69

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807400/4800000/480008000-4 0-79000-4000000000000000-440	0-4-50-00-4-00000-4-400000 00-4-60-00-00-00-00-00-00-4-400000 00-4-60-00-00-00-00-00-4-4000000 00-4-60-00-00-00-00-00-4-4000000 00-4-60-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-	0007-07-07-07-07-07-07-07-07-07-07-07-
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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Average actual weekly hours+ of work 7.12

(full-time, part-time and second jobs), not seasonally adjusted

All second jobs § GREAT BRITAIN All in employment Part-time # Full-time # Men Women All All Women All Men Women Men $\begin{array}{c} 9.6\\ 9.7\\ 9.1\\ 10.0\\ 9.9\\ 10.4\\ 10.0\\ 10.6\\ 12.1\\ 12.8\\ 11.4\\ 10.3\\ 10.9\\ 11.1\\ 10.3\\ 9.5\\ 9.7\\ 10.3\\ 9.8\\ 9.1\\ 10.0\\ \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{c} 8.4\\ 8.7\\ 8.8\\ 8.8\\ 9.0\\ 9.5\\ 10.5\\ 11.1\\ 10.2\\ 9.8\\ 9.7\\ 9.5\\ 8.7\\ 9.0\\ 9.5\\ 8.5\\ 9.1\\ \end{array}$ 7.17.77.57.87.87.87.88.58.69.28.38.98.78.58.58.58.69.28.38.5 $\begin{array}{c} 15.1 \\ 15.4 \\ 15.5 \\ 15.1 \\ 15.4 \\ 15.4 \\ 15.2 \\ 14.9 \\ 14.5 \\ 15.4 \\ 15.4 \\ 15.4 \\ 15.4 \\ 15.4 \\ 15.4 \\ 15.2 \\ 14.9 \\ 15.2 \\ 14.5 \\ 14.9 \\ 15.4 \\ 15$ Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Min 1992/3 Win 1993 Aut 1993 Min 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995 $\begin{array}{c} 14.8\\ 14.8\\ 15.2\\ 15.8\\ 14.4\\ 14.9\\ 15.0\\ 14.7\\ 14.3\\ 14.8\\ 14.4\\ 14.4\\ 15.0\\ 14.7\\ 14.2\\ 14.9\\ 15.18\\ 14.4\\ 14.6\\ \end{array}$ 38.3 39.1 39.1 39.9 39.6 39.2 39.3 38.4 37.9 39.4 37.2 38.9 37.5 39.2 37.3 39.2 37.8 39.2 37.8 39.2 37.8 39.7 39.5 $\begin{array}{c} 39.8\\ 40.6\\ 40.9\\ 41.0\\ 41.8\\ 41.6\\ 41.2\\ 41.2\\ 40.3\\ 39.8\\ 41.4\\ 38.8\\ 40.8\\ 39.5\\ 41.3\\ 39.0\\ 41.3\\ 39.9\\ 41.8\\ 39.9\\ 41.8\\ 39.4\\ 41.6\end{array}$ 34.6 35.3 35.1 34.7 35.7 35.7 34.7 35.3 34.6 33.9 35.2 33.8 35.0 33.4 35.0 33.4 35.0 33.7 35.2 33.3 35.4 33.9 35.1 $\begin{array}{c} 15.1\\ 15.3\\ 15.2\\ 15.3\\ 15.4\\ 15.2\\ 14.5\\ 14.5\\ 14.5\\ 14.5\\ 14.5\\ 15.3\\ 14.5\\ 15.3\\ 14.5\\ 15.4\\ 15.3\\ 15.4\\ 15.3\\ 15.4\\ 15.3\\ \end{array}$

GREAT BRITAIN	Employees						Employees in	second job §	
	Full-time #	2012 32		Part-time #					
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women
Spr 1984	36.9	38.3	33.8	15.2	14.0	15.3	8.1	8.9	7.4
	37.7	39.2	34.4	15.5	14.0	15.6	8.3	8.6	8.0
Spr 1985 Spr 1986	37.9	39.6	34.4	15.6	14.1	15.7	8.1	8.3	7.9
	37.7	39.5	33.9	15.2	14.9	15.2	8.4	9.1	8.0
Spr 1987	38.7	40.5	35.0	15.4	14.1	15.6	8.7	9.6	8.0
Spr 1988	38.4	40.4	34.5	15.3	14.0	15.5	8.7	9.9	8.0
Spr 1989	37.9	39.9	34.0	15.4	14.4	15.6	9.0	10.0	8.4
Spr 1990 Spr 1991	38.1	40.0	34.5	15.2	14.5	15.3	9.4	10.8	8.5
	37.4	39.3	33.8	15.0	13.9	15.2	9.8	11.3	9.0
Spr 1992	36.7	38.6	33.1	14.8	14.8	14.8	10.2	12.0	9.1
Sum 1992 Aut 1992	38.4	40.4	34.6	15.5	14.2	15.7	9.8	10.9	9.1
	36.4	38.2	33.2	15.0	14.2	15.1	8.9	9.5	8.5
Win 1992/3	38.0	39.9	34.4	15.2	14.3	15.4	9.4	10.3	8.9
Spr 1993	36.3	38.3	32.7	14.8	15.3	14.7	9.5	10.6	8.8
Sum 1993	38.2	40.3	34.5	15.6	14.9	15.7	9.5	10.3	8.9
Aut 1993	36.5	38.3	33.2	15.2	14.7	15.3	8.7	9.5	8.2
Win 1993/4	38.2	40.2	34.6	15.5	14.9	15.6	9.0	9.8	8.6
Spr 1994	36.5	38.6	32.6	14.7	15.0	14.6	9.5	10.8	8.8
Sum 1994	38.6	40.7	34.8	15.7	15.0	15.8	9.2	10.4	8.4
Aut 1994	36.8	38.7	33.4	15.2	14.6	15.3	8.4	8.9	8.
Win 1994/5 Spr 1995	38.5	40.6	34.5	15.6	14.8	15.7	9.0	10.0	8.

GREAT BRITAIN	Self Employ	ed										
	Full-time #			Part-time #			Self employed	Self employed in second job §				
	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women	All	Men	Women			
Spr 1984	49.0	49.1	48.0	13.4	15.4	12.6	9.1	10.6	6.2			
Spr 1985	48.8		47.3	12.6	14.7	11.8	9.6	11.3	6.9			
Spr 1986	48.4	48.7	46.8	13.0	14.6	12.5	8.8	10.2	6.4			
Spr 1987	48.6		46.7	13.4	15.0	12.7	9.7	11.2	7.0			
Spr 1988	48.3		46.1	13.6	14.4	13.3	9.1	10.3	7.1			
Spr 1989	47.6		44.8	14.1	15.4	13.6	9.6	11.1	7.3			
Spr 1990	47.2		43.8	13.8	15.0	13.2	9.6	10.0	9.0			
Spr 1990	47.3		45.9	13.6	14.2	13.4	9.8	10.3	9.0			
Spr 1991	45.6		44.9	13.3	14.5	12.7	12.1	13.3	9.1			
Sum 1992	45.9		45.2	12.5	13.6	12.0	13.0	13.9	11.			
	45.9		43.6	13.2	14.2	12.7	11.1	11.9	9.1			
Aut 1992	40.0		41.4	12.2	12.9	11.8	9.9	11.4	7.			
Win 1992/3	42.4		42.7	12.6	13.6	12.0	10.7	11.7	9.0			
Spr 1993	45.5		42.7	12.8	14.0	12.1	10.3	11.6	8.3			
Sum 1993	45.5	46.4	41.9	13.1	13.7	12.8	9.7	10.2	8.1			
Aut 1993			40.2	11.6	11.4	11.6	8.7	9.5	7.			
Win 1993/4	42.6		43.6	12.7	13.9	12.1	9.0	9.5	8.3			
Spr 1994	45.6	46.0	43.0	12.8	14.8	11.7	9.4	9.5	9.			
Sum 1994	45.7		43.8	13.0	13.8	12.6	8.9	8.9	8.			
Aut 1994	46.3		43.8	12.1	13.4	11.4	8.7	9.3	7.			
Win 1994/5	42.6			13.0	13.9	12.5	9.2	9.9	8.3			
Spr 1995	45.9	46.4	43.4	13.0	13.9	12.0	0.2	010				

Average hours actually worked in the reference week.
 # People whose main job is full-time or part-time. The definition of full or part-time is based on respondent's own assessment, not on hours actually worked.
 § Second jobs reported in the LFS in addition to person's main full-time or part-time job.

HOURS

GREAT BRITAIN					SIC 92 (St	andard Indu	ustrial Classi	fication)						
	Total (millions) #§	Average	Total (millions) #§	Average	Agricultur and fishing	e Energy and water	Manufac -turing	Constr -uction	Distributio Hotels & Catering	on Transport & comms	Banking, Finance & Insurance		Other Services	Total Services
					А-В	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	etc J,K	& health L-N	0-Q	G-Q
ALL Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Win 1993 Win 1994 Sum 1994 S	786 813 825 876 898 898 824 824 827 828 822 821 822 821 822 822 823 833 833 842	33.3 34.0 34.0 33.8 34.6 34.3 34.0 34.0 34.0 34.0 32.8 33.4 33.1 33.1 33.1 33.0 33.2 33.2 33.2 33.2 33.2 33.2 33.2	790 818 823 830 905 905 887 835 828 853 853 853 853 811 846 801 846 801 845 824 867 817	33.6 34.4 34.4 34.9 34.7 34.4 33.4 33.4 33.4 32.9 34.1 32.2 33.6 32.5 32.3 33.8 32.6 34.3 32.5	47.7 47.1 47.4 47.4 47.4 47.5 48.0 47.5 48.0 45.8 45.7 43.7 40.4 43.3 43.3 43.3 42.5 40.3 44.5 45.0 41.0	28.2 35.0 36.9 37.0 37.4 37.2 37.8 37.4 37.8 37.6 37.5 37.1 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.5 37.1 36.9 36.0 38.1 36.0 38.1	36.3 37.1 37.2 37.1 37.6 37.5 37.2 35.8 37.4 36.2 35.8 37.4 34.5 36.9 35.1 37.3 34.9 37.3 34.9 35.4 37.8 35.5	38.2 38.3 38.3 39.8 39.3 39.4 39.0 37.1 37.7 38.5 35.0 38.2 37.7 38.5 35.3 38.5 38.5 38.5 38.5 39.7	32.5 33.1 33.2 32.8 33.2 33.1 32.7 32.7 32.7 32.7 32.7 32.1 32.3 31.0 31.9 31.6 31.9 31.6 32.0 31.2 32.0 31.6 31.2 32.0 31.6 32.4 31.5	37.8 38.6 38.9 39.0 39.7 38.4 39.7 37.7 37.3 38.3 36.8 38.0 37.7 38.4 38.0 37.7 38.4 38.0 38.4 38.4 38.4 39.1 37.8	34.5 33.6 33.9 33.1 34.4 34.0 33.9 33.9 33.1 32.8 33.8 32.3 33.4 32.5 32.7 32.7 32.7 32.7 32.7 32.7 32.9 34.4 32.9 34.4 32.8	29.1 29.8 29.2 28.9 29.7 29.3 29.7 29.3 29.7 28.8 27.7 30.0 28.6 29.3 27.1 28.6 29.3 27.1 30.2 28.6 29.5 27.1 30.2 28.5	30.2 30.1 30.6 31.4 31.5 31.8 31.5 31.8 30.6 30.5 31.1 29.6 30.1 29.6 30.1 29.5 30.1 28.3 29.5 30.1 28.4	31.7 32.3 32.3 32.1 32.7 32.6 32.2 32.4 33.2 31.0 32.3 30.9 31.8 30.7 32.0 31.0 32.0 31.0 32.0 30.8 32.4 31.0 32.1 32.1 32.1 32.1 32.1 32.1 32.2 32.2
Spr 1995 MEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Min 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995	849 529 544 544 549 579 594 574 534 541 535 530 529 530 529 530 534 538 540 546 550	33.5 38.2 39.0 39.2 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.3 38.3 38.0 38.8 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.9 39.0 39.1 39.1 39.2	861 536 551 557 587 602 600 582 540 539 551 509 536 546 546 546 544 537 544 537 557	34.1 38.9 39.8 39.9 40.6 40.6 40.1 40.1 38.6 40.0 37.5 39.4 39.8 37.6 39.8 37.6 39.8 37.6 38.5 40.2 37.9 39.9	45.8 52.4 52.2 51.9 52.1 52.1 52.1 52.0 49.9 50.1 48.2 47.4 44.3 47.9 48.5 47.4 44.3 48.8 51.7 49.9 50.2	38.6 28.2 35.9 37.9 37.9 38.1 38.5 39.1 38.5 39.1 38.4 39.2 37.5 39.2 39.0 40.2 36.8 38.5 37.7 39.6 38.5 37.7 39.6 38.1 40.3	37.7 38.9 39.6 39.7 40.8 40.5 40.2 39.7 38.2 40.0 36.8 39.6 37.6 39.9 37.2 39.8 37.9 40.4 37.9 40.3	39.0 39.5 39.6 39.7 41.1 40.6 40.9 40.3 38.9 39.5 40.2 36.5 39.9 39.5 41.0 36.9 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2 40.2	32.0 41.5 41.7 42.1 41.4 41.4 40.8 41.3 40.2 40.1 40.2 40.1 38.8 38.8 40.2 39.6 40.2 38.8 39.7 39.2 38.8 39.9	$\begin{array}{c} 39.0\\ 39.8\\ 40.6\\ 40.9\\ 41.6\\ 41.8\\ 42.4\\ 41.3\\ 41.5\\ 40.7\\ 40.3\\ 41.4\\ 39.9\\ 41.0\\ 40.5\\ 41.3\\ 40.2\\ 41.4\\ 41.0\\ 41.6\\ 40.3\\ 41.5\end{array}$	34.1 37.3 38.7 39.0 38.2 39.6 39.3 39.2 39.1 38.2 37.7 39.2 37.1 38.3 37.5 39.3 38.0 39.9 38.3 39.9 38.3 39.9 37.6 39.3	29.7 36.3 37.2 36.6 36.6 37.3 37.3 37.3 36.8 37.2 36.1 37.8 36.5 34.1 37.8 36.5 34.0 37.0 35.3 36.5 33.8 37.3 35.5 36.8	30.6 37.9 37.6 37.5 38.3 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.7 38.5 38.0 36.8 37.9 37.8 37.9 35.9 37.8 37.0 36.9 34.8 36.2 37.0 34.4 37.4	32.2 38.9 39.5 39.6 39.9 40.0 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.9 39.0 39.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.6 37.0 39.1
WOMEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Aut 1994 Spr 1995	257 269 274 297 305 307 296 296 296 299 292 292 292 292 292 292	26.3 26.9 26.9 26.5 27.4 27.2 26.9 26.5 26.5 26.2 26.2 26.1 26.1 26.1 26.3 26.6 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5	254 267 272 295 303 305 295 289 286 297 285 300 288 300 288 300 288 300 288 300 288 300 288 300 288 300 283 306 292 304	26.2 26.8 26.8 26.4 27.3 27.0 25.9 27.0 25.9 27.0 25.8 26.6 25.5 26.8 26.8 26.8 26.7 25.4 27.1 25.9 26.9	29.5 29.2 29.9 32.6 31.2 32.1 33.9 29.6 27.2 29.0 26.1 26.1 26.1 27.9 31.5 31.3 30.7 30.4 34.1	28.5 29.7 30.0 30.0 30.7 30.4 30.0 30.2 30.5 30.3 30.6 30.0 30.2 30.2 28.3 29.9 28.7 32.1 30.4 31.6	29.9 30.9 31.0 30.4 31.2 30.5 30.8 30.9 29.8 30.9 28.6 30.2 28.9 30.7 30.7 30.7 30.7 29.2 30.6 29.1 31.2 29.5 31.1	23,9 24,3 25,4 26,5 25,8 26,0 27,1 24,6 25,3 24,8 23,3 24,8 23,2 24,7 24,7 24,7 24,7 24,7 24,4 23,8 24,6 22,5 23,8	25.0 25.4 25.7 25.2 25.9 25.8 25.5 25.2 24.8 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.2 24.8 24.5 25.1 24.8	30.2 31.3 31.3 31.2 31.3 29.3 30.3 28.8 29.3 27.4 28.7 29.1 29.0 29.0 30.3 30.0 30.3 30.0 31.2 29.6 30.3	27.1 27.8 28.2 27.7 28.7 28.4 28.4 28.3 27.5 27.8 27.1 28.1 27.1 27.1 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8 27.8	25.0 25.6 25.7 25.7 25.9 24.7 26.3 25.9 24.1 26.4 25.9 24.1 26.3 25.9 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.3 23.9 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5 26.5	$\begin{array}{c} 23.7\\ 23.8\\ 24.5\\ 25.9\\ 25.7\\ 26.1\\ 25.7\\ 24.4\\ 25.5\\ 25.5\\ 24.1\\ 25.5\\ 24.1\\ 23.1\\ 23.1\\ 23.1\\ 23.6\\ \end{array}$	25.4 25.9 25.9 26.5 26.3 26.3 26.3 25.3 26.3 25.3 26.3 26.4 26.2 26.2 26.2 26.4 26.4 24.1 24.1 24.1 24.1

Average hours actually worked in reference week, including hours worked in second jobs. Includes people with workplace outside UK and those who did not state their industry. For people with two jobs, all hours are allocated to the industry sector of main job.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Average actual weekly hours+ of work by industry sector, not seasonally adjusted

13

HOURS

1

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S73

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Temporary employees (all and part-time), not seasonally adjusted 7.14

GREAT BRITAIN							Part-time temporary employees +						
	All	Fixed period contract	Agency temping	Casual work	Seasonal work	Other	All	Fixed period contract	Agency temping	Casual work	Seasonal work	Other	
ALL Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Min 1994/5 Spr 1995	1,195 1,360 1,320 1,261 1,463 1,443 1,443 1,443 1,443 1,443 1,443 1,443 1,443 1,551 1,581 1,581 1,507 1,512	577 617 629 617 621 669 716 761 744 770 788 774 818	81 84 90 91 107 112 109 114 126 151 162 161	263 297 281 277 319 317 300 302 356 328 306 305	78 169 120 76 75 175 116 80 76 190 137 80 66	196 193 200 190 193 182 152 150 170 178 186 161	$574 \\ 620 \\ 612 \\ 618 \\ 596 \\ 641 \\ 640 \\ 647 \\ 648 \\ 698 \\ 700 \\ 690 \\ 695$	195 192 209 215 206 210 223 257 259 232 263 268 268 293	28 30 25 27 26 29 26 32 32 29 41 41	217 230 228 235 227 234 246 237 243 269 250 241 245	44 78 62 45 42 83 60 50 40 92 71 48 36	90 90 89 95 85 83 72 76 76 76 76 91 81	
MEN Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Win 1994/5 Spr 1995	508 623 591 554 555 680 642 613 613 750 728 687 705	260 299 302 277 285 320 337 348 336 365 369 366 391	24 29 35 37 35 43 48 47 53 57 74 74 74 78	103 126 111 110 117 147 133 120 119 147 138 123 129	39 84 54 32 33 89 47 32 37 100 64 38 33	82 85 88 85 85 81 78 65 67 82 82 82 87 75	158 174 165 174 168 188 168 169 181 194 195 187 211	36 34 43 47 57 44 47 51 53 46 57 54 66	; 11 ; 10 ; 13 14 16	76 82 77 84 86 86 85 78 85 78 90 88 80 90 88 81 92	16 28 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 13 36 21 17 17	24 23 19 23 24 16 16 16 19 17 17 21 23	
WOMEN Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995	687 736 729 712 696 783 801 789 773 861 853 820 820	317 319 327 340 336 349 380 413 408 405 419 408 427	57 55 53 57 64 64 61 60 76 69 76 88 88	161 171 170 167 156 172 184 179 182 209 191 183 177	39 84 66 44 42 86 69 48 39 89 89 73 42 34	113 107 112 108 106 112 104 87 83 88 83 88 895 999 86	416 446 447 428 453 472 478 468 504 505 505 503 484	158 158 165 169 166 206 206 187 206 215 226	24 23 17 16 18 19 21 22 24 28 27 24	141 147 151 141 149 160 159 157 178 162 159 153	27 50 44 30 28 52 48 35 35 27 50 32 22	66 67 69 72 71 67 57 56 59 59 70 59	

Temporary employees⁺ (occupations and industry sectors) not seasonally adjusted

GREAT BRIT	AIN		SOC (Standa	rd Occupatio	nal Classificatio	on) ++	3.50					
	All temporary workers +#	Manual §	Non manual §	Managers and admin- istrators	Professional occupations	Associate professional & technical	Clerical occupations	Craft and related 5	Personal and protective services 6	Selling 7	Plant and machine operators 8	Other occupation 9
ALL Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994/5	1,195 1,360 1,320 1,266 1,251 1,463 1,443 1,443 1,443 1,443 1,386 1,611 1,581 1,507	519 638 575 525 532 649 632 569 560 728 692 619 643	667 714 736 703 801 804 823 817 876 882 882 882 882 863	58 55 57 61 61 66 59 69 69 64 74 70 75 70	212 205 224 226 239 229 254 272 295 273 290 291 299	116 129 136 127 126 141 137 130 135 158 151 154 144 145	198 220 214 205 204 244 233 229 230 269 269 265 258 264	92 106 96 94 102 106 105 96 91 123 106 94	168 213 177 169 172 211 202 187 182 240 217 201 208	81 108 109 107 80 115 116 118 89 106 112 116 88	106 119 130 112 98 135 143 126 123 147 173 154 147	158 200 172 162 206 189 167 173 219 193 173 186

. 4

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Temporary employees in the LFS are those who say that their main job is non-permanent in one of the ways listed. Includes people who did not state their occupation. Manual and non-manual occupations in the LFS are defined using groupings recommended in the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC).

7.15 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ILO unemployment rates by previous occupation, not seasonally adjusted PERCENT

GREAT BRITAIN		Previous occ	upation accordi	ng to SOC (Stan	dard Occupatio	nal Classifica	ation)+ §			
	All ILO Un- employed #	Managers & Administrato	Professional rs Occupations 2	Associate Professional & Technical 3	Clerical Occupations 4	Craft & Related	Personal & Protective Services 6	Selling	Plant & Machine Operators	Other Occupations
ALL	employed #			3	4	5	0	_ /	0	9
Spr 1991	8.3	3.3	0.1	3.8	4.9	8.7	6.1	6.8	9.7	10.1
Spr 1992	9.6	4.6	2.1 2.7	5.0	6.7		6.1			10.1
Sum 1992		4.0	2.7			13.0	7.8	7.8	13.2	13.9
Aut 1992	10.1	4.9	3.1	5.1	6.9	12.6	7.6	8.4	12.5	14.2
Win 1992/3	10.2	5.1	3.0	5.0	7.0	13.6	8.0	8.3	12.8	14.3
Vin 1992/3	10.7	5.0	3.6	5.3	7.5	14.9	8.0	9.1	13.7	15.2
Spr 1993	10.3	4.9	3.5	5.0	7.3	14.1	8.0	9.1	13.4	14.3
Sum 1993	10.5	4.9	3.5	5.5	7.2	13.2	7.9	9.0	12.8	13.7
Aut 1993	10.2	5.0	3.2	5.2	7.1	13.0	8.6	8.5	12.8	13.5
Win 1993/4	10.1	5.0	3.3	5.1	6.7	13.5	8.2	8.7	13.4	14.1
Spr 1994	9.6	4.9	2.8	4.5	6.1	12.7	7.9	8.9	12.9	13.2
Sum 1994	9.7	4.6	3.1	4.9	6.1	10.9	7.9	8.7	11.6	13.4
Aut 1994	9.0	4.2	3.3	4.5	6.2	10.4	7.6	7.8	10.6	13.3
Win 1994/5	8.8	4.1	2.7	4.3	6.1	11.0	7.3	8.1	11.0	13.2
Spr 1995	8.6	3.9	2.7	4.0	5.8	10.0	7.3	8.4	10.8	12.8
MEN										
Spr 1991	9.1	3.3	2.0	4.4	6.2	8.7	7.5	8.2	9.2	15.0
Spr 1992	11.4	5.1	3.0	6.9	10.3	13.2	10.4	9.1	13.0	20.2
Sum 1992	11.4	5.1	3.4	7.0	10.8	12.7	9.7	9.9	12.4	20.2
Aut 1992	12.0	5.5	3.0	6.9	10.8	13.9	10.5	9.9	12.4	
Win 1992/3	12.0	5.4	4.0	7.2	12.3	15.4				20.9
Spr 1000		5.4		6.5	12.3	14.6	10.8	11.1	13.4	21.6
Spr 1993 Sum 1993	12.3	5.2 5.1	4.1	7.2		13.5	11.3	11.4	13.3	20.2
Aut 1993	12.3	5.1	3.6		11.6	13.5	11.1	10.4	13.1	19.3
Aut 1993	11.8	5.2	3.5	6.6	10.9	13.3	11.9	10.1	13.0	19.3
Win 1993/4	11.9	5.2	3.6	6.6	10.1	13.9	11.3	11.0	13.2	20.0
Spr 1994	11.3	5.1	3.2	5.8	9.1	13.1	10.9	10.9	12.7	18.6
Sum 1994	11.4	5.0	3.4	6.1	10.0	11.2	10.5	11.1	11.4	19.7
Aut 1994	10.5	4.6	3.6	5.9	9.6	10.6	10.3	9.6	10.4	18.9
Win 1994/5	10.4	4.4	3.3	5.8	9.7	11.3	10.4	10.2	10.8	19.2
Spr 1995	10.0	4.1	3.2	4.9	9.3	10.2	10.0	9.8	10.8	18.2
WOMEN										
Spr 1991	7.2	3.1	2.1	3.1	4.4	7.9	5.3	5.9	11.2	5.0
Spr 1992	7.3	3.7	2.0	3.0	5.5	10.9	6.5	7.1	- 14.2	7.1
Sum 1992	7.9	4.4	2.6	3.0	5.6	11.3	6.5	7.4	12.7	7.2
Aut 1992	7.8	4.2	3.0	3.0	5.8	11.3	6.6	7.4	13.5	7.1
Aut 1992 Win 1992/3	8.0	4.2	2.9	3.2	5.9	11.0	6.6	7.9	14.9	8.1
Spr 1993	7.6	4.2	2.7	3.5	5.6	10.4	6.2	7.9	13.9	7.8
Sum 1993	8.2	4.6	3.3	3.6	5.8	11.3	6.3	8.2	11.6	7.0
Aut 1993	8.2	4.0	2.8	3.8	5.8	10.3	6.9	7.5	11.8	7.4
Win 1993/4	7.7	4.0	2.0	3.4	5.5	10.3	6.5	7.5	13.9	7.9
Spr 1004			2.7							
Spr 1994	7.3	4.4	2.2	3.1	5.1	8.9	6.3	7.7	13.9	7.5
Sum 1994	7.5	3.9	2.7	3.7	4.7	8.1	6.6	7.2	12.1	6.6
Aut 1994	7.2	3.5	2.8	3.1	5.0	8.5	6.2	6.7	11.5	7.6
Win 1994/5	6.8	3.7	1.9	2.7	4.8	8.4	5.6	6.9	11.7	7.0
Spr 1995	6.8	3.4	1.9	2.9	4.6	8.2	5.8	7.6	10.8	7.1

400

THOUSAND

THOUSAND

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

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY ILO unemployment rates by previous industry sector, 7.16 not seasonally adjusted

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.17

GREAT BRITAIN	-	SIC (92) (Star	SIC (92) (Standard Industrial Classification)§										
	All ILO un- employed +	Agriculture and Fishing	Energy & Water	Manufac -turing	Constr -uction	Distribution Hotels & Catering	Transport & comms	Banking, Finance & Insurance	Public admin education	Other Services	Total Services		
		А-В	C,E	D	F	G,H	1	etc J-K	& health L-N	0-Q	G-Q		
ALL Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Min 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995	$\begin{array}{c} 11.7\\ 11.1\\ 11.1\\ 10.7\\ 8.6\\ 7.1\\ 6.7\\ 8.3\\ 9.6\\ 10.1\\ 10.2\\ 10.7\\ 10.3\\ 10.5\\ 10.2\\ 10.1\\ 9.6\\ 9.7\\ 9.0\\ 8.8\\ 8.6\end{array}$	5.6 5.0 6.1 4.5 3.8 4.6 3.5 4.1 6.1 5.5 6.7 8.3 7.4 7.0 6.5 6.1 6.5 7.2	5.1 3.8 5.1 7.1 6.6 5.4 3.8 5.5 8.2 8.0 8.6 7.6 8.4 9.2 10.3 9.9 8.9 9.4 9.4 9.1 7.7	9.0 7.5 7.4 7.5 5.7 4.8 5.0 7.4 10.3 10.1 10.4 10.4 10.4 10.4 9.8 9.2 8.6 8.7 8.0	11.5 11.8 12.0 11.1 8.0 6.6 7.2 12.7 17.7 17.7 17.6 18.1 20.3 19.0 17.2 17.0 17.1 15.8 14.0 13.7 14.3 13.1	$\begin{array}{c} 9.5\\ 8.7\\ 8.2\\ 7.5\\ 6.1\\ 5.4\\ 5.4\\ 5.4\\ 9.3\\ 9.5\\ 9.8\\ 9.7\\ 9.6\\ 9.3\\ 9.2\\ 8.9\\ 8.8\\ 8.1\\ 8.3\\ 8.4\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 5.7\\ 6.0\\ 5.0\\ 3.8\\ 4.5\\ 6.0\\ 8.0\\ 8.0\\ 8.0\\ 8.0\\ 8.3\\ 9.3\\ 9.4\\ 8.4\\ 8.4\\ 8.7\\ 8.3\\ 7.6\\ 7.3\\ 7.0\\ 7.0\\ 6.8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.4\\ 4.1\\ 4.5\\ 4.2\\ 3.4\\ 2.9\\ 3.0\\ 4.7\\ 5.6\\ 5.9\\ 6.6\\ 6.2\\ 6.7\\ 6.2\\ 6.7\\ 6.2\\ 5.9\\ 5.8\\ 5.7\\ 5.6\end{array}$	4.0 4.2 4.3 4.5 3.7 3.2 3.1 3.9 4.2 4.3 4.1 4.6 4.2 4.0 3.7 4.2 4.3 4.1 3.6 3.9	8.6 7.5 8.2 7.7 5.6 5.7 5.1 5.9 8.6 8.9 9.1 8.8 9.0 10.1 9.5 8.6 8.9 8.8 9.0 6 10.1 9.5 8.2 7.0	$\begin{array}{c} 6.5\\ 6.1\\ 6.0\\ 5.8\\ 4.7\\ 4.1\\ 4.1\\ 4.1\\ 5.0\\ 6.6\\ 6.8\\ 6.9\\ 7.3\\ 7.0\\ 7.1\\ 7.0\\ 7.0\\ 7.0\\ 6.6\\ 6.3\\ 6.1\\ 6.1\\ \end{array}$		
MEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995	$\begin{array}{c} 11.8\\ 11.4\\ 11.5\\ 11.0\\ 8.9\\ 7.2\\ 6.9\\ 9.1\\ 11.4\\ 11.8\\ 12.0\\ 12.8\\ 12.3\\ 12.3\\ 11.8\\ 11.9\\ 11.3\\ 11.4\\ 10.5\\ 10.4\\ 10.0\end{array}$	5.8 5.4 6.2 4.9 4.0 3.5 4.4 6.8 6.1 7.4 9.3 8.1 7.4 6.8 8.6 7.1 6.8 6.6 7.8 8.0	4.7 4.2 5.0 7.1 7.2 5.8 4.1 6.1 9.0 8.6 9.1 8.6 9.3 10.4 9.6 11.5 10.6 9.9 10.1 9.6 8.8	8.7 7.1 6.9 7.0 5.1 4.2 4.4 7.3 10.7 10.4 10.6 11.7 10.4 10.6 10.8 10.7 10.1 9.5 8.9 9.2 8.4	12.0 12.5 12.6 11.5 8.2 68 7.6 13.5 19.0 18.9 19.4 21.7 20.2 18.3 18.3 18.3 18.2 16.8 14.9 14.5 15.1 13.9	$\begin{array}{c} 10.2\\ 9.2\\ 8.9\\ 7.7\\ 6.1\\ 5.0\\ 5.6\\ 7.6\\ 10.9\\ 11.0\\ 11.6\\ 11.5\\ 11.6\\ 11.5\\ 11.1\\ 10.9\\ 10.6\\ 10.9\\ 9.5\\ 10.1\\ 9.9\end{array}$	5.5 5.8 5.1 6.0 4.4 3.6 4.4 5.9 8.7 8.7 8.7 8.8 8.7 8.8 8.7 8.7 8.4 7.3 7.1 7.3	$\begin{array}{c} 4.1\\ 3.7\\ 4.1\\ 4.0\\ 3.2\\ 3.4\\ 3.2\\ 5.3\\ 6.1\\ 6.4\\ 7.4\\ 7.0\\ 7.0\\ 7.2\\ 7.4\\ 6.7\\ 6.6\\ 6.3\\ 6.1\\ 5.8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 3.9\\ 4.8\\ 5.0\\ 4.8\\ 3.4\\ 5.1\\ 5.8\\ 6.4\\ 5.1\\ 5.8\\ 6.4\\ 5.1\\ 5.5\\ 6.4\\ 5.5\\ 5.6\\ 5.4\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5$	$\begin{array}{c} 10.1\\ 8.8\\ 9.9\\ 9.5\\ 6.2\\ 7.0\\ 6.0\\ 6.0\\ 10.6\\ 10.6\\ 10.6\\ 10.8\\ 11.6\\ 11.2\\ 12.0\\ 13.0\\ 12.1\\ 11.2\\ 10.7\\ 10.4\\ 8.0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.8\\ 6.5\\ 6.2\\ 4.9\\ 4.4\\ 4.5\\ 8.2\\ 8.4\\ 8.7\\ 9.0\\ 8.8\\ 8.6\\ 8.8\\ 8.6\\ 8.2\\ 8.3\\ 7.6\\ 7.6\\ 7.4\end{array}$		
WOMEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995	11.5 10.7 10.6 10.2 8.4 6.9 6.5 7.2 7.3 7.9 7.8 8.0 7.6 8.2 8.1 7.7 7.3 7.5 7.2 8.1 7.5 7.2 8.1 7.5 7.2 8.1 8.1 7.5 7.5 7.2 8.4 8.1 8.1 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5		4.2 4.9	9.7 8.6 8.7 8.8 7.2 6.6 7.8 9.5 10.1 10.1 10.1 9.7 9.0 9.6 9.4 9.1 8.4 7.6 7.0	* 7.1 5.9 5.3 * 5.9 6.1 6.3 6.4 7.7 6.9 5.2 6.7 7.0 5.6 5.4 6.7 7.6 8 9 5.2 6.7	8.9 8.2 7.7 7.4 6.2 5.6 5.2 6.0 7.5 7.6 8.3 7.9 7.9 7.9 7.7 7.6 8.3 7.9 7.9 7.7 6.8 6.7 5.2 6.0 7.5	6.5 6.8 4.6 5.7 4.3 4.5 6.1 6.1 6.1 5.4 7.6 7.6 7.6 8.0 8.7 7.9 7.9 7.0 7.2 6.7 6.7	$\begin{array}{c} 4.6\\ 4.6\\ 5.0\\ 4.4\\ 3.3\\ 2.3\\ 4.1\\ 4.9\\ 5.4\\ 5.0\\ 5.4\\ 5.0\\ 5.4\\ 5.0\\ 5.4\\ 5.5\\ 5.0\\ 5.2\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5\\ 5.5$	$\begin{array}{c} 4.0\\ 3.9\\ 4.0\\ 4.2\\ 3.4\\ 3.0\\ 2.9\\ 2.8\\ 3.4\\ 3.6\\ 3.4\\ 3.5\\ 3.8\\ 3.8\\ 3.8\\ 3.4\\ 3.5\\ 3.5\\ 2.9\\ 3.2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7.3\\ 6.4\\ 6.7\\ 6.1\\ 5.1\\ 4.6\\ 4.4\\ 4.2\\ 7.2\\ 7.0\\ 7.2\\ 7.0\\ 7.2\\ 7.0\\ 7.2\\ 7.7\\ 7.8\\ 7.5\\ 6.8\\ 6.7\\ 6.2\\ 6.1\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.1\\ 5.8\\ 5.6\\ 5.5\\ 4.6\\ 3.9\\ 3.8\\ 5.3\\ 5.5\\ 5.4\\ 5.5\\ 5.7\\ 5.6\\ 5.5\\ 5.7\\ 5.6\\ 5.3\\ 5.1\\ 5.1\\ 4.8\\ 5.0\end{array}$		

ş

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Includes people with workplace outside UK and those who did not state their industry. ILO unemployment rates are derived by adding all persons in employment by industry to all persons ILO unemployed by previous industry; this is divided into all persons ILO unemployed by previous industry; this is divided into all persons ILO unemployed by previous industry; this is divided into all persons ILO unemployed by previous industry; this is divided into all persons ILO unemployed by previous industry; this is divided into all persons ILO unemployed by previous industry; they had left their last job within the last 8 years; prior to 1992 they were only asked this if they had left a job within 3 years. Both the numerator and denominator of these rates take this into account; but the different coverage before 1992 may affect the rates slightly.

1	11.0.1	All aged 16 a	and over	16-59/64	16-17	16-19
こうきょう そうしょう しょう	LO UNEMPLOYME ALL Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1993 Win 1993 Win 1993 Win 1993 Win 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Men	NT 33610411511501160779042 1020940223649011660779042 3333333333440215115011660779042 33333333440215115011660779042	506229494677922064759 1999292982846779922064759 19992929882846779922064759 1999279882244449804444495064759 199927988464779922064759	611092/7-993387-960113311-939 0.92586555882691312110311-939 3566661131212110311-939 3566661131212110311-939	2217 22223 22559 22559 22559 22559 22559 22559 22559 215968 215977 215968 215968 215968 215968 215968 215968 215968 215968 215968 215968 215968 215968 215968 215968 215977 215968 215968 215977 215968 2159777 2159777 2159777 2159777 2159777 2159777 2159777777777777777777777777777777777777	551 555 4902 2490 22660 502 241 502 501 450 250 501 501 501 501 501 501 501 501 501 5
The second	Spr 1984 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1982 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995	1.88611877555537200997720999772099977209997720999772099977209997720999772099977209997720999774111111111111111111111111111111111	1.5754 88966 88799368 8799368 8799368 8799368 8799368 8799368 8799368 8799368 879936 889565 88396 883966 883966 88396 883966 88396 8655 8655 8655 8655 8655 8655 8655 86	1.816 7.7215 1.739300 1.739300 1.739300 1.739300 1.73930 1.7395000 1.7395000 1.7395000 1.7395000000000000000000000000000000000000	11958 11958 10832 10832 1084 10856 1084 10856 10857 10057 10057 10057 10057 10	304 2268 19430 1778 1978 1978 1986 2470 1986 2400 1774 1886 2400 1774 2481 1749 1887 160
and the second s	WOMEN Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995	1.2202 1.22014 1.121999 88483 88916 993195 99625 99711 99725 99711 9975 99711 9975 9975 9975 9975 9	1,267 1,940 1,2176 8333 7875 8820 9924 1,9860 9924 99261 1,9860 99262 1,9860 992651 1,9860 992651 1,9860 992651 1,9860 99265 1,9860 9926 800 8051 800 8051 800 8051 800 8051 800 8051 800 8051 800 8051 800 8051 800 8051 800 8051 800 8051 800 8051 800 8051 800 8051 800 8051 800 80510 800 805 805 800 805 805 805 805 805 80	1,230 1,1178 1,155 807 864 9445 9445 9445 9445 9445 9457 9967 9967 9967 8861 8967 8861 8867 8867 8817	190759750184399142051439 196446586539014205866586666	248 2202 191 100 106 126 116 1216 1216 138 1320 138 1320 130 130 112
and the second s	Spr 1995 LO UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)+ Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1999 Spr 1999 Spr 1999 Spr 1999 Spr 1999 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1995 Spr 199	7-2227772884800355442098661777	711761736127362167086	032407718480349347430092008	7.3851184012626040317.645	0.7.899.533.5663.24 299.97.30.5663.24 110.999.937.7.7.4 12.977.7.4 12.9777.7.4 12.9777.7.4 12.9777.7.4 12.9777.7.
and the second	Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1980 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1993 Spr 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995	8000-0-000-000-000-000-000-000-000-000-	11.844.150 11.150 11.150 1.	11.55 11.55	2210004120723666873117221 22100041267499865169873117221	22006778556937 111266937 111266937 11126681 1068210 2000 111126681 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 2005 200
and the second s	WOMEN Sopr 1984 Sopr 1985 Sopr 1985 Sopr 1985 Sopr 1985 Sopr 1985 Sopr 1992 Sopr 1992 Sopr 1992 Sopr 1992 Sopr 1993 Sopr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Sopr 1995 Sopr 199	10008767779900764170 10087677777788777767	57-62449.5239980.66217-735288 1100886677777887887777766	8984600876100843068400 11008767788887888777777	20.90.63.664.5 1.90.62.82.63.1.2.44.67 1.1.4.1.7.5.52.88.87.2.44.67 1.1.5.5.2.1.8.87.2.44.67	16912092772488832620829 1886628092772488832620829 1886628092776666077766666777662654

PERCENT

GREAT BRITAIN

Seasonally adjusted

Not seasonally adjusted

+

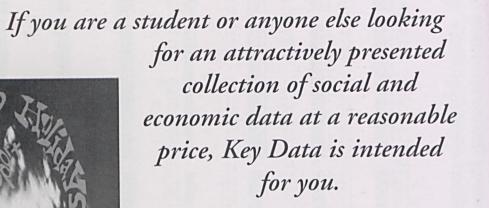
Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. Total ILO unemployed as a percentage of all economically active persons in the relevant age group.

50-64(m) 50-59(f) 65+(m) 60+(f) 20-24 25-34 35-49 000760261795964744475543 05654334455555554445444 7236907749243735488414007 676655445619435032460380 776655445667762322866380 45108333444485550017 4404599735539555530017 2248227 86772999076733557097935 333322212333333333333332222 413258545 39100058611 400158611 40322234434986912255151 40322234434986563251151 4311155135422996343055 33333222235422996346420055 214 224 216 0490716 5555555555555444351 44531 526816149028212915239 99884023456644675553339 22222222223 126 111 107 120 104 890 103 107 106 113 120 111 100 100 96 92 17.6 16.0 16.0 1222 16.25 15.83 16.64 14.4 14.1 9.2 9.1 8.9 7.8 6.4 1111533 978420919220099989776 9.40 9.90 1001 4438004 11.611.910.910.110.610.011000000 8.19 7.67 7.7 7.2 15.9 13.7 143.2 13.7 8.1 7.3 $3.3 \\ 2.4$ 10. 5.3



LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Duration of ILO unemployment, not seasonally adjusted

UK BUSINESS & SOCIAL STATISTICS



Key Data includes sections on population, employment, the economy, health, education and the environment and contains over 125 tables, maps and charts with references to their original sources.

Available from the CSO Sales Desk on 0171 270 6081 or from HMSO

GREAT BRITAIN		Duration of	Duration of ILO unemployment +											
	All ILO un- employed	Less than 3 months	3 months & less than 6 months	6 months & less than 1 year	1 year & less than 2 years	2 years & less than 3 years (and 2 years or more X)	3 years & less than 4 years (and 3 years or more X)	4 years & less than 5 years (and 4 years or more X)	5 years or more	Ali 1 year or more	As per cent of all un- employed	All 2 years or more	As per cent of all un- employed	
ALL Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Min 1994/5 Spr 1995	2,912 2,392 1,989 1,894 2,684 2,846 2,846 2,847 2,967 2,849 2,967 2,849 2,967 2,849 2,967 2,849 2,967 2,849 2,967 2,656 2,734 2,517 2,435 2,376	657 649 634 673 819 651 788 731 727 585 777 705 658 598 778 655 625 554	393 334 299 315 457 492 408 445 508 445 508 465 383 411 426 379 333 364 378 379	484 406 3297 420 550 533 584 571 481 474 475 463 390 373 414	405 319 203 264 551 574 593 596 581 572 542 501 470 427 402 391	210 163 123 101 106 168 209 240 272 279 287 311 304 302 273 265 251 236	192 141 95 68 62 70 87 93 93 104 114 133 147 160 166 162 150 137	496 X 90 66 46 37 37 42 44 53 54 52 58 64 77 81 81 81 83 96	287 209 189 160 157 156 169 175 169 172 163 169 171 170 167	1,303 1,000 733 607 631 944 1,045 1,121 1,198 1,212 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209 1,209	44.8 41.8 36.8 32.1 35.2 36.7 39.4 40.4 42.5 41.1 45.3 42.4 43.9 43.4 43.9	898 681 493 404 365 430 494 547 606 616 628 671 688 701 688 701 689 679 654 636	30.8 28.5 24.8 21.3 15.7 16.0 17.3 19.2 20.4 21.6 21.3 23.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 24.6 25.2 27.0 26.8	
MEN Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995	1,736 1,408 1,156 1,454 1,804 1,893 2,003 1,924 1,941 1,856 1,855 1,812 1,639 1,616 1,550	330 300 299 338 448 386 453 406 453 406 432 371 360 338 435 355 359 292	218 167 1655 282 316 249 287 316 249 235 246 256 223 203 218 227 234	278 221 175 164 271 402 414 364 351 376 374 314 305 308 250 244 262	247 196 144 131 369 397 424 433 407 386 352 330 297 278 269	144 109 80 67 72 121 121 121 121 216 234 230 229 203 196 192 177	135 109 79 51 46 52 63 67 65 80 87 103 115 115 125 126 116 109	351 X 68 48 36 25 30 31 42 47 60 64 61 66 74	236 165 152 125 132 127 140 150 145 135 134 140 137 141 136 133 131	878 719 516 438 452 699 837 893 898 898 898 898 898 898 898 898 898	50.6 51.1 44.7 39.6 31.1 38.7 40.8 44.2 49.6 49.6 50.8 49.6 50.8 49.6 49.6 49.6 49.6 49.6	631 523 372 270 330 373 412 471 475 513 513 532 546 533 519 507 491	36.3 37.2 27.7 18.6 18.3 19.8 21.8 23.5 24.7 24.5 27.7 28.7 30.9 29.4 31.7	
WOMEN Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1986 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Xum 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995	1,176 984 833 787 875 880 958 954 925 1,001 986 940 986 940 891 923 878 819 819 826	327 349 335 334 371 266 335 325 246 344 334 298 343 343 300 266 262	175 167 134 174 159 159 159 156 149 166 170 130 147 151 145	206 185 148 133 148 191 186 181 209 197 163 160 171 155 141 130 151	158 123 95 72 85 145 154 150 158 169 158 169 158 165 156 139 130 125 122	66 54 43 35 48 56 570 72 77 77 77 77 70 69 59 59	57 31 16 17 16 24 26 28 24 29 33 41 40 36 34 28	144 X 22 17 10 * 12 14 11 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 17 18 20 17 22	51 45 37 34 29 29 38 35 40 36 32 25 28 34 37 36	425 281 216 169 179 245 274 284 305 314 323 312 323 312 305 296 289 272 267	36.2 28.6 26.0 21.5 20.5 29.8 31.7 34.0 31.1 32.7 33.2 34.2 34.2 33.0 33.0 33.2 32.3	267 158 121 97 95 101 120 134 147 146 153 158 156 155 156 159 147 145	22.7 16.1 14.5 12.4 10.8 11.4 12.5 14.1 15.3 15.8 15.3 16.0 16.6 16.6 17.4 16.9 18.2 18.0 17.6	

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown. For these years this is the maximum available The shorter of the following two periods: (a

(a) duration of active search for work. (b) length of active search for work. in time for publication but are available on request Revised data for 1984-1986 were not available

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.19People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview) at conconally adjust

GREAT BRITAIN	ALL PERSONS			MEN			WOMEN		
	All made redundant	Of which: not now in employment	Now in employment	All made redundant	Of which: not now in employment	Now in employment	All made redundant	Of which: not now in employment	Now in employment
Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Aut 1992 Aut 1992 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Sum 1994 Aut 1994 Spr 1995 Spr 1995	144 181 391 324 280 313 345 262 239 207 228 205 205 190 119 220	95 119 292 245 214 226 283 204 184 163 167 156 145 129 66 133	49 63 100 79 66 87 62 59 55 45 55 45 50 49 62 50 49 61 53 87	95 118 269 218 187 210 239 170 163 140 149 142 132 129 80 137	65 76 200 164 142 156 197 134 125 109 108 107 97 87 45 81	30 42 69 54 45 53 42 36 38 31 40 36 35 42 35 56	49 63 122 106 93 103 106 92 76 67 80 63 62 61 39	29 42 92 81 72 69 86 59 53 53 53 58 49 48 42 21	19 21 31 25 21 34 20 23 17 14 21 14 14 19 18 30



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18 THOUSAND

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economically active by age, numbers and rates

16-19

16-17

 $\begin{array}{c} 1,078\\ 1,001\\ 971\\ 924\\ 860\\ 827\\ 841\\ 840\\ 574\\ 474\\ 546\\ 587\\ 632\\ 515\\ 538\\ 559\\ 586\\ 499\\ 553\\ 581\\ 609 \end{array}$

Seasonally adjusted

 $\begin{array}{c} 15.951\\ 15.990\\ 16.053\\ 15.852\\ 15.623\\ 15.616\\ 15.835\\ 16.165\\ 16.243\\ 16.282\\ 16.308\\ 16.348\\ 16.392\\ 16.383\\ 16.416\\ 16.406\\ 16.500\\ 16.567\\ 16.543\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 4,813\\ 4,886\\ 5,071\\ 5,138\\ 5,074\\ 5,058\\ 5,097\\ 5,507\\ 5,507\\ 5,529\\ 5,665\\ 5,729\\ 5,665\\ 5,729\\ 5,665\\ 5,779\\ 5,809\\ 5,778\\ 5,975\\ 5,807\\ 5,807\\ 5,902\\ \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 11,138\\ 11,104\\ 11,029\\ 10,915\\ 10,778\\ 10,565\\ 10,577\\ 10,565\\ 10,672\\ 10,653\\ 10,629\\ 10,613\\ 10,607\\ 10,607\\ 10,607\\ 10,611\\ 10,663\\ 10,661\\ 10,661\\ 10,661\\ \end{array}$

All aged 16 and over

Not seasonally adjusted

 $\begin{array}{c} 16,148\\ 16,171\\ 16,267\\ 16,208\\ 15,994\\ 15,757\\ 15,957\\ 16,269\\ 16,054\\ 16,228\\ 16,437\\ 16,461\\ 16,203\\ 16,544\\ 16,528\\ 16,218\\ 16,446\\ 16,655\\ \end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 4,923\\ 4,987\\ 5,165\\ 5,225\\ 5,153\\ 5,132\\ 5,324\\ 5,5324\\ 5,5434\\ 5,624\\ 5,624\\ 5,739\\ 5,8641\\ 5,774\\ 5,882\\ 5,658\\ 5,8320\\ 5,882\\ 5,858\\ 5,8320\\ 5,980\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{c} 11,225\\ 11,184\\ 11,102\\ 10,983\\ 10,841\\ 10,624\\ 10,572\\ 10,633\\ 10,686\\ 10,656\\ 10,662\\ 10,556\\ 10,662\\ 10,556\\ 10,662\\ 10,559\\ 10,614\\ 10,755\\ \end{array}$

16-59/64

7,381 7,249 7,243 7,121 6,898 6,727 6,680 6,859 7,183 6,954 7,102 7,282 7,326 7,3051 7,188 7,393 7,071 7,3155 7,510

2,065 2,053 2,157 2,164 2,072 2,056 2,172 2,423 2,258 2,423 2,522 2,573 2,423 2,527 2,633 2,411 2,596 2,724

 $\begin{array}{c} 5,316\\ 5,196\\ 5,086\\ 4,957\\ 4,826\\ 4,673\\ 4,623\\ 4,687\\ 4,760\\ 4,679\\ 4,760\\ 4,679\\ 4,760\\ 4,673\\ 4,661\\ 4,766\\ 4,766\\ 4,766\\ 4,766\\ 4,766\\ 4,768\\ 4,885\\ 4,$

REAT BRITAIN	Seasonally adjusted	Not seasonal	lly adjusted								GREA
	All aged 16 a	nd over	16-59/64	16-17	16-19	20-24	25-34	50-64(m) 35-49	65+(m) 50-59(f)	60+(f)	-
CONOMICALLY A LL pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1989 pr 1990 pr 1991 pr 1992 um 1992 um 1992 um 1992 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 pr 1995	CTIVE 768 769 769 769 769 769 769 769 769	10901381022276768057666 588926602199120222766768057666 666677688978767576675211292022757585 2666677788777788777788777778777787777	11605114593380084430095946 91996641163380084430095946 5666665777777767776977666	1.00774 1.00774 1.007098634 75450 875450 769882 764493882 764493882 7769 769882 7769 769882 7769	8884647085470881677020395 56174665207079881677020395 56174665207089756819771720395	209143020482094 56834430282094802947 56834430288409247 5683434302884002447 56843435284000000000000000000000000000000000000	346604589711747215308 905246824037614475815308 905246824037376144745815308	899567 57489427 5548942445470 5548942445470 5548942445470 5548942445470 5548942445470 5548942445470 5548942445470 554894 555685 555685 555685 555685 555685 555685 556657 556656757 556657 556657 556657 556657 556657 556657 556657 556657 556677 5566757 5566757 556757 556757 556757 556757 556757 556757 556757 556757 556757 55675757 55675757 5567575757 55675757575	566744444444444444460000	780 723 684 719 802 802 802 828 819 768 819 768 819 768 7783 768 7784 7783 7847 791 791 797 799 799	ALL Spr 19 Spr 19 Sum 1 Aut 19 Win 15 Spr 19 Sum 1 Aut 19
N r 1984 r 1985 r 1986 r 1987 r 1988 r 1989 r 1990 r 1991 r 1992 n 19922/3 n 19932/3 n 19933/4 r 1993 n 19933/4 r 1994 r 1994 r 1995	15.57957 7957 7957 7773078 15.5773078 15.56555882 15.56555882 15.56555882 15.56555882 15.56555882 15.56555882 15.5655582 15.565582 15.5655582 15.555582 15.5555582 15.5555582 15.5555582 15.5555582 15.5555582 15.5555582 15.5555582 15.5555582 15.5555582 15.5555582 15.5555582 15.5555582 15.5555582 15.5555582 15.555555582 15.5555582 15.5555582 15.55555582 15.5555555	66420967556911951 556667880297978476197488747 5566678802979784761974887447 55666788029797847661974887447 5566678802979784769 55666788029847	2912442166266889865113324693 3222862266889865123224693 32238622677097602066888511332469 555555555555555555555555555555555555	999122975949528661995555555555555555555555555555555555	1.333177784496038802995347 3339778449603880299535276 3339778448865880299552955295529552955295529552955295529	2,007 22,0067 22,0064 22,0064 22,0059 22,0059 22,0059 23,0059 24,005924,0059 24,005924,0059 24,0059 24,0059 24,005924,0059 24,0059 24,005924,0059 24,0059 24,005924,0059 24,0059 24,005924,0059 24,0059 24,005924,0059 24,0059 24,005924,0059 24,005924,0059 24,005924,0059	5002459860011366803788245564 6687489842040011366883788245564 6687489944444444444444444444444444444444	4465117112841192221 92902411128841192221 44555555555555555555555555555555555	90000000000000000000000000000000000000	267.56770.096889.99.9 267.56770.096889.9.9 267.56770.096889.9.9 267.5677.998 267.5667.5677.998	Win 11 Spr 19 Spr 19 Sp
OMEN on 1985 or 1985 or 1985 or 1985 or 1987 or 1987 or 1987 or 1987 or 1980 or 1992 um 1992 um 1992 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1994 um 1994 um 1994 or 1995	2661285666661126384410974448 062412856666611263844410974448 062412856666611263844410974448	0.975 975 975 975 975 975 975 975 975 975	10.462 1008955 1008955 11.1345 11.15487 11.15487 11.15487 11.155833 11.155833 11.155833 11.155833 11.1	507 50130 50150 500 50	1,175 1,187 1,1915 1,1955 8934 8039 89345 8079 8936 8079 8936 8079 8936 8079 8036 8079 8036 8079 8036 8079 8036 8079 8036 8079 8036 8079 8036 8079 8076 8076 8076 8076 8076 8076 8076 8076	$\begin{array}{c} 1,565\\ 1,6664\\ 1,6664\\ 1,66639\\ 1,66616\\ 1,55529\\ 1,50933\\ 1,50933\\ 1,4749\\ 1,4$	88443 28374800 28374607466708996685592659278 2837460746670050600599278 28555578 1000000000000000000000000000000000000	$\begin{array}{c} 3.67524\\ 3.57524\\ 3.52898\\ 4.00766\\ 4.2533998\\ 4.007766\\ 3.3339988\\ 4.33393998\\ 4.33393998\\ 4.33393998\\ 4.33393998\\ 4.33393998\\ 4.333938\\ 4.333938\\ 4.333938\\ 4.333988\\ 4.3339888\\ 4.333988\\ 4.333988\\ 4.333988\\ 4.3339888\\ 4.3339888\\ 4.3339888$	1789 77628 77626 17760 1879 77626 1879 77762 1879 77762 1879 77762 1879 77762 1879 77762 1879 77762 1879 77762 1879 77762 1879 77762 1879 77762 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870 1870	513 43267 9000700 5555 455555 455555 55555 4555555	Spr 19 Sum 11 Aut 19 Spr 19 Sum 11 Aut 19 Sum 11 Aut 19 Win 19 Spr 19
CONOMIC CTIVITY RATE (*) 17 1985 17 1985 17 1985 17 1986 17 1987 17 1987 17 1987 17 1987 17 1987 17 1991 17 1992 17 1992 17 1992 17 1993 11 1993 11 1993 11 1993 11 1993 11 1994 11 1994 11 1994 11 1994 11 1994 11 1994	6) + 62.7 62288 663377 6644.5 6644.4 6633221 6633221 6643310.9 662330.09 662330.09 662330.09 662268 66332.27 662288 66332.27 662288 66332.27 662288 66332.27 662288 66332.27 662288 66333.7 662288 66333.7 662288 66333.7 662288 66333.7 662288 66333.7 662288 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.7 66228 66333.0 66228 66333.0 66228 66228 66333.0 66228 66228 66333.0 66228 66227 66228 66228 66228 66227 66228 66227 66228 6627 6677 677	2447-4-1-0807-33884-1-67-4.945 2002000000000000000000000000000000000	7788949.00249.007.938644115.05477.808999999998864115.05477.20	6.35.8240.9.8.6.1.4.5.63.4.531.447.1 92.322666622264.840.097.1503.6443 56666666266656565555555555555555555555	9.688801.69.435653099.766881.4 6711244221441552088310883108831088310883108831088310883	501.368.12483.62407.988399697. 888888888888888887889778777877769266	799.4.43249.40.66688.0990.339.1.334.9 799.4.334.9.4.0.66688.0990.339.1.334.9 888.803322222222222222222222222222222222	83344351-047-18886644500091 8344445556666666666666666666666666666666	9947-907-966797-87-1-15690-91-4 0008880000000000000000000000000000000	2451-02431-1-333007-0-80-80-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-0	Spr 19; Spr 19; Sur 11; Aut 19; Win 19 Sum 11; Aut 19; Win 19 Sur 11; Aut 19; Win 19 Spr 19; Sur 19; Spr 19;
EN pr 1984 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1988 pr 1988 pr 1990 pr 1990 pr 1992 um 1992 um 1992 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1993 um 1994 um 1994 ju 1994 pr 1995 b b b b b b b b b b b b b	54660104207503019000066 66655556665433353333535555566654433355555555	0974-0777097677487-1669-9249	1 37-7 355585445596609479667-9 888776888887667665660566666666444	0.04.856889.456885661-0368331-442 003326666649744740-1-0368331-442 66666666665667555565555655555655555 5555655555555	7-0-6-6-5-31-5-6-37-4-31-36-6-5-37-15-74-57-74-75-74-5-5-5-16-7-6-5-37-6-5-7-6-5-6-5-7-6-5-6-5-7-6-6-6-1-7-6-7-6	598012824196864610048 90090010886946100048 90001088694688864488633 88888888888888888888888888	02.92.1 82.89.064 4 664 50 4 0 1 96656665999654999444444504 0 1 999546659999999999999999999999999999999	1-1-5-1-60-62-17-444-4-45000000000000000000000000000000	77.65.41.66.661.08334.85.663.559.44.3.6 77.755.555.77777777777777777777777777	60503011-8009.607-41797976689791 8887-7-8058888888-7-7-7-7-7-8088	
WOMEN pr 1984 pr 1985 pr 1986 pr 1986 pr 1987 pr 1987 pr 1987 pr 1987 pr 1989 pr 1992 pr 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1993 Sum 1994 Sum 1995 Sum 1995	8000-00747-00000000000000000000000000000	4 09631 - 24531 - 4151 - 3757 - 2487 - 57-2 99001 - 2003333333333333333333333333333333333	66733221216659065279 667339334900659065279 7711777017777777777777777777777777777	21.21.71.4.1.530.4.04.54.00.000- 9.56666666666039.4.1.4.54.5065666665 566666666666539.4.1.4.55556666655	67.7.2.9.9.5.7.9.7.9.7.9.7.9.7.9.7.6.4.8.9.6.2.9.9.6.6.9.4.1.9.6.6.8.9.4.1.9.6.6.8.9.8.9.6.6.9.9.9.9.6.6.6.6.6.6.6	29333917900266969626925893 7777444557773277777777777777777777777777	40611163000832160220067 66346689077007777777777777777777777777777777	71259:614877997555575567	07-01-6/37-6/49.00388651-7-3007-8 98890-91-1-201-20120120-203334333 55556656666666666666666666666666	0.07-668098091-1-07-21-21-2009809	

+ Total economically active as a percentage of all persons in the relevant group.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economically inactive (by age group)



20-24	25-34	50-64(m) 35-49	65+(m) 50-59(f)	60+(f)
813 807 811 1,486 1,441 1,420 1,481 1,481 1,481 1,481 896 787 787 813 860 865 746 812 898 898 752 834 913 887	$\begin{array}{c} 1,586\\ 1,541\\ 1,521\\ 1,655\\ 1,576\\ 1,565\\ 1,514\\ 1,560\\ 1,535\\ 1,541\\ 1,529\\ 1,561\\ 1,527\\ 1,522\\ 1,503\\ 1,541\\ 1,526\\ 1,503\\ 1,505\\ 1,500\\ 1,534\\ 1,528\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,656\\ 1,632\\ 1,656\\ 1,628\\ 1,619\\ 1,570\\ 1,574\\ 1,554\\ 1,554\\ 1,554\\ 1,554\\ 1,611\\ 1,571\\ 1,604\\ 1,618\\ 1,636\\ 1,638\\ 1,670\\ 1,668\\ 1,725\\ 1,731\\ 1,743\\ 1,723\end{array}$	2,247 2,269 2,283 2,250 2,238 2,188 2,167 2,172 2,172 2,198 2,221 2,246 2,221 2,246 2,221 2,246 2,242 2,256 2,304 2,288 2,295 2,277 2,280 2,289 2,356 2,346	8,768 8,922 9,024 9,096 9,096 9,030 9,065 9,088 9,086 9,100 9,126 9,155 9,155 9,155 9,155 9,152 9,142 9,142 9,142 9,141 9,145
211 207 235 151 160 175 166 185 314 234 270 303 298 237 281 314 321 240 278 327 315	150 146 158 258 242 237 247 227 224 245 245 254 254 255 243 247 256 251 229 258 274 271	201 205 237 445 426 426 426 428 330 312 315 330 312 338 354 363 364 363 384 363 384 363 384 386 393 399 390	$\begin{array}{c} 1,002\\ 1,027\\ 1,062\\ 1,067\\ 1,044\\ 1,045\\ 1,040\\ 1,053\\ 1,097\\ 1,107\\ 1,129\\ 1,129\\ 1,129\\ 1,155\\ 1,169\\ 1,189\\ 1,186\\ 1,182\\ 1,166\\ 1,193\\ 1,245\\ 1,233\end{array}$	2,858 2,934 3,061 3,061 3,081 3,116 3,152 3,160 3,176 3,216 3,221 3,224 3,2243 3,243 3,243 3,249 3,249 3,248 3,248 3,244 3,256
$\begin{array}{c} 602\\ 600\\ 576\\ 1,335\\ 1,281\\ 1,254\\ 1,295\\ 582\\ 553\\ 543\\ 557\\ 567\\ 509\\ 530\\ 576\\ 577\\ 509\\ 530\\ 576\\ 577\\ 511\\ 555\\ 586\\ 572\end{array}$	1,437 1,395 1,363 1,398 1,333 1,328 1,267 1,293 1,308 1,316 1,284 1,307 1,272 1,279 1,256 1,285 1,275 1,275 1,276 1,241 1,260 1,257	$\begin{array}{c} 1,455\\ 1,427\\ 1,419\\ 1,183\\ 1,194\\ 1,144\\ 1,128\\ 1,120\\ 1,254\\ 1,299\\ 1,257\\ 1,274\\ 1,280\\ 1,282\\ 1,275\\ 1,286\\ 1,282\\ 1,275\\ 1,286\\ 1,283\\ 1,338\\ 1,334\\ 1,334\end{array}$	1,245 1,241 1,222 1,225 1,193 1,135 1,135 1,127 1,102 1,101 1,114 1,117 1,112 1,102 1,134 1,120 1,108 1,095 1,113 1,096 1,111 1,113	5,909 5,988 6,016 6,026 6,015 5,949 5,949 5,949 5,926 5,924 5,926 5,924 5,928 5,904 5,904 5,909 5,895 5,896 5,899 5,897 5,889

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Economically inactive⁺ by reason (including discouraged workers), 7.22 not seasonally adjusted

Total econom ally inactive GREAT BRITAIN Wants job # but not seeking in the last 4 weeks Does not want job # Wants job# and seeking work but not available to start § Discouraged workers X Long term sick/ disabled Looking after family/home Students Other All Student Other All All Of working age ** 159 3980825101846 5579788977553 5092279503448 33344445555555 20697820271440255 21122122271440255 20825604902396 2733159073017 16243007380295539 168893687380295539 4619328949845 444434443444547 19711262158911 2034214955 4,135 116 Vinn 1994/: Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Spr 1995 Sum 1992 Vinn 1992/: Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Vinn 1993/: Spr 1993 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Vinn 1994/! 106 106 108 1286 65917 150 3449514228200 54678678862998 546786788689998 4,779 6557710715896885 66667695778776787767877 78990682092095 678778787 223466124233353 4444444554555 22260585743544 8445844480 10301420 10301420 1030130 132092934 46 50 83 52 66 Spr 1995 WOMEN Spr 1992 Slim 199 101 77 80 100 10.686 10.621 10.604 2674001647 73 556 139 7021 7682230 6682230 75200 77220 72300 72300 4756855510 179 76 117 This table is not available before spring 1992 when additional categories of economic inactivity were added, although discouraged workers figures are available on request. According to responses to LFS question. According to LIO criteria viz seeking work in past 4 weeks but not available to start in next two weeks. People whose reason for not seeking work was that they believed no jobs were available. 16-64 for men and 16-59 for women.

7.23 LABOUR FORCE SURVEY Ethnic group (by economic activity) +, not seasonally adjusted

REAT BRITAIN	ALL PERSON	NS			MEN				WOMEN			
THNIC GROUP #	In employment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Economic activity rate (%)	ILO Unemploy- ment rate (%)	In employment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Economic activity rate (%)	ILO Unemploy- ment rate (%)	In employment (000s)	ILO unemployed (000s)	Economic activity rate (%)	ILO Unemploy- ment rate (%)
HITE pr 1992 pr 1992 pr 1992 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1993 pr 1994 pr 1994 pr 1994 pr 1995 LLETHNIC	24,091 2645,991 2645,991 2625,8445 2625,8445 2625,8445 2645 2645 2645 2645 2645 2645 2645 2	88881455385688 45575655655655394 45575655655655594 455756556555594 45575555594 455755559 45575559 4557555 455755 455755 455755 45575 457575 4557575 4557575 4557575 4557575 4557575 4557575757	960,00007-67-4945 666666666666666666	0,007,017,0,00,000,40,00,1	34240 34240 10000241 100000241 100000241 100000241 100000241 100000241 100000241 100000241 100000241 1000000241 10000000000	1.6.6997 6.6997 1.7.4655 1.7.4665624 1.6.65624 1.6.65624 1.6.44695	734332332223322233222332223322233222332		$\begin{array}{c} 10.743\\ 10.7368\\ 10.6556\\ 10.6556\\ 10.7790\\ 10.7490\\ 10.7495\\ 10.8405\\ 10.8850\\ 10.8850\\ 10.8840\\ 10.8840\\ 10.863\end{array}$	803 859 860 870 8830 8831 8844 8844 8844 8834 7729 732	100100000000000000000000000000000000000	0446266509-803
III 1994/5 ILLETHNIC ILLETHNIC IN 902 III 1992 III 1992 III 1992 III 1992 III 1993 III 1993 III 1993 III 1993 III 1993 III 1993 III 1994 III 1994 III 1995 LACK **	S § 1,0777 1,110 1,111 1,0575 1,0575 1,041 1,037 1,0688 1,1088 1,075	23877065 288777665 28877765 28882756938 266738	0.00000001406000000	1200514210210744 1200012021202170 1202020202020201750	6033 60335 60352 60992 60992 60992 60992 60992 6008 619	158962998364466995 19966495	7365576998155051 7655545698150051	807-007-499000-10 901-003-440400-90 1000000000000000000000000000000000	4773 4776 4777 4477 4472 4447 4445 4451 4451 4451 4451 4451 4451	77 984 9944 9960 1046 887 8900 994	4.5.6.4.689.88.44.9.04 4.4.33.1.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.	61-4-661-6619891 37-67-7997-666667
ACK pr 1992 jm 1992/3 pr 1992/3 pr 1993 jm 1993/4 jm 1993/4 pr 1994 jm 1994/5 pr 1995 DIAN_	350 3250 33250 33004 330075 33311 33310 33311 33310 33311 33310 33311	94 1150 1106 1209 109 1099 1099 1099 10022	671998899888998769 67199889888898879 6666666666666666666666666	80400084-1-4-00004 1-64467-88666666644 24667-88666666664	167 1584 1467 1450 1550 1550 1558 1558 1558 1558 1558 15	67673777585514658	73.38900 77.667.631 77.667.744.9990 77.44.90553 77.44.9754.53 77.743 77.777 77.7777 77.7777777777	46607448112900007 8801-03448112900066	3776247735132005 8666665556666555	00947-0450158097-0 00947-04450158097-0	001-1-00000000440	187.8012217.200.445
DIAN 1992 1992 1992 1992 1992 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1993 1994 1994 1994 1994 KISTANI/ ANGLE DESHI	406 4066 4102 3033 305 305 305 305 305 305 305 305 30	927-67-21-1607-91	66666666666666666666666666666666666666	1001-01000-000-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-00-0	23353 22353 22353 22353 22355 2200 2200	3521547667886045112	75.6 786.7 766.75 767.75 775.71 788.88 778.78 78.4	0.0.4.600.0.9.600 0.620144666666657-1-66	172 1713 1667 1463 1458 1458 1690 155	2403201977430000199	9,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,0	1117.809.44.100.4.80
n 1992 m 1992 ti 1992 nn 1992/3 or 1993 im 1993 ti 1993 in 1993/4 im 1994 im 1994 in 1994/5	20000000000000000000000000000000000000	475582/6580002092	841005064755756 58997009976654 44944555444444	9,680,988,000,87,70,9 4,01-2,04,087,666,67 2,07,777,777,777,777,777,777,777,777,777	104 107 108 109 1157 193 105 105 106	555-107-68667-287-9	9&09569&009&09 621-1-093009 67777777666666	50-17-07-61-0457-10 51-01-1-3300007-6667-0	28 27 331 34 41 338 41 339 40 40 40 40 be e	* 1148051711014000	847.301567.5010 03445666664543 00000000000000000000000000000000000	639903099006851 20070800142(6668 80070800142(6668

THOUSAND

GREAT BRITAIN	Total		anna soline er anna soli	In employn	nent		ILO unemp	oloyed	and a stream of the	ILO unempl	oyment rate %	THOUSAND
DRITAIN	Not in full time education (FTE) +	In full time education (FTE) +	% in full time education (FTE) +	All	Not in full time education (FTE) +	In full time education (FTE) +	All	Not in full time education (FTE) +	In full time education (FTE) +	All	Not in full time education (FTE) +	In full time education (FTE) +
Age 16-17 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Aut 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995	777 798 778 725 718 666 559 503 413 500 442 386 349 421 403 376 338 390 358 390 358 349 333	977 923 907 908 866 872 920 819 864 906 931 843 857 881 966 860 908 908 933 966	$\begin{array}{c} 55.7\\ 53.6\\ 53.8\\ 56.4\\ 55.8\\ 56.5\\ 61.0\\ 63.4\\ 69.0\\ 62.1\\ 66.2\\ 70.1\\ 72.7\\ 66.7\\ 70.1\\ 73.1\\ 68.8\\ 71.7\\ 72.8\\ 74.3\end{array}$	819 854 848 841 925 903 801 734 754 760 705 647 749 723 698 668 752 714 702 690	577 599 575 560 583 568 469 394 380 453 407 358 316 372 362 339 305 345 319 308 293	242 256 273 342 335 340 374 392 353 347 331 359 364 407 395 394 397	227 217 223 152 109 103 129 633 649 622 580 538 566 579 577 574 574 574 574 574 570	164 149 149 127 98 67 57 80 297 314 283 247 265 265 255 265 253 255 255 255 255 236	63 68 73 76 54 42 46 322 307 297 290 301 304 308 312 320 322 335 334	$\begin{array}{c} 21.7\\ 20.3\\ 20.8\\ 19.5\\ 14.1\\ 10.8\\ 11.4\\ 15.0\\ 45.6\\ 43.4\\ 45.0\\ 45.2\\ 45.4\\ 45.3\\ 45.3\\ 45.3\\ 45.3\\ 45.3\\ 45.5\\ 45.2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22.1\\ 20.0\\ 20.6\\ 18.5\\ 14.4\\ 10.6\\ 10.8\\ 16.9\\ 43.9\\ 41.9\\ 43.6\\ 44.2\\ 43.9\\ 41.6\\ 43.2\\ 44.3\\ 43.6\\ 42.3\\ 34.9\\ 34.9\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 42.3\\ 34.9\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 42.3\\ 34.9\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\ 44.6\\ 44.2\\ 44.6\\$	20.7 20.9 21.2 21.3 13.7 11.1 12.2 12.6 10.2 17.7 12.9 14.2 12.4 20.2 16.0 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2 14.2
Age 16-19 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Win 1992/3 Spr 1993 Sum 1993 Win 1993/4 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995	2.274 2.253 2.197 2.112 2.064 1.992 1.635 1.353 1.491 1.392 1.277 1.186 1.304 1.221 1.167 1.089 1.201 1.147 1.087 1.040	1,312 1,266 1,248 1,280 1,249 1,279 1,279 1,450 1,276 1,342 1,426 1,484 1,334 1,442 1,506 1,380 1,437 1,500	$\begin{array}{c} 36.6\\ 36.0\\ 36.2\\ 37.7\\ 37.7\\ 40.9\\ 51.7\\ 40.7\\ 40.9\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.6\\ 55.8\\ 55.6\\ 55.8\\$	1,956 2,023 1,984 2,025 2,122 2,128 1,972 1,772 1,804 1,972 1,688 1,611 1,795 1,677 1,610 1,572 1,770 1,623 1,579 1,565	1,638 1,678 1,621 1,636 1,662 1,672 1,495 1,268 1,227 1,338 1,267 1,161 1,071 1,170 1,104 1,052 981 1,078 1,030 970 926	318 345 362 459 459 456 477 504 577 539 526 527 539 625 573 558 591 692 593 610 639	551 495 492 442 244 256 302 1,510 1,554 1,455 1,366 1,303 1,380 1,380 1,374 1,374 1,313 1,308 1,293	473 415 403 354 262 196 195 240 983 1,030 986 907 824 872 872 824 872 851 823 757 818 816 785 746	78 80 87 48 61 62 527 524 459 479 508 488 485 508 485 521 556 497 523 547	$\begin{array}{c} 22.0\\ 19.7\\ 19.8\\ 17.9\\ 13.5\\ 10.3\\ 11.5\\ 14.6\\ 45.6\\ 44.1\\ 44.6\\ 44.7\\ 44.7\\ 44.7\\ 44.7\\ 44.8\\ 44.8\\ 44.8\\ 43.7\\ 44.7\\ 45.3\\ 45.3\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22.4\\ 19.8\\ 19.9\\ 17.8\\ 13.6\\ 10.5\\ 11.5\\ 15.9\\ 44.5\\ 43.5\\ 43.5\\ 43.5\\ 43.5\\ 43.5\\ 43.5\\ 43.5\\ 43.5\\ 43.5\\ 43.5\\ 43.5\\ 43.5\\ 43.5\\ 43.6\\ 43.1\\ 44.2\\ 44.7\\ 44.6\end{array}$	$19.7 \\ 18.8 \\ 19.4 \\ 18.4 \\ 13.2 \\ 9.6 \\ 11.3 \\ 11.0 \\ 8.8 \\ 17.2 \\ 12.7 \\ 12.9 \\ 11.2 \\ 18.7 \\ 14.9 \\ 13.0 \\ 11.9 \\ 19.7 \\ 16.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 14.4 \\ 14$
Age 20-24 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1987 Spr 1989 Spr 1998 Spr 1990 Spr 1991 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Min 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Min 1993/4 Sum 1994 Sum 1994 Spr 1994 Spr 1995	4,064 4,186 4,199 4,149 4,092 3,978 3,861 3,661 3,739 3,674 3,597 3,527 3,527 3,527 3,504 3,397 3,397 3,397 3,398 3,295 3,190 3,131	321 310 343 357 358 352 377 427 464 462 498 564 462 498 545 586 479 540 607 658 527 592 659 659 681	$\begin{array}{c} 7.3\\ 6.9\\ 7.5\\ 7.9\\ 7.9\\ 7.9\\ 8.7\\ 10.0\\ 13.3\\ 11.0\\ 11.9\\ 13.2\\ 14.2\\ 14.2\\ 14.2\\ 15.2\\ 16.6\\ 13.4\\ 15.2\\ 16.6\\ 13.4\\ 15.2\\ 17.1\\ 17.9\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,942\\ 3,099\\ 3,124\\ 3,218\\ 3,221\\ 3,366\\ 3,329\\ 3,314\\ 3,358\\ 3,282\\ 3,314\\ 3,358\\ 3,282\\ 3,248\\ 3,338\\ 3,232\\ 3,114\\ 3,054\\ 2,925\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,899\\ 3,048\\ 3,073\\ 3,169\\ 3,232\\ 3,294\\ 3,202\\ 2,949\\ 3,208\\ 3,244\\ 3,223\\ 3,152\\ 3,103\\ 3,141\\ 3,069\\ 2,952\\ 2,876\\ 2,876\\ 2,876\\ 2,762\\ 2,738 \end{array}$	43 50 51 59 72 85 87 121 170 135 130 145 198 164 162 180 224 178 174 187	630 590 607 526 432 356 2,830 2,889 2,829 2,737 2,714 2,771 2,709 2,630 2,657 2,657 2,657 2,657 2,512	$\begin{array}{c} 618\\ 580\\ 589\\ 512\\ 422\\ 347\\ 318\\ 436\\ 2,724\\ 2,734\\ 2,774\\ 2,775\\ 2,629\\ 2,589\\ 2,617\\ 2,573\\ 2,493\\ 2,455\\ 2,490\\ 2,465\\ 2,368\\ 2,352\\ \end{array}$	13 10 17 14 10 * 12 11 107 135 114 107 125 154 136 138 158 167 144 144 159	$\begin{array}{c} 17.6\\ 16.0\\ 16.3\\ 14.0\\ 9.6\\ 9.1\\ 12.8\\ 46.0\\ 45.7\\ 45.5\\ 45.5\\ 45.5\\ 45.5\\ 45.5\\ 45.6\\ 45.8\\ 46.0\\ 45.6\\ 45.6\\ 46.1\\ 46.1\\ 46.2\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17.6\\ 16.0\\ 16.1\\ 13.9\\ 11.5\\ 9.5\\ 9.0\\ 12.9\\ 45.9\\ 45.7\\ 45.5\\ 45.5\\ 45.5\\ 45.5\\ 45.5\\ 45.6\\ 45.8\\ 46.2\\ 46.2\\ 46.2\\ 46.2\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22.9\\ 17.2\\ 25.1\\ 21.5\\ 14.9\\ 10.4\\ 12.7\\ 11.2\\ 11.7\\ 20.8\\ 15.5\\ 17.8\\ 13.5\\ 21.9\\ 17.0\\ 15.1\\ 12.2\\ 25.6\\ 19.1\\ 17.0\\ 14.8\\ \end{array}$
Age 16-24 Spr 1984 Spr 1985 Spr 1985 Spr 1987 Spr 1988 Spr 1989 Spr 1990 Spr 1992 Sum 1992 Sum 1992 Aut 1992 Min 1992/3 Spr 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1993 Aut 1994 Sum 1994/5 Spr 1995	$\begin{array}{c} 6,338\\ 6,439\\ 6,305\\ 6,213\\ 6,083\\ 5,799\\ 5,497\\ 5,015\\ 5,230\\ 5,066\\ 4,874\\ 4,713\\ 4,908\\ 4,725\\ 4,564\\ 4,396\\ 4,599\\ 4,442\\ 4,277\\ 4,172 \end{array}$	1,633 1,576 1,591 1,637 1,607 1,558 1,625 1,707 2,014 1,738 1,840 1,971 2,070 1,813 1,943 2,050 2,164 1,907 2,029 2,230	79.5 19.7 24.9 20.6 20.4 21.9 23.7 24.9 26.6 28.8 30.5 27.0 29.1 31.0 33.0 29.3 31.4 33.5 34.8	$\begin{array}{c} 4,898\\ 5,122\\ 5,108\\ 5,244\\ 5,412\\ 5,494\\ 5,259\\ 4,808\\ 4,340\\ 4,423\\ 4,274\\ 4,018\\ 4,018\\ 4,018\\ 4,018\\ 3,939\\ 3,890\\ 4,030\\ 3,922\\ 3,820\\ 3,805\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,537\\ 4,726\\ 4,694\\ 4,805\\ 4,884\\ 4,966\\ 4,697\\ 4,217\\ 3,761\\ 3,701\\ 3,764\\ 3,701\\ 3,536\\ 3,413\\ 3,489\\ 3,424\\ 3,316\\ 3,212\\ 3,308\\ 3,280\\ 3,153\\ 3,098\\ \end{array}$	361 396 413 518 528 551 633 659 573 566 604 624 623 678 723 641 667 706	1,182 1,085 1,097 968 764 600 587 749 685 963 756 867 841 982 861 785 749 913 756 695 685	$\begin{array}{c} 1.091\\ 995\\ 992\\ 867\\ 684\\ 543\\ 513\\ 676\\ 728\\ 818\\ 818\\ 789\\ 776\\ 761\\ 8211\\ 748\\ 688\\ 656\\ 720\\ 625\\ 579\\ 566\end{array}$	91 91 104 80 57 73 73 65 144 88 91 80 160 113 97 93 194 130 116 119	$\begin{array}{c} 19.4\\ 17.5\\ 17.7\\ 15.6\\ 12.4\\ 9.8\\ 10.0\\ 13.5\\ 15.5\\ 15.5\\ 17.9\\ 17.0\\ 17.5\\ 17.3\\ 19.1\\ 17.5\\ 16.6\\ 16.1\\ 18.5\\ 16.2\\ 15.4\\ 15.3\end{array}$	19.4 17.4 17.4 15.3 12.3 9.9 9.9 13.8 16.4 17.6 18.0 18.2 19.1 17.9 17.2 17.0 17.9 17.0 17.9 17.0 17.9 17.0 15.5 15.4	20.1 18.6 20.1 18.8 13.4 9.7 11.5 11.1 9.3 18.0 13.3 13.8 11.7 19.5 15.3 13.5 12.0 21.1 16.9 14.8 14.5

Less than 10,000 in cell: estimate not shown.
 LFS definition of whether or not a person is in Full-Time Education (FTE) is based on a seperate section of the questionnaire to that used to define labour market status.

LABOUR FORCE SURVEY 7.24



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

	Training For Wo	rk		Youth Training (including Youth C	redits)	
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
1993 Apr	133.5	15.6	149.0	240.5	34.1	274.6
May	131.0	15.2	146.2	238.1	33.0	271.2
Jun	128.6	14.5	143.1	237.2	33.9	271.1
Jul	122.6	13.9	136.6	245.6	33.9	279.5
Aug	119.0	13.7	132.7	246.5	33.5	280.0
Sep	119.3	13.9	133.1	244.5	33.5	278.1
Oct	130.2	14.0	144.2	255.0	33.7	288.7
Nov	133.7	14.1	147.8	257.7	33.7	291.4
Dec	134.4	14.1	148.5	259.0	33.1	292.1
1994 Jan	134.9	14.4	149.2	260.2	34.1	294.3
Feb	138.9	15.0	153.9	258.5	34.1	292.6
Mar	133.1	14.7	147.8	250.2	33.4	283.6
Apr	123.4	14.4	137.8	239.4	32.8	272.1
May	119.9	14.3	134.2	235.7	31.8	267.5
Jun	116.2	14.2	130.3	231.2	32.5	263.7
Jul	108.2	13.7	121.9	241.8	32.1	273.9
Aug	104.0	13.8	117.8	242.5	32.3	274.9
Sep	103.2	14.1	117.3	242.9	33.0	275.9
Oct	113.7	14.3	128.0	252.4	33.2	285.5
Nov	116.6	14.7	131.2	254.3	33.3	287.6
Dec	118.1	14.2	132.3	255.8	33.0	288.8
1995 Jan	115.7	14.4	130.1	253.6	34.0	287.5
Feb	117.3	14.6	131.9	252.9	34.3	287.2
Mar	103.6	14.4	118.0	239.6	33.6	273.2
Apr	83.6	14.1	97.6	229.2	33.3	262.5
May	80.5	13.8	94.3	228.9	32.7	261.6
Jun	78.3	13.6	91.9	226.9	33.1	260.0
Jul	72.5	13.1	85.7	236.4	33.0	269.4
Aug	69.0	12.7	81.7	237.6	33.0	270.6

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

8.2 **GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES** Number of starts on the programmes

	Training For Work			Youth Training (including Youth C	redits)	
	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain	England and Wales	Scotland*	Great Britain
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
1994 2 Jan	12.1	n/a	14.1	11.4	n/a	13.1
31/28 Jan	30.8	2.7	33.6	16.0	3.4	19.2
27/25 Feb	28.4	3.2	29.5	14.7	2.6	17.1
27/31 Mar	23.7	3.1	24.6	13.1	2.8	15.3
24/29 Apr	20.1	2.6	22.7	14.0	1.9	15.9
22/27 May	20.8	2.5	23.3	11.3	1.5	12.7
19 Jun/1	20.3	3.0	22.7	15.4	4.4	18.9
17/29 Jul	21.8	1.9	23.8	38.5	2.3	41.1
14/26 Aug	20.0	2.8	22.5	26.2	4.3	30.0
11/30 Sep	21.6	3.8	24.6	29.9	4.4	33.6
9/28 Oct	35.4	2.8	38.3	36.8	3.0	40.1
6/25 Nov	25.7	2.9	28.6	20.6	2.5	23.4
4/30 Dec	24.6	2.0	26.9	19.4	1.8	21.3
995 1 Jan	12.3	n/a	14.2	9.6	n/a	11.5
30/27 Jan	26.0	2.6	28.7	17.0	3.5	20.3
26/24 Feb	23.8	2.9	25.2	16.3	2.8	18.9
26/30 Mar	16.6	3.3	18.4	14.0	2.9	16.3
23/27 Apr	11.8	2.2	14.0	13.5	2.4	15.8
21/25 May	16.4	2.4	18.8	13.8	1.7	15.5
18/22 Jun	15.3	2.8	18.1	14.9	3.7	17.8
16/30 Jul	16.0	1.6	17.3	35.3	2.2	37.7
13/27 Aug	14.3	2.2	16.3	25.1	3.4	28.1

LABOUR MARKET TRENDS

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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.

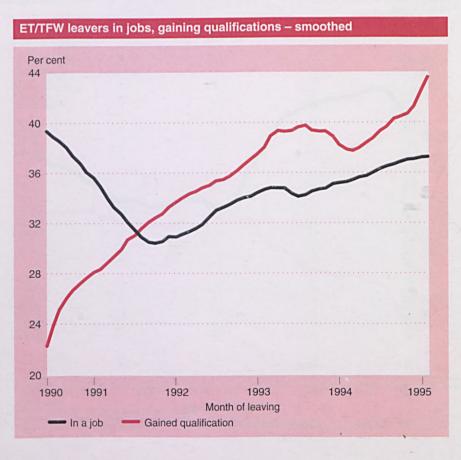
GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES Destinations and qualifications of Training for Work/Employment Training## leavers

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

THOUSAND

Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. For further details, see pp S7-8 of the December 1993 *Employment Gazette.* According to respondents' own classification. In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. Those whose response to the question, 'What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'. Those who responded positively to the question, 'When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?'

Training?.
 ## Training?
 ## 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.



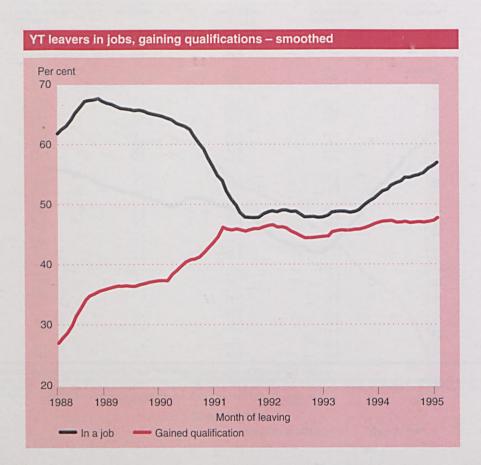
GOVERNMENT TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES 8.4 Destinations and qualifications of Youth Training leavers

ENGLAND and WALES		Percentage of s	survey respondents who	were:	Percentage of survey respondents who:				
Month of survey	Month of leaving YT	In a job+	In a positive outcome#	Unemployed §	Completed their agreed course of training**	Studied for a qualification	Gained a qualification or credit towards one		
Jul 87-Jun 88 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)	61 69 68 52 50 53	77 84 82 74 67 67 69	20 13 14 20 25 28 25	22 34 37 36 42 41 44	41 52 56 55 59 62 64	29 42 45 51 51 48 49		
1993 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 92) (Aug 92) (Sep 92) (Oct 92) (Dec 92) (Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Mar 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	56 51 47 44 46 45 45 55 47 48 59	72 71 73 63 60 59 59 60 68 62 63 63 71	23 22 31 35 35 35 34 27 32 24	56 47 44 30 28 36 32 30 44 33 36 57	69 64 55 56 57 57 63 60 64 72	58 52 48 37 36 40 38 38 49 43 49 43 61		
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Sep 93) (Oct 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Mar 94) (May 94) (Jun 94)	54 53 50 52 51 51 53 59 55 53 63	70 72 75 69 65 63 63 63 63 63 63 66 72 67 67 74	25 22 19 26 29 32 30 28 23 27 27 29 21	52 49 37 34 42 36 36 45 35 35 58	70 67 64 58 60 62 60 59 66 62 62 63 73	58 54 49 39 44 41 41 50 43 44 61		
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Nov 94) (Dec 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95)	61 53 54 55 60 57 59	75 74 69 68 70 68 70	20 21 17 25 25 23 23 26 23	56 47 48 36 36 36 45 39 43	72 66 64 60 58 62 61 62	60 52 49 40 38 46 43 46		
Current and previous y	ear to date								
Oct 93-Aug 94 Oct 94-Aug 95	(Apr 93-Feb 94) (Apr 94-Feb 95)	52 57	69 72	25 22	44 46	64 65	49 49		

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

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

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



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

Leavers to December 1990 surveyed three months after leaving. Leavers from January 1991 surveyed six months after leaving. According to respondents' own classification. In a positive outcome = In a job, full-time education or other government training. Those whose response to the question, "What are you mainly doing now?' was, 'unemployed'. Those who responded positively to the question, "When you left the Training Programme, had you completed the training that was agreed between you and the organiser of your training?' §. Training?. Training For Work superseded Employment Training and Employment Action in April 1993. The figures in this table for leavers from April 1993 onwards include all those who joined Employment Action before 29th March 1993, and left after that date. This will have the effect of reducing the proportions going into a job or gaining qualifications for leavers from April 1993 onwards. ##

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

ENGLAND and WALES Month of survey' Month of leaving YT		Percentage of su	rvey respondents who we	Percentage of survey respondents who:			
		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 72 71	
1993 Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jan 93) (Feb 93) (Mar 93) (Mar 93) (May 93) (Jun 93)	63 64 71 56 61 71	72 72 79 69 71 79	24 23 18 26 26 17	68 68 74 67 74 80	62 62 71 63 69 76	
1994 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec	(Jul 93) (Aug 93) (Oct 93) (Oct 93) (Dec 93) (Dec 93) (Jan 94) (Feb 94) (Mar 94) (Mar 94) (Mar 94) (May 94) (Jun 94)	67 68 69 69 67 66 68 73 67 66 73 67 66 73	78 80 81 76 75 75 73 75 81 75 81 75 81	19 16 19 21 21 20 14 20 21 14	82 81 72 67 70 70 69 69 69 69 80	78 77 72 65 60 64 65 63 63 64 64 64 76	
1995 Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug	(Jul 94) (Aug 94) (Sep 94) (Oct 94) (Nov 94) (Jac 94) (Jan 95) (Feb 95)	71 68 69 71 73 76 74 74	82 81 82 79 79 81 80 80	14 14 13 17 16 14 15 15	82 79 77 72 70 70 71 72	78 76 74 66 65 65 66 69	
Current and previous year Oct 93-Aug 94 Oct 94-Aug 95	r to date (Apr 93-Feb 94) (Apr 94-Feb 95)	67 71	77 80	19 15	76 76	72 72	

9

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'.

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

OTHER FACTS AND FIGURES Jobseekers with disabilities: registrations and placement into employment

Placed into employment by jobcentre advisory service, 9 September 1995 - 6 October 1995 + Registered as disabled on 17 April 1995 #

8,236 381,409

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

MONEY MATTERS

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individual sectors of the economy

government income and expenditure

exchange and interest rates

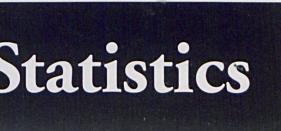
From HMSO and through good booksellers.

Financial Statistics

Published for the Central Statistical Office by HMSO. Price £19.95 net **ISSN 0015-203X** (Annual subscription including Annual Supplement and postage £245)

financial accounts and balance sheets for

public sector borrowing
banking statistics
institutional investment
company finance and liquidity
security prices



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 Labour Market Trends which relate to particular statistical series

less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100.

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

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

MANUAL WORKERS (OPERATIVES)

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

SIC 1980 Divisions 2 to 4.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

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

OVERTIME

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

CONVENTIONS

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

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 1 to 4.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for regular seasonal variations.

SELF-EMPLOYED PEOPLE

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

SERVICE INDUSTRIES SIC 1980 Divisions 6 to 9.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION (SIC)

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

TAX AND PRICE INDEX

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

A job opportunity notified by an employer to 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 an hours not worked but paid for under guarantee agreements.

WORKFORCE

Workforce in employment plus the claiman unemployed as defined above.

WORKFORCE IN EMPLOYMENT

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

WORK-RELATED GOVERNMENT TRAINING PROGRAMMES

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

							1
ann.	Frequency	Latest issue	Table number or page		Frequency	Latest issue	
UMMARY TABLES				LABOUR COSTS	maria	20-7	
abour Force Survey: UK /orkforce: UK	М	Dec 95	0.1	Survey results 1992 Quadrennial		Sep 94	
abour Force Survey: GB	M	Dec 95 Dec 95	0.2 0.3	Annual update	A	Aug 93	
Vorkforce: GB	M	Dec 95 Dec 95	0.3	RETAIL PRICES			
ACKGROUND ECONOMIC INDICATORS	м	Dec 95	0.5	General index (RPI)			
MPLOYMENT AND WORKFORCE	IVI	000 00	0.0	Latest figures: detailed indices : percentage changes	M	Dec 95 Dec 95	
orkforce: UK and GB				Recent movements and the index			
luarterly series	M(Q)	Dec 95	1.1	excluding seasonal foods	М	Dec 95	
abour force estimates, projections		Apr 93	139	Main components: time series and weights	M	Dec 95	
inployees in employment industry: GB		1		Changes on a year earlier: time series Food prices	M	Dec 95 Dec 95	
All industries: by division, class or group : time series, by order group	Q M	Nov 95 Dec 95	1.4 1.2	International comparisons	M	Dec 95	
Manufacturing: by division, class or group	M	Dec 95	1.3	All items excluding housing costs	M	Dec 95	
Administrative, technical and clerical in							
manufacturing	A	Dec 94	1.10	LABOUR FORCE SURVEY			
Local authorities manpower mployees in employment by region and sector	D B(O)	Jan 94 Nov 95	1.7 1.5	Economic activity: seasonally adjusted	M	Dec 95	
ensus of Employment	B(Q)	1404 95	1.5	Economic activity: not seasonally adjusted Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted	M	Dec 95	
UK and regions by industry (Sept 1991)		Apr 93	117	Economic activity by age: not seasonally adjusted Full-time and part-time workers	M	Dec 95 Dec 95	
GB and regions by industry (Sent 1991)		Apr 93	117	Alternative measures of unemployment	M	Dec 95 Dec 95	
ternational comparisons	Q	Nov 95	1.9	Occupations (employees and self-employed)	A	Dec 95	
egistered disabled in the public sector ade union membership	A	Aug 94 Jun 94	291 189	Industry Sectors (employees and self-employed)	А	Dec 95	
Durism-related industries in Great Britain	AQ	Nov 95	1.14	Self-employed (occupations and industry sectors)	А	Dec 95	
				Part-time workers (occupations and industry sectors)	A	Dec 95	
LAIMANT UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES	3			Age groups numbers and rates (employment)	A	Dec 95	
laimant unemployment		Desca	0.4	Job-related training (received by employees) Average actual weekly hours of work	А	Dec 95	
Summary: UK : GB	M	Dec 95 Dec 95	2.1 2.2	(full-time, part-time and second jobs)	А	Dec 95	
Age and duration: UK	Q	Dec 95 Dec 95	2.5	Average actual weekly hours of work (by industry sector)	A	Dec 95	
Broad category: UK	М	Dec 95	2.1	Temporary employees (all and part-time)	А	Dec 95	
Detailed category: GB	M	Dec 95	2.2	Previous occupations (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	
Region: summary Age: time series UK	QQ	Dec 95 Dec 95	2.6 2.7	Previous industry sectors (ILO unemployment rates)	A	Dec 95	
: estimated rates	Q	Dec 95 Dec 95	2.15	Age groups numbers and rates (ILO unemployment rates) Duration of ILO unemployment	A A	Dec 95 Dec 95	
Duration: time series UK	Q	Dec 95	2.8	People made redundant (in 3 months prior to interview)	A	Dec 95 Dec 95	
Region and area				Economically active (numbers and rates by age group)	A	Dec 95 Dec 95	
Time series summary: by region	м	Dec 95	2.3	Economically inactive (by age group)	A	Dec 95	
: assisted areas, travel-to work areas : counties, local areas	M	Dec 95 Dec 95	2.4 2.9	Economically inactive			
: parliamentary constituencies	M	Dec 95 Dec 95	2.9	(by reason including discouraged workers)	А	Dec 95	
Age and duration: summary	Q	Dec 95	2.6	Ethnic group (by economic activity)	A	Dec 95	
Flows				Labour market and educational status of young people	A	Dec 95	
UK, time series	. M	Dec 95	2.19	LABOUR DISPUTES: STOPPAGES OF WORK			
Age time series ean duration	. M Q	Dec 95 Oct 95	2.20 2.21	Summary: latest figures	м	Dec 95	
aim history: number of previous claims	Q	Nov 95	2.21	: time series	M	Dec 95	
alm history: interval between claims	Q	Dec 95	2.23	Latest year and annual series	A	Jun 94	
udents: by region	D	Mar 93	2.13	Industry			
sabled jobseekers: GR	M	Dec 95	A1	Monthly: broad sector time series	М	Dec 95	
ternational comparisons	М	Dec 95 May 94	2.18 147	Annual: detailed	A	Jun 94	
emporarily stopped		Way 94	(4)	: prominent stoppages Main causes of stoppage	A	Jun 94	
Latest figures: by LIK region	D	Nov 93	2.14	Cumulative	м	Dec 95	
cancies				Latest year for main industries	A	Jun 94	
Unfilled, inflow, outflow and		Duran		Size of stoppages	A	Jun 94	
Placings seasonally adjusted	M	Dec 95 Dec 95	3.1 3.2	Days lost per 1,000 employees in recent			
Unfilled seasonally adjusted by region Unfilled unadjusted by region	M	Dec 95 Dec 95	3.2	years by industry	А	Jun 94	
				International comparisons	А	Dec 94	
EDUNDANCIES			0.00	TRAINING AND ENTERPRISE PROGRAMMES			
Great Britain	M	Dec 95	2.32	Participants in the programmes	м	Dec 95	
by region by age	M	Dec 95 Dec 95	2.33 2.34	New starts on the programmes	M	Dec 95 Dec 95	
by industry	M	Dec 95	2.35	Destinations and qualifications			
by occupation	М	Dec 95	2.36	TFW/ET leavers	М	Dec 95	
APNINGO AND HELE				YT leavers	М	Dec 95	
ARNINGS AND HOURS Verage earnings (index)				TFW/ET leavers completing agreed training	M	Dec 95	
Whole economy				YT leavers completing agreed training	М	Dec 95	
Main industrial sectors	М	Dec 95	5.1	Characteristics of TFW/ET starts for England and Wales	Q	Oct 95	
Industries	М	Dec 95	5.3	Characteristics of young people leaving YT for England	Q	00195	
Underlying trends	Q	Jul 95	291	and Wales	Q	Oct 95	
evels of earnings and hours for main industrial sectors and industries				Destinations and qualifications of TFW/ET by their	-		
Manual employees	Q(A)	Nov 95	5.4	characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Oct 95	
Non manual employees	Q(A)	Nov 95	5.5	Destinations and qualifications of YT leavers by their			
All employees	Q(A)	Nov 95	5.6	characteristics for England and Wales	Q	Oct 95	
Quarterly estimates of levels	Q(A)	Feb 95	298	DISARI ED IOR SEEVERS			
ternational comparisons (index)		Dee OF	EO	DISABLED JOB SEEKERS		Deser	
Manufacturing Vertime and short-time: manufacturing	М	Dec 95	5.9	Registrations and placements into employment	М	Dec 95	
Latest figures: industry	М	Dec 95	1.11	REGIONAL AID			
Regions: summary	Q	Dec 95	1.13	Selective Assistance by region	Q	Oct 95	
ours of work: manufacturing	D	Sep 95	1.12	Selective Assistance by region and company	Q	Oct 95	
UTPUT PER HEAD				Development Grants by region	Q	Nov 95	
- TENTILAD		Decor	10	Development Grants by region and company	Q	Nov 95	
utput per head: quarterly and annual indices ages and salaries per unit of output	M(Q)	Dec 95	1.8				

A Annual, S Six monthly, Q Quarterly, M Monthly, B Bi-monthly, D Discontinued.

STATISTICAL ENQUIRY points

AND INFORMATION 12 DEC 1995

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

FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON:

Earnings	(Tables 5.1-5.9)
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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, industries part-time and full-time); distril ings; composition of earnings; l	levels of earn- ups of workers s, occupations, oution of earn-
Unit wage costs, productivity, international comparisons of earnings and labour costs	0171 273 5535
Employment (Tables 1.1-1.5 and	1.9-1.13)
Census of Employment	01928 792690
Employment and hours	01928 792563
Workforce in employment	01928 792563
Labour disputes (Tables 4.1-4.2)	01928 792825
Labour Force Survey (Tables 7.1-	-7.5) 0171 273 5585
Qualifications	01142 593787
Redundancy statistics (Tables 2.	32-2.36) 0171 273 5530
Retail Prices Index (Tables 6.1-6. Ansafone service Enquiries	8) 0171 217 4905 0171 217 4310
Skill needs surveys and research into skill shortages	01142 594216
Small Firms (DTI)	01142 597538

Trade 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	relate to tables

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

FOR ADVICE ON

Research relate	d to qualifications, skills and
training	
	01142 59402

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

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 60 **TEC Challenge Evaluation**

RES 61

RES 62

Measuring Broad Skills

Education, University of London

workplace performance at a later date.

Labour Force Survey

Theresa Cowley-Bainton, Michael White, Christine Dawson and Phillip Taylor, Policy Studies Institute This project examined the operation of this one-off initiative whose objective was to support and develop time-bound innovative local projects which would reduce adult unemployment, particularly long-term unemployment; encourage business growth and job creation; and develop the local skills base (where these projects were additional to the activities of the TEC). Seven TEC projects were chosen for in-depth evaluation. The case studies aimed to examine the operation and impact of the projects in practice via interviews, telephone and postal surveys with TEC management, project staff, partner organisations, employers and unemployed participants.

Alison Wolfe and Ruth Silver, International Centre

for Research on Assessment, Institute of

This project involved the development of assessment

exercises of 'broad' skills. Broad skills are defined as

those essential thinking skills such as analysing,

monitoring, planning and diagnosing which can only be

practised effectively with the necessary background

knowledge and understanding of a particular

occupation. The two occupations studied in this project

The project went on to demonstrate that the

assessments were valid with reference to occupational

standards and expert judgement, and also that the

performance on the assessment exercises could predict

This study is based on cross tabular and multivariate

analysis of Labour Force Survey (LFS) data on

redundancy. The study found that job search methods

used by people made redundant were similar to those of

other job seekers, as were methods used by those still

employed and those who successfully returned to work. Women were less likely to be made redundant than men;

Were Accounting Technicians and Health Visitors.

Redundancy in Britain: Findings from the

Bernard Casey, Policy Studies Institute

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.

those that were made redundant were less likely to return to work via self-employment and more likely to become economically inactive. People from ethnic minorities were more likely to be made redundant and less likely to find re-employment than members of the ethnic majority. The probability of redundancy fell as the skill level of jobs increased.

RES 63

Cost Effectiveness of Open and Flexible Learning

Hilary Temple, Hilary Temple Associates Open learning is flexible and can be tailored to individual company needs. Does this mean that it is an effective way of using scarce resources for training? This study of six small firms in a range of locations shows that open learning is frequently the only option for employers who cannot spare key staff for conventional courses. It also shows that TECs can stimulate the use of open learning and its use in NVQs and pinpoints things which the companies would do better next time they use open learning.

RES 64

TECs and Their Boards G Haughton, T Hart, I Strange and C Williams. CUDEM. Leeds Metropolitan University: I Peck and A Ticknell, University of Manchester This study of six TECs looked at how the Board of Directors operated and its effectiveness in the eyes of



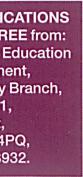
Department for Education and Employment

STATFAX SERVICE FOR LABOUR MARKET STATISTICS

01928 792825

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.

Trade union membership







Directors themselves, TEC staff and key local stakeholders. It was carried out mainly by face-to-face interviews. The report covers aspects of Board composition and the implications for relationships with the local community. It describes Directors' roles and selection procedures. It assesses the impact of the Boards in both operational and strategic terms. It identifies examples of good practice in using Directors in partnership building and local networking, using Directors' time wisely by providing effective guidance and briefing and developing a planned approach to Board succession

RES 68

Individual Commitment to Learning **Comparative Findings**

Nigel Tremlett and Alison Park, Social and Community Planning Research (SCPR)

This report covers secondary analysis of the three surveys described in the title. It adopts a thematic approach with separate chapters dealing with the various stages of the learning process: motivation to learn, building on motivation, learning in practice, the experience of learning, and the future. In each chapter, key themes are identified, commonalties and differences between the attitudes and practices of the three groups are examined and the implications for current and future policies aimed at boosting levels of lifetime learning are analysed.

YCS 35

Options at 16 and Outcomes at 24

Joan Payne, Policy Studies Institute

This report is based on data from the England and Wales Youth Cohort Study (YCS). In addition to being surveyed at age 16.17 and 18 (as is normal for the YCS), young people eligible to leave school in 1986 were also surveyed at age 23 and 24 in 1994. The study aimed to compare learning experiences and labour market performances of young people according to the route they embarked on at 16. The study focuses on the routes most likely to provide systematic learning opportunities for young people - work-based training schemes (government and employer-provided) and full-time post compulsory education. It does not make comparisons between these routes and the routes which do not contain systematic learning opportunities (covering people in jobs without training or out of work).

PEOPLE ARE HARD TO FIND. WE KNOW WHERE TO LOOK.

THE WE WENT

Our centralised computer system means that we can access Jobcentres from across the nation to find you that special someone. Norseman Gibbs of Retford, a parts manufacturer for yachts, urgently needed a skilled CNC operator. By scouring Britain's ship building areas we found them one. The candidate was perfect and taken on immediately. It's by knowing where to look and being able to look everywhere that we could do the same for you. Find out what makes us special. Contact your local Jobcentre or call 0345 383 736 for our booklet.

JOBCENTRE THE RIGHT PEOPLE FOR THE JOB Department for Education and Employment.

PROMARY &